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Sravana 13, 1948 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Original Version)

Eighth Session

(Eighteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XVII contains Nos. 11 to 19)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 04, 2026/ Sravana 13, 1948 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

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

… (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं आपसे आग्रह करता हूँ कि यह प्रश्न काल का समय है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : बालू जी, मैं आपको बोलने की इजाजत दूंगा। मैं सबको बोलने का अवसर दूंगा, लेकिन प्रश्न काल के समय में सिर्फ प्रश्न काल होता है और सभी माननीय सदस्यों से मेरा हमेशा से आग्रह रहा है कि वे प्रश्न काल में सहयोग करें। … (व्यवधान)

11.01 hrs

At this stage, Sushri Mahua Moitra, Shri Hibi Eden, Dr. T. Sumathy alias Thamizhachi Thangapandian and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

… (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न काल में माननीय सदस्य प्रश्न पूछता है। वह नीतियों, कार्यक्रमों और अपने क्षेत्र की आकांक्षाओं पर चर्चा करना चाहता है। वह सरकार से जवाबदेही मांगता है, लेकिन आप प्रश्न काल को बाधित करते हैं, जो कि उचित नहीं है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: मैंने कल भी बीएसी की बैठक में सभी दलों से आग्रह किया था कि संसद लोकतंत्र का सर्वोच्च मंच है, जो कि चर्चा और संवाद के लिए है और जहां 140 करोड़ लोगों की अपेक्षाएं-आकांक्षाएं, उनकी चुनौतियां तथा कुछ नीतियों और विधेयकों पर चर्चा होती है। इसलिए यह नारेबाजी करने का मंच नहीं है। यह तख्तियां लेकर आने का मंच नहीं है। लोकतंत्र का सर्वोच्च मंच होने के कारण यह हम सबकी जिम्मेदारी बन जाती है कि हम सदन में चर्चा और संवाद करें। हम अपनी सहमति-असहमति व्यक्त करें।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: यह सदन चर्चा के लिए है। चर्चा और संवाद से ही हम देश की जनता का

कल्याण कर पाएंगे। नारेबाजी और तख्तियों से हम लोगों की अपेक्षा और आकांक्षाएं पूरी नहीं कर पाएंगे।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, मेरा आपसे आग्रह है और मैं आपसे पुन: निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप प्रश्न काल चलाना चाहते हैं? मैं सबको पर्याप्त समय और पर्याप्त अवसर दूंगा।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, आप अपनी-अपनी सीट्स पर जाइए।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

(i) Starred Question Nos. 221 to 240[#]

STEEL PROCESSING INDUSTRIES IN PUNJAB

***221. SHRI MALVINDER SINGH KANG:**

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any skill development initiatives for workers engaged in steel processing industries in Punjab and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of training programmes conducted and the number of beneficiaries trained and employed during the last two years;

(c) whether industry-specific skill centres are proposed in Punjab and if so, the details thereof; and

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

(d) whether any financial assistance has been sanctioned in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) Yes. The Government has undertaken skill development initiatives in Punjab through the National Institute of Secondary Steel Technology (NISST), under the aegis of Ministry of Steel at Mandi Gobindgarh, Punjab. NISST is an industry-oriented skill development and technology support centre for the steel sector and conducts skill development programmes for personnel engaged in the steel industry. Since Financial Year 2024-25, NISST has trained around 300 trainees in specialised areas such as Industrial Safety, Quality Improvement, Energy Efficiency, Scrap Segregation and Non-Destructive Testing (NDT).

Additionally, Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under the Ministry of Steel undertake skill development initiatives through apprenticeship training, industry-oriented modules, and partnerships with Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), based on the operational requirements and locations of their respective plants across the country. NISST has been established in Punjab in the year 1987 to give steel sector specific trainings. The funding for trainings and operations is given by the Ministry of Steel.

डेयरी क्षेत्र से संबंधित अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करना

***222. श्रीमती गनीबेन नागाजी ठाकोर:**

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

(क) विगत तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान देश में दुग्ध उत्पादन और दुग्ध की प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा डेयरी क्षेत्र में कार्यरत किसानों की आय में वृद्धि करने के लिए कौन-कौन सी योजनाएं कार्यान्वित की गई हैं और विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उनके अंतर्गत राज्य-वार कितना व्यय किया गया है;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा डेयरी क्षेत्र से संबंधित अवसंरचना, शीत श्रृंखला, दुग्ध प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों और सहकारी दुग्ध समितियों को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव पशुओं के रोगों की रोकथाम करने, गुणवत्तायुक्त पशु आहार उपलब्ध कराने और कृत्रिम गर्भाधान संबंधी सुविधाओं का विस्तार करने के लिए कोई नई योजना कार्यान्वित करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) वर्ष 2022-23 से वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र वार दूध का उत्पादन और प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख) भारत सरकार का पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग (DAHD), पशुपालन और डेयरी अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करने में राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों को अनुपूरित और संपूरित करने के लिए पूरे देश में निम्नलिखित योजनाएँ लागू कर रहा है:

1. राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन (RGM)
2. राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास कार्यक्रम (NPDD)
3. डेयरी कार्यकलापों में लगी डेयरी सहकारी समितियों और किसान उत्पादक संगठनों को सहायता (SDCFPO)
4. पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास निधि (AHIDF)
5. राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन (NLM)

6. पशुधन स्वास्थ्य और रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम (LHDCP)

इन योजनाओं का उद्देश्य बोवाईनों की दूध उत्पादकता में सुधार करना, डेयरी सहकारी समितियों के नेटवर्क का विस्तार करना, डेयरी अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करना, कार्यशील पूंजीगत आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना, पशु आहार और चारे की उपलब्धता को बढ़ाना और पशु स्वास्थ्य सेवाएँ उपलब्ध कराना है। इन पहलों से दूध उत्पादन की लागत कम करने और दूध उत्पादकों की आय बढ़ाने में मदद मिलती है।

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत राज्य-वार जारी की गई राशि का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(ग) जून 2026 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, 'श्वेत क्रान्ति 2.0' के अंतर्गत, NPDD की वित्तीय सहायता से गाँव स्तर पर 36,611 नई डेयरी सहकारी सोसायटियाँ (DCS) बनाई गई हैं और 34,557 DCS को सुदृढ़ किया गया है। प्रतिदिन लगभग 168 लाख लीटर (LLPD) दूध शीतलन क्षमता बनाई गई है और 76,748 गुणवत्ता जांच उपकरण बांटे गए हैं। AHIDF के अंतर्गत, सहकारी और निजी दोनों सेक्टरों में कुल 418 LLPD दूध प्रसंस्करण और मूल्यवर्धन क्षमता वाली परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदन दिया गया है।

(घ) मौजूदा योजनाओं में पहले से ही पशु रोगों की रोकथाम और नियंत्रण, गुणवत्तापूर्ण पशु-चारा उपलब्ध कराना और कृत्रिम गर्भाधान सुविधाओं का विस्तार करने की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था है, अतः नई योजना कार्यान्वित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

विवरण-I

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार दूध उत्पादन और प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	दूध उत्पादन			क्र.सं.		
		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	15.45	13.99	13.95	799.00	719.00	716.00

2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0.05	0.02	0.03	81.00	35.00	46.00
3	असम	1.01	1.09	1.22	78.00	84.00	92.00
4	बिहार	12.50	12.85	13.40	274.00	277.00	285.00
5	छत्तीसगढ़	1.96	2.12	2.16	180.00	192.00	194.00
6	गोवा	0.06	0.06	0.07	112.00	110.00	117.00
7	गुजरात	17.28	18.31	19.29	670.00	700.00	730.00
8	हरियाणा	11.97	12.22	12.59	1098.00	1105.00	1128.00
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1.62	1.75	1.82	596.00	640.00	666.00
10	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	2.82	2.87	2.97	572.00	577.00	595.00
11	झारखंड	2.77	3.03	3.11	195.00	209.00	214.00
12	कर्नाटक	12.83	13.46	13.90	523.00	543.00	559.00
13	केरल	2.58	2.58	2.56	198.00	197.00	195.00
14	मध्य प्रदेश	20.12	21.33	22.60	644.00	673.00	707.00
15	महाराष्ट्र	15.04	16.05	16.63	329.00	347.00	358.00
16	मणिपुर	0.07	0.06	0.05	62.00	54.00	41.00
17	मेघालय	0.09	0.10	0.09	77.00	79.00	76.00
18	मिजोरम	0.02	0.03	0.02	55.00	56.00	52.00
19	नागालैंड	0.05	0.05	0.05	61.00	65.00	60.00
20	ओडिशा	2.48	2.64	2.70	148.00	156.00	159.00
21	पंजाब	14.30	14.00	14.87	1283.00	1245.00	1318.00
22	राजस्थान	33.31	34.73	36.74	1138.00	1171.00	1229.00
23	सिक्किम	0.09	0.08	0.09	347.00	321.00	352.00
24	तमिलनाडु	10.32	10.81	11.44	369.00	384.00	407.00
25	तेलंगाना	5.85	5.84	5.94	423.00	419.00	425.00

26	त्रिपुरा	0.23	0.25	0.26	153.00	163.00	173.00
27	उत्तर प्रदेश	36.24	38.78	38.82	426.00	450.00	447.00
28	उत्तराखंड	1.86	1.90	1.96	442.00	446.00	456.00
29	पश्चिम बंगाल	6.97	7.65	7.95	194.00	211.00	219.00
30	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.02	0.02	0.02	117.00	119.00	110.00
31	चंडीगढ़	0.06	0.06	0.06	126.00	131.00	141.00
32	लद्दाख	0.03	0.03	0.02	280.00	267.00	214.00
33	दमन और दीव तथा दादरा और नगर हवेली	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
34	दिल्ली	0.49	0.49	0.41	64.00	62.00	52.00
35	लक्षद्वीप	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.00	15.00	17.00
36	पुदुचेरी	0.05	0.05	0.06	85.00	83.00	94.00
अखिल भारतीय		**230.58**	**239.30**	**247.87**	**459.00**	**471.00**	**485.00**

<u>विवरण-II</u>

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान संबंधित डीएएचडी योजनाओं के अंतर्गत राज्य-वार जारी की गई राशि का ब्यौरा

राज्य	RGM (करोड़ में)			NPDD (करोड़ में)		
	वर्ष 2023 - 24	वर्ष 2024-25	वर्ष 2025-26	वर्ष 2023-24	वर्ष 2024-25	वर्ष 2025 -26
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
आंध्र प्रदेश	35.38	31.84	15.00	58.97	6.08	115.65
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	19.65	0.00	8.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
असम	7.23	21.63	12.81	0.00	3.36	21.71

बिहार	0.00	0.00	30.00	5.03	15.28	86.78
चंडीगढ़	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
छत्तीसगढ़	0.00	0.00	6.10	0.00	0.00	3.84
दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
दिल्ली	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
गोवा	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
गुजरात	65.43	20.72	76.69	5.74	30.00	12.94
हरियाणा	0.00	0.00	8.85	0.00	0.00	0.00
हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.50	3.00	16.98
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	0.00	61.20	14.13	24.31	0.00	1.40
झारखंड	0.00	15.00	13.85	1.25	3.80	1.31
कर्नाटक	26.51	0.00	0.00	21.70	15.16	39.99
केरल	65.46	36.98	1.75	12.55	0.00	9.46
लद्दाख	0.00	0.42	0.11	0.00	0.50	11.58
लक्षद्वीप	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
मध्य प्रदेश	49.03	0.00	10.00	24.80	21.93	50.85
महाराष्ट्र	32.62	14.45	6.00	6.92	0.00	0.00
मणिपुर	0.00	0.00	5.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
मेघालय	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.45	3.42	0.00
मिजोरम	8.47	0.00	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.07
नागालैंड	4.66	0.00	9.32	0.00	0.00	0.24
ओडिशा	0.00	16.71	8.96	7.06	0.00	0.00
पुदुचेरी	0.00	2.13	0.50	0.25	4.17	1.54
पंजाब	0.00	0.00	6.98	52.09	88.27	223.92

राजस्थान	2.50	0.00	19.70	45.38	20.24	19.42
सिक्किम	10.98	0.00	13.94	9.50	4.91	4.03
तमिलनाडु	109.96	0.00	15.26	38.53	32.75	23.96
तेलंगाना	31.53	0.00	9.95	25.31	22.94	32.36
त्रिपुरा	0.00	0.00	9.75	6.04	0.30	0.71
उत्तर प्रदेश	96.42	0.00	0.00	57.69	24.94	30.83
उत्तराखंड	60.82	0.00	5.76	7.85	9.44	9.49
पश्चिम बंगाल	65.00	0.00	12.95	0.00	0.00	24.07
कुल	**691.66**	**221.08**	**322.53**	**417.93**	**310.51**	**743.14**

राज्य	**AHIDF (करोड़ में)**			**SDCFPO (करोड़ में)**		
	वर्ष 2023-24	**वर्ष 2024-25**	**वर्ष 2025-26**	**वर्ष 2023-24**	**वर्ष 2024-25**	**वर्ष 2025-26**
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
आंध्र प्रदेश	2.95	2.04	6.57	4.48	0.86	0.00
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
असम	0.90	1.35	1.75	0.04	0.00	0.00
बिहार	8.18	3.43	2.61	0.68	0.00	0.00
चंडीगढ़	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
छत्तीसगढ़	3.33	5.56	13.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
दिल्ली	0.00	0.10	1.29	0.00	0.00	0.00
गोवा	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
गुजरात	0.64	17.66	37.49	131.85	45.24	0.00
हरियाणा	3.62	8.90	10.02	0.44	0.00	0.00

हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.11	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	0.02	0.09	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
झारखंड	1.80	3.48	2.59	0.24	0.00	0.00
कर्नाटक	7.41	15.25	12.06	5.66	0.69	0.00
केरल	0.17	0.20	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.00
लद्दाख	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
लक्षद्वीप	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
मध्य प्रदेश	9.37	19.65	12.84	0.69	0.00	0.00
महाराष्ट्र	22.31	31.85	50.47	6.35	1.37	0.00
मणिपुर	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
मेघालय	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
मिजोरम	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
नागालैंड	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ओडिशा	0.92	3.91	4.57	0.29	0.00	0.00
पुदुचेरी	0.00	0.13	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
पंजाब	3.04	9.45	5.12	2.58	0.00	0.00
राजस्थान	2.85	4.19	4.47	2.41	0.00	0.00
सिक्किम	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
तमिलनाडु	22.79	32.00	42.12	1.84	0.01	0.00
तेलंगाना	9.10	14.86	15.54	0.15	0.00	0.00
त्रिपुरा	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
उत्तर प्रदेश	2.73	14.99	14.82	0.00	0.00	0.00
उत्तराखंड	0.00	0.42	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
पश्चिम बंगाल	5.76	4.18	10.61	0.00	0.00	0.00
कुल	**108.0**	**193.7**	**250.0**	**157.70**	**48.17**	**0.00**

राज्य	LHDCP (करोड़ में)			NLM (करोड़ में)		
	वर्ष 2023-24	वर्ष 2024-25	वर्ष 2025-26	वर्ष 2023-24	वर्ष 2024-25	वर्ष 2025-26
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.00	0.85	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
आंध्र प्रदेश	85.34	76.06	75.96	12.60	7.87	3.68
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	6.21	6.54	6.13	5.74	1.81	3.37
असम	23.00	46.97	54.33	0.00	4.00	3.74
बिहार	2.66	54.82	67.16	0.00	0.00	1.00
चंडीगढ़	0.03	0.08	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
छत्तीसगढ़	6.22	34.89	29.97	0.75	0.50	1.16
दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
दिल्ली	0.04	0.09	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
गोवा	0.80	0.86	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00
गुजरात	10.88	52.44	46.12	0.00	1.00	2.40
हरियाणा	13.52	27.35	25.44	4.08	9.75	5.71
हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.65	7.86	11.82	0.00	0.00	1.06
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	18.85	20.37	16.50	1.00	2.50	9.10
झारखंड	0.00	4.60	30.22	0.64	0.00	0.25
कर्नाटक	70.67	61.58	66.13	7.82	7.25	4.00
केरल	5.97	12.24	13.15	0.00	0.50	0.50
लद्दाख	0.60	2.45	2.72	0.00	0.28	2.30
लक्षद्वीप	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
मध्य प्रदेश	48.89	76.13	94.44	3.50	2.50	7.35
महाराष्ट्र	72.33	64.64	48.20	0.65	0.30	0.15
मणिपुर	2.71	4.64	9.49	0.00	1.70	3.01

मेघालय	1.29	7.07	4.22	0.00	0.00	1.14
मिजोरम	2.63	3.59	18.66	2.02	0.00	6.57
नागालैंड	1.15	1.27	4.13	0.50	1.94	3.00
ओडिशा	3.18	12.40	9.99	4.46	2.50	2.50
पुदुचेरी	0.11	0.49	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.40
पंजाब	0.00	3.98	16.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
राजस्थान	6.35	59.69	83.63	0.00	1.00	1.00
सिक्किम	2.51	3.13	3.74	0.93	0.00	9.03
तमिलनाडु	6.45	22.60	40.47	0.00	1.50	2.25
तेलंगाना	0.00	4.00	24.23	0.00	0.50	0.75
त्रिपुरा	0.60	5.73	6.54	1.83	0.00	4.59
उत्तर प्रदेश	192.60	150.76	155.35	1.00	7.71	2.25
उत्तराखंड	19.99	19.57	23.62	1.98	3.06	5.50
पश्चिम बंगाल	36.39	40.35	42.02	0.00	3.02	3.25
कुल	**642.62**	**890.05**	**1032.16**	**49.50**	**61.19**	**91.01**

BHARAT TAXI

***223. SHRI KISHORI LAL:**

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

(a) whether the Government has launched Bharat Taxi, a cooperative-based ride-hailing platform, to provide an alternative to private app-based taxi aggregators;

(b) if so, the details of its objectives, organisational structure and the role of cooperative societies in its implementation;

(c) the number of drivers, taxis, auto-rickshaws and bike taxi operators registered under Bharat Taxi, State/UT-wise;

(d) the amount of financial assistance, equity support or other incentives provided by the Government for establishing and expanding the platform;

(e) whether the Government has prepared any roadmap for expanding Bharat Taxi to all major cities and integrating it with airports, railway stations, metro systems and other public transport networks and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the measures taken by the Government to ensure passenger safety, digital security, transparent fare determination and grievance redressal under the Bharat Taxi platform?

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

(a) Bharat Taxi, country's first cooperative-led ride-hailing platform, operated by Sahakar Taxi Cooperative Limited (STCL) has been launched. The objective of Bharat Taxi is not to replace any private app-based taxi aggregators, rather, it aims to provide an alternative driver-centric and people-centric mobility platform based on the cooperative model wherein drivers are associated as members and stakeholders to promote their economic and social well-being, while providing consumers with safe, reliable and affordable transportation services.

(b) The principal objectives of Bharat Taxi are to provide reliable, affordable and transparent mobility services, promote employment and self-employment opportunities for Sarathis(drivers), strengthen their economic welfare and develop a technology-driven mobility ecosystem based on cooperative principles.

Bharat Taxi is operated by Sahakar Taxi Cooperative Limited (STCL), a Multi-State Cooperative Society registered under the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002. The registered Head Office of the Society is located in New Delhi. The governance and manament structure of the Society comprises the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Chief Operating Officer (COO), Departmental Heads, Regional Offices and city-level operational teams, which collectively oversee policy implementation, operational management and service delivery across the platform.

The Society is governed in accordance with the provisions of the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002 and its registered bye-laws. The platform is supported by eight leading national cooperative institutions, namely NCDC, IFFCO, AMUL (GCMMF), KRIBHCO, NAFED, NABARD, NDDB and NCEL. These institutions support the implementation of the cooperative model through institutional cooperation, outreach and member mobilisation.

(c) As on 28.07.2026, a total of 8.27 lakh Sarathis (drivers) have been registered on the platform. The details of enabled drivers are as under:

State	Cab	Auto	Bike	Total Sarathis
Delhi-NCR	1,35,554	37,850	87,641	2,61,045
Gujarat	32,192	49,764	22,207	1,04,163
Uttar Pradesh	7,687	6,181	7,753	21,621
Chandigarh	7,810	982	1,903	10,695
Maharashtra	53,139	23,329	7,864	84,332
Rajasthan	7,749	5,265	7,585	20,599

(d) No financial assistance, equity support or incentive has been provided by the Government for establishing or expanding the Bharat Taxi platform. The platform is being operated by Sahakar Taxi Cooperative Limited (STCL) under the cooperative framework.

(e) The rollout of services of Bharat Taxi in other cities and States is taken by Sahakar Taxi Cooperative Limited (STCL) subject to operational requirements and necessary approvals. Expansion is undertaken based on factors such as operational preparedness, availability of Sarathis, completion of statutory requirements, and coordination with the concerned State Governments, cooperative institutions, and other stakeholders. The expansion strategy includes partnerships with airports, railway stations, metro systems and other public transport facilities, wherever feasible, to facilitate seamless last-mile connectivity through appropriate arrangements with the concerned authorities.

(f) Passenger safety is supported through verification of Sarathis and vehicles prior to onboarding, maintenance of trip records and coordination with the concerned authorities, wherever required. The platform provides safety features such as an SOS facility and enables passengers to share journey details with family members or other trusted contacts. Institutional arrangements are also established with Police Departments in various States to strengthen passenger safety and facilitate coordination during emergencies. Customer data is stored in encrypted form in accordance with the provisions of the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 and the Information Technology Act, 2000. Fare determination is based on a transparent framework developed after considering the views of the concerned State Transport Authorities, representatives of Sarathis and other stakeholders. Any revision in fares is undertaken after taking into account operational costs, local transport conditions and stakeholder consultations, thereby ensuring appropriate representation of Sarathis in the fare determination process.

A structured grievance redressal mechanism has been established through the Call Centre, Customer Support Team and Grievance Redressal Team for receiving and resolving grievances of both passengers and Sarathis in accordance with the prescribed procedures.

SHGs UNDER DAY-NRLM

***224. SHRI DILESHWAR KAMAIT:**

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

(a) the details and total number of rural households mobilised into Self-Help Groups (SHGs) under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) as on May 2026;

(b) whether the deployment of Bank Sakhis under the Scheme has enhanced rural financial inclusion and access to institutional credit, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details and number of enterprises supported under the entrepreneurship component of DAY-NRLM as on May 2026?

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

(a) Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY – NRLM) is being implemented across the country (except Delhi & Chandigarh) with the objective of organizing the rural households into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and continuously nurturing and supporting them till they attain appreciable increase in income over a period of time and improve their quality of life. The mission seeks to achieve its objective through investing in four core components, viz., (a) social mobilization, promotion and strengthening of self-managed and financially sustainable community institutions of the rural poor; (b) financial inclusion of the rural poor; (c) sustainable livelihoods; and (d) social inclusion, social development, and convergence. Cumulatively, 10.05 crore women have been mobilized into 92 lakh SHGs as on May 2026.

(b) Deployment of Bank Sakhi under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) has enhanced rural financial inclusion and access to institutional credit in the country. Bank Sakhi supports in completing documentation formalities for opening of the Saving Bank account of women SHG members. Bank Sakhi has been preparing the list of eligible SHGs for bank linkage and facilitating submission of loan applications including review/enhancements and following up of pending loan applications. Bank Sakhi is instrumental in ensuring regular repayment of Banks loans and has helped in reducing the NPA in SHG Bank Linkage. 55,371 Bank Sakhi, have been deployed in different branches of the banks who work as facilitators between the Banks and the Women SHGs. Rs. 13,41,852.66 crores have been accessed by women SHGs under DAY-NRLM from Banks since 2013-14.

(c) Under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), the Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) is a dedicated component aimed at promoting entrepreneurship development in the non-farm livelihood sector. SVEP comprises six distinct sub-components, each designed to support different aspects of rural entrepreneurship and enterprise development.

Key achievements under SVEP umbrella are as below:-

1. SVEP:- SVEP is a sub-scheme under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), supports Self-Help Group (SHG) members and their family members in establishing small non-farm

enterprises. The programme is implemented at the block level and as on May 2026, a total of 4.32 lakh enterprises have been supported under SVEP.

2. OSF (One Stop Facility):- The **One Stop Facility (OSF)** sub-component provides advanced support to growth-stage nano enterprises. It facilitates enterprise expansion by offering assistance with regulatory compliance, access to larger markets, bank credit, product development, quality standardization, and other business development services. As of date, 1.18 lakh enterprises have been supported under OSF.

3. MED (Micro Enterprise Development):- The **Micro Enterprise Development (MED)** sub-component focuses on strengthening nano enterprises by improving access to finance, skill development, and market linkages. It aims to create a supportive ecosystem that enables sustainable growth of rural micro-enterprises. As of date, 1.11 lakh enterprises have been supported under MED.

4. Cluster Development:- The **Cluster Development** component promotes collective enterprise growth by leveraging shared resources and economies of scale to improve competitiveness and reduce market risks. The programme supports artisan and sector-specific clusters with strong market potential, while providing technical assistance for business planning, market linkages, access to finance, skill upgradation and so far 21 clusters have been established.

5. AGEY (Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana):- Launched in August 2017, Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY) aims to provide safe, affordable, and community-managed rural transport services, improving connectivity to

remote villages. Under the scheme, SHG members receive an interest-free loan from the Community Investment Fund (CIF) to purchase transport vehicles, with financial assistance of up to Rs. 6.5 lakh per vehicle for SHG members at individual level and an additional amount of Rs. 2 lakh for insurance and maintenance in case of community owned enterprises. As on May 2026 total 2,745 vehicles have been purchased by SHG women.

6. Incubator:- The Incubator initiative is designed to nurture and scale women-owned or women-led growth-oriented enterprises by supporting 150 enterprises in each State**.** The programme provides intensive mentoring, business advisory services and ecosystem support to create successful and replicable enterprise models and as of date 750 growth order enterprises have been supported under this initiative.

स्टील अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड में पंजीकृत ट्रेड यूनियन

***225**. **श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो:**

श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणा:

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

(क) स्टील अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (एसएआईएल) की प्रत्येक इकाई में कितने श्रमिक संघ पंजीकृत हैं;

(ख) एसएआईएल की प्रत्येक इकाई में उक्त पंजीकृत श्रमिक संघों के सदस्यों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) एसएआईएल और इसके इकाई प्रबंधन द्वारा वार्ता हेतु श्रमिक संघ के चयन का ब्यौरा और प्रक्रिया क्या है; और

(घ) एसएआईएल की इकाइयों में श्रमिक संघ की सदस्यता से संबंधित सत्यापन पिछली बार किस वर्ष किया गया है?

भारी उद्योग मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्री (श्री एच. डी. कुमारास्वामी):

(क) से (घ) स्टील अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (सेल) में 64 पंजीकृत श्रमिक संघ हैं जिनमें गैर-कार्यकारी कर्मचारी शामिल हैं, जिनकी संख्या दिनांक 01.07.2026 तक लगभग 38,694 है। श्रमिक संघ सदस्यता का सत्यापन संबंधित इकाइयों द्वारा समय-समय पर लागू कानूनों और दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार किया जाता है, जिसमें श्रमिक संघ अधिनियम, 1926 और औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 शामिल हैं, जो अब औद्योगिक संबंध संहिता, 2020 में समाहित है। इस तरह का सत्यापन राउरकेला इस्पात संयंत्र, सेलम इस्पात संयंत्र और विश्वेश्वरैया लौह एवं इस्पात संयंत्र में वर्ष 2024, भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र में वर्ष 2022 और दुर्गापुर इस्पात संयंत्र में वर्ष 2015 में किया गया था।

संयंत्र/इकाई स्तर पर श्रमिक संघों की मान्यता संबंधित क्षेत्रीय श्रम प्राधिकारियों द्वारा निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार किए जाने वाले सत्यापन की प्रक्रिया के आधार पर होती है।

RELEASE OF FUNDS UNDER VB-GRAM-G

***226. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:**

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE-PATIL:

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

(a) the details of the first installment of funds released to Maharashtra under Viksit Bharat Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission Gramin (VB-GRAM-G) for village based growth through rural area maintenance, along with district-wise allocation and utilisation thereof;

(b) the criteria adopted for allocation of funds to Maharashtra;

(c) whether all eligible districts have received their due share under the Scheme, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has reviewed the pace of implementation and physical progress of works sanctioned under the Scheme in Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has received any representations regarding delays in fund release, execution of approved works or disparities in allocation among districts in Maharashtra, if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken in this regard; and

(f) the monitoring, social audit and transparency mechanisms put in place to ensure timely utilisation of funds and achievement of intended outcomes under the Scheme in Maharashtra?

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

(a) and (b) As per sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Viksit Bharat-Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin): VB-G RAM G Act, 2025, which has come into force with effect from 01.07.2026, the Central Government shall determine the State-wise normative allocation for each financial year, based on objective parameters as may be prescribed by the Central Government. To ensure continuity in the implementation of the wage employment scheme, uninterrupted discharge of the statutory entitlements and guarantees under the Act and seamless availability of funds to meet the demand for employment upon commencement of the Act, the Ministry of Rural

Development has made interim fund allocations for all States/UTs, till such time the related subordinate legislation under the Act is finalised. Accordingly, for the current financial year 2026-27 (for the period between July 1, 2026, and March 31, 2027), an interim allocation of Rs. 4,420.32 crore has been made for the State of Maharashtra. Subsequently, Mother Sanctions amounting to Rs. 1,459.92 crore have been issued to the State as the first instalment under various components, based on the proposal received from the State.

(c) As per the provisions of Act, funds are allocated by the Central Government, State/UT-wise and not district-wise. The intra-State distribution of funds among districts and Gram Panchayats is prerogative of the concerned State/UT Government in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme notified by respective State/UT under VB-G RAM G Act, 2025.

(d) and (e) The Central Government has continuously been reviewing the pace of implementation and the physical progress of works under the Scheme in the country, including Maharashtra. As on 30.07.2026, over 97% of the workers who demanded employment have been offered employment and 29.09 lakh Persondays have been generated across 79,111 worksites in the state of Maharashtra. Further, 10,716 works under VB–G RAM G and 3,77,414 works under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, respectively, aggregating to 3,88,130 works, have been completed during the Financial Year 2026–27 under the Scheme.

The implementation of VB- G RAM G Scheme has started w.e.f from 01.07.2026 and all States/UTs including Maharashtra have been sanctioned

sufficient funds as per their request for meeting the commitment arising against wage, material and admin component.

(f) As the VB–G RAM G Act, 2025 has come into force with effect from 1st July, 2026, a comprehensive institutional, community-based and technology-enabled framework has been implemented under the Programme to ensure transparency, accountability, effective monitoring, timely utilisation of funds and achievement of the intended outcomes. Multi-tier monitoring at the Gram Panchayat, Intermediate Panchayat, District, State and National levels, mandatory Social Audit through independent Social Audit Units, public disclosure of records and information, grievance redressal mechanisms, regular inspections and concurrent monitoring are being undertaken as part of the implementation framework.

The implementation is further supported through technology-enabled systems. Attendance is being recorded through the National Mobile Monitoring System (NMMS) to enhance transparency and authenticity, Area Officer monitoring visits are being conducted for independent field verification and assessment of the quality of implementation, assets are being geo-tagged, electronic Measurement Books (e-MB) are being used for recording measurements of works, and real-time monitoring of physical and financial progress is being carried out through the Management Information System (MIS). Further, the SNA SPARSH system has been implemented to facilitate timely and transparent release of funds, enable effective monitoring of fund flows and ensure efficient utilisation of programme funds. Wages are being

paid through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) directly into the Aadhaar-seeded bank accounts of workers, ensuring timely and transparent payments. These institutional and technology-enabled mechanisms are ensuring transparency, accountability, timely utilisation of funds and effective achievement of the intended outcomes under the Programme.

IMPLEMENTATION OF FAME AND PM E-DRIVE SCHEMES

***227. SHRIMATI MALVIKA DEVI:**

SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:

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

(a) the details of the current status of implementation of the Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles (FAME) Scheme, Phase I and II and PM E-Drive, State-wise including Karnataka;

(b) the details of the number of electric vehicles supported, charging infrastructure installed, and batteries deployed under the scheme, State-wise including Karnataka, Maharashtra, Bengaluru and Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency;

(c) the details of the steps taken to promote indigenous manufacturing of EVs, batteries, and related components under FAME-II and PM E-Drive by manufacturers including from Karnataka;

(d) the details of the funds allocated, released and utilised under FAME, Phase-I and II and PM E-Drive schemes, State-wise including Karnataka;

(e) whether the Government is aware that Karnataka has emerged as the State with the highest number of public charging stations in the country and if so, the steps taken to further scale this infrastructure in Bengaluru; and

(f) the details of the targets set for the next financial year and the long-term strategy for transitioning to electric mobility in the country, State-wise including Karnataka and Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency?

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

(a), (b) and (d) The details of the funds allocated, released, and utilised under FAME-I, FAME-II, and PM E-Drive schemes, as on 22.07.2026, are as under:

(Rs. crore)

Scheme	**Period of implementation**	**Funds Allocated**	**Funds Released**	**Funds Utilised**
FAME-I	01.04.2015 to 31.03.2019	895	895	895
FAME-II	01.04.2019 to 31.03.2024	11,500	10,163	10,163@
PM E-DRIVE Scheme	01.04.2024 to 31.03.2028	10,900	2,322	2,322

@ including committed liability of Rs.366 crore of FAME-I

The above schemes are implemented on pan-India basis and no state-wise allocation of funds has been done.

FAME I scheme: 2,81,412 EVs were supported in FAME-I including 15,526 nos. in Karnataka & 36,803 nos. in Maharashtra. The detailed status of the Phase I is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

FAME II scheme: As on 30.06.2026, FAME-II supported sale of 16,71,606 EVs. Number of EVs supported in Karnataka is 2,58,254 and in Maharashtra is 3,12,835.

5,297 e-buses have been deployed in FAME-II including 1,221 e-buses in Karnataka and 830 e-buses in Maharashtra.

EV Public Charging Stations (EVPCS): As on 01.07.2026, 9,583 EV PCS have been installed under FAME-II, on pan India basis, as under:

Category	Total under FAME-II	Installed in Karnataka	Installed in Bengaluru	Installed in Maharashtra	Installed in Jalgaon
EV PCS Installed	9,583	788	99	802	31

Detailed status of FAME-II is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

PM E-DRIVE Scheme: As on 22.07.2026, the scheme supported sale of 26,54,172 EVs. The current status of the Scheme is given in the enclosed **Statement-III**. The details of EVs sold and supported under the Scheme and in Karnataka and Maharashtra are given below:

PM E-DRIVE

Segment	Scheme Total	Karnataka	Bengaluru	Maharashtra	Jalgaon
EVs supported	26,54,172	2,67,127	1,08,605	4,28,253	10,995
e-buses allocated	14,000	4,500	4,500	2,500	-
EV chargers allocated	6,562	1,571	Allocation not made city wise	No proposal received	-

As on date no chargers have been installed under the PM E-DRIVE Scheme.

Further, under FAME-I, FAME-II & PM E-DRIVE, only electric vehicles fitted with advanced batteries are incentivised.

(c) Under FAME-II and PM E-DRIVE, the phased manufacturing programme (PMP) has been mandated to promote indigenous manufacturing of EVs and EV components including battery pack, by manufacturers, including in the state of Karnataka.

(e) As per BHEL dashboard of EV public Charging stations data as on 31.03.2026, Karnataka has second highest number of charging stations in the country i.e. 6,805.

Further, under the PM E-DRIVE Scheme, as on 22.07.2026, an amount of ₹153.10 crore has been approved for deployment of 1,571 chargers in Karnataka.

(f) There are no state-wise or district-wise or financial year-wise targets set under PM E-DRIVE. The total number of EVs targeted for support under all segments of PM E-DRIVE is given in the enclosed **Statement -III**.

Further, an amount Rs.2,000 crore has been allocated under PM E-DRIVE for setting up of adequate numbers of EV PCS on pan India basis.

STATEMENT-I

1. Details of current status of implementation of FAME-I Scheme (till December 2018)

S. No.	Segment	No. of EVs Supported
1	2Ws, 3Ws and 4Ws	2,80,987

2	e-bus	425
	Total	**2,81,412**

2. Details of the state-wise EVs supported under FAME-I Scheme

S. No.	State/ UT	No. of Electric/ Hybrid Vehicles (approx.)
1	Maharashtra	36,803
2	Gujarat	31,577
3	Uttar Pradesh	29,025
4	Haryana	25,908
5	Delhi	20,228
6	Tamil Nadu	17,901
7	Rajasthan	17,405
8	Karnataka	15,526
9	West Bengal	14,855
10	Kerala	11,394
11	Andhra Pradesh	10,548
12	Telangana	9,320
13	Madhya Pradesh	7,019
14	Punjab	6,925
15	Chhattisgarh	4,823
16	Uttarakhand	4,534
17	Odisha	4,410
18	Bihar	3,700
19	Chandigarh	2,533
20	Assam	1,923
21	Jharkhand	1,892
22	Puducherry	835
23	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	820
24	Goa	515
25	Jammu & Kashmir	518
26	Himachal Pradesh	173

27	Tripura	86
28	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	82
29	Nagaland	67
30	Manipur	61
31	Meghalaya	6
Total		**2,81,412**

STATEMENT-II

1. Details of current status of implementation of FAME-II Scheme, as on 30.06.2026

S. No.	Category	Nos. Supported
1	e-2w	14,69,343
2	e-3W	1,78,952
3	e-4W	23,311
4	e-buses	5,297 (deployed)
5	EVPCS	9,583 (installed)
	Total	**16,76,903**

2. Details of state-wise EVs supported under the FAME-II Scheme, as on 31.03.2026

S. No.	State / UT	EVs supported (Nos.)
1	Maharashtra	3,12,835
2	Karnataka	2,58,254
3	Tamil Nadu	1,32,997

4	Gujarat	1,27,551
5	Kerala	1,04,611
6	Delhi	94,623
7	Rajasthan	93,556
8	Uttar Pradesh	92,572
9	Telangana	78,721
10	Madhya Pradesh	61,286
11	Andhra Pradesh	60,962
12	Odisha	54,752
13	Chhattisgarh	38,641
14	Bihar	29,078
15	West Bengal	22,379
16	Haryana	17,637
17	Goa	15,168
18	Punjab	13,403
19	Jharkhand	12,821
20	Uttarakhand	12,396
21	Assam	12,155
22	Tripura	7,954
23	Jammu Kashmir	7,653
24	Puducherry	4,054
25	Chandigarh	2,666
26	Himachal Pradesh	1,167
27	Manipur	522
28	Meghalaya	513

29	Mizoram	328
30	DNH and DD	271
31	A and N Islands	30
32	Arunachal Pradesh	16
33	Lakshadweep	16
34	Sikkim	10
35	Nagaland	8
	Total	**16,71,606**

3. Status of State-wise e-buses deployed under FAME-II Scheme as on 30.06.2026

Sl. No.	State / UT	No. of e-Buses deployed
1	Andhra Pradesh	100
2	Bihar	25
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	25
4	Delhi	1,321
5	Telangana	0
6	Gujarat	650
7	Karnataka	1,221
8	Maharashtra	830
9	Odisha	50
10	Uttarakhand	30
11	Uttar Pradesh	600
12	West Bengal	40
13	Goa	125
14	Chandigarh	80
15	Jammu and Kashmir	200
	Total	**5,297**

4. Status of state-wise number of EVPCS installed by 3 OMCs under FAME-II Scheme, as on 01.07.2026

S. No.	State	Installed EV PCS
1	Tamil Nadu	1019
2	Uttar Pradesh	938
3	Maharashtra	776
4	Karnataka	785
5	Haryana	561
6	Andhra Pradesh	548
7	Rajasthan	618
8	Gujarat	524
9	Madhya Pradesh	451
10	West Bengal	482
11	Punjab	439
12	Telangana	425
13	Kerala	352
14	Bihar	312
15	Odisha	236
16	Jharkhand	193
17	Chhattisgarh	165
18	Assam	125
19	Jammu and Kashmir	76
20	Uttarakhand	63
21	Delhi	67
22	Himachal Pradesh	57

23	Meghalaya	29
24	Goa	24
25	Nagaland	23
26	Manipur	14
27	Ladakh	13
28	Puducherry	16
29	Mizoram	7
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6
31	Tripura	5
32	Arunachal Pradesh	3
33	Andaman and Nicobar	0
34	Chandigarh	0
35	Sikkim	1
36	Lakshadweep	0
	Total	**9,353**

Source: 3 Oil Marketing Companies viz. BPCL, IOCL and HPCL

Further, 230 EV PCS have been installed by other public sector entities including 3 nos. in Karnataka and 26 in Maharashtra.

STATEMENT-III

1. Details of current status of implementation of PM E-DRIVE Scheme, as on 22.07.2026

Segment	Target Nos.	EVs supported
e-2W	24,79,120	23,79,264
e-rickshaw & e-cart	39,034	6,547

e-3W(L5)	2,88,809	2,68,306
e-trucks	5,643	55
e-ambulances	3,811	-
Demand Incentive	**28,16,417**	**26,54,172**
e-Buses	14,028	14,000 (allocated)
Total	**28,30,445**	**26,54,172**

2. The details of state-wise EVs supported under the PM E-DRIVE Scheme, as on 22.07.2026

Sl. No.	State /UT	Total
1	Maharashtra	4,28,253
2	Uttar Pradesh	2,78,178
3	Karnataka	2,67,127
4	Tamil Nadu	2,58,704
5	Madhya Pradesh	1,73,273
6	Rajasthan	1,56,022
7	Kerala	1,52,532
8	Odisha	1,39,578
9	Andhra Pradesh	1,33,009
10	Gujarat	1,14,064
11	Telangana	81,577
12	Bihar	72,879
13	Chhattisgarh	62,599
14	West Bengal	58,944
15	Delhi	53,780
16	Punjab	49,640
17	Assam	42,035
18	Haryana	29,266
19	Jharkhand	24,631
20	Uttarakhand	19,373
21	Jammu & Kashmir	15,940

22	Goa	13,850
23	Tripura	13,408
24	Puducherry	7,376
25	Chandigarh	2,719
26	Himachal Pradesh	1,790
27	Manipur	1,145
28	Mizoram	1,119
29	Meghalaya	806
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	330
31	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	61
32	Arunachal Pradesh	52
33	Lakshadweep	22
34	Sikkim	22
35	Nagaland	13
36	**Total**	**26,54,117**

3. **e-Trucks:** As on 22.07.2026, 55 e-trucks have been sold under the scheme.

4. **e-Buses:** 14,000 e-buses have been allocated as follows:

Sl. No.	City	Total
1	Bengaluru	4,500
2	Delhi	2,800
3	Hyderabad	2,200
4	Ahmedabad	1,200
5	Mumbai	1,500
6	Pune	1,000
7	Surat	600
8	Jammu and Kashmir	200
	Total	**14,000**

5. **EV public chargers:** Proposals for 5,871 chargers across 9 states have been approved as per details below:

Status as on 22.07.2026

S. No.	State	No. of EV chargers
1	Karnataka	1,571
2	Delhi	1,146
3	Rajasthan	805
4	Uttar Pradesh	714
5	Andhra Pradesh	577
6	Tamil Nadu	498
7	Kerala	335
8	Telangana	169
9	Gujarat	56
	Total	**5,871**

Further, 691 chargers of 3 oil marketing companies (OMCs) have been approved under the scheme.

6. **Testing Agencies:** An allocation of ₹780 crore is provided for the modernization of four testing agencies—ARAI, ICAT, NATRAX, and GARC—to enhance national EV certification capabilities.

RURAL PROSPERITY AND RESILIENCE PROGRAMME

***228. SHRI KRIPANATH MALLAH:**

SHRI MITESH PATEL (BAKABHAI):

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

(a) the objectives and key components of the Rural Prosperity and Resilience Programme;

(b) the proposed geographical coverage and number of districts likely to be covered under the Programme;

(c) the details of sectors and livelihood activities proposed to be supported under the Programme; and

(d) the details of the proposed investment, including assistance from the Centre and partner institutions, for implementation of the Programme?

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

(a) In the Union Budget speech of 2025-26, an announcement was made on launching of a comprehensive multi-sectoral Rural Prosperity and Resilience Programme (RPRP) in partnership with states. The aim of RPRP is to address underemployment in agriculture through skilling, investment, technology and to generate ample opportunities in rural areas so that migration is an option, but not a necessity.

The programme envisages focus on the following areas:

1. Catalyzing enterprise development, employment and financial independence for rural women;
2. Accelerating creation of new employment and businesses for young farmers and rural youth;

3. Nurturing and modernizing agriculture for productivity improvements and warehousing, especially for marginal and small farmers; and
4. Diversifying opportunities for landless families.

(b) In Phase 1, Rural Prosperity and Resilience Programme will be implemented in 100 developing agri-districts across the country.

(c) Each district, based on detailed diagnostics and an assessment of its local resources, economic potential and development context, aims to identify and prioritize the sectors and livelihood activities to be supported under RPRP. The programme visualises to focus on high-potential, market-linked livelihoods across sectors such as Agriculture & Allied activities, Food Processing & Value Addition, Non-farm Enterprises, Service Enterprises, and Green & Emerging Sectors etc, with the objective of significantly enhancing rural household incomes and generating local employment. Rather than following a one-size-fits-all approach, RPRP will encourage each district to build on its comparative advantages, resource endowments and market opportunities to drive sustainable and inclusive economic growth.

(d) RPRP envisages to build on the strong institutional architecture and achievements of DAY-NRLM and will primarily leverage convergence with existing Central and State Government schemes, assistance from the Government of India addressing critical gaps, particularly in ecosystem strengthening, capacity building, digital systems and programme management. In addition, financial and technical support from Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and other development partners are being leveraged.

निर्यात संवर्धन संबंधी पहल

***229. श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:**

डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे:

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

(क) श्रम, भूमि, कराधान और ऋणशोधन अक्षमता से संबंधित सुधारों सहित व्यापार करने में सुगमता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है और वैश्विक सूचकांकों में भारत की रैंकिंग पर उक्त सुधारों का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है;

(ख) निर्यात वृद्धि की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और 2 ट्रिलियन अमरीकी डालर के निर्यात से संबंधित लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए अपनाए गए उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा निर्यात संवर्धन के लिए विशेषकर आंध्र प्रदेश से चिह्नित किए गए नए बाजारों और उत्पादों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) और निर्यातकों की अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार से संबंधित चुनौतियों से निपटने में सहायता करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उन्हें प्रदान की गई सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या आंध्र प्रदेश सहित कोई क्षेत्रक-विशिष्ट अथवा जिला स्तरीय निर्यात संवर्धन संबंधी पहल की गई हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री (श्री पीयूष गोयल):

(क) सरकार ने देश में ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अनेक कदम उठाए हैं, जिनमें कराधान कानूनों का सरलीकरण, नव-कार्यान्वित श्रम संहिता के माध्यम से श्रम विनियमों का युक्तिकरण, पीएलआई स्कीम, वाणिज्यिक न्यायालय अधिनियम को पारित करना तथा त्वरित विवाद निपटान के लिए दिल्ली और मुंबई में समर्पित वाणिज्यिक न्यायालयों की स्थापना शामिल हैं। चौथे मुख्य सचिव सम्मेलन में हुए विचार-विमर्श के बाद सरकार ने विनियंत्रण एवं अनुपालन

बोझ संबंधी टास्क फोर्स का गठन किया है, ताकि राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को विनियामक फ्रेमवर्क के सरलीकरण में सहायता प्रदान की जा सके।

इस टास्क फोर्स को मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय, नीति आयोग तथा डीपीआईआईटी का सहयोग प्राप्त है। यह टास्क फोर्स संरचित फील्ड वार्ता के माध्यम से राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ प्रत्यक्ष रूप से कार्य करता है जिसमें चार प्रमुख सुधार क्षेत्रों—भूमि उपयोग, भवन एवं निर्माण, श्रम सुधार तथा उपयोगिता सेवाएं/अनुमतियों पर फोकस किया जा रहा है।

एचएलसी-एनएफआरआर: गैर-वित्तीय विनियामक सुधारों पर उच्च स्तरीय समिति (एचएलसी-एनएफआरआर) का गठन मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय द्वारा गैर-वित्तीय क्षेत्र में केंद्र सरकार के विनियमों, प्रमाणनों, अनुज्ञप्तियों तथा अनुमतियों की समीक्षा करने के उद्देश्य से किया गया है, ताकि एक आधुनिक, लचीले तथा विश्वास-आधारित विनियामक फ्रेमवर्क विकसित किया जा सके।

वर्ष 2025 के जीएसटी सुधारों ने अप्रत्यक्ष कर संरचना को सरल बनाकर, कर दरों का युक्तिकरण करके तथा व्यवसायों के लिए अनुपालन एवं लेन-देन लागत को कम करके ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस को बढ़ावा दिया है। जीएसटी सुधारों के अंतर्गत सरलीकृत दो-दरों की संरचना की दिशा में अग्रसर होने तथा वस्त्र एवं उर्वरक जैसे क्षेत्रों में इनवर्टेड ड्यूटी स्ट्रक्चर में सुधार किए जाने से कर भार, कार्यशील पूंजी पर दबाव तथा व्यावसाय संचालन की लागत में कमी लाने में सहायता मिली है।

29 केंद्रीय श्रम कानूनों को समेकित करने वाली चार श्रम संहिताओं ने श्रम संबंधी अनुपालन को सरल एवं युक्तिसंगत बनाकर तथा विनियामक जटिलताओं को कम करके ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस को और सुदृढ़ किया है। इन संहिताओं में सिंगल पंजीकरण, सिंगल अनुज्ञप्ति तथा सिंगल विवरणी का प्रावधान किया गया है। साथ ही, अभिलेखों, रजिस्टरों तथा विवरणियों का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रूप से रखरखाव करने की व्यवस्था भी की गई है।

भारत सरकार के उद्योग संवर्धन और आंतरिक व्यापार विभाग (डीपीआईआईटी) ने देशभर में ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस (ईओडीबी) को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पारदर्शी, अनुमान योग्य तथा

निवेशक-अनुकूल विनियामक ईकोसिस्टम विकसित करने हेतु अनेक पहलें की हैं। इन पहलों का उद्देश्य विनियामक प्रक्रियाओं का सरलीकरण, अनुपालन बोझ में कमी, डिजिटल गवर्नेंस को प्रोत्साहन तथा समग्र कारोबारी परिवेश को सुदृढ़ करना है, जिससे औद्योगिक विकास, निवेश और निर्यात को बढ़ावा मिल सके।

वर्ष 2014 में शुरू की गई व्यवसाय सुधार कार्य योजना (बीआरएपी) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सिंगल विंडो प्रणाली, भूमि प्रशासन, श्रम विनियमन, परमिट, निरीक्षण तथा पारदर्शिता जैसे क्षेत्रों में व्यवसाय-अनुकूल विनियामक सुधार लागू करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित कर प्रतिस्पर्धी संघवाद को बढ़ावा देती है। निवेशकों के लिए सुविधाओं को सुदृढ़ करने के उद्देश्य से, डीपीआईआईटी ने राज्यों की सिंगल विंडो प्रणालियों का मूल्यांकन किया है तथा आवश्यक विशेषताओं का उल्लेख करते हुए एक मार्गदर्शिका जारी की है, जिसे बीआरएपी 2026 का हिस्सा बनाया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, जिला बीआरएपी फ्रेमवर्क के माध्यम से ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस का जिला स्तर तक विस्तार किया गया है। इसमें डिजिटीकृत अनुमोदन, समयबद्ध निरीक्षण, पारदर्शी भूमि प्रशासन, जिला उद्योग केंद्रों को सुदृढ़ करना, निवेश के लिए तैयार औद्योगिक पार्कों का विकास तथा उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देना शामिल है, जिससे जमीनी स्तर पर निवेश को प्रोत्साहन तथा सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की दक्षतापूर्ण उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित हो सके।

इसके अतिरिक्त, सरकार ने विनियामक अनुपालनों का सरलीकरण, युक्तिकरण, डिजिटलीकरण तथा गैर-अपराधीकरण के माध्यम से ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस और ईज ऑफ लिविंग को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से अनुपालन बोझ में कमी (आरसीबी) संबंधी पहल शुरू की है। इस पहल के अंतर्गत, डीपीआईआईटी ने विनियामक अनुपालन पोर्टल की स्थापना की है, ताकि अनुपालन संबंधी बोझ को चिह्नित किया जा सके तथा सरकार और उद्योग के बीच निरंतर सहभागिता सुनिश्चित किया जा सके। केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों, राज्य सरकारों तथा उनके अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों ने अनावश्यक अनुपालन आवश्यकताओं को सरल बनाने अथवा समाप्त करने के उद्देश्य से अधिनियमों, नियमों, विनियमों, आदेशों, अधिसूचनाओं तथा प्रक्रियाओं की व्यापक समीक्षा की

है। इन प्रयासों के परिणामस्वरूप, देशभर में अनेक अनुपालन आवश्यकताओं में कमी की गई है, जिससे व्यवसायों पर विनियामक बोझ में उल्लेखनीय कमी आई है तथा विनियामक फ्रेमवर्क में पारदर्शिता, दक्षता और पूर्वानुमान लगाने को बढ़ावा मिला है।

जन विश्वास (प्रावधानों में संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2023: भारत सरकार ने विनियमों का युक्तिकरण तथा आपराधिक शास्ति संबंधी प्रावधानों में कमी करके ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस और ईज ऑफ लिविंग को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से विधायी सुधार किए हैं। संसद द्वारा पारित तथा 11 अगस्त, 2023 को उस पर स्वीकृति प्राप्त करके जन विश्वास (प्रावधानों में संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2023 के माध्यम से 19 मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा प्रशासित 42 अधिनियमों के अंतर्गत 183 प्रावधानों का गैर-अपराधीकरण किया गया है।

ईज ऑफ लिविंग और ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस को बढ़ावा देने संबंधी सुधारों के अनुरूप, जन विश्वास (प्रावधानों में संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2026 को अधिनियमित किया गया है। इस अधिनियम के माध्यम से 23 मंत्रालयों द्वारा प्रशासित 79 केंद्रीय अधिनियमों के अंतर्गत 784 प्रावधानों में संशोधन किया गया है। इनमें से ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 717 प्रावधानों को गैर-अपराधिकृत किया गया है, जबकि ईज ऑफ लिविंग को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए 67 प्रावधानों में संशोधन किया गया है।

बी-रेडी फ्रेमवर्क के अंतर्गत भारत के प्रदर्शन को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए डीपीआईआईटी ने व्यापक समन्वय एवं सुधारोन्मुख प्रयास किए हैं। इनमें विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के साथ विस्तृत परामर्श, विश्व बैंक के साथ सहभागिता, समतुल्य अर्थव्यवस्थाओं के साथ भारत के प्रदर्शन का तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण, वैश्विक श्रेष्ठ पद्धतियों का आकलन तथा राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में उद्योग जगत के साथ परामर्श शामिल हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, विश्व बैंक एंटरप्राइज सर्वे (डब्ल्यूबीईएस) के भारत संबंधी निष्कर्षों तथा हितधारकों से प्राप्त सुझावों के विश्लेषण के आधार पर श्रम, भूमि, कराधान तथा दिवालापन संबंधी संभावित सुधारों की पहचान की गई है। बी-रेडी फ्रेमवर्क के सभी तीन स्तंभों के

अंतर्गत किए गए आकलनों को सम्मिलित करते हुए भारत की बी-रेडी कंट्री रिपोर्ट के नवंबर, 2026 के आसपास विश्व बैंक द्वारा जारी किए जाने की संभावना है।

इन सुधारों से ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस परिदृश्य में भारत की रैंकिंग पर सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

(ख) वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान भारत का कुल निर्यात (पण्य एवं सेवाएं) 863.05 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर रहा। वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष की अप्रैल–जून तिमाही के निर्यात में, पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि की तुलना में 11.37% की वृद्धि दर्ज की गई।

(आंकड़ों का स्रोत: डीजीसीआईएंडएस)

सरकार ने समन्वित समग्र सरकारी दृष्टिकोण के माध्यम से विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के निर्यात कार्य निष्पादन की निगरानी के लिए एक व्यापक संस्थागत व्यवस्था स्थापित की है। इस व्यवस्था के जरिए वाणिज्य विभाग, विदेश व्यापार महानिदेशालय (डीजीएफटी), निर्यात संवर्धन परिषदें (ईपीसी), वस्तु बोर्ड, संबंधित मंत्रालय, राज्य सरकारें एवं जिले तथा विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय मिशन जैसे प्रमुख हितधारकों को एक साथ जोड़ा गया है। यह सहयोगात्मक व्यवस्था निरंतर निगरानी, क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट चुनौतियों की पहचान करने तथा निर्यात वृद्धि और प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए समन्वित नीतिगत कार्यक्रम सुनिश्चित करती है। भारत निर्यात प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता बढ़ाने, बाजार पहुंच का विस्तार करने, निर्यात स्थलों एवं उत्पादों में विविधीकरण, व्यापार सुगमता को प्रोत्साहित करने, वैश्विक मूल्य श्रृंखलाओं के साथ एकीकरण को मजबूत करने तथा सुदृढ़ एवं सतत निर्यात वृद्धि को बढ़ावा देने पर केंद्रित एक व्यापक व्यापार रणनीति अपना रहा है।

<u>व्यापार समझौते:</u> मुक्त व्यापार समझौतों (एफटीए) को आगे बढ़ाने की भारत की रणनीति बदलते वैश्विक परिदृश्य के अनुरूप है। ऐसे समय में जब विभिन्न देश और व्यवसाय विश्वसनीय तथा विविधीकृत व्यापारिक साझेदारों की तलाश कर रहे हैं, एफटीए भारत को प्रमुख बाजारों तक वरीयतापूर्ण पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने, प्रशुल्क बाधाओं को कम करने तथा भारतीय निर्यात की

प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता बढ़ाने में सहायक हैं। यूएई, ऑस्ट्रेलिया, यूनाइटेड किंगडम, ओमान, न्यूज़ीलैंड तथा ईएफटीए देशों के साथ भारत के हालिया व्यापार समझौते निर्यात अवसरों के विस्तार के साथ-साथ संवेदनशील घरेलू क्षेत्रों के संरक्षण की संतुलित रणनीति को दर्शाते हैं। इन समझौतों के माध्यम से साझेदार देशों की प्रशुल्क दरों के बड़े हिस्से को वरीयतापूर्ण सुविधा प्रदान करने से भारतीय निर्यातकों की बाजार पहुंच में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है। उदाहरण के लिए, भारत–यूनाइटेड किंगडम समझौते के तहत भारत के लगभग 99% निर्यात को वरीयतापूर्ण बाजार पहुंच प्राप्त होती है, जबकि भारत–ईयू फ्रेमवर्क यूरोपीय संघ की लगभग 97% प्रशुल्क दरों को कवर करता है, जो दोनों पक्षों के मध्य लगभग 99.5% द्विपक्षीय व्यापार मूल्य का प्रतिनिधित्व करती हैं। इसी प्रकार, भारत के न्यूज़ीलैंड के साथ समझौते के तहत भारत के सभी निर्यातों को शुल्क-मुक्त पहुंच प्रदान की गई है, भारत–ओमान समझौता ओमान की लगभग 98% प्रशुल्क दरों को कवर करता है तथा भारत–ईएफटीए व्यापार एवं आर्थिक भागीदारी समझौता (टीईपीए) लगभग 99.6% प्रशुल्क दरों तक पहुंच प्रदान करता है। सामूहिक रूप से ये समझौते वैश्विक बाजारों के साथ भारत के एकीकरण को सुदृढ़ करते हैं, निर्यात प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ाते हैं तथा बदलती वैश्विक आपूर्ति श्रृंखला की परिस्थितियों के बीच व्यापारिक साझेदारियों के विविधीकरण को सहायता प्रदान करते हैं।

<u>निर्यात संवर्धन मिशन (ईपीएम):</u> सरकार ने वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 से वित्त वर्ष 2030-31 की अवधि के लिए 25,060 करोड़ रुपए के बजटीय परिव्यय के साथ निर्यात संवर्धन मिशन (ईपीएम) को अनुमोदन प्रदान किया है। इसका उद्देश्य निर्यात प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ाना, प्रमुख व्यवधानों का समाधान करना तथा विभिन्न क्षेत्रों और राज्यों में भारतीय निर्यातकों को वैश्विक मूल्य श्रृंखलाओं के साथ अधिक व्यापक रूप से जोड़ा जाना सुनिश्चित करना है। यह मिशन निम्नलिखित दो प्रमुख घटकों के माध्यम से संचालित किया जाएगा:-

i. निर्यात प्रोत्साहन: यह व्यापार वित्त, ऋण संवर्धन, गुणवत्ता अनुपालन तथा वित्तीय सहायता तंत्र पर केंद्रित है; और

ii. निर्यात दिशा: यह निर्यात लॉजिस्टिक्स, वेयरहाउसिंग, बाजार पहुंच, ई-कॉमर्स निर्यात, जिला-स्तरीय निर्यात संवर्धन, क्षमता निर्माण तथा व्यापार सुगमता पर केंद्रित है।

इस मिशन का विशेष उद्देश्य सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) को ऋण उपलब्धता, लॉजिस्टिक्स अवसंरचना तथा वैश्विक बाजार संपर्क के संबंध में लक्षित कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार में उनकी प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को सुदृढ़ करना है।

रणनीतिक साझेदारियां एवं ऋण सहायता: एक सतत निर्यात ईकोसिस्टम के विकास के लिए, विदेश व्यापार महानिदेशालय (डीजीएफटी) ने निर्यात ऋण गारंटी निगम (ईसीजीसी), भारतीय निर्यात-आयात बैंक (एक्ज़िम बैंक), भारतीय लघु उद्योग विकास बैंक (सिडबी), केंद्रीय अप्रत्यक्ष कर एवं सीमा शुल्क बोर्ड (सीबीआईसी) तथा इंडिया पोस्ट सहित प्रमुख संस्थाओं के साथ रणनीतिक साझेदारियां स्थापित की हैं। पर्याप्त एवं वहनीय ऋण उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, ईसीजीसी ने बैंकों के लिए समग्र कारोबार-निर्यात ऋण बीमा (डब्ल्यूटी-ईसीआईबी) के अंतर्गत 80 करोड़ रुपए तक के ऋणों पर बैंकों के लिए बीमा कवरेज 70% से बढ़ाकर 90% कर दिया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, सूक्ष्म एवं लघु उद्यमों (एमएसई) के लिए 10 करोड़ रुपए तक की कार्यशील पूंजी सीमा पर बंधक मुक्त कवर का प्रावधान भी शुरू किया गया है।

सतत निर्यात ईकोसिस्टम एवं ई-कॉमर्स: कोल्ड-चेन सुविधाओं तथा माल-ढुलाई सहायता सहित अवसंरचना संबंधी कमियों का समाधान विभिन्न स्कीमों के सम्मिलन के माध्यम से किया जा रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त, डीजीएफटी अमेज़न, फेडएक्स, डेल्हीवरी तथा डीएचएल सहित प्रमुख ई-कॉमर्स और लॉजिस्टिक्स प्लेटफॉर्मों के साथ मिलकर क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम संचालित कर रहा है जिसका उद्देश्य निर्यातकों को ई-कॉमर्स माध्यमों से जोड़ना है। डाक विभाग के सहयोग से डाकघर निर्यात केंद्रों (डीएनके) के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध प्रक्रियाओं एवं सुविधाओं के संबंध में देशव्यापी जागरूकता कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं, जिससे विशेष रूप से दूरस्थ एवं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के निर्यातकों को ई-कॉमर्स माध्यमों से अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजारों तक पहुंच बनाने में सहायता मिल सके। सरकार ने भारतीय निर्यातकों को व्यापार संबंधी जानकारी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए ट्रेड कनेक्ट ई-

प्लेटफॉर्म प्रारंभ किया है। यह सिंगल विंडो पोर्टल के रूप में कार्य करता है, जो विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय मिशनों, निर्यात संवर्धन परिषदों तथा वाणिज्य विभाग को मिलाकर नए एवं मौजूदा निर्यातकों के लिए बाजार पहुंच को सुगम बनाता है।

(ग) जमीनी स्तर पर निर्यात वृद्धि को प्रोत्साहित करने तथा संरचनात्मक बाधाओं का समाधान करने के उद्देश्य से दो-स्तरीय संस्थागत फ्रेमवर्क स्थापित किया गया है, जिसमें राज्य स्तर पर राज्य निर्यात संवर्धन समितियां (एसईपीसी) तथा जिला स्तर पर जिला निर्यात संवर्धन समितियां (डीईपीसी) गठित की गई हैं। इस व्यवस्था का प्रमुख परिचालन तंत्र जिला निर्यात कार्य योजना (डीईएपी) पर आधारित है, जिन्हें केंद्रीय, राज्य तथा जिला स्तर के हितधारकों के सहयोग से जिला निर्यात संवर्धन समितियों द्वारा तैयार एवं क्रियान्वित किया जाता है। इन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत प्रत्येक जिले के निर्यात क्षमता वाले प्रमुख उत्पादों एवं सेवाओं की पहचान की जाती है, उत्पादन से लेकर निर्यात तक के विभिन्न चरणों में अपेक्षित कार्यकलापों का निर्धारण किया जाता है, आपूर्ति श्रृंखला संबंधी विशिष्ट बाधाओं का विवरण प्रस्तुत किया जाता है तथा उनके समाधान के लिए लक्षित रणनीतियां प्रस्तावित की जाती हैं।

आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, आंध्र प्रदेश एमएसएमई विकास निगम (एपीएमएसएमईडीसी) ने एमएसएमई निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने तथा अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजारों तक पहुंच को सुगम बनाने के उद्देश्य से विशाखापट्टनम, विजयवाड़ा, तिरुपति तथा काकीनाडा में चार रिवर्स बायर–सेलर मीट (आरबीएसएम) आयोजित की हैं। इन आयोजनों में यूएसए, यूएई, ऑस्ट्रेलिया, जापान, कनाडा, नीदरलैंड, स्पेन, रूस, दक्षिण अफ्रीका, सऊदी अरब, सिंगापुर, मलेशिया, वियतनाम, ताइवान, न्यूज़ीलैंड, केन्या, घाना, मिस्र, ओमान, मॉरीशस तथा उज्बेकिस्तान सहित विभिन्न स्थापित एवं उभरते निर्यात बाजारों से अंतरराष्ट्रीय खरीदारों ने भाग लिया। व्यवसाय-से-व्यवसाय (बी2बी) बैठकों तथा अंतरराष्ट्रीय खरीदारों और राज्य के एमएसएमई के मध्य हस्ताक्षरित समझौता ज्ञापनों (एमओयू) के माध्यम से प्रत्यक्ष निर्यात संपर्क स्थापित किए गए हैं।

निर्यात संवर्धन के लिए जिला-वार चिन्हित प्रमुख उत्पाद श्रेणियों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं (उत्पादों की सूची संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दी गई है) :-

- प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य उत्पाद, मिलेट्स, मसाले (मिर्च, हल्दी), चावल तथा नारियल उत्पाद;
- हर्बल एवं आयुर्वेदिक उत्पाद, फार्मास्यूटिकल तथा चिकित्सा उपभोग्य सामग्री;
- परिधान, वस्त्र, चमड़ा उत्पाद, जूट उत्पाद तथा हस्तशिल्प;
- ग्रेनाइट, इंजीनियरिंग उत्पाद, ईवी घटक तथा इलेक्ट्रिकल पैनल; तथा
- कृषि उत्पाद, सुगंधित तेल, कॉस्मेटिक्स तथा जैव-अपघटनीय उत्पाद।

विवरण-I

उत्पादों की सूची

राज्य	जिले का नाम	निर्यात क्षमता वाले चिन्हित उत्पाद/सेवाएं
आंध्र प्रदेश	अनंतपुर	रेडीमेड गारमेंट, ऑटोमोबाइल, चमड़े की कठपुतलियां, धर्मावरम हैंडलूम पट्टू साड़ियां
	चित्तूर	पॉलिश्ड ग्रेनाइट, वस्त्र एवं परिधान, आम एवं फलों का पल्प, श्रीकालहस्ती कलमकारी
	पूर्वी गोदावरी	कॉयर एवं कॉयर उत्पाद, चावल, चीनी, फ्रोजन झींगे
	गुंटूर	तंबाकू, सूती धागा, मिर्च, मछली एवं झींगे
	कृष्णा	सूती धागा, बेडशीट, थोक ड्रग्स एवं मध्यवर्ती, प्रसंस्कृत प्रान्स
	कुरनूल	हाइड्रोजनीकृत कैस्टर ऑयल, कॉस्टिक सोडा फ्लेक्स, कैल्शियम हाइपोक्लोराइट, चूना पत्थर की स्लैब
	प्रकाशम	ग्रेनाइट, काजू उत्पाद, समुद्री फूड्स एवं समुद्री उत्पाद
	एसपीएसआर नेल्लोर	उदयगिरी वुडन कटलरी, क्वार्ट्ज, प्रसंस्कृत प्रॉन/झींगा, चावल
	श्रीकाकुलम	काजू गिरी, ग्रेनाइट, फार्मा उत्पाद, थोक ड्रग्स

	विजयनगरम	थोक ड्रग्स एवं मध्यवर्ती, काजू प्रसंस्करण, क्वार्ट्ज ग्रिट्स एवं सिलिका पाउडर, बोब्बिली वीणा
	विशाखापट्टनम	नारियल आधारित उत्पाद, अलॉय व्हील, काजू, समुद्री उत्पाद
	पश्चिम गोदावरी	सूती धागा, प्रसंस्कृत प्रॉन/झींगा, एक्वा फीड, मानव केश
	वाईएसआर कडप्पा (कुड्डपाह)	बेरियम क्लोराइड, पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट, केला

(घ) सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई जानकारी के अनुसार, मंत्रालय ने देशभर में अपने क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों में 65 निर्यात सुविधा केंद्र (ईएफसी) (संबंधित जानकारी संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दी गई है) स्थापित किए हैं, ताकि एमएसएमई को उनके उत्पादों एवं सेवाओं के निर्यात के लिए मार्गदर्शन तथा सहयोग प्रदान किया जा सके। ये निर्यात सुविधा केंद्र एमएसएमई निर्यातकों को निर्यात संबंधी स्कीमों की जानकारी के प्रसार, अनुपालन संबंधी कार्यशालाओं के आयोजन, निर्यात प्रलेखन प्रक्रियाओं में सहयोग तथा उद्योग संघों, राज्य सरकारों और विदेश व्यापार महानिदेशालय (डीजीएफटी) के साथ समन्वय सहित प्रमुख क्षेत्रों में व्यापक सहायता प्रदान करते हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, एमएसएमई मंत्रालय की अंतरराष्ट्रीय सहयोग (आईसी) स्कीम, एमएसएमई को अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शनियों, व्यापार मेलों, सम्मेलनों, सेमिनारों तथा विदेशों में आयोजित क्रेता-विक्रेता बैठकों में भागीदारी के लिए सुविधा प्रदान करने के साथ-साथ वस्तुओं एवं सेवाओं के निर्यात में होने वाले विभिन्न व्ययों की प्रतिपूर्ति करके उन्हें अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार के लिए सक्षम बनाती है। इससे एमएसएमई को प्रोद्योगिकीय उन्नति, बदलती बाजार मांग तथा नए वैश्विक निर्यात गंतव्यों के अनुरूप निरंतर स्वयं को अनुकूलित करने में सहायता मिलती है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, जिला निर्यात कार्य योजना (डीईएपी) तैयार करने के संबंध में परामर्श प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से लॉजिस्टिक्स, वेयरहाउसिंग तथा निर्यात की तैयारी से जुड़ी कमियों की

व्यवस्थित रूप से पहचान की जाती है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप, जिला निर्यात संवर्धन समितियां (डीईपीसी) स्थानीय किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (एफपीओ), स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी), शिल्पकार समूहों तथा एमएसएमई को उनके उत्पादों को जिला-स्तरीय प्राथमिकता उत्पाद समूहों से मैपिंग कर तथा उन्हें खरीदारों एवं वित्तीय सेवा प्रदाताओं से जोड़कर निर्यात मूल्य श्रृंखलाओं के साथ एकीकृत करती हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, कृषि एवं प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य उत्पाद निर्यात विकास प्राधिकरण (एपीडा) तथा समुद्री उत्पाद निर्यात विकास प्राधिकरण (एमपीडा) के सहयोग से निर्यातक ऑनबोर्डिंग अभियान भी चलाए जा रहे हैं, ताकि लघु निर्यातकों, एफपीओ तथा एसएचजी को प्रवेश संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने और सीधे वैश्विक बाजारों तक पहुंच बनाने में सहायता मिल सके।

(ङ) हां। आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, सभी जिलों में संबंधित जिला कलेक्टरों की अध्यक्षता में गठित जिला उद्योग एवं निर्यात संवर्धन समितियों (डीआईईपीसी) के माध्यम से जिला निर्यात कार्य योजनाएं (डीईएपी) तैयार की जा रही हैं। इनका उद्देश्य स्थानीय उत्पादों की विशिष्टताओं तथा बाजार अवसरों का लाभ उठाकर निर्यात को बढ़ावा देना है। राज्य सरकार ने जिला-विशिष्ट निर्यात क्षमता वाले उत्पादों की पहचान की है तथा जिला-स्तरीय आयोजना, मूल्य संवर्धन एवं निर्यात सुविधा उपायों पर केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है।

रिवर्स बायर–सेलर मीट (आरबीएसएम) आयोजित किए जाने के माध्यम से क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट निर्यात संवर्धन पहलें की गई हैं, जिनमें क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट अंतरराष्ट्रीय खरीदार स्थानीय एमएसएमई के साथ सीधे संवाद करते हैं। विशाखापट्टनम, विजयवाड़ा, तिरुपति तथा काकीनाडा में ऐसी चार आरबीएसएम आयोजित की गई हैं, जिनके माध्यम से प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य उत्पाद, मिलेट्स, मसाले, चावल, फार्मास्यूटिकल्स, वस्त्र, हस्तशिल्प, इंजीनियरिंग उत्पाद, ईवी घटक, विद्युत पैनल तथा जैव-अपघटनीय उत्पाद जैसे क्षेत्रों के एमएसएमई के लिए बाजार पहुंच तथा निर्यात संपर्क को सुगम किया गया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्य की "प्रोडक्ट परफेक्शन" पहल के अंतर्गत जिला-विशिष्ट प्रमुख उत्पादों की पहचान कर उन्हें गुणवत्ता उन्नयन, मानकीकरण, पैकेजिंग, ब्रांडिंग तथा प्रमाणन संबंधी कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से सहयोग प्रदान किया जाता है, ताकि स्थानीय उत्पादों का वैश्विक मूल्य श्रृंखलाओं के साथ एकीकरण सुनिश्चित किया जा सके। यह पहल जिला निर्यात कार्य योजनाओं (डीईएपी) के अनुरूप संचालित की जा रही है ताकि विभिन्न जिलों में मूल्य संवर्धित निर्यात को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके।

विवरण -II

निर्यात सुविधा केंद्रों (ईएफसी) की सूची

क्रम सं.	राज्य का नाम	ईएफसी
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	एमएसएमई-विकास एवं सुविधा कार्यालय, विशाखापट्टनम
2.		प्रौद्योगिकी केंद्र, पुडी, वाईजैग
3.	असम	टूल रूम एवं प्रशिक्षण केंद्र (टीआरटीसी), गुवाहाटी
4.		एमएसएमई-विकास एवं सुविधा कार्यालय, गुवाहाटी
5.	बिहार	एमएसएमई-विकास एवं सुविधा कार्यालय, पटना
6.		एमएसएमई-विकास एवं सुविधा कार्यालय, मुजफ्फरपुर
7.	छत्तीसगढ़	एमएसएमई-विकास एवं सुविधा कार्यालय, रायपुर
8.	दिल्ली	एमएसएमई परीक्षण केंद्र, नई दिल्ली
9.		एमएसएमई-विकास एवं सुविधा कार्यालय, नई दिल्ली
10.	गोवा	एमएसएमई-विकास एवं सुविधा कार्यालय, मडगांव
11.	गुजरात	इंडो जर्मन टूल रूम (आईजीटीआर), अहमदाबाद
12.		बीआर. एमएसएमई-विकास एवं सुविधा कार्यालय, राजकोट
13.		एमएसएमई-विकास एवं सुविधा कार्यालय, अहमदाबाद
14.	हरियाणा	प्रौद्योगिकी केंद्र, रोहतक
15.		एमएसएमई-विकास एवं सुविधा कार्यालय, करनाल

16.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	एमएसएमई-विकास एवं सुविधा कार्यालय, सोलन
17.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	बीआर. एमएसएमई-विकास एवं सुविधा कार्यालय, श्रीनगर
18.		एमएसएमई-विकास एवं सुविधा कार्यालय, जम्मू
19.	झारखंड	इंडो डेनिश टूल रूम (आईडीटीआर), जमशेदपुर
20.		एमएसएमई-विकास एवं सुविधा कार्यालय, रांची
21.	कर्नाटक	एमएसएमई-विकास एवं सुविधा कार्यालय, हुबली
22.		एमएसएमई-विकास एवं सुविधा कार्यालय, बेंगलुरु
23.	केरल	एमएसएमई-विकास एवं सुविधा कार्यालय, त्रिशूर
24.	मध्य प्रदेश	इंडो जर्मन टूल रूम (आईजीटीआर), इंदौर
25.		प्रौद्योगिकी केंद्र, भोपाल
26.		एमएसएमई - विकास और सुविधा कार्यालय, इंदौर
27.	महाराष्ट्र	इंडो जर्मन टूल रूम (आईजीटीआर), औरंगाबाद
28.		विद्युत मापन उपकरणों के लिए डिजाइन संस्थान (आईडीईएमआई), मुंबई
29.		एमएसएमई परीक्षण केंद्र, मुंबई
30.		एमएसएमई - विकास और सुविधा कार्यालय, मुंबई
31.		एमएसएमई - विकास और सुविधा कार्यालय, नागपुर
32.	मणिपुर	एमएसएमई - विकास और सुविधा कार्यालय, इंफाल
33.	नागालैंड	एमएसएमई - विकास और सुविधा कार्यालय, दीमापुर
34.	ओडिशा	सेंट्रल टूल रूम एंड प्रशिक्षण केंद्र (सीटीटीसी), भुवनेश्वर
35.		एमएसएमई - विकास और सुविधा कार्यालय, कटक
36.	पुदुचेरी	प्रौद्योगिकी केंद्र, पुदुचेरी
37.	पंजाब	सेंट्रल टूल रूम (सीटीआर), लुधियाना
38.		सेंट्रल इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ हैंड टूल्स (सीआईएचटी), जालंधर
39.		एमएसएमई - विकास और सुविधा कार्यालय, लुधियाना

40.	राजस्थान	प्रौद्योगिकी केंद्र, भिवाडी
41.		एमएसएमई - विकास और सुविधा कार्यालय, जयपुर
42.	सिक्किम	एमएसएमई - विकास और सुविधा कार्यालय, गंगटोक
43.	तमिलनाडु	बीआर. एमएसएमई - विकास और सुविधा कार्यालय, कोयंबटूर
44.		केंद्रीय फुटवियर प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (सीएफटीआई), चेन्नई
45.		एमएसएमई परीक्षण केंद्र, चेन्नई
46.		एमएसएमई - विकास और सुविधा कार्यालय, चेन्नई
47.	तेलंगाना	सेंट्रल इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ टूल डिजाइन (सीआईटीएच), हैदराबाद
48.		एमएसएमई - विकास और सुविधा कार्यालय, हैदराबाद
49.	त्रिपुरा	एमएसएमई - विकास और सुविधा कार्यालय, अगरतला
50.	उत्तर प्रदेश	बीआर. एमएसएमई - विकास और सुविधा कार्यालय, वाराणसी
51.		उत्पाद एवं प्रक्रिया विकास केंद्र (पीपीडीसी), आगरा
52.		प्रक्रिया सह उत्पाद विकास केंद्र (पीपीडीसी), मेरठ
53.		ग्लास उद्योग विकास केंद्र (सीडीजीआई), फिरोजाबाद
54.		फ्रेगनेंस एवं फ्लेवर विकास केंद्र, (एफएफडीसी), कन्नौज
55.		केंद्रीय फुटवियर प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (सीएफटीआई), आगरा
56.		एमएसएमई - विकास और सुविधा कार्यालय, आगरा
57.		एमएसएमई - विकास और सुविधा कार्यालय, कानपुर
58.		एमएसएमई - विकास और सुविधा कार्यालय, इलाहाबाद
59.	उत्तराखंड	एमएसएमई - विकास और सुविधा कार्यालय, हल्द्वानी
60.		इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स सेवाएं और प्रशिक्षण केंद्र (ईएसटीसी), रामनगर
61.		एमएसएमई - विकास और सुविधा कार्यालय, देहरादून
62.	पश्चिम बंगाल	केंद्रीय टूल रूम एवं प्रशिक्षण केंद्र (सीटीटीसी), कोलकाता
63.		एमएसएमई परीक्षण केंद्र, कोलकाता

64.		बीआर. एमएसएमई - विकास और सुविधा कार्यालय, सिलीगुड़ी
65.		एमएसएमई - विकास और सुविधा कार्यालय, कोलकाता

PRODUCTION OF TASAR SILK

***230. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:**

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the potential of tasar silk production in Keonjhar district of Odisha, where many tribal families are engaged in tasar sericulture, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to establish a dedicated Tasar Silk Cluster in Keonjhar to strengthen the value chain through host plantation, DFL production, cocoon production, reeling, weaving, value addition, skill development and market linkage, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of assistance provided under Silk Samagra or any other scheme for promotion of tasar sericulture in Odisha, particularly in Keonjhar during the last five years; and

(d) the details of steps taken to improve income of tribal rearers, processing infrastructure, women's participation, climate resilience and to develop Keonjhar as a major tasar silk hub?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH):

(a) Yes. Keonjhar is one of the major tasar silk-producing districts of Odisha. As reported by the State Government, the district produced 24 MT of raw silk

during 2025-26, accounting for about 18% of Odisha's total 134 MT (including 132 MT of tasar silk) raw silk production. Tasar sericulture is practiced by around 4,000 families across 325 villages in 8 blocks of the district. The tasar growers have been organized into 13 Primary Tasar Cooperative Societies.

(b) Keonjhar has been accorded priority for strengthening the tasar silk value chain through coordinated interventions of the Central and State Governments. A Basic Seed Multiplication and Training Centre (BSM&TC) of the Central Silk Board (CSB) has been established for production and supply of quality tasar silkworm seed Disease-Free Layings (DFLs). Technical guidance and skill training are being provided through CSB's Research and Development (R&D) units. The Government of Odisha has established a Tasar Silk Park (TSP) at Bhagamunda in Harichandanpur Block of Keonjhar for reeling, weaving, value addition, skill development and marketing.

(c) Under the Silk Samagra-2 scheme, central assistance of ₹4.43 crore has been provided to Odisha during 2021-22 to 2025-26, out of which ₹84.85 lakh has been allocated to Keonjhar district. In addition, the Government of Odisha has provided ₹3.22 crore under the Promotion of Sericulture Industries (POSI) Scheme, ₹2.99 crore under the Odisha Mineral Bearing Areas Development Corporation (OMBADC) and ₹24.79 crore under the District Mineral Foundation (DMF) for development of tasar sericulture in Keonjhar district.

(d) Under Silk Samagra-2, assistance is provided for plantation development, silkworm seed production, rearing, reeling, spinning, weaving, processing and marketing infrastructure. During the last five years, Basic Seed

Multiplication and Training Centre (BSM&TC), Keonjhar produced and supplied 4.13 lakh Disease-Free Layings (DFLs) and trained 170 persons, including women. Under the "Mera Resham Mera Abhiman (MRMA 1.0)" Mega Transfer of Technology Campaign, the Central Silk Board (CSB) conducted 5 awareness programmes, 3 training programmes and 2 field demonstrations, benefiting 459 participants, including 160 women and 405 tribals. Further, the Government of Odisha has undertaken tasar host plantation under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), established 2 permanent host plant nurseries at Banspal and Bhagamunda of Keonjhar District, strengthened the Tasar Silk Park at Bhagamunda with post-cocoon facilities, solar energy and a display-cum-sale centre, and is promoting skill development and marketing of tasar products through training and exhibitions.

PHARMACEUTICAL EXPORTS

***231. DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:**

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

(a) whether India's pharmaceutical exports have increased substantially from about USD 14 billion in 2014-15 to about USD 31 billion in 2025-26 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of Maharashtra's contribution to the country's pharmaceutical exports during the last five years, district-wise;

(c) the details of pharmaceutical manufacturing clusters, bulk drug parks, research institutions, export-oriented units and biotechnology hubs functioning

in Maharashtra, particularly in Pune, along with the employment generated by them; and

(d) whether the Government has undertaken any initiatives to promote innovation, research and development, clinical research, biotechnology and value-added pharmaceutical products in Maharashtra, including in the Pune pharmaceutical ecosystem and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) As per the trade statistics compiled by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS), India's exports of pharmaceutical products increased from US$ 15.43 billion in 2014-15 to US$ 31.12 billion in 2025-26, a compound annual growth of about 6.6 per cent. Year-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(b) Maharashtra is one of the country's leading pharmaceutical exporting States, contributing about 19 per cent of India's pharmaceutical exports. Its pharmaceutical exports rose from US$ 4.48 billion in 2021-22 to US$ 5.94 billion in 2025-26, with Pune, Mumbai, Thane, Nashik, Palghar, Raigad and Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar (Aurangabad) among the principal exporting districts. District-wise details for the last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

(c) and (d) In Maharashtra, including the Pune ecosystem, the Government is implementing the following schemes and support to promote pharmaceutical manufacturing, innovation, research and development, biotechnology and value-added products:

(i) Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Pharmaceuticals: manufacturing and research and development units of three approved applicants are located in Pune District. As of March 2026, a cumulative investment of Rs 1,867 crore has been made and 1,254 persons employed.

(ii) Biopharma SHAKTI scheme: a scheme with an outlay of Rs 10,000 crore over five years to build a globally competitive domestic ecosystem for biologics and biosimilars, including in the state of Maharashtra, so as to widen access to affordable biological medicines and support India's emergence as a biopharmaceutical manufacturing and innovation hub.

(iii) Innovation, research and development and biotechnology support through the Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC), under its BioNEST and E-YUVA incubation programmes and its Biotechnology Ignition Grant (BIG), Sustainable Entrepreneurship and Enterprise Development (SEED), Launching Entrepreneurial Driven Affordable Products (LEAP) and Promoting Academic Research Conversion to Enterprise (PACE) programmes. In Maharashtra, including Pune, this comprises 5 incubation and pre-incubation centres and support to 156 BIG startups, 32 SEED startups and 21 LEAP startups, and 47 PACE projects since 2014-15.

(iv) The BioE3 (Biotechnology for Economy, Environment and Employment) Policy, which provides a national framework for biotechnology-driven innovation and sustainable biomanufacturing, is supporting 23 initiatives and projects in Maharashtra, including the Pune ecosystem; and the National Biopharma Mission has supported 25 innovators in the State through

translational research, product development, clinical validation, technology transfer and commercialisation.

Maharashtra also hosts a strong base of export-oriented units, special economic zone units and biotechnology hubs, including the Serum Bio Pharma Park at Pune. In FY 2025-26, pharmaceutical employment under the SEEPZ-SEZ Zone (Maharashtra) was 7,654 persons in special economic zone units and 14,566 persons in export-oriented units, a total of 22,220 persons. The unit-wise details and the district-wise support are given in the enclosed **Statement-III.**

STATEMENT-I

Details of India's exports of pharmaceutical products

(USD million; source: DGCIS; financial year April to March)

Financial Year	Exports (USD billion)
2014-15	15.43
2015-16	16.91
2016-17	16.79
2017-18	17.28
2018-19	19.15
2019-20	20.70
2020-21	24.44
2021-22	24.59

2022-23	25.39
2023-24	27.85
2024-25	30.47
2025-26	31.12

Note: Figures are at the HS-8 level as per the DGCIS pharmaceutical product classification (487 tariff lines across five categories: bulk drugs and drug intermediates; drug formulations and biologicals; vaccines; surgicals; AYUSH and herbal products). All years are complete twelve-month fiscal years (April to March) on the same DGCIS basis; no partial-year or mixed-base comparison. Figures for 2025-26 are provisional.

STATEMENT-II

District-wise X Principal Commodity-wise Export of Pharmaceuticals from Maharashtra during last five Fys, i.e., FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26 and current FY 2026-27 (April-May)

Source DGCIS

Figures pertaining to FY 2025-26 are provisional and subject to change

		Export Value (Million USD)				
District	**Principal Commodity Groups**	**FY 2021-22**	**FY 2022-23**	**FY 2023-24**	**FY 2024-25**	**FY 2025-26**
AHMEDNAGAR	AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS	0.05	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.02
	BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	15.05	15.22	17.42	6.38	4.99
	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	0.58	0.37	1.29	1.68	0.29
	SURGICALS	0.09	0.14	0.31	0.15	0.03
AKOLA	AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS	0.00		0.01	0.02	0.02
	BULK DRUGS, DRUG		0.01	0.00	0.00	0.04

	INTERMEDIATES					
	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	13.78	14.97	14.30	15.84	17.08
	SURGICALS	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.17	0.09
AMRAVATI	AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS	0.02	0.01		0.01	0.01
	BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.14	0.31
	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	0.03	0.08	0.14	0.19	0.17
	SURGICALS	0.00		0.00		0.00
Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar (AURANGABAD)	AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS	12.63	10.92	9.36	9.51	9.15
	BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	45.09	37.94	42.05	58.76	138.80
	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	372.58	356.27	415.93	399.62	429.62
	SURGICALS	0.14	0.11	0.22	0.15	0.45
BEED	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	SURGICALS	0.00				
BHANDARA	BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	0.01	0.01	0.01		0.00
	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS		0.02		0.00	0.04
	SURGICALS	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	
BULDHANA	AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS	0.00	0.00			
	BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.16
	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	0.02	0.01		0.14	0.11
	SURGICALS	0.04	0.03			
CHANDRAPUR	BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	2.54	3.34	3.59	1.29	0.00
	DRUG FORMULATIONS,	0.00				

	BIOLOGICALS					
DHULE	BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	0.59	0.44	0.46	0.14	0.45
	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS				0.01	0.23
	SURGICALS				0.00	0.00
GADCHIROLI	AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS					0.01
	BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES		0.07			
	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS				0.01	
HINGOLI	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	0.08		0.00		0.00
JALGAON	AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS	0.20	0.04	0.00		0.11
	BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	21.74	32.39	18.54	19.72	23.74
	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	1.63	0.77	0.39	0.74	0.45
	SURGICALS	0.13	0.21	0.42	0.17	0.14
JALNA	AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS	0.05	0.00		0.00	
	SURGICALS	0.00		0.00		
KOLHAPUR	AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	0.05	1.51	0.16	0.82	0.81
	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	1.25	1.52	1.42	1.57	1.28
	SURGICALS	7.99	10.59	11.00	9.75	8.97
LATUR	AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS				0.00	
	BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES			0.14	0.65	0.83
	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	0.00	0.00			0.14
	SURGICALS				0.00	
MUMBAI	AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS	18.86	19.61	15.69	17.00	19.06

	BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	106.27	88.52	98.23	87.89	90.60
	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	336.44	345.06	407.37	419.93	402.96
	SURGICALS	17.00	21.25	13.30	16.33	16.83
MUMBAI SUBURBAN	AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS	3.35	3.11	2.89	3.07	2.97
	BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	16.47	20.45	21.54	26.15	16.83
	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	71.13	62.55	68.54	71.57	61.65
	SURGICALS	2.50	3.44	3.74	3.11	2.57
NAGPUR	AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS	2.60	3.19	1.66	3.10	4.74
	BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	17.46	18.66	15.79	18.66	19.45
	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	133.70	122.46	166.13	287.99	649.56
	SURGICALS	11.82	15.35	21.20	22.55	33.15
NANDED	AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS			0.01		
	BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	1.65	0.67	0.47	1.07	0.94
	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	7.17	16.75	20.85	18.26	19.25
	SURGICALS	0.00		0.03	0.00	
NANDURBAR	AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS	0.08	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.09
	BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES		0.01			
	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	0.03	0.01		0.02	
	SURGICALS	0.00				
NASHIK	AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS	1.50	1.37	0.97	1.13	1.37
	BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	12.72	14.22	13.11	11.61	11.75
	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	353.42	354.83	376.47	331.49	321.63

	SURGICALS	0.29	0.45	0.64	0.53	0.42
OSMANABAD	AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS					0.00
	BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	1.25	2.56	0.73	0.79	2.85
	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	0.00				
PALGHAR	AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS	6.42	2.81	1.74	1.70	1.90
	BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	185.42	207.15	172.66	193.26	188.56
	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	304.01	253.36	273.73	290.39	348.77
	SURGICALS	10.67	13.28	19.72	20.26	24.26
PARBHANI	BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	0.00		0.10	0.07	
	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
PUNE	AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS	1.67	2.55	2.84	1.98	1.71
	BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	54.04	46.27	61.00	59.07	60.67
	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	1110.50	1065.55	1152.51	1160.64	1466.66
	SURGICALS	7.83	9.40	9.04	8.10	7.24
RAIGAD	AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS	3.48	4.77	1.84	1.36	1.82
	BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	141.77	145.95	151.38	164.34	177.99
	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	251.29	221.70	209.77	231.53	278.01
	SURGICALS	1.43	2.22	44.22	2.45	0.77
RATNAGIRI	AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS	0.01	0.14	0.03	0.01	0.08
	BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	26.70	22.53	20.97	26.33	24.73
	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	0.54	0.62	0.60	0.88	0.74
	SURGICALS	0.21	0.02	0.05	0.07	0.03

SANGLI	AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS	0.00	0.35	0.01	0.06	0.00
	BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	6.66	5.74	3.35	3.74	2.60
	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	0.58	1.22	0.81	0.78	0.35
	SURGICALS	0.00	0.06	0.01	0.03	
SATARA	AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS	2.01	1.84	1.14	0.01	0.00
	BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	4.72	6.22	5.45	6.18	6.14
	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	21.53	23.50	32.64	39.43	46.27
	SURGICALS	2.36	1.63	1.74	2.27	2.58
SINDHUDURG	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	0.00				
SOLAPUR	AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS	0.02	0.18	0.49	0.40	0.33
	BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	15.13	13.44	14.85	17.62	12.64
	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	0.79	1.01	0.24	0.10	0.16
	SURGICALS	0.02	0.00			0.02
THANE	AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS	8.97	10.25	12.15	11.87	11.98
	BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	140.51	154.65	129.15	136.90	135.31
	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	531.99	559.92	641.73	711.15	773.42
	SURGICALS	20.94	29.48	28.34	33.86	41.70
UNSPECIFIED	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS				8.40	
	SURGICALS				0.00	
WARDHA	AYUSH AND HERBAL PRODUCTS	0.00				
	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	0.82	0.34	0.61	1.60	1.70
WASHIM	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS				0.02	

YAVATMAL	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS				0.00	
	SURGICALS	0.01	0.00	0.00		
Total		**4475.22**	**4409.78**	**4781.66**	**5006.87**	**5936.41**

STATEMENT-III

Details of Pharmaceuticals Employment of SEZ/EOU Units under DC SEEPZ-SEZ Zone (Maharashtra) for FY 2025-2026

SEZ Units				
Sl.No.	**SEZ**	**SEZ Unit Name**	**Category/Sector**	**Employment (Nos)**
1	Serum Bio Pharma Park--Hadapsar, Pune	Serum Institute of India Pvt. Ltd.--Unit I	Biotechnology	2823
2		Serum Institute of India Pvt. Ltd.--Unit V	Biotechnology	738
3		Serum Institute of India Pvt. Ltd.--Unit VI	Biotechnology	941
4	SEZ Biotech Services Pvt. Ltd.--Manjari, Pune	Serum Institute of India Pvt. Ltd.--PBP I	Biotechnology	2412
5	WOCKHARDT LTD.-SEZ	Wockhardt Limited	Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing company	500
6	MIDC Nanded-SEZ	Flamingo Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing company	240
			Total	7654

EOU UNITS						
Sr no	**Name of the EOU**	**District**	**Address**	**Items of Manufacture**	**Sector**	**Employment (Nos)**
1	MARKSANS PHARMA LIMITED	Goa	PLOT NO. L-83, VERNA INDUSTRIAL, ESTATE, VERNA, GOA.	PHARMACEUTICALS - TABLETS/CAPSULES/SYRUPS	Pharmaceutical and Healthcare Industry	1062
2	Marksans Pharma Ltd (earlier known as M/s. Tevapharm India Pvt. Ltd.)	Goa	Plot No. A-1, Phase 1-A, Verna Industrial Area, Verna, Goa - 403722.	PHARMACEUTICALS - TABLETS/CAPSULES/SYRUPS	Pharmaceutical and Healthcare Industry	759
3	WATSON PHARMA PVT. LTD. UNIT I	Goa	PLOT NO.A3 TO A6, PHASE 1-A, VERNA INDUSTRIAL ESTAVERNA, SOUTH GOA, GOA	ALLOPATHIC PHAMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS	Pharmaceutical and Healthcare Industry	539
4	INTERNATIONAL PACKAGING PRODUCTS PVT.LTD.,	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	Survey No, 380/2 Dapada Village, Khanvel, Silvassa - 396230 (Dadra & Nagar Haveli)	TAPES,SCRIMS,WOVEN COATED FABRIC],INDUSTRIAL FABRICS,INDUSTRIAL FABRICS CONVERTED	Pharmaceutical and Healthcare Industry	705
5	Cipla Limited	Raigad	A-42, MIDC, Patalganga, Tal. Khalapur, Dist. Raigad-410220	Salbutamol, Sulphate, Levo Salbutamol, Levo Salbutamol Hydroc	Pharmaceutical and Healthcare Industry	514
6	Qualigens Pharma Pvt. Ltd.	Raigad	Survey No.151/2, Village Umbre, Taluka-Khalapur, Dist. Raigad-410203	Pharmaceuticals Products	Pharmaceutical and Healthcare Industry	286
7	Privi Speciality Chemicals Ltd.	Raigad	Plot No. C-3,4,5,6,8 & 9, 6/1, C-33/1, X-9, X-10, X-11, MIDC, Mahad, Raigad	Pharmaceuticals Products	Pharmaceutical and Healthcare Industry	659
8	SANDOZ PRIVATE LTD II	Navi Mumbai	Plot No. 8-A/2, 8/B, TTC Industrial Area, Navi Mumbai 400708 Kalwe Block, Village Dighe, Navi Mumbai, Thane- 400 708.	all types of pharmaceuticals finished dosage forms such as capsules, tablets, effevescent, pellets and powders/ granules for oral suspensions	Pharmaceutical and Healthcare Industry	656

9	AFRICURE PHARMACEUTICALS INDIA PVT. LTD. (Formely known as Strides Shashu Ltd.)	Palghar	DEWAN & SONS INDUSTRIAL AREA, VEOOR - PALGHAR,	Tablets, Capsules, Dry Syrup / Liquids	Pharmaceutical and Healthcare Industry	92
10	MAXHEAL PHARMACEUTICALS (INDIA) LTD.;(ALLY PHARMA OPTIONS PVT. LTD.)	THANE	J-7 M I D C TARAPUR IND. ESTATE, BOISAR, THANE 401506	Tablets, Capsules, Dry Syrup	Pharmaceutical and Healthcare Industry	163
11	FLAMINGO PHARMACEUTICALS LTD. (TALOJA)	Raigad	PLOT NO. E-28, VILLAGE TONDRE, M.I.D.C. INDUSTRIAL AREA, TALOJA, RAIGAD	Tablets , & Capsules	Pharmaceutical and Healthcare Industry	270
12	PAR FORMULATIONS PVT LTD	Navi Mumbai	R-847/2, 1st Floor, Factory Building, TTC Industrial Area, MIDC Rabale, Navi Mumbai-400701	R&D Services of pharmaceutical formulation	Pharmaceutical and Healthcare Industry	315
13	FLAMINGO PHARMACEUTICALS LTD	Navi Mumbai	R-662,T.T.C. INDUSTRIAL AREA, RABALE, NAVI MUMBAI	Tablets, Capsules, dry Syrup, Injectable, creams & Ointment, liquid syrup	Pharmaceutical and Healthcare Industry	109
14	SVIZERA LABS PVT.LTD	Navi Mumbai	PLOT NO D-16/6 TTC. INDL MIDC NAVI MUMBAI - 400703	Tablets & Capsules of Pharmaceuticals Formulation, Sachet / pouch of Various Pharmaceuticals Formulation, Kit Containing Different Medicines, Neutraceuticals / Natural Medicinal Capsules and tablets	Pharmaceutical and Healthcare Industry	181

15	ZYDUS TAKEDA HEALTHCARE PVT.LTD	Navi Mumbai	C-4, MIDC VILLAGE PAWANC, THANE BELAPUR ROAD, VASHI, NAVI MUMBAI (400703)	2-choloromethyl,3-4 Dimethoxypyridinium chloride , 5-Difluromethoxy - 2 mercapto-1 H-Benzimidazole, Aprindine Hydrochloride, Lornoxicam, podophyllotoxin, suxamethonium chloride, urapidil, urapidil hydrochloride	Pharmaceutical and Healthcare Industry	191
16	MANEESH EXPORTS	Navi Mumbai	D-16/7, TTC INDL. MIDC NAVI MUMBAI - 400703	Tablest & Capsules of Pharmaceuticals Formulation, Suspensions & Dry Syrup, Injections, Mixture of Amoxicillin Try hydrate & Clavulanate pot, Zopicione.	Pharmaceutical and Healthcare Industry	62
17	BLISS GVS PHARMA LTD. (Unit - I)	Palghar	1ST & 2ND FLOOR PLOT NO. 10,SURVEY NO.38/1, DEWAN UDYOG, NAGAR,ALIYALI VILLAGE,PALGHAR	Tablets, Dry Syrup, Pesseries & Suppositories, Capsules	Pharmaceutical and Healthcare Industry	662
18	SANDOZ PRIVATE LTD	Navi Mumbai	Plot No 8A/1/1 MIDC, Industrial Area, Kalwe Block Village-Dighe, Navi Mumbai, Thane - 400708	Pharmaceutical Anti Cancer Dosage (Capsules & Tablets)	Pharmaceutical and Healthcare Industry	101
19	OmniActive Health Technologies Ltd	Pune	Plot No 38,39 & 5 C International Biotech Park Phase II Hinjawadi Pune 411057	Free Lutein Lutein Ester Marigold ExtractZeaxanthinMarigold Extract, Curcumin Granules etc	Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	395
20	Mylan Laboratories Limited FDF-2	Nashik	F-4, F-12 & F-2, MIDC, Malegaon, Sinnar, Nashik District, Maharashtra - 422 113	Pharmaceutical Formulation Products Tablets and Capsules etc	Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	882
21	WOCKHARDT LTD 100% EOU	Aurangabad	H-14/2, MIDC AREA WALUJ AURANGABAD 431136 MAHARASHTRA	Recombinant Hepatitis B, Recombinant Hepatitis B Vaccine etc	Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	423

22	M/s. Mylan Laboratories Limited	Aurangabad	FDF Unit-2 H12 H13 MIDC AREA WALUJ, Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar	Pharmaceutical Formulation Products Tablets and Capsules etc	Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	1619
23	Murli Krishna Pharma Pvt.Ltd.	Pune	_		Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	260
24	SHALINA LABORATORIES PRIVATE LIMITED	Pune	PLOT NO. E-2 & E-3, JEJURI MIDC AREA, TAL- PURANDAR DIST - PUNE - 412303.	TABLET, CAPSULE, CREAM	Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	489
25	Cipla Ltd.	Pune	D 27 MIDC Kurkumbh Tal Daund Dist Pune	Active Pharmaceuticals Ingredinets	Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	316
26	Emcure Pharmaceutical Ltd	Pune	Plot No.P-1 & P-2, IT BT park , Phase-II M.I.D.C Pune-411057	1 Allophathic Pharmaceutical Products In Form Of Capsules 10000000000 Nos 2 Allophathic Pharmaceutical Products In Form Of Tablets Etc	Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	856
27	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd	Pune	D-24 & D-24/1 ,M.I.D.C Kurkumbh Tal Daund Dist Pune 413802	1 Allophathic Pharmaceutical Products In Form Of Capsules 10000000000 Nos 2 Allophathic Pharmaceutical Products In Form Of Tablets Etc	Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	1213
28	MJ Bio Pharma	Pune	_		Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	393
29	MAXHEAL PHARMACEUTICALS INDIA LTD	Pune	_	Tablets, Syrup Liquid & Dry, Capsules	Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	69
30	GARWARE HEALTHCARE INDIA PVT LTD	Pune	Plot no 11 block d 1 midc Chinchwad	Heat Resistant Rubber Tension Tape,Heat Resistant Cut Rubber Threads,Heat Resistant Rubber Sheet,Bandages etc	Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	325
Total						**14566**

Details of Total Employment SEEPZ-SEZ	Employment (Nos)
SEZ	7654
EOU	14566
Total	**22220**

पंचायत उपबंध (अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों पर विस्तार) अधिनियम

***232. श्रीमती ज्योत्स्ना चरणदास महंतः**

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

(क) क्या हाल ही में अधिसूचित राज्य पंचायत अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों पर विस्तार (पीईएसए) नियमावली के अंतर्गत छत्तीसगढ़ सहित पांचवीं अनुसूची के कतिपय क्षेत्रों में ग्राम सभाओं द्वारा भूमि अर्जन के संबंध में उठाई गई आपत्तियों की समीक्षा करने और उनका निपटान करने के लिए जिला स्तरीय प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों को अपीलीय या अभिभावी शक्तियां प्रदान की गई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने पांचवीं अनुसूची वाले क्षेत्रों में खनन और औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं में तेजी लाने हेतु ग्राम सभा के फर्जी या हेराफेरी से प्राप्त सहमति प्रस्तावों के उपयोग से जुड़े मामलों का संज्ञान लिया है; और

(घ) "स्वतंत्र, पूर्व और सूचित सम्मति (एफपीआईसी)" के सिद्धांत को अधिदेशित करने और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या सुधारात्मक उपाय किए जा रहे हैं कि पीईएसए-ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजना (जीपीडीपी) डिजिटल पोर्टल से उक्त जमीनी स्तर के प्रस्तावों की प्रभावी संपरीक्षा और सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित हो सके?

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

(क) और (ख) हाँ। कुछ पेसा राज्यों, अर्थात् आंध्र प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, हिमाचल प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान और तेलंगाना में, उनके पेसा नियम जिला-स्तरीय प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों को अपीलीय या अभिभावी शक्तियाँ प्रदान करते हैं, ताकि वे पाँचवें अनुसूची क्षेत्रों में भूमि अधिग्रहण के संबंध में ग्राम सभाओं द्वारा उठाई गई आपत्तियों की समीक्षा कर उनका निपटान कर सकें। चूँकि यह राज्य का विषय है, पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में भूमि अधिग्रहण के प्रस्तावों और राज्य सरकारों की रिपोर्टों का ब्यौरा नहीं रखा जाता है।

(ग) भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की राज्य सूची के संदर्भ में 'पंचायत', 'स्थानीय सरकार" होने के कारण राज्य का विषय है। पंचायतों को, संविधान के प्रावधानों के अधीन, राज्यों के पंचायती राज अधिनियमों, जो राज्य दर राज्य भिन्न-भिन्न हो सकते हैं, के अंतर्गत स्थापित और संचालित किया जाता है।"पंचायत (अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों पर विस्तार) अधिनियम, 1996" (पेसा अधिनियम) के प्रावधानों का कार्यान्वयन मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकार, जिसके पास पाँचवीं अनुसूची क्षेत्र हैं (जिन्हें पेसा राज्य कहा जाता है), की जिम्मेदारी है।

जहाँ तक पांचवीं अनुसूची क्षेत्रों में खनन पट्टों का प्रश्न है, पेसा अधिनियम केवल गौण खनिजों के खनन पट्टों पर लागू होता है। पेसा अधिनियम की धारा 4(k) और 4(l) के अनुसार, अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों में गौण खनिजों के पूर्वेक्षण लाइसेंस या खनन पट्टा प्रदान करने के साथ-साथ नीलामी द्वारा गौण खनिजों के दोहन के लिए रियायत प्रदान करने से पहले ग्राम सभा या पंचायत की उपयुक्त स्तर पर सिफारिशें अनिवार्य हैं। इसके अलावा, पेसा अधिनियम की धारा 4(e) के तहत, ग्राम स्तर पर पंचायत द्वारा किसी भी सामाजिक और आर्थिक विकास योजनाओं, कार्यक्रमों और परियोजनाओं को लागू करने से पहले, प्रत्येक ग्राम सभा इसकी मंजूरी देगी। पेसा अधिनियम के इन प्रावधानों का कार्यान्वयन संबंधित राज्य सरकार की ही जिम्मेदारी है।

धोखाधड़ी या ग्राम सभा की सहमति वाले प्रस्तावों में हेर-फेर से जुड़े मामलों/शिकायतों को संबंधित राज्य सरकार देखती है। चूँकि यह राज्य का विषय है, इसलिए राज्य सरकारें ऐसे मामलों

का ब्यौरा न तो पंचायती राज मंत्रालय को भेजती है और न ही पंचायती राज मंत्रालय ऐसे मामलों का कोई ब्यौरा रखता है।

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय ने जानकारी दी है कि किसी भी राज्य सरकार ने पांचवीं अनुसूची वाले क्षेत्रों में खनन और औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं को आसान बनाने या उनकी गति बढ़ाने के लिए फर्जी या हेर-फेर किए गए ग्राम सभा सहमति प्रस्तावों के इस्तेमाल का कोई मामला सूचित नहीं किया है।

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय ने जानकारी दी है कि वन और पेड़-पौधों के संसाधनों की सुरक्षा और प्रबंधन मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन की ज़िम्मेदारी है। देश में वन संसाधनों की सुरक्षा और प्रबंधन के लिए कानूनी व्यवस्थाएँ मौजूद हैं। राज्य सरकारें और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के प्रशासन वन और पेड़-पौधों के संसाधनों की सुरक्षा और वनों की कटाई की समस्या से निपटने के लिए उचित कदम उठाते हैं।

(घ) राज्य सरकार की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि वह पेसा अधिनियम के प्रावधानों का अनुपालन करे और उचित स्तर पर ग्राम सभा या पंचायत की स्वतंत्र, पूर्व और सूचित सहमति सुनिश्चित करे तथा साथ ही, जमीनी स्तर के प्रस्तावों की संपरीक्षा और सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करे।

पंचायती राज मंत्रालय ने पारदर्शिता बढ़ाने और योजना प्रक्रिया की निगरानी को मजबूत बनाने के उद्देश्य से पेसा क्षेत्रों में ग्राम स्तर पर ग्राम पंचायतों की विकास योजनाओं (जीपीडीपी) की तैयारी, समेकन और निगरानी को सुगम बनाने के लिए पेसा-ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजना (पेसा-जीपीडीपी) पोर्टल विकसित किया है। यह पोर्टल जमीनी स्तर के प्रस्तावों की प्रभावी संपरीक्षा और सुरक्षा के लिए नहीं है। यह पोर्टल योजना की प्रक्रिया की निगरानी के लिए है।

IMPLEMENTATION OF VETERINARY SERVICES

***233. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:**

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

(a) whether the Government is implementing national programmes for veterinary services, livestock improvement, disease control and livestock management infrastructure to enhance productivity and farmer incomes, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether veterinary hospitals, livestock improvement centres, vaccination programmes and livestock management infrastructure have been strengthened in the districts of Katni, Panna and Chhatarpur in the Lok Sabha Constituency of Khajuraho, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of veterinary facilities established, livestock vaccinated and livestock development programmes implemented in these districts during the last three years;

(d) whether the veterinary and livestock infrastructure remains inadequate in these districts, if so, the reasons thereof, and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to improve veterinary healthcare, livestock productivity and income opportunities for livestock dependent households in this region?

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

(a) Details on programmes implemented by Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying (DAHD), GOI for veterinary services, livestock improvement, disease control and livestock management infrastructure to enhance productivity and farmer’s income are as below:

i. Livestock Health & Disease Control Programme (LHDCP) is implemented in all States/UTs, for prevention of economically important livestock diseases namely Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Brucellosis, Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) and Classical Swine Fever (CSF) through vaccination. Further, financial assistance is provided to States/ UTs on sharing basis for operation of Mobile Veterinary Units (MVU) to deliver veterinary services at farmer's doorstep. Assistance is also provided for State prioritised activities such as strengthening of laboratory, disease surveillance, vaccination against livestock diseases, control of emergent and exotic diseases, training and awareness.

ii. Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) is implemented for development and conservation of indigenous bovine breeds, genetic upgradation of bovine population, enhancement of milk production and productivity of bovines across the country. Nationwide Artificial Insemination programme, Accelerated Breed Improvement programme using sex-sorted semen and In-vitro Fertilisation (IVF) Technology, Genomic chip for genomic selection, Progeny Testing and Pedigree Selection programme and Training and equipping Multi-Purpose Artificial Insemination Technicians (MAITRIs) are the key components.

iii. Under Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF), 3% interest subvention is provided to individual entrepreneurs, private companies, MSME, Farmers Producers Organizations (FPOs), Section 8

companies and Dairy Cooperatives for activities of dairy processing and value addition infrastructure.

iv. Under National Livestock Mission Entrepreneurship Development Programme (NLM EDP), 50% capital subsidy is provided to individuals, Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs), Self-help Groups (SHGs), Joint Liability Groups (JLGs), Farmer Cooperative Organizations (FCOs) and Section 8 companies for establishing various fodder processing & grading units improving the inputs for dairy sector in India.

v. To support the efforts made by the State Government for milk procurement and milk processing infrastructure as well as increasing milk production, National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) and Supporting Dairy Cooperatives and Farmer Producer Organizations engaged in dairy activities (SDCFPO) are implemented.

(b) and (c) Though Animal Husbandry is a State subject, DAHD supports the States/ UTs for veterinary services, livestock improvement, disease control and livestock management infrastructure through different schemes as detailed under (a) above. Based on the information received from State of Madhya Pradesh, the details of veterinary infrastructure, number of Artificial Inseminations, projects approved under NPDD and number of animals vaccinated under LHDCP, during last three years in Katni, Panna and Chhatarpur are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(d) No, as per the information received from the State.

(e) In addition to (a) above, the details of steps taken by the Government in Katni, Panna and Chhatarpur districts to improve Veterinary health care, livestock productivity and income opportunities are as follows:

i. Under the Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LHDCP), during FY 2025-26, a total of 4,03,251, 6,89,522, and 6,44,506 animals were vaccinated against FMD in Katni, Panna, and Chhatarpur districts, respectively. Likewise, 74,516, 1,41,576, and 1,92,017 animals were vaccinated against PPR in the respective districts.

ii. Out of 406 MVUs operational in the State of Madhya Pradesh, 07 MVUs are operational each in Katni and Panna and 10 MVUs are operational in Chhatarpur districts.

iii. Under NPDD, 02 projects each in Katni, Panna and Chhatarpur districts have been approved during 2025-26.

iv. As per the information received from the State, livestock owners are benefited under the State schemes, namely Dr Bheem Rao Ambedkar Kamdhenu Yojana, Mukhyamantri Dairy Plus Yojana and Acharya Vidyasagar Gau Samvardhan Yojana.

v. During FY 2025-26, the total number of Artificial Inseminations (AI) carried out in these three districts stand at 92,560.

STATEMENT

Details of veterinary infrastructure, number of Artificial Insemination, projects approved under NPDD and animals vaccinated under LHDCP, during last three years in Katni, Panna and Chhatarpur

List of veterinary infrastructure (in Numbers)

S.N.	Details	Katni	Panna	Chhatarpur
1.	Veterinary Hospital	13	26	34
2.	Veterinary Dispensary	29	32	39
3.	Artificial Insemination Centre	2	1	5
4.	Artificial Insemination Sub Centre	20	11	58
5.	Mobile Veterinary Units	07	07	10

Artificial Inseminations, Farmers Benefitted in Chhatarpur, Panna & Katni districts of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years (2023–24 to 2025–26)

District	No. of Artificial Insemination performed	Farmers Benefitted
Chhatarpur	51744	41948
Katni	30343	23567
Panna	59678	46011

Projects approved under NPDD Scheme

a. Katni district

Project Code	Year of approval	Activities
NPDD_MP_15L (DCS project)	2025-26	Formation of 15 New Dairy Cooperative Societies
NPDD_MP_16L	2025-26	Training to farmers, dairy personnel, Dairy Cooperative Society (DCS) Staff, DCS Management Cooperative (MC) members

b. Panna district

Project Code	Year of approval	Activities
NPDD_MP_15L (DCS project)	2025-26	Formation of 7 New Dairy Cooperative Societies
NPDD_MP_16L	2025-26	Equipment, Kits and training to farmers/DCS staff/dairy personnel and MC members

c. Chhatarpur district

Project Code	Year of approval	Activities
NPDD_MP_15L (DCS project)	2025-26	Formation of 44 Dairy Cooperative Societies
NPDD_MP_16L	2025-26	Equipment, Kits and training to farmers/DCS staff/dairy personnel and MC members

Vaccination under LHDCP from 2023-24 to 2025-26 (as per data uploaded by State on National Digital Livestock Mission- NDLM)

S.N.	District	FMD	PPR
1	Katni	12,39,798	1,03,843
2	Panna	20,60,881	1,81,603
3	Chhatarpur	18,65,008	3,51,903

SUPPORT TO HANDLOOM AND HANDLOOM CLUSTERS

***234. SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:**

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

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to strengthen the production, branding, marketing and export of GI-tagged Sambalpuri handloom and Bandha textiles of Odisha under various Central schemes, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of financial assistance, Common Facility Centres (CFCs), design development, skill upgradation and modernisation support provided to handloom clusters in Bargarh, Sambalpur, Sonepur, Balangir and Boudh during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide dedicated support for e-commerce, branding, quality certification and international market access for Sambalpuri handloom products to improve weavers' income, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any proposal is under consideration to establish additional textile parks, integrated handloom infrastructure or Common Facility Centres in western Odisha for generating employment and promoting value-added textile manufacturing, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH):

(a) to (c) The Ministry of Textiles is implementing the Raw Material Supply Scheme (RMSS) and National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP**)** to promote production, design development, branding, marketing and exports of

handloom products, including GI-tagged Sambalpuri Handloom and Bandha Textiles of Odisha.

Under RMSS, freight charges are reimbursed for all types of yarn and a 15% price subsidy is provided on cotton hank yarn, domestic silk, wool, linen and blended yarn of natural fibres.

Under NHDP, marketing support is provided through Handloom Expos, Craft Melas, Dilli Haat and other events under Handloom Marketing Assistance (HMA) component, besides facilitating online marketing through the India Handmade e-commerce portal. The India Handloom Brand (IHB) promotes high-quality handloom products with authentic traditional designs, while the Handloom Mark certification assures consumers of genuine handwoven products. Export promotion is undertaken through participation of handloom exporters and weavers in international fairs and events, including Buyer-Seller Meets, Reverse Buyer-Seller Meets, India International Trade Fair, Bharat Tex and other exhibitions, through the Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC).

Financial assistance of Rs.110.05 lakh has been provided in the State of Odisha for implementation for intervention under cluster development programme including Sambalpur district for modernization of handloom clusters during the last three years. Provision of engaging Designer is also available to provide design support to the weavers in clusters.

Further, skill upgradation programmes are conducted under SAMARTH (Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector). During the last three years,

272 handloom workers from Bargarh, Sambalpur, Sonepur and Balangir districts of Odisha have been trained. In addition, a Design Resource Centre has been established at Weavers' Service Centre, Bhubaneswar, to preserve traditional designs and promote design-led innovation.

(d) At present, there is no such proposal under consideration of this Ministry.

YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN ORGANIC FARMING

***235. SHRI VE. VAITHILINGAM:**

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

(a) the assessment made by the Government regarding the emergence of organic farming as a sustainable career and entrepreneurship opportunity for youth, driven by increasing consumer demand for chemical-free food, environmental awareness and technological advancements in agriculture;

(b) the details of policy measures, programmes, and institutional frameworks established to encourage youth participation in organic farming including financial incentives, certification support, extension services, and capacity-building initiatives;

(c) the measures undertaken by the Government to integrate agritech solutions, including digital marketplaces and technology-enabled farm management practices with organic farming systems, to improve productivity and profitability;

(d) the initiatives introduced to strengthen rural vocational education, facilitate access to farm credit and expand technology support for young farmers engaged in sustainable agriculture; and

(e) the steps proposed by the Government to develop value chains, promote branding and market linkages and expand domestic and export opportunities for organic produce?

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

(a) to (e) The Government is implementing two schemes to promote organic farming since 2015-16 namely Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), which is implemented in all States and Union Territories (UTs) and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER), which is implemented in the North Eastern States. Both schemes stress on end-to-end support to farmers engaged in organic farming including young farmers i.e. from production to processing, certification and marketing. Primary focus of the schemes is to form organic clusters, with preference to small and marginal farmers, to create a supply chain.

Under PKVY, assistance of Rs. 31,500 per ha is provided over 3 years for promotion of organic farming. Out of this, assistance of Rs. 15,000 per ha is provided to farmers including young farmers through Direct Benefit Transfer for on- farm /off –farm organic inputs including organic compost. Financial assistance of Rs. 4,500/ha is provided over 3 years for marketing, packaging,

branding, value addition etc. Rs. 3,000/ha for 3 years is provided for certification. Assistance is also provided @Rs. 9,000/ha in 3 years for training, awareness & capacity building.

Under MOVCDNER, assistance of Rs. 46,500 per ha is provided over 3 years for creation of Farmers Producer Organization, support to farmers including young farmers for organic inputs etc. Out of this, assistance @ Rs. 32,500 per ha is provided to farmers for off -farm /on –farm organic inputs under the scheme including Rs. 15,000 as Direct Benefit Transfer to the farmers. Financial assistance of Rs 10,000 per ha is provided over 3 years for activities of Internal Control System (ICS) management, training and certification. Financial assistance of Rs 4,000 per ha is provided over 3 years for value chain marketing at state level.

Government has initiated Organic Certification to help small farmers reap these benefits, making farming systems more sustainable, prosperous, and profitable. Participatory Guarantee System (PGS-India) organic certification being implemented by Ministry of Agriculture and farmers' Welfare. So far 16.35 lakh ha area has been certified benefitting 24.14 lakh farmers under PGS-India Certification Programme. Till now more than 500 brands have been developed for organic farming under PGS-India, which have received good and stable prices in the market. The prominent brands developed under PGS-India Organic Certification programme include Pure & Sure (Bengaluru), Swadesham Organics (Uttar Pradesh), Organic Himachal, Organic Jharkhand, Kerala Organic, Sahaja Aharam (Hyderabad), Tamil Nadu Organic Products,

Aadim Organic (Dantewada), Organic Uttarakhand, Namami Gange Jaivik Kashi etc.

Under MOVCDNER, all 8 North East states developed their own organic product brands namely Organic Arunachal (Arunachal Pradesh), Organic Manipur (Manipur), Mission Organic Mizoram (Mizoram), Naga Organic (Nagaland), Sikkim Organic (Sikkim), Megha (Meghalaya) and Tripura Organic (Tripura), Asoma (Assam) which are used on its organic products for marketing.

National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) which is a third-party Certification for organic products is managed by Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) (Ministry of Commerce and Industry) for export and large-scale domestic production. Till 2025-26, 39.68 lakhs ha land certified under NPOP Organic Certification. The prominent brands developed under National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) certification includes, Mantra Organic, Organic India, Natureland Organics, Morarka, etc. Organic products are now available in online market platform such as Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC). During 2025–26, APEDA has exported 3,03,249.40 MT of organic products. The major export destination countries includes United States of America (USA), European Union (EU), Canada, Great Britain, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Vietnam, Switzerland, Thailand, Australia, New Zealand, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Japan, China etc. Organic Farming has emerged as a sustainable career and entrepreneurship opportunities for youth and farmers in

production, value addition, processing, packaging, branding and marketing activities.

Further, the Government is promoting natural/organic farming through market-oriented measure. Out of 10,000 FPOs created under Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) Scheme, 185 FPOs have been identified for promotion of organic/natural produce. Further, under MOVCDNER scheme for North East States, 479 FPOs have been created who are working for promotion of organic produce.

National Cooperative Organics Limited (NCOL) under the Ministry of Cooperation, is engaged in promoting certified organic farming through procurement, processing, branding and marketing of certified organic produce under the "Bharat Organics" brand. NCOL has signed Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with State Nodal Agencies in 28 States/UTs and enrolled 14,550 cooperative societies as its members. NCOL has launched more than 28 certified organic products, including wheat flour, rice, pulses, jaggery, brown sugar, khandsari sugar, dry fruits, honey, ghee and apple cider vinegar. These products are marketed through a network of retail and e-commerce platforms, including Safal (Mother Dairy), National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Limited (NCCF), National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED) outlets, Amazon, Zepto, Swiggy Instamart, Reliance Retail, BigBasket and other channels. NCOL has achieved sales of approximately ₹40 crore through marketing of certified organic produce.

Agriculture Skill Council of India, M/o Skill Development and Entrepreneurship runs Vocational courses on organic farming supported under Central Government Scheme (Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)). From 2021-2022 to 2026-2027, 1085 students have been trained for Organic Cultivator (small unit) course, 217 for organic farm and business promoter course, 21792 for Organic Grower Course and 1,711 for Small Organic Cultivator course.

Digital Agriculture Mission envisages the creation of a Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) for Agriculture, such as AgriStack, Krishi Decision Support System, a Comprehensive Soil Fertility & Profile Map and promoting IT initiatives undertaken by the Central Government/State Government to enable a robust digital agriculture ecosystem in the country as a comprehensive source of information on farmers, crops, livestock and fisheries and farmer centric digital solutions. AgriStack is the farmer-centric DPI built as a public good for efficient, easier and faster service and scheme delivery to the farmers. It provides a comprehensive profile of every farmer, irrespective of their primary occupation, such as farmer's details, land records, crops grown, and assets such as livestock and fisheries. It consists of three foundational registries associated with the agriculture sector, i.e., Farmer Registry, Geo-Referenced Village Maps and Crop Sown Registry, all created and maintained by the State Governments/ Union Territories.

Agriculture is a State subject. The Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments through policy support, budgetary assistance and

various schemes/programmes for promoting agriculture and allied sectors, including the expansion of agriculture-based industries in rural areas. To support agriculture-based industry, Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) facilitates medium and long-term financing through eligible lending institutions for the creation of post-harvest infrastructure at the farm-gate and viable farming assets such as warehouses, cold storages, processing units, godowns and logistics facilities. The scheme provides loans at an interest rate capped at 9% for up to 7 years, with 3% interest subvention and credit guarantee coverage up to ₹2 crore. Under AIF, Organic Input Production such as vermicompost units are also supported. Till date 681 Organic Input Production projects have been approved and loan sanctioned amount of Rs. 1183.83 cr.

The Government is implementing “Innovation and Agri-Entrepreneurship Development” programme under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) with an objective to promote innovation and agri-entrepreneurship by providing financial support and nurturing an incubation ecosystem in the country. Start-ups are taking projects in various field of agriculture and allied sectors including Organic Farming.

The government is implementing a 100% centrally funded Central Sector Scheme known as the Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS) across various States and UTs in pan India. This scheme aims to provide easy and affordable credit to all farmers for meeting their working capital needs of various agriculture and allied sector activities upto a loan limit of Rs. 3.00 lakh at an effective interest rate of 4%. The Government have been taking multiple

initiative to make this accessible to farmers through regular Information Education Communication (IEC) campaigns organized by banks, State Government/ Central Government, Reserved Bank of India (RBI), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), etc, besides, technology intervention like e- Kissan Credit Card (e-KCC), JanSamarth, and the Kisan Rural Investment and Credit Assistance (KRISHIKA) App to promote credit facility for farmers.

ROLE OF VB-G RAM-G IN POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN BIHAR

***236. SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:**

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that Bihar is one of the poorest States in the country with rural poverty rates significantly higher than the national average, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Viksit Bharat Guarantee for Rojgar and Aajeevika Mission Gramin (VB-G RAM-G) plays a crucial role in poverty alleviation in the State, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the current percentage share of the State Government under VB-G RAM-G has increased the financial burden on poor States like Bihar, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to restore the State share to the earlier level of ten percent under VB-G RAM-G in view of Bihar's rural poverty conditions, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any alternative arrangement is proposed to provide special exemption/ratio for Bihar to ensure effective implementation of the scheme and full benefits to the rural workers, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) The Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin): VB–G RAM G is a demand-driven programme aimed at enhancing livelihood security by providing a statutory guarantee of at least 125 days of wage employment to every willing rural household, as compared to 100 days under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS, while creating durable community and livelihood assets. The Programme seeks to strengthen sustainable livelihoods through works relating to Water Security, Core Rural Infrastructure, Livelihood-related Infrastructure and Mitigation of Extreme Weather Events, thereby contributing to poverty alleviation, including in the State of Bihar.

The VB–G RAM G Act, 2025 incorporates several structural reforms to address the diverse development needs of rural areas. The provision of normative allocation of funds has been introduced to ensure equitable distribution of resources among the States based on objective development parameters. Further, the approved normative allocation is required to be distributed within the State in an equitable, need-based and transparent manner across districts and Gram Panchayats, taking into consideration the

categorisation of Gram Panchayats and their assessed infrastructure and development needs.

An interim Central allocation of ₹6,716 crore has been made to the State of Bihar for FY 2026–27, till such time the related subordinate legislation for Normative Allocation Rules is finalised. After including the matching State share, the total programme outlay for the State is expected to be ₹11,193 crore for 9 months period of FY 2026-27 (01.07.2026 to 31.03.2027). Subsequently, Mother Sanctions amounting to Rs. 1663.56 crore have been issued to the State as first installment under various components, based on the proposal received from the State.

The Programme also provides for preparation of Village Gram Panchayat Plans (VGPPs) through an evidence-based, participatory and saturation-based planning process, ensuring that works are selected according to local priorities and developmental needs. Further, Category III – Livelihood-related Infrastructure Works focuses on creation of durable livelihood assets relating to agriculture, allied sectors, Self Help Groups, rural enterprises and other income-generating activities, thereby promoting sustainable livelihoods and reducing rural poverty.

(c) to (e) The funding pattern under the Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin): VB–G RAM G Act, 2025 has been prescribed to strengthen cooperative federalism, promote shared responsibility between the Central and State Governments and ensure effective implementation of the Programme in line with the vision of Viksit Bharat

@2047. Under the Act, the programme cost is shared in the ratio of 60:40 between the Central and State Governments for General States and 90:10 for the North-Eastern States, Himalayan States and specified Union Territories. The funding pattern is consistent with the framework applicable to Centrally Sponsored Schemes and is intended to strengthen State ownership, accountability and effective implementation of rural development programmes.

The Act also provides adequate flexibility to respond to natural disasters, pandemics and other extraordinary circumstances. In such situations, the State Government may recommend appropriate operational relaxations to the Central Government, which may permit suitable measures, including expansion of permissible works, relaxation of procedural requirements and temporary enhancement of employment provisions, in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The Central Government is committed to provide all necessary financial, technical and administrative support to all States, including Bihar as per provision under the Act.

इस्पात क्षेत्र के सरकारी उपक्रमों के कारण विस्थापित हुए व्यक्तियों का पुनर्वास

***237. श्री दुलू महतो:**

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

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार इस्पात क्षेत्र के सरकारी उपक्रमों के कारण विस्थापित हुए लोगों के पुनर्वास के लिए जेवर विमानपत्तन के संवेदनशील पुनर्वास मॉडल, जिसने विस्थापित हुए व्यक्तियों

को प्रगति में सच्चा भागीदार बना दिया है, की तर्ज पर एक समान और मानवीय दृष्टि से अनुकूल नीति बनाने का है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है।

(ख) उक्त उपक्रमों की स्थापना के बाद से दशकों से लंबित विस्थापन से जुड़े मामलों का उपक्रम-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) मूल रूप से विस्थापित परिवारों और अन्य वर्गों की ऐसी कितनी पीढ़ियां हैं जो अभी भी पुनर्वास और आजीविका/रोजगार सुविधा से वंचित हैं।

(घ) क्या सरकारी उपक्रमों (पीएसयू) के बोर्ड स्तर पर भूमि और श्रम संबंधी मुद्दों के समाधान के प्रति उपेक्षापूर्ण और कठोर रवैये से उक्त महत्वपूर्ण संस्थानों के प्रचालन में बाधा उत्पन्न हो रही है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) उक्त विवादों के शीघ्र समाधान और उपक्रमों के प्रभावी कार्यकरण के लिए सरकार की ठोस कार्य योजना क्या है ताकि राष्ट्र निर्माण में विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के अधिकारों को सुनिश्चित किया जा सके?

भारी उद्योग मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्री (श्री एच. डी. कुमारास्वामी):

(क) से (ङ) इस्पात सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम (पीएसयू), अर्थात् स्टील अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (सेल), राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लिमिटेड (आरआईएनएल) और एनएमडीसी स्टील लिमिटेड (एनएसएल), संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अधिग्रहित भूमि पर प्रचालनरत हैं। विस्थापित परिवारों का पुनर्वास संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से, उस समय प्रचलित नीतिगत फ्रेमवर्क के अनुसार किया गया है तथा उसे पूरा किया जा चुका है। इसके बाद, प्रमुख विस्तार गतिविधियां मुख्य रूप से संबंधित इस्पात पीएसयू के पास उपलब्ध मौजूदा भूमि के भीतर ही की गई हैं।

पुनर्वास संबंधी लागू दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को रोजगार में प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। पुनर्वास उपायों के अंतर्गत, विस्थापित श्रेणी के तहत 35,000 से अधिक व्यक्तियों को रोजगार प्रदान किया गया है।

विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास से संबंधित किसी भी मुद्दे का संबंधित इस्पात सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों द्वारा संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और स्थानीय अधिकारियों के परामर्श से, लागू नीति और कानूनी फ्रेमवर्क के अनुसार निपटान किया जाता है।

PRADHAN MANTRI MATSYA SAMPADA YOJANA

***238. SHRI NAVASKANI K.:**

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken major initiatives to promote sustainable fisheries in Tamil Nadu, if so, the details of programmes implemented to enhance marine and inland fisheries, conservation of fishery resources and fishermen's livelihoods during the last five years;

(b) the details of projects sanctioned in Tamil Nadu under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) and other Central schemes for fishing harbours, fish landing centres, cold-chain infrastructure, value addition, aquaculture and ornamental fisheries;

(c) the measures taken by the Government to promote deep-sea fishing, mariculture, seaweed cultivation, modern fishing practices, post-harvest management and digital technologies in the fisheries sector across Tamil Nadu;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to strengthen sustainable fisheries and blue economy initiatives in Ramanathapuram district in Tamil

Nadu including support for fishermen, seaweed cultivation, mariculture, fish processing and harbour infrastructure; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to enhance livelihood opportunities, women's participation, fisheries cooperatives, skill development and export potential in the fisheries sector of Ramanathapuram district?

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

(a) The Department of Fisheries, Government of India (DoF, GoI), during the last five years has implemented various schemes for holistic development of fisheries, aquaculture and welfare of fishermen in the country including Tamil Nadu, namely, (i) Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF), (ii) Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), (iii) Pradhan Mantri Matsya Kisan Samridhi Sah Yojana (PMMKSSY), and (iv) Extension of the facility of the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to the fishers and fish farmers. These schemes are primarily designed *inter alia* to enhance marine and inland fisheries, conservation of fishery resources and fishers' livelihoods and welfare.

(b) and (c) The DoF, GoI has accorded administrative approvals for implementation of projects under the PMMSY in Tamil Nadu during 2020-21 to 2025-26 with a total approved outlay of ₹1,240.58 crore (Rupees Twelve hundred forty crore fifty eight lakh), including Central share of ₹480.09 crore (Rupees Four hundred eighty crore nine lakh), State share of ₹455.61 crore

(Rupees Four hundred fifty five crore sixty one lakh), and beneficiary contribution of ₹272.85 crore (Rupees Two hundred seventy two crore eighty five lakh). Under FIDF scheme, 16 Nos of Fishing Harbours and 57 Fish landing centres have been sanctioned in Tamil Nadu at total project cost of ₹1988.35 crore (Rupees Nineteen hundred eighty eight crore thirty five lakh). Whereas, under Blue Revolution Scheme the infrastructure projects worth ₹187.9 crores (Rupees One hundred eighty seven crore nine lakh) were sanctioned in Tamil Nadu. The projects sanctioned under above schemes include development and modernization of fishing harbours and fish landing centres, cold-chain infrastructure, post-harvest management and value addition, promotion of modern fishing practices including deep-sea fishing vessels, mariculture including open sea cage culture and seaweed cultivation, aquaculture and ornamental fisheries and digital technologies in the fisheries sector across Tamil Nadu. A project titled "Establishment of Multipurpose Seaweed Park" has been sanctioned in Financial Year 2022-23 in Tamil Nadu state under the PMMSY at a total project cost of ₹127.71 crore (Rupees One hundred twenty seven crore seventy one lakh).

The details of projects sanctioned for Tamil Nadu state under the PMMSY and other Central schemes for fishing harbours, fish landing centres, cold-chain infrastructure, value addition, aquaculture and ornamental fisheries are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

The DoF, GoI has taken up initiatives towards digitalization and modernization of fisheries sector, including ReALCRaft web portal based

registration and licensing of fishing vessels, Satellite based Vessel Communication and Support System (VCSS) including Transponders and *Nabhmitra* application, Potential Fishing Zones (PFZ) advisories, Work-Based Digital IDs to fishers and fish-farmers under the National Fisheries Digital Platform (NFDP), Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT), Onboarding of Fisheries Farmer Producer Organizations (FFPOs) across Tamil Nadu onto the Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC), IT-based National Traceability Framework, etc. These tech interventions focus mainly on safety at sea, real-time navigation, supply chain tracking, formalization of fisheries sector and digital market access.

(d) and (e) The DoF, GoI is implementing various schemes to promote sustainable fisheries and enhance the livelihood of traditional fishing communities in Tamil Nadu including Ramanathapuram district. The details of fisheries infrastructure developed in Ramanathapuram district, including fishing harbours (FH), fish landing centers (FLCs), cold storage facilities, ice plants, fish processing units and aquaculture infrastructure are given in the enclosed **Statement.-II.**

Financial assistance and institutional credit has been provided for acquisition of 45 tuna fishing vessels in Ramanthapuram district. To encourage Mariculture especially seaweed cultivation, various activities have been undertaken in Ramanthapuram district such as seaweed seed production centre (Hub-I) in Valamavur Village under the Seaweed Park Project, Financial assistance of ₹1.12 crore (Rupees one crore twelve lakh) has been provided to

926 beneficiaries for Seaweed Culture under PMMSY, during 2021-22 & 2025-26, sanction of 112 Open sea cage culture units to 62 beneficiaries, 100% central financial assistance of ₹50 Lakhs (Rupees fifty lakh) provided to start up project on Development of seaweed farming opportunities through National Cooperative Development Corporation NCDC, formation of Rameswaram Sigaram Fish Farmer Producer Organisation with 236 members engaged in Cage Culture, Seaweed cultivation and Dry fish processing. Besides a Center of Excellence for Seaweed Cultivation under PMMSY has been established at Mandapam, Regional Centre of ICAR-CMFRI for facilitating the overall development of seaweed sector in the country.

The government has been encouraging the participation of women and Fish Farmers Producer Organizations (FFPOs) in Ramanthapuram district through various scheme components like credit support amounting to ₹13 lakh (Rupees Thirteen Lakh) provided under KCC to 1678 beneficiaries during 2025-26, Financing Pilot Scheme for establishment of High Quality Tuna Fishermen Fish Producers Organization (FFPO) clusters with phase change material based on Cold chain facilities to enhance the value realization at a total cost of ₹1.50 crore (Rupees One crore fifty lakh) with 100% Central financial assistance under Central Sector Scheme Component of PMMSY. Moreover, as informed by the state government under Tamil Nadu Fisherwomen Savings cum Relief scheme (TNFWSRS), 49,709 Fisherwomen are benefitted in Ramanathapuram district.

The Government organizes various skill development and capacity-building programmes for fishermen and fish farmers to enhance their technical skills, disseminate recent innovations and best practices in the fisheries sector in Ramanathapuram. 90 training programs covering about 5,709 trainees were conducted for fishers and fish farmers in Ramanathapuram district. The details are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I

The details of projects sanctioned for Tamil Nadu state under the PMMSY and other Central schemes for fishing harbours, fish landing centres, cold-chain infrastructure, value addition, aquaculture and ornamental fisheries

S. No.	Name of the Project	Units	Project cost (In Crores)
1.	Infrastructure projects under Blue Revolution Scheme	1 fishing harbour (FH) and 1 Fish landing center (FLC)	₹187.9
2.	Infrastructure projects under PMMSY	03 fishing harbours (FHs) and 4 Fish landing centers (FLCs)	₹155.57
3.	Infrastructure projects under FIDF	16 fishing harbours (FHs) and 57 Fish landing centers (FLCs)	₹1988.35
4.	Post-harvest Infrastructure projects under PMMSY	36 Ice Plants/Cold storages 331 units of Insulated/Refrigerated vehicles 1770 Motorcycle With Ice box 60 Three wheelers 13 Live fish vending Centres	₹122.68

5.	Aquaculture and Ornamental fisheries projects under PMMSY	168 Backyard ornamental fish Rearing units 63 Fish kiosks including kiosks of aquarium/ornamental fish 3 fish retail markets including ornamental fish/aquarium markets 30 Ornamental fish breeding and rearing units for freshwater fish 3 Integrated Ornamental fish units 57 Medium scale ornamental fish Rearing Units 10 Freshwater Finfish Hatcheries 37 Seed Rearing Ponds 233.69 Ha New Grow Out Ponds and Input Assistance 227.61 Ha Input subsidy Assistance to Grow out Ponds 128 Small Biofloc Units 14 Medium biofloc units 21 Re-circulatory Aquaculture System	₹73.26

STATEMENT-II

The details of fisheries infrastructure developed in Ramanathapuram district, including fishing harbours (FH), fish landing centers (FLCs), cold storage facilities, ice plants, fish processing units and aquaculture infrastructure

NABARD SCHEMES - Ongoing Projects			
S.No	**Name of the Project**	**Year of Sanction**	**Project cost (In Crores)**
1	Improvements to the Fish Landing Centre at	2024-25	₹150.00

	Thangachimadam in Ramanathapuram District		
2	Construction of Bait Arch at Roachmanagar Village in Ramanathapuram District	2024-25	₹20.00
3	Improvements to the Fish Landing Centre at Kunthukal in Ramanathapuram District	2024-25	₹148.00
4	Construction of Fish Landing Centre at Pamban North Village in Ramanathapuram District	2024-25	₹58.50
NABARD SCHEMES - Completed Projects			
1	Construction of Bait Arch at Merkuvadi village in Ramanathapuram Distric	2025-26	₹24.27
FIDF SCHEMES - Ongoing Projects			
1	Construction of Fish Landing Centre at Thiruppalaikudi in Ramanathapuram District	2025-26	₹1.63
2	Construction of Fish Landing Centre at Nambuthalai in Ramanathapuram District	2025-26	₹1.63
3	Providing Additional Infrastructure Facilities at Rameswaram in Ramanathapuram District	2025-26	₹1.63
4	Providing Additional Infrastructure Facilities at Vaalinokkam in Ramanathapuram District	2025-26	₹0.80
5	Providing Additional Infrastructure Facilities at Morepannai in Ramanathapuram District	2025-26	₹0.80
PMMSY SCHEMES - Completed Projects			

1	Fabrication and Installation of Artificial Reefs in 75 Locations of 10 Fishermen Villages in Ramanathapuram – North in Ramanathapuram District	2024-25	₹23.25
2	Fabrication and Installation of Artificial Reefs in 39 Locations of 4 Fishermen Villages in Rameswaram in Ramanathapuram District	2024-25	₹12.09
3	Fabrication and Installation of Artificial Reefs in 9 Locations of 9 Fishermen Villages in Mandapam in Ramanathapuram District	2024-25	₹2.79
4	Fabrication and Installation of Artificial Reefs in 23 Locations of 10 Fishermen Villages in Ramanathapuram-South in Ramanathapuram District	2024-25	₹7.13
PMMSY SCHEMES - Ongoing Projects			
1	Development of Climate Resilient Coastal Fishermen Village at Kalimangundu in Ramanathapuram District	2024-25	₹1.40
2	Development of Climate Resilient Coastal Fishermen Village at Soliyakudi in Ramanathapuram District	2024-25	₹1.40
3	Establishment of Multipurpose seaweed Park in TamilNadu	2023-24	₹127.71

STATEMENT-III

Details of 90 training programs covering about 5,709 trainees conducted for fishers and fish farmers in Ramanathapuram district

S. No.	Training Program	Number of trainings (Batches)	Number of Trainees
1.	NFDB Training on seaweed value added products and production of seaweed SAP & Fertilizer	23	575
2.	Community Based Emergency Response Training (First Responder Training on disaster preparedness, emergency response, and first aid)	28	1116
3.	Livelihood of Fishermen (Palk Bay and Gulf of Mannar Districts) on various aspects such as seaweed farming, value added fishery products, boat driving, engine repair and maintenance, dry fish making, ready to eat products, aquaculture and mariculture activities, net craft and waste net recycling	34	3683
4.	Training on Pond Based Seabass culture	3	225
5.	Training by FSI for oceanic tuna fisheries, Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, sea safety, and tuna handling	2	110

ZERO TOLERANCE FOR DRUG TRAFFICKERS

***239. SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:**

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that drug networks have now reached schools and colleges, devastating the younger generation;

(b) if so, the stringent actions that are being taken under a 'Zero Tolerance' policy to deter drug traffickers;

(c) the details of the special action plan formulated by the Ministry and intelligence agencies to permanently dismantle the illicit supply of drugs operating through online platforms and the 'Dark Net' around educational institutions;

(d) whether the Government proposes to introduce stricter amendments to the law to freeze the assets of consumers, distributors, and international syndicates and to ensure non-bailable, long-term imprisonment for them and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the time-bound national program the Government intends to implement to create mandatory 'Drug-Free Zones' within a 500-meter radius of educational institutions to protect the country's future?

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

(a) and (b) In view of the increasing challenges of illegal narcotics trade and drug abuse, Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), in coordination with concerned State and Union Territory Police, continues to undertake intelligence-led operations and preventive measures to protect youth from the menace of

drugs. Various stringent actions taken under a ‘Zero Tolerance’ policy to deter drug traffickers are as under: -

(i) To address the challenge of illicit drug trafficking & abuse of drugs, Vision Document on Narcotics Control (2026-2029) has been released on 26.06.2026, which lays down a 3-year road map with clear priorities and time bound targets to be achieved by various stakeholders to control drugs with ‘Whole-of-Government’ & ‘Whole-of-Society’ approach.

(ii) NCB, Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (DLEAs) and State Police are actively engaged in enforcement activity under the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985. These concerted efforts have resulted in significant achievements in term of drug seizures, registration of cases, arrests, disposal of seized drugs, destruction of illicit cultivation, financial investigations and preventive detention under Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (PITNDPS) Act, 1988.

(iii) Established a 4-tier Narco-Coordination Centre (NCORD) mechanism for ensuring better coordination between Central & State Drug Law Enforcement Agencies and other stake holders in the field of controlling drug trafficking and drug abuse in India.

(iv) An NCORD portal has been developed by NCB. It is an all in one portal for information related to drug law enforcement. Topics like NCORD, Training & Capacity Building, Narco-offenders data, legal information,

exemplary initiatives taken by states etc are covered on the NCORD portal.

(v) To monitor the investigation of significant and important drug cases including cases of narco-terrorism, a Joint Coordination Committee (JCC**)** with DG, NCB as its Chairman has been set up. So far, 11 JCC meetings at the Central level and 75 JCC meetings at the State level have been conducted.

(vi) All Director General of Police (DGPs) of States/UTs have been requested for sensitization of beat constables, field officers and SHOs regarding Red Flag Indicators (RFI) and emerging threats relating to clandestine manufacturing of synthetic drugs, particularly Mephedrone and Amphetamine-type Stimulants (ATS).

(vii) NCB has been regularly coordinating with other agencies like Excise, Border Security Force (BSF), State ANTF etc. to conduct joint operations to control the drug trafficking.

(viii) Financial investigations and effective implementation of the PITNDPS is being regularly emphasized at forums viz. NCORD, JCC, Regional Conference for dismantling and weakening of organized synthetic drug trafficking networks.

(ix) Comprehensive guideline on financial investigation, facilitating systematic identification, tracing and attachment of proceeds of crime have been issued.

(x) For the capacity building of Drug Law Enforcement Officers and Agencies, NCB organizes workshops/ seminars/ training programmes. NCB is regularly conducting specialised training programmes on investigation of clandestine laboratories and precursor chemical diversion in collaboration with the United States-Drug Enforcement Administration (US-DEA), with participation of officers from Central Agencies and State DLEAs.

(xi) India holds regular Director General (DG) Level/Bilateral talks on drug related matters with countries such as Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Singapore, United States of America (USA).

(xii) NCB has strengthened international cooperation in drug control through bilateral agreements with 27 countries and Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with 19 countries.

(xiii) A National Narcotics Helpline "मादक-पदार्थ निषेध आसूचना केंद्र" **(**MANAS) was launched as a 24x7, toll-free National Narcotics Call Centre. MANAS has been envisioned as an integrated system providing a single platform for citizens to log, register and resolve drug related issues/problems through various mode of communications like call (1933), e-mail, web portal & UMANG mobile app.

(xiv) Launched "Mission Drug Free Campus" in various educational institutions, universities all over India, in which special focus is being given to the youth and they are being sensitized about the importance of drug free campuses.

(c) As domain specific initiatives, Government through NCB has adopted an intelligence-led and technology driven approach to identify and dismantle drug trafficking networks operating through online platforms, encrypted communication applications and the Darknet. The steps taken in this regard are as under:

i. Strengthened capabilities to counter technology enabled drug trafficking by engaging cyber experts to investigate darknet enabled drug trafficking and cryptocurrency-based transactions.

ii. To enhance the technical expertise of enforcement personnel, NCB, in collaboration with the US-DEA and Rashtriya Raksha University (RRU), Gandhinagar, has conducted several capacity building programmes for officers of NCB and other Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (DLEAs) on cyber enabled narcotics investigations, digital forensics, darknet monitoring, cryptocurrency investigations and other emerging technologies used in drug trafficking.

Furthermore, the Vision Document on Narcotics Control (2026–2029) has been released on 26.06.2026 envisages the establishment of dedicated Darknet and Cryptocurrency Cells in all Anti-Narcotics Task Forces (ANTFs), adoption of advanced technologies and AI-enabled analytics, research, capacity building of agencies and enhanced inter-agency coordination to dismantle organized cyber enabled drug trafficking networks.

(d) The administration of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985 lies with the Department of Revenue. The Government

undertakes periodic reviews of the provisions of the NDPS Act, taking into account judicial pronouncements, implementation experience, and gaps identified by enforcement agencies and stakeholders. Based on such reviews and keeping in view emerging challenges, amendments to the Act are proposed wherever considered necessary. This forms part of the Government's continuous legislative review process to ensure that the statutory framework remains effective, contemporary and responsive to evolving requirements.

(e) The Vision Document on Narcotics Control (2026-2029) inter-alia has focused on creating Drug Free Campus (+500 meter) around educational institutions. Further, consent-based screening Test for students as part of student wellness programme is also proposed in the Vision Document at Centrally Funded Higher Educational Institutions. The initiative forms part of the three-year, time bound roadmap under the Vision Document, which also promotes Drug Free Campuses, preventive education, awareness programmes, counselling and community participation to create a safe and drug-free environment in educational institutions.

BENEFICIARIES UNDER PM-AJAY

***240. SHRI RAO RAJENDRA SINGH:**

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

(a) the details of the progress made under the Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY) in improving educational outcomes among Scheduled Caste beneficiaries during the last five years;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps under PM-AJAY to strengthen educational infrastructure, including hostels, schools, coaching facilities and other support services for Scheduled Caste students, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of funds allocated/utilised, beneficiaries covered and outcomes achieved under PM-AJAY for educational development and infrastructure creation?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR):

(a) to (c) Department of Social Justice and Empowerment implements Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY) comprising three components (i) 'Adarsh Gram', (ii) 'Grants-in-aid (iii) Construction/Repair of Hostels. Under Adharsh Gram Component, the development of selected villages is carried out under 10 domains having 50 socio-economic indicators including education. A total of 17,067 villages have been declared as Adarsh Gram wherein 2,65,509 beneficiaries have been saturated under the education domain as on 29.07.2026.

Under the Hostel component of the PM-AJAY, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment has provided central assistance to States/UTs and

Central Universities/Institutes for constructing new hostel buildings for Scheduled Caste (SC) students with an objective to increase literacy and encourage enrolment of SC students in schools and higher educational institutions by providing adequate residential facilities in quality institutions especially in the aspirational districts/SC dominated blocks and elsewhere in India.

Under the PM-AJAY guidelines specific provisions have been mentioned to enhance quality, safety and accessibility for round-the-clock presence of lady wardens/guards in girls' hostels; provision of in-house coaching, medical care, health camps, IT education and sports coaching; as also ensuring barrier-free access for students with disabilities.

During the last five years (FY 2021-22 to 2025-26), 90 hostels have been sanctioned benefitting 10,649 students. An amount of Rs. 198.50 Crores has been released to States/UTs for construction of SC hostels during last five years.

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(ii) Unstarred Question Nos. 2531 to 2760

ESTABLISHMENT OF PACS

2531. SHRI ZIA UR REHMAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to strengthen Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether new PACS have been established during the last three years State-wise and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The Ministry of Cooperation has adopted a "Whole-of-Government" approach to strengthen Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) as vibrant, transparent and economically sustainable grassroots institutions by converging schemes and services of various Ministries/Departments at the PACS level. Towards this objective, following initiatives have been undertaken:

(i) Computerization of PACS

To strengthen Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), the Government launched the Central Sector Project for Computerization of PACS in 2022. Under the project, functional PACS are being brought onto a common Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)-based national software platform and linked with the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) through State Cooperative Banks (StCBs) and District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs), with the objective of improving operational

efficiency, transparency, accountability, and ease of doing business in the cooperative sector.

(ii) Decentralised Grain Storage Programme

The Government approved the Decentralized Storage Plan in the Cooperative Sector on 31 May 2023 to strengthen agricultural infrastructure at the PACS level. The programme envisages creation of decentralized storage infrastructure, including warehouses, custom hiring centres, primary processing units and Fair Price Shops, through convergence of existing Government schemes such as:

- Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF);
- Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI);
- Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM); and
- Pradhan Mantri Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME).

(iii) Business Diversification of PACS by enabling them to function as Multipurpose Institutions

Model Bye-laws have been formulated and circulated to all States/UTs to enable Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) to diversify into more than 25 economic activities, including dairy, fisheries, floriculture, food grain procurement, warehousing, fertilizer and seed distribution, custom hiring

centres, LPG/CNG/Petrol/Diesel distributorships, Fair Price Shops and other farmer-centric activities.

After adoption of the Model Bye-laws, PACS have also been enabled to undertake the following activities:

- **Common Service Centres (CSCs):** PACS have been enabled to provide more than 300 citizen-centric digital services, including banking, insurance, Aadhaar enrolment/updation and other e-Governance services.
- **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samriddhi Kendras (PMKSKs): PACS** have been upgraded as PMKSKs for providing fertilizers, pesticides and other agricultural inputs under one roof.
- **Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Kendras (PMBJKs): PACS** have been made operational as PMBJKs for providing quality generic medicines at affordable prices in rural areas.
- **Retail Petrol/Diesel Outlets:** PACS have been accorded priority under **Combined Category-2 (CC-2)** for allotment of retail outlets.

(b) The State-wise details of new PACS established during last three years are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

New PACS Formed during last three Years

S. No.	State	MPACS
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	11
3	Arunachal Pradesh	136
4	Assam	580
5	Bihar	61
6	Chhattisgarh	517
7	Goa	38
8	Gujarat	662
9	Haryana	40
10	Himachal Pradesh	136
11	Jammu and Kashmir	232
12	Jharkhand	45
13	Karnataka	265
14	Kerala	0
15	Ladakh	3
16	Lakshadweep	0
17	Madhya Pradesh	680
18	Maharashtra	212
19	Manipur	127
20	Meghalaya	290
21	Mizoram	97
22	Nagaland	50
23	Odisha	1539
24	Puducherry	4
25	Punjab	153
26	Rajasthan	2003
27	Sikkim	27
28	Tamil Nadu	27
29	Telangana	0

30	DD and DNH	5
31	Tripura	294
32	Uttar Pradesh	1364
33	Uttarakhand	606
34	West Bengal	25
Grand Total		**10,230**

PM GATI SHAKTI NATIONAL MASTER PLAN

2532. DR. KADIYAM KAVYA:

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

(a) whether the Government has prepared or is implementing any integrated development strategy or master plan for Warangal district under PM Gati Shakti – National Master Plan, the Aspirational Blocks Programme or any other flagship initiative of the Government;

(b) if so, the details of projects identified, sanctioned and under implementation, along with the details of financial assistance sanctioned, released and utilised, year-wise; and

(c) the expected socio-economic impact of these initiatives on Warangal Lok Sabha Constituency particularly with regard to infrastructure development, employment generation, industrial growth, logistics connectivity and improvement in public service delivery?

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

(a) and (b) PM GatiShakti National Master Plan (PMGS-NMP) initiative, launched in October 2021, is a transformative approach for planning and development of infrastructure in the country. Central Ministries and State/UTs are using PM GatiShakti National Master Plan (PMGS-NMP) - a geospatial digital platform - for planning of their respective infrastructure projects, including the social infrastructure projects such as schools, hospital, anganwadis etc. As on date, 58 Central Ministries/Departments and all 36 States/UTs have been onboarded on PMGS-NMP. The State of Telangana is also a part of this initiative and using this platform for mapping of its relevant GIS data layers and planning of projects including those in Warangal district.

Different Ministries/Departments are using this platform for data driven decision making and planning of projects under different flagship initiatives such as Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Jal Jeevan Mission, Swachh Bharat Mission, Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adiwasi Nyaya Maha AbhiyaN (PM-JANMAN), Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA-JGUA) etc. Aspirational District programme and Aspirational Block programme have also been integrated with PMGS-NMP - Warangal district has no aspirational block as on date.

The Network Planning Group (NPG), constituted under the PM GatiShakti National Master Plan (PMGS-NMP) framework, evaluates the critical infrastructure projects of the central Government to ensure integrated planning, multi-modality, inter-modality, synchronization of efforts, last mile connectivity, comprehensive development in and around the project location, data driven decision makings, etc at the planning stage. As on date, 23 projects falling fully or partially in the State of Telangana have been evaluated by NPG which benefits connectivity to Warangal district and one of these, i.e. a road project related to Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is passing through Warangal district.

Further, 03 Rail connectivity projects of about 447 km, costing about ₹ 7843 Crore and 04 National Highway projects of about 185 km, costing about ₹6,133 Crore have been sanctioned to improve the connectivity in Warangal district.

Moreover, Under the PM MITRA Scheme, a Brownfield Textile Park has been inaugurated at Warangal over 1,327 acres with a project cost of about ₹1,696 crore.

(c) Expected Socio-Economic impacts of the above initiatives of the Government are as under:

- The PMGS NMP is facilitating Ministries/States in planning of their respective infrastructure projects, including social infrastructure projects, in integrated, synchronized and coordinated manner to provide seamless and efficient connectivity for the movement of

people, goods, and services across various modes of transport, thereby enhancing last-mile connectivity and reducing travel time. PMGS NMP is also helping in improvement in ease of doing business through better site selection, reduced delays, and enhanced transparency.

- PM MITRA Park offers excellent multimodal connectivity to major railway networks and seaports, ensuring seamless logistics for global trade. The Park is expected to have a significant socio-economic impact on the Warangal area by promoting industrial growth, strengthening logistics connectivity, creating employment opportunities, and developing world class integrated textile infrastructure.
- Reduction in Freight-related traffic congestion, particularly in the historic core areas of Warangal.
- Improvement in urban living through efficient, safe and sustainable freight movement.
- Enhanced local economic development by improving logistic efficiency and reducing logistics costs.

SANCTIONED POSTS FOR IAS/IPS IN CHANDIGARH

2533. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

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

(a) the total number of sanctioned posts for IAS and IPS officers in the Union Territory of Chandigarh as per the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 2025;

(b) the total number of IAS and IPS officers currently posted in Chandigarh including those occupying ex-cadre or temporary positions;

(c) the number of IAS and IPS officers on deputation from the Governments of Punjab and Haryana currently serving in Chandigarh;

(d) the rationale for maintaining such a large number of senior officers in Chandigarh, particularly when adjoining districts like Panchkula and Mohali operate with significantly leaner administrative structures; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to review and rationalise the bureaucratic framework in Chandigarh to ensure administrative efficiency and fiscal prudence and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) As per the existing respective Cadre Strength Regulations, 11 posts of the IAS and 7 posts of the IPS are sanctioned for the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

(b) and (c) As on date, 12 IAS officers and 9 IPS officers are posted in the Union Territory of Chandigarh. Out of this, 3 officers of the IAS and 1 officer of the IPS of Punjab cadre, and 2 officers of the IAS and 1 officer of the IPS of Haryana cadre are posted in the Union Territory of Chandigarh on deputation basis.

(d) and (e) The number of officers required for smooth transaction of business is determined based on functional requirements of the Union Territory of Chandigarh, and is a dynamic process. At present, no proposal for review or rationalisation of the cadre strength and composition of the AGMUT Cadre, including the Union Territory of Chandigarh, is under consideration in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

पंचायती राज संस्थाओं में महिला प्रतिनिधि

2534. श्री उमेषभाई बाबूभाई पटेलः

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

(क) क्या सरकार इस बात से अवगत है कि दमन और दीव के जिला पंचायतों में महिला अध्यक्ष का कार्यकाल पूरे पांच वर्ष के बजाय लगभग दो वर्ष और छह महीने कर दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) यह नियम किस तिथि को लागू किया गया था और इसे किस अधिसूचना या संशोधन के माध्यम से प्रभावी बनाया गया था और इसके पीछे सरकार का क्या औचित्य था;

(ग) क्या इस व्यवस्था से महिला प्रतिनिधियों को अपना पूरा कार्यकाल पूरा करने से रोका जा रहा है, जिससे उनके नेतृत्व, निर्णय लेने की क्षमता और प्रशासनिक अनुभव के विकास में बाधा उत्पन्न होती है;

(घ) क्या यह प्रावधान संविधान के अनुच्छेद 14 में निहित समानता के सिद्धांत और महिलाओं के राजनीतिक सशक्तिकरण की भावना के विपरीत है तथा इसे महिलाओं के साथ अन्याय माना जाना चाहिए; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस प्रावधान को निरस्त करने/संशोधित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) और (ख) हाँ। संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि 'दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव पंचायत विनियमन, 2012' को राष्ट्रपति के दिनांक 8 अक्टूबर, 2020 के विनियमन आदेश, 2020 के तहत संशोधित किया गया था और इसे दिनांक 17.04.2021 को शासकीय राजपत्र में अधिसूचित किया गया था, जिसके माध्यम से ज़िला पंचायतों में अध्यक्ष, जिनमें महिला अध्यक्ष भी शामिल हैं, का कार्यकाल उनकी पहली बैठक के लिए नियुक्त की गई तारीख से दो वर्ष और छह महीने का तय किया गया है, और इससे अधिक नहीं। ज़िला पंचायत में अध्यक्ष का पद हर दूसरे कार्यकाल में महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षित रहेगा। संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि इस संशोधन का उद्देश्य महिलाओं की नेतृत्व की भूमिका और प्रशासनिक अनुभव को मज़बूत करके महिला सशक्तिकरण को बढ़ावा देना है।

(ग) नहीं। संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि दो वर्ष और छह महीने की अवधि विशेष रूप से महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षित की गई है, ताकि शेष कार्यकाल के लिए नेतृत्व की ज़िम्मेदारियाँ संभालने के प्रावधान के साथ-साथ उनके नेतृत्व की भूमिका, निर्णय लेने की क्षमता और प्रशासनिक अनुभव को मज़बूत किया जा सके।

(घ) संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि उक्त प्रावधान संविधान के अनुच्छेद 14 में दिए गए समानता के सिद्धांत और महिलाओं के राजनीतिक सशक्तिकरण की भावना के प्रतिकूल नहीं है और इसे महिलाओं के साथ अन्याय नहीं माना जाना चाहिए। इसे महिलाओं के राजनीतिक सशक्तिकरण की भावना को पूरा करने के एक तरीके के तौर पर देखा जाता है, ताकि अधिक प्रतिनिधि विशेषकर आरक्षित श्रेणियों और महिलाओं को नेतृत्व के पद संभालने के अवसर मिले।

(ङ) संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव पंचायत विनियमन, 2012 में उल्लिखित प्रावधानों को देखते हुए, किसी संशोधन की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

SARAS MELAS

2535. SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS:

SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA:

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

(a) the number of Women Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) and other rural enterprises registered on the eSARAS platform, State-wise, including district-wise details for Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the value and volume of sales made through the eSARAS platform, classified State and district-wise including Andhra Pradesh;

(c) number of SARAS Melas organised in the country indicating the number of participating SHGs/FPOs, footfall, sales generated and major institutional and retail buyers participating in such Melas, State and district-wise;

(d) the measures taken by the Government to onboard more SHGs, FPOs and rural producers onto the eSARAS platform, including training, digital capacity building, marketing support and logistics assistance; and

(e) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the impact of the eSARAS platform and SARAS Melas on enhancing market access and incomes of rural producers, if so, details regarding the key findings and outcomes thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):

(a) and (b) The Ministry has developed and launched the eSARAS platform, which serves as a dedicated digital marketplace for SHG products. In addition to facilitating direct sales through its own platform, eSARAS also enables the onboarding and sale of SHG products on other major e-commerce platforms. The State/UTs wise details of the registered SHGs/FPOs,etc. value and volume of sales on the eSARAS platform including other major e-commerce platforms (Flipkart, Amazon, Meesho etc.) are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(c) As per the Ministry's guidelines, all State Rural Livelihoods Missions may organize at least two SARAS melas annually in their respective States/UTs. In the financial year 2025-26, four national level melas have been organized with a cumulative sale of Rs. 35.73 crores. The State/UTs wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

(d) The eSARAS platform is a digital marketplace developed by the Ministry of Rural Development under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana–National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), in collaboration with the Digital India Corporation, to enable women-led Self Help Groups (SHGs), rural artisans and producer collectives to market their products nationally. To onboard more SHGs, FPOs, rural producers and strengthen their market access, the Ministry has provided digital onboarding support, including online product catalogues, inventory management and secure digital payment facilities. Women associated with SHGs are imparted training in digital onboarding, branding, packaging, product photography, digital marketing, customer service and product pricing. A dedicated Fulfilment Centre has been established to streamline the product

collection, packaging, inventory management and last mile shipping of SHG products. The capacity building initiative focuses on digital marketing and facilitation of participation in selected business fairs and exhibitions to promote export ready SHG products. The National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj regularly conducts capacity building and skill development programmes to support SHG members on product development, branding, packaging, quality improvement, digital marketing, enterprise management, export procedures and documentation, and market readiness to strengthen their access to domestic and international markets.

(e) The Ministry regularly reviews the performance of the eSARAS platform and marketing initiatives, including SARAS Melas through sales reports and periodic consultations with States. The assessment indicates that these initiatives have significantly enhanced market access for women SHGs by connecting them with customers beyond their local markets through both physical and digital channels. SARAS Melas have provided SHGs with direct marketing opportunities, increased product visibility, facilitated interactions with institutional and retail buyers, and generated substantial sales, while eSARAS has enabled year-round online market access.

STATEMENT-I

State/UTs wise details of the registered SHGs/FPOs etc., value and volume of sales on the eSARAS platform including other major ecommerce platforms (Flipkart, Amazon, Meesho etc.)

Sl. no.	States/UTs	No. of SHGs/FPOs	Value of Sales (₹)	Volume (Units)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	1,07,583	51
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0
3.	Assam	9	19,252	59
4.	Bihar	5	44,605	53
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	54,497	37
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	1	190	1
7.	Goa	3	2,369	5
8.	Gujarat	5	984	2
9.	Haryana	11	4,04,003	979
10.	Himachal Pradesh	6	54,324	137
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	7	5,42,537	1,142
12.	Jharkhand	15	2,29,713	591
13.	Karnataka	11	3,35,667	630
14.	Kerala	4	17,437	67
15.	Madhya Pradesh	11	6,52,534	1,325
16.	Maharashtra	11	19,151	50
17.	Manipur	1	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	3	9,017	13
19.	Mizoram	1	0	0
20.	Odisha	22	2,13,206	207
21.	Puducherry	1	1,960	12
22.	Punjab	16	3,40,305	706
23.	Rajasthan	14	2,99,373	629
24.	Telangana	1	0	0
25.	Tripura	4	15,534	46

26.	Uttar Pradesh	44	1,07,03,611	34,766
27.	Uttarakhand	10	14,791	31
28.	West Bengal	22	2,00,272	430
Total		**249**	**1,42,82,915 (₹ 1.43 crore)**	**41,969**

STATEMENT-II

Details of National level SARAS melas during the financial year 2025-26 organised in the Delhi NCR

Sl No.	State Name	Total Sales (₹)	No. of Members participated (SHGs/FPOs/etc)
1	Andhra Pradesh	13035245	75
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2022188	39
3	Assam	9446590	53
4	Bihar	15530833	86
5	Chhattisgarh	8462799	66
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	102700	2
7	Goa	6194471	34
8	Gujarat	15888588	77
9	Haryana	15934414	62
10	Himachal Pradesh	10472682	78
11	Jammu And Kashmir	13432510	67
12	Jharkhand	9600265	74
13	Karnataka	6690107	55
14	Kerala	14354902	75
15	Ladakh	2551291	20
16	Madhya Pradesh	8014177	64

17	Maharashtra	12203720	74
18	Manipur	1861930	14
19	Meghalaya	902343	19
20	Mizoram	869095	12
21	Nagaland	1830240	25
22	Odisha	10802780	64
23	Puducherry	2212638	14
24	Punjab	11560465	61
25	Rajasthan	26345062	100
26	Sikkim	2296225	29
27	Tamil Nadu	9702575	79
28	Telangana	13649350	69
29	Tripura	3455115	23
30	Uttar Pradesh	32534602	127
31	Uttarakhand	17477014	74
32	West Bengal	56809977	98
33	Convergence Pavilion	535040	10
34	Demonstration Pavilion	520920	8
35	Saras gallery	16370	8
Total		**357319223 (₹ 35.73 crore)**	**1835**

REVISION OF NCRB DATA

2536. DR. AMAR SINGH:

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

(a) the details of changes made to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data collection formats and reporting templates following the transition from the Indian Penal Code, 1860 to the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023;

(b) whether the methodology for collection, classification and reporting of crime statistics has been revised in view of the implementation of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(c) the measures adopted by the NCRB to ensure the accuracy, authenticity and consistency of crime data received from States and Union Territories; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to expand the role of the NCRB beyond data collection and publication including crime analytics, policy support and research and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) NCRB releases three annual statistical reports namely 'Crime in India', 'Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India' and 'Prison Statistics India'. The publications collate data of a calendar year. Hence, the process of collecting data is initiated only after the completion of the respective year. The latest published report pertains to the year 2024.

The data is collected digitally through a dedicated software application developed by the Bureau. The data collection and its consolidation/compilation is done at various levels in the District/State by the States/UTs and subsequently by the Bureau, through this software application. Data submitted by States/Union Territories is extensively verified/validated at various levels/stages through the inbuilt checks in the software application. In case of discrepancy/inconsistency in the data, the same is referred back to the respective State/UT for re-validation. Necessary trainings for ensuring

uniformity are also imparted to the States/Union Territories to collect data as per the detailed proformas.

Amendments/Rectifications, if any, in the data are updated in the database by NCRB. Certificate of either ADG/IG in-charge of the SCRB/CID or a letter clearly conveying the approval of DG(P) for the correctness of the data is being accepted for inclusion of the data in the CII report. The reports published by the Bureau are made publicly available on the website of the Bureau.

The Bureau has updated its data collection formats as per Nyaya Sanhitas namely, Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) and the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) and collected data pertaining to its implementation from 1st July 2024 to 31st December 2024 in its annual publication Crime in India (CII) 2024. The classification of Crime Categories is as per Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita.

(d) In addition to collection, compilation and publication of crime statistics, NCRB is implementing and supporting various policy initiatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs, including the Inter-operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS), National Automated Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS), Criminal Procedure Identification System (CrPIS), Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) and related applications, which facilitate use of crime and criminal justice databases for investigation, inter-operability, data-driven decision-making, and policy formulation.

बाल अपहरण

2537. श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख:

श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

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

(क) विगत पाँच वर्षों में महाराष्ट्र के वाशिम-यवतमाल लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के ब्यौरे सहित देश में दर्ज किए गए बाल अपहरण के मामलों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान सुरक्षित रूप से बचाए गए/बरामद किए गए अपहृत बच्चों के प्रतिशत का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) बाल तस्करी के मामलों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उन पर राज्य-वार क्या कार्रवाई की गई है;

(घ) क्या सरकार बाल अपहरण में संगठित अपराध नेटवर्क की संलिप्तता से अवगत है और यदि हां, तो उनके विरुद्ध की गई कार्रवाई सहित तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) लापता बच्चों का पता लगाने में 'खोया-पाया' पोर्टल की प्रभावकारिता के संबंध में सरकार के आकलन का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(च) बच्चों के अपहरण को रोकने के लिए रेलवे स्टेशनों और बस अड्डों पर की गई सुरक्षा व्यवस्था का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(छ) बाल कल्याण इकाइयों को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बंडि संजय कुमार):

(क) से (ग) राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो (एनसीआरबी) राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा उपलब्ध कराए गए अपराध संबंधी आँकड़ों का संकलन करता है तथा उन्हें अपनी वार्षिक प्रकाशन "भारत में अपराध (Crime in India)" में प्रकाशित करता है। नवीनतम प्रकाशित रिपोर्ट वर्ष 2024 से संबंधित है।

वर्ष 2020-2024 के दौरान बच्चों के अपहरण एवं व्यपहरण के अंतर्गत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार पंजीकृत मामलों, बाल पीड़ितों तथा जीवित बरामद किए गए बाल पीड़ितों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

एनसीआरबी जिला स्तर पर केवल पंजीकृत मामलों का आँकड़ा संकलित करता है। महाराष्ट्र के वाशीम और यवतमाल जिलों में बच्चों के अपहरण और किडनैपिंग के तहत दर्ज मामलों की संख्या 2020-2024 के दौरान इस प्रकार है:

जिला	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
वाशीम	58	59	66	75	62
यवतमाल	118	150	215	115	235

वर्ष 2020-2024 के दौरान मानव तस्करी के मामलों में राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार तस्करी के शिकार एवं बचाव किए गए बाल पीड़ितों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(घ) से (छ) भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची के तहत 'पुलिस' और 'लोक व्यवस्था' राज्य के विषय हैं। कानून एवं व्यवस्था बनाए रखने, बच्चों सहित नागरिकों के जान-माल की सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों की होती है।

गुमशुदा बच्चों का पता लगाने की क्षमता को बेहतर बनाने के लिए, गुमशुदा/मिले बच्चों के लिए 'TrackChild' पोर्टल और गुमशुदा/देखे गए बच्चों के लिए 'खोया-पाया' (Khoya-Paya) एप्लीकेशन को 'मिशन वात्सल्य' पोर्टल और 'क्रिमिनल ट्रैकिंग एंड नेटवर्क सिस्टम' (CCTNS) के साथ जोड़ा गया है, जिससे लापता बच्चों की एफआईआर का TrackChild पोर्टल के डाटाबेस से मिलान कर संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की पुलिस द्वारा बच्चों का पता लगाने में सहायता मिलती है। इसे गृह मंत्रालय, रेल मंत्रालय, राज्य सरकारों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के प्रशासन, बाल कल्याण समितियों, किशोर न्याय बोर्ड, राष्ट्रीय कानूनी सेवा प्राधिकरण आदि जैसे विभिन्न

संबंधित पक्षों के सहयोग और भागीदारी से लागू किया गया है। कोई भी नागरिक खोया-पाया मॉड्यूल के माध्यम से किसी भी लापता अथवा देखे गए बच्चे के संबंध में सूचना दे सकता है।

लापता एवं जरूरतमंद बच्चों तक त्वरित सहायता पहुँचाने के लिए महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा चाइल्ड हेल्पलाइन-1098 का संचालन 24×7 आधार पर किया जा रहा है, जिसे आपातकालीन प्रतिक्रिया सहायता प्रणाली (ERSS-112) के साथ एकीकृत किया गया है। रेल यात्रियों की सुविधा हेतु शिकायतें रेल मदद (Rail Madad) पोर्टल अथवा हेल्पलाइन 139 (जो ERSS-112 के साथ एकीकृत है) के माध्यम से दर्ज कराई जा सकती हैं।

रेल मार्ग के माध्यम से मानव तस्करी की रोकथाम के लिए रेलवे सुरक्षा बल (RPF) द्वारा अन्य संबंधित एजेंसियों के समन्वय से देशव्यापी अभियान "ऑपरेशन आहट (Operation AAHT)" संचालित किया जा रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारतीय रेल में थाना स्तर पर 750 से अधिक एंटी ह्यूमन ट्रैफिकिंग यूनिट्स (AHTUs) स्थापित की गई हैं, जो मानव तस्करी की रोकथाम तथा पीड़ितों के बचाव हेतु विभिन्न एजेंसियों के साथ समन्वय करती हैं। बच्चों की सुरक्षा एवं संरक्षण के लिए भारतीय रेल द्वारा "नन्हे फरिश्ते" नामक राष्ट्रव्यापी अभियान भी संचालित किया जा रहा है, जिसके अंतर्गत ट्रेनों एवं रेलवे स्टेशनों पर देखभाल एवं संरक्षण की आवश्यकता वाले बच्चों की पहचान कर उन्हें बचाया जाता है। अनेक रेलवे स्टेशनों एवं रेल डिब्बों में सीसीटीवी कैमरे भी स्थापित किए गए हैं, जो संवेदनशील बच्चों की पहचान एवं समयबद्ध हस्तक्षेप में सहायक हैं। गृह मंत्रालय ने सभी राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के सभी जिलों में AHTU (एंटी-ह्यूमन ट्रैफिकिंग यूनिट) स्थापित करने और उन्हें मजबूत बनाने के लिए सभी राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की है।

किशोर न्याय (बालकों की देखरेख एवं संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 2015 (जे जे एक्ट , 2015) राज्य और जिला स्तर पर वैधानिक संरचनाएँ स्थापित करता है, जिनमें राज्य बाल संरक्षण सोसाइटी, बाल कल्याण समितियाँ (सी डब्लू सी), किशोर न्याय बोर्ड (जे जे बी), जिला बाल संरक्षण इकाइयाँ और बाल देखभाल संस्थानों (सी सी आई) की स्थापना शामिल है। सीडब्लूसी

को सीसीआई के कार्यों की निगरानी करने का दायित्व सौंपा गया है और उन्हें देखभाल और संरक्षण की आवश्यकता वाले बच्चों के संबंध में उनके सर्वोत्तम हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए निर्णय लेने का अधिकार दिया गया है।

महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय की “मिशन वात्सल्य योजना” के अंतर्गत, राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेश सरकारों को कठिन परिस्थितियों में बच्चों को सेवाएँ प्रदान करने के लिए सहयोग दिया जा रहा है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत स्थापित सीसीआई ऐसे बच्चों को विभिन्न उपायों के माध्यम से सहयोग प्रदान करते हैं, जिनमें आयु-उपयुक्त शिक्षा, व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण तक पहुँच, मनोरंजन, स्वास्थ्य देखभाल और परामर्श आदि शामिल हैं।

लापता एवं बरामद बच्चों के मामलों के प्रभावी निस्तारण हेतु पुलिस, बाल कल्याण समितियों तथा किशोर न्याय बोर्डों के लिए "लापता बच्चों के मामलों के संबंध में मानक संचालन प्रक्रिया सभी राज्य सरकारों एवं संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को प्रसारित की गई है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा लापता/अपहृत बच्चों के संबंध में सभी राज्य सरकारों एवं संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को समय-समय पर विभिन्न परामर्श जारी किए गए हैं। इनमें सलाह दी गई है कि लापता बच्चे के हर मामले को बहुत ज़रूरी मानते हुए तुरंत FIR दर्ज की जाए, बिना देरी किए खोज और बचाव अभियान शुरू किए जाएं, अलग-अलग एजेंसियों और राज्यों के बीच मज़बूत तालमेल सुनिश्चित किया जाए, बच्चों का पता लगाने के लिए टेक्नोलॉजी का इस्तेमाल किया जाए और सुरक्षित बरामदगी सुनिश्चित करने तथा तस्करी या शोषण को रोकने के लिए जांच पर कड़ी नज़र रखी जाए। ये सभी परामर्श गृह मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट पर उपलब्ध हैं।

विवरण-I

वर्ष 2020-2024 के दौरान बच्चों के अपहरण एवं व्यपहरण के अंतर्गत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार पंजीकृत मामले (सीआर), बाल पीड़ित (सीवीआई सीटी) तथा जीवित बरामद किए गए बाल पीड़ित (सीवीआरए*)

क्रम सं.	राज्य /संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2020			2021			2022			2023			2024		
		सीआर	सीवीआईसीटी	सीवीआरए	सीआर	सीवीआईसीटी	सीवीआरए	सीआर	सीवीआईसीटी	सीवीआरए*	सीआर	सीवीआईसीटी	सीवीआरए*	सीआर	सीवीआईसीटी	सीवीआरए*
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	487	504	520	487	509	590	519	554	725	413	418	422	264	268	330
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	41	48	42	52	52	37	38	44	52	31	32	109	35	54	62
3	असम	2312	2894	2991	2704	2780	1777	1841	2097	2950	1772	1787	5362	999	1025	1164
4	बिहार	3539	3609	2721	3918	3959	4392	5005	5027	6709	6233	6275	6607	2325	2366	4182
5	छत्तीसगढ़	1935	2001	2050	2612	2658	2734	2700	2736	2645	2730	2982	2982	3345	3374	3635
6	गोवा	35	36	30	44	47	44	63	66	61	63	71	73	80	86	79
7	गुजरात	960	984	1007	1210	1241	1215	1511	1554	1429	1506	1547	1442	1013	1038	1212
8	हरियाणा	1488	1498	1435	2050	2239	2207	2574	2628	2576	2922	2982	2893	2725	2805	2527
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	312	320	311	393	403	413	379	406	396	397	408	391	361	376	368
10	झारखण्ड	505	510	531	583	590	494	650	652	633	534	534	728	100	102	285
11	कर्नाटक	1936	1999	2029	2546	2637	2763	3035	3139	2741	3254	3318	3564	3636	3731	4001
12	केरल	200	203	195	259	263	256	286	292	282	193	201	240	115	118	114
13	मध्य प्रदेश	7058	7336	7218	9137	9581	9754	10125	10253	10138	11521	11590	10796	11594	11669	11652
14	महाराष्ट्र	7392	7532	8406	9555	9848	9869	11571	11859	10882	12252	13150	13634	12950	13277	13433
15	मणिपुर	35	35	35	36	37	45	49	51	19	21	21	13	12	15	19
16	मेघालय	50	51	48	63	64	42	89	89	41	65	66	111	81	84	77
17	मिजोरम	3	3	2	2	2	2	5	6	6	3	3	1	0	0	0
18	नागालैंड	5	5	12	10	11	11	3	3	5	1	1	1	2	2	6
19	ओडिशा	3915	3915	3743	5187	5192	5076	5606	5627	6042	5978	5979	3179	6814	6815	8836
20	पंजाब	1032	1080	828	1440	1450	1230	1338	1358	1032	1334	1366	1287	77	85	1382

21	राजस्थान	2769	2835	2745	3593	3623	3617	4539	4607	4515	5738	5764	5483	5414	5486	5826
22	सिक्किम	31	35	13	38	45	22	45	60	55	35	45	45	33	40	19
23	तमिलनाडु	252	267	263	259	274	309	240	244	269	175	175	185	56	64	67
24	तेलंगाना	1258	1275	1150	1748	1785	1665	1821	1883	1980	1969	2011	1829	2334	2388	2334
25	त्रिपुरा	99	99	117	106	106	104	86	86	83	110	114	109	31	33	42
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	5513	5520	5093	6814	6869	6991	7707	7901	7871	8025	8160	13152	8350	8551	7815
27	उत्तराखंड	365	365	117	239	241	88	579	579	790	659	694	1015	624	632	428
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	7079	7323	6425	6394	6421	6342	5761	5876	5908	5742	5997	5893	5661	5773	6308
	कुल राज्य	**50606**	**52282**	**50077**	**61479**	**62927**	**62089**	**68165**	**69677**	**70835**	**73676**	**75691**	**81546**	**69031**	**70257**	**76203**
29	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	6	6	6	6	7	9	14	14	12	22	22	19	17	20	20
30	चंडीगढ़	112	119	116	149	153	113	139	143	148	157	163	148	178	178	0
31	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमन एवं दीव	19	19	24	46	46	47	48	48	41	47	47	53	44	44	42
32	दिल्ली	3748	3862	3959	5053	5353	4924	5378	5624	5165	5471	5655	5260	5404	5606	8732
33	जम्मू और कश्मीर	293	302	286	478	493	426	513	534	542	486	502	481	412	423	408
34	लद्दाख	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	3	4	5	7	3	3	3
35	लक्षद्वीप	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	पुडुचेरी	0	0	0	34	35	0	22	24	0	21	21	49	19	19	65
	कुल संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	**4179**	**4309**	**4392**	**5766**	**6087**	**5519**	**6119**	**6392**	**5911**	**6208**	**6415**	**6017**	**6077**	**6293**	**9270**
	कुल (अखिल भारतीय)	**54785**	**56591**	**54469**	**67245**	**69014**	**67608**	**74284**	**76069**	**76746**	**79884**	**82106**	**87563**	**75108**	**76550**	**85473**

स्रोत: भारत में अपराध

*नोट: * इन आंकड़ों में पिछले वर्षों में अगवा किए गए और बाद में बरामद किए गए बच्चे भी शामिल हैं।*

विवरण-II

वर्ष 2020-2024 के दौरान मानव तस्करी के अंतर्गत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार तस्करी किए गए एवं बचाए गए (18 वर्ष से कम आयु के) बाल पीड़ितों का ब्यौरा											
क्रम स.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	तस्करी किए गए					बचाए गए				
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	23	58	14	17	23	8	11	14	19	27
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	13	3	1	19	55	13	3	1	17	28
3	असम	84	215	123	106	96	67	188	156	94	96
4	बिहार	123	311	613	353	547	123	311	613	353	547
5	छत्तीसगढ़	35	43	26	21	22	39	43	26	21	21
6	गोवा	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
7	गुजरात	65	5	6	20	8	65	5	6	20	8
8	हरियाणा	7	21	13	8	2	7	21	11	8	2
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2	4	0	0	1	2	4	0	0	1
10	झारखण्ड	114	146	129	132	223	77	145	113	71	208
11	कर्नाटक	2	5	7	4	13	1	5	7	3	13
12	केरल	184	219	140	104	59	179	169	128	91	51
13	मध्य प्रदेश	79	87	91	56	103	75	87	89	56	104
14	महाराष्ट्र	49	52	56	139	78	65	62	56	139	78

15	मणिपुर	4	4	0	3	0	4	4	0	3	1
16	मेघालय	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
17	मिजोरम	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	नागालैंड	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	ओडिशा	159	497	353	348	245	159	399	564	342	242
20	पंजाब	65	11	12	33	10	61	8	9	31	40
21	राजस्थान	815	417	453	358	290	815	417	453	358	290
22	सिक्किम	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
23	तमिलनाडु	24	16	3	0	4	23	38	3	0	4
24	तेलंगाना	32	222	63	35	49	31	222	63	35	49
25	त्रिपुरा	2	0	0	12	11	2	0	0	12	23
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	61	40	73	66	98	58	40	73	64	85
27	उत्तराखंड	9	9	7	41	8	8	9	7	41	8
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	53	50	78	50	56	56	58	91	40	54
	कुल राज्य	2008	2436	2261	1926	2002	1942	2250	2483	1819	1981
29	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	चंडीगढ़	3	2	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0
31	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमन एवं दीव	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0

32	दिल्ली	202	437	605	749	282	202	437	605	749	282
33	जम्मू और कश्मीर	2	2	10	10	8	2	2	10	10	8
34	लद्दाख	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	पुडुचेरी	5	0	2	2	5	0	0	0	2	5
	कुल संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	214	441	617	761	295	209	441	615	761	295
	कुल (अखिल भारतीय)	2222	2877	2878	2687	2297	2151	2691	3098	2580	2276

नोट: मानव तस्करी से जुड़ा प्रकाशित डेटा राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों की 'एंटी-ह्यूमन ट्रैफिकिंग यूनिट्स' से मिले सालाना डेटा पर आधारित है।

**बचाए गए पीड़ितों में पिछले साल के मामलों या दूसरे राज्यों में दर्ज मामलों के पीड़ित भी शामिल हैं।*

WHEAT MONOCULTURE AND SOIL DEGRADATION

2538. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that Punjab's decades-old rice wheat monoculture cycle has severely degraded soil health, reducing organic carbon levels, compacting soil, and lowering water holding capacity, as confirmed by a 2026 long-term study by Punjab agricultural scientists;

(b) the current area under alternative crops (maize, basmati, pulses, oilseeds, fruits, and vegetables) in Punjab compared to the rice-wheat coverage, and the year-on-year change since 2022;

(c) whether the existing crop diversification incentive of Rs.17,500 per acre for alternative crops is being fully paid to farmers in Punjab, and if any delays or shortfalls in payment have been reported; and

(d) the specific measures being taken to restore soil health in Punjab, including promotion of green manuring, leguminous cover crops, zero-tillage, and micro-irrigation and the funds allocated for this purpose under the National and State budgets?

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

(a) Yes. As per the long-term study conducted by Punjab Agricultural University, continuous rice–wheat monoculture has often been associated with

concerns regarding soil degradation due to repeated puddling, intensive tillage, devoid of legumes or green manuring and monocropping. Puddling during transplanted rice disrupt soil aggregation, reduce porosity, and increase sub-surface compaction, which adversely affect soil physical health without appropriate management practices. However, these effects are largely reversible through scientifically recommended package of practices such as inclusion of legumes, crop rotation, balanced fertilizer application, integrated nutrient management, addition of organic manure and residue incorporation.

(b) The rice and wheat continue to dominate Punjab's agricultural landscape. Rice area in Punjab has shown a steady increase from 2,969 thousand hectares in 2021–22 to 3,268 thousand hectares in 2025–26, whereas wheat area has remained largely stable from 3,525 thousand hectares to 3,458.6 thousand hectares during the same period. Over the same period, the area under other field crops (maize, pulses and oilseeds) relative to the rice–wheat system declined from 8.6% to 6.2%, whereas the share of horticultural crops (fruits and vegetables) increased gradually from 6.3% to 7.2%, indicating a marginal shift towards horticultural diversification while the rice–wheat system continues to predominate. Crop-wise year-on-year area details are given in the enclosed **Statement-I and II.**

(c) The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DoAFW, GOI) is implementing the Crop Diversification Programme (CDP) with aim to demonstrate and promote improved production technologies of alternate crops for diversion of paddy cultivation as well as to restore soil fertility through

cultivation of leguminous crops in the Original Green Revolution States viz; Haryana, Punjab & Uttar Pradesh since 2013-14. An amount of Rs. 13.52 crores is allocated to the state of Punjab during the financial year 2026-27 to promote crop diversification in convergence mode. Government of Punjab has fully paid Rs.10,000 per ha for Kharif Maize as per issued guidelines of CDP scheme.

(d) The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DA&FW), Government of India, is implementing various schemes in Punjab, namely PM-PRANAM, National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF), Soil Health Card (SHC) Scheme, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and Per Drop More Crop (PDMC), for restoring soil health and promoting green manuring, leguminous cover crops, zero-tillage and micro-irrigation.

Complementing these initiatives, ICAR is undertaking research through the AICRP on Soil Test Crop Response (STCR), Long-Term Fertilizer Experiments (LTFEs), Micro and Secondary Nutrients, Agroforestry, Integrated Farming Systems (IFS), Irrigation Water Management, and the Network Project on Natural Farming (NPNF). Based on scientific evidence generated from these programmes, ICAR promotes soil test-based balanced fertilization, Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), green manuring, leguminous cover crops, conservation agriculture, zero-tillage and micro-irrigation. ICAR has also developed organic production packages for seven cropping systems, including basmati rice–wheat–sunhemp and kharif greengram–wheat–summer greengram, and identified maize (cobs/fodder)–potato–onion and baby corn–

potato–okra as profitable alternatives to the rice–wheat system. These technologies are disseminated through capacity-building programmes and frontline demonstrations conducted by ICAR institutes and Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs). ICAR has also developed the district wise General Fertilizer Recommendation (GFR) based on the soil test value and soil test crop response equation and shared with the state government.

Micro-irrigation is promoted under the Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) scheme of DA&FW, under which financial assistance of 55% of the unit cost for small and marginal farmers and 45% for other farmers is provided for installation of drip and sprinkler irrigation systems. The details of funds released and achievements under the PDMC scheme in Punjab are given in the enclosed **Statement-III.**

STATEMENT-I

Crop wise area in Punjab ('000 ha)

Crop	Area				
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Rice	2969.00	3098.15	3179.00	3243.30	3268.00
Wheat	3525.00	3534.74	3515.80	3512.00	3458.60
Maize	105.20	93.30	94.50	86.10	88.10
Barley	5.00	5.00	5.14	4.94	4.70
Bajra	1.20	0.60	0.70	1.10	1.20
Tur	1.40	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.00
Gram	1.80	1.30	1.42	1.24	2.50
Urad	1.60	1.30	1.30	1.32	1.00
Moong	54.10	24.80	70.85	32.95	29.00

Lentil	0.50	0.50	0.41	0.37	0.10
Other Pulses	3.20	3.20	0.10	0.20	0.90
Total Pulses	62.60	32.30	75.28	37.28	34.50
Total Food Grains	6668.00	6764.09	6870.42	6884.72	6855.10
Groundnut	1.40	1.70	1.60	1.60	2.10
Sesamum	2.90	2.10	1.90	1.32	0.40
Rapeseed & Mustard	43.90	54.00	43.10	42.10	53.20
Total Oil Seeds	49.50	59.30	47.50	46.22	56.90
Sugarcane	86.80	90.30	90.20	88.72	88.40
Cotton	251.30	248.90	213.80	160.40	141.80

Source: DoAFW

STATEMENT-II

Area of Fruits and Vegetables in Punjab during 2020-21 to 2025-26 (Second Advance Estimates)

Area in '000 Ha

Sl. No.	Years	Fruits	Vegetables
		Area	Area
1	2021-22	106.43	300.40
2	2022-23	109.88	316.58
3	2023-24	113.83	334.47
4	2024-25	118.41	350.57
5	2025-26 (Second Advance Estimates)	120.64	366.54

STATEMENT-III

The status of fund released by DoAFW and achievement of PDMC in Punjab

Year	Central Assistance released (Rs in Crore)	Area covered under Micro Irrigation (in Ha)
2015-16	43.00	1799
2016-17	1.18	1950
2017-18	0.00	600
2018-19	9.00	507
2019-20	0.00	942
2020-21	0.00	742
2021-22	0.00	3719
2022-23	3.75	3039
2023-24	6.00	2864
2024-25	5.50	3185
2025-26	7.81	3045
2026-27 (so far)	3.90	
Total	**80.14**	**22392**

ASSESSMENT OF INPUT SUBSIDY REGIMES

2539. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

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

(a) whether the Government has made any comprehensive assessment of input subsidy regimes to align incentive structures with sustainable agricultural practices and nutrition security, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the policy interventions introduced to rebalance subsidies currently skewed towards water intensive crops like rice and wheat toward millets, pulses and oilseeds production;

(c) whether subsidy rationalization incorporates environmental cost considerations including soil degradation, groundwater depletion and air pollution from stubble burning, if so, details thereof;

(d) the details of the support mechanisms designed to facilitate farmer transition from subsidy dependent conventional farming to market-oriented sustainable agriculture without income disruption; and

(e) the manner in which the restructured subsidy architecture promotes climate-resilient farming, nutritional diversity and long-term agricultural sustainability under the Atmanirbhar Bharat vision for holistic rural prosperity?

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

(a) to (e) The Government supports farmers by ensuring the availability of key fertilizers at affordable prices through price regulation and subsidy mechanisms. Government is implementing Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Scheme w.e.f. 01.04.2010 for Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) Fertilizers. Under NBS policy, Maximum Retail Price of P&K fertilizers are decontrolled and companies are free to fix MRP as per their business dynamics at a reasonable level. Further, under Urea Subsidy Scheme, Govt ensures affordable urea availability to farmers by providing government subsidies covering production and freight costs, with urea sold at a fixed.

The Government is promoting sustainable agricultural practices through the judicious and balanced use of fertilizers. The National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF) was approved by the Union Cabinet on 25.11.24 to promote Natural Farming. The Mission strengthens agriculture practices with scientific agro ecological approaches for sustainability, climate resilience and safe food. Under the Mission, there is a provision for an Output Based Incentive of ₹4000/- per acre, per year to a farmer for 2 years (up to 1 acre per farmer). The incentive support is for farmers to practice Natural Farming, to train other farmers, upkeep of livestock, preparation of natural farming inputs or purchase of inputs from Bio-input Resource Centers (BRCs) etc.

Organic farming is being promoted through Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) for the North Eastern States. Focus of the schemes is to form organic clusters, with preference to small and marginal farmers, to create a supply chain. Both schemes are implemented through States /UT Governments. Under PKVY, assistance of Rs. 31,500 per ha is provided over 3 years for promotion of organic farming. Out of this, assistance of Rs. 15,000 per ha is provided to farmers through Direct Benefit Transfer for on- farm /off –farm organic inputs. Under MOVCDNER, assistance of Rs. 46,500/ha is provided over 3 years for creation of Farmers Producer Organizations, support to farmers for organic inputs etc. Out of this, assistance @ Rs. 32,500/ ha is provided to farmers for off -farm /on –farm organic inputs

under the scheme including Rs. 15,000 as Direct Benefit Transfer to the farmers.

The Government is promoting production & productivity of Shree Anna under the National Food Security & Nutrition Mission (NFSNM). Under NFSNM–Shree Anna, financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs to all categories of farmers, including tribal, small and marginal farmers. The Mission supports demonstrations of crop production, distribution of certified seeds, Integrated Nutrient and Pest Management measures, and capacity building of farmers. The Government is also implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 'Mission for Aatmanirbharta in Pulses' since 11th October 2025, with the objective of increasing the production of pulses, with special focus on Tur, Urad and Masoor, promoting the production and availability of climate-resilient seeds for farmers, increasing the area under pulses cultivation, and promoting post-harvest storage and management technologies. National Mission on Edible Oil – Oilseeds was approved on 3rd October 2024, which is being implemented for a period of seven years from 2024–25 to 2030–31, with the objective of increasing domestic edible oil production and reducing import dependence. Further, the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, has been under implementation since 2014–15 to promote the holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetables, root and tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic and medicinal plants, coconut, cashew, and cocoa. These schemes

collectively promote crop diversification by encouraging the cultivation of pulses, oilseeds, and horticultural crops.

Under the Soil Health & Fertility Scheme, assistance is provided to States for promoting Integrated Nutrient Management through improving fertilizer use efficiency and promoting balanced nutrient application. Since inception of the scheme (2014-15), 26.18 crore Soil Health Cards have been generated. Fertigation is being promoted through micro-irrigation systems under the Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) Scheme. Fertigation enables the application of water-soluble fertilizers directly to the root zone through micro irrigation systems, ensuring precise and uniform nutrient delivery. This improves fertilizer use efficiency, reduces nutrient losses, and promotes judicious use of fertilizers. Since inception of the scheme (2014-15), 114.60 lakh hectares has been brought under micro-irrigation, benefitting about 100 lakh farmers. Further, as of the pre-monsoon 2026 assessment, the groundwater situation remains largely stable across the country. Out of 9,085 monitoring wells, 87.8% (7,977 wells) fall under the normal category.

The Government is implementing the Central Sector Scheme on Crop Residue Management (CRM) to support the Governments of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and the NCT of Delhi in addressing air pollution caused by paddy stubble burning. Under the Scheme, financial assistance of 50% is provided to individual farmers for purchase of crop residue management machinery. Assistance of 80% is provided to eligible groups, for establishment of Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs). Financial assistance is also provided to the

States and ICAR for undertaking Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities to create awareness among farmers on crop residue management.

The Scheme also promotes the use of ICAR-recommended crop residue management machinery for in-situ and ex-situ management. From 2018-19 till 29.07.2026, ₹4,550.451 crore has been released under the Scheme. Under the Scheme, more than 3.54 lakh crop residue management machines have been distributed to individual farmers and more than 43,508 Custom Hiring Centres have been established. The sustained implementation of the Scheme has contributed to a significant reduction in paddy stubble burning incidents. In 2025, paddy stubble burning events reduced by 92.4% in Punjab, 94.9% in Haryana and 17.0% in Uttar Pradesh as compared to 2017.

The Government is supporting the marketing of Natural Farming and Organic Farming products through Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs). Under the Scheme for Formation and Promotion of 10,000 FPOs, 185 FPOs have been identified for promoting of natural and organic farming produce. In addition, under MOVCDNER, total 479 FPOs (427 unique FPOs and 52 extended FPOs) have been established, who are working for marketing of organic produce.

FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

2540. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:

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

(a) the details of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) signed, implemented or under negotiation by India during the last five years, along with the key sectors covered under such agreements;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the impact of these FTAs on Indian exporters, including growth in exports, market access, tariff benefits and investment opportunities, and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of exporters who have benefited from FTA-related opportunities, sector and State-wise including exporters from Tamil Nadu;

(d) whether the Government has identified any challenges faced by Indian exporters in utilising FTA benefits, including non-tariff barriers, certification requirements and compliance issues, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to support MSMEs, small exporters and regional industries in effectively accessing markets opened through FTAs and enhancing India's global trade competitiveness?

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

(a) The details of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) signed, implemented or under negotiation by India during the last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement.** FTAs are economic instruments aimed at expanding trade, enhancing competitiveness and deepening economic integration. FTAs provide calibrated market access through tariff elimination at Entry into Force (EIF),

phased tariff reductions/elimination, and sensitive/exclusion lists across sectors. The details of sectors covered, tariffs structure and salient features of the implemented FTAs are available at link https://www.commerce.gov.in/#/international-trade/trade-agreements.

(b) Assessment of the impact of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) is an ongoing exercise. Before entering into new FTA negotiations, the government ensures that sector-specific stakeholder consultations are held at all stages of the negotiations. FTAs are negotiated with the endeavour to deliver comprehensive, balanced, fair and mutually beneficial outcomes. It also enables a preferential, stable and predictable trade ecosystem for Indian exporters in the trading partner countries. In addition to this structured approach, post-implementation, the Government is continuously engaged with all stakeholders to ensure effective FTA utilization through trade promotion, trade facilitation and addressing challenges if any. Strategic safeguards for sensitive sectors ensure export growth while protecting domestic priorities.

(c) The operationalization of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) has strengthened India's trade engagement with key partner countries by providing market access, reducing trade barriers, enhancing supply chain linkages and creating new opportunities for Indian exporters across sectors. Despite persistent global challenges, including geopolitical tensions and supply chain disruptions, India's exports increased from US$ 776.4 billion in FY 2022-23 to US$ 863.1 billion in FY 2025-26. Merchandise exports to major FTA partner countries and trade blocs have been substantial at US$ 179.1 billion in FY 2025-26, accounting for 40.5% of

India's total merchandise exports. Merchandise export to recent FTA partners also indicated significant export growth. For example, exports to the UAE increased from US$ 16.7 billion in FY 2021-22 (prior to CEPA implementation) to US$ 37.4 billion in FY 2025-26, while exports to Australia rose from US$ 4.0 billion in FY 2021-22 to US$ 7.3 billion in FY 2025-26 following the implementation of ECTA. Similarly, exports to EFTA countries increased from US$ 1.64 billion in FY 2019-20 to US$ 1.76 billion in FY 2025-26.

State-wise details of products, volumes, values of exports in terms of periodicity are available at link https://ftddp.dgciskol.gov.in/dgcis/.

(d) Government proactively engages with industry bodies and other stakeholders to address their concerns in respect of various sectors. Consultations with stakeholders are a continuous process and are undertaken before, during and after trade negotiations, including during the implementation phase of FTAs. Such concerns are duly examined in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments and stakeholders. Institutional mechanisms such as Joint Committees and Sub-Committees constituted under the FTAs are also utilized to review implementation issues and address concerns of domestic industry. In addition, appropriate Rules of Origin, trade remedy measures, including safeguard mechanisms, are available under the FTAs to address any adverse impact of imports on domestic industry. FTAs are regularly monitored and reviewed to ensure that India’s trade and economic interests continue to be adequately safeguarded and remain aligned with national priorities.

(e) Government has taken several initiatives and measures, from time to time, towards enhancing domestic capacities and boosting exports from the country including for MSMEs, small exporters and regional industries as under:

(i) The Foreign Trade Policy, effective from 1st April, 2023, designed to integrate India more effectively into the global market, improve trade competitiveness, and establish the country as a reliable and trusted trade partner;

(ii) Export Promotion Mission: The Government has approved the Scheme for Export Promotion Mission (EPM) for the period FY 2025–26 to FY 2030–31, aimed at strengthening India's export competitiveness—particularly for MSMEs. The EPM shall operate through two integrated sub-schemes:

- Niryat Prothsahan, focused on improving access to trade finance through instruments such as interest subvention, export factoring, collateral guarantees for export credit, credit guarantee for e-commerce exporters, and credit enhancement support; and
- Niryat Disha, focused on other trade enablers such as export quality and compliance support, international branding and packaging, market access initiatives, export logistics & warehousing, and trade intelligence.

(iii) Bharat Trade Net (BTN): Bharat Trade Net (BTN), announced in the Union Budget 2025 is a flagship digital public infrastructure initiative to enhances MSME competitiveness by enabling simpler, paperless documentation,

reducing compliance burdens, and facilitating faster, secure trade transactions recognized globally.

(iv) The introduction of grassroots programs such as Districts as Export Hubs (DEHs) and E-Commerce Export Hubs enables MSMEs, start-ups, and artisans to access international markets at lower costs and with simplified export processes.

(v) Strengthening infrastructure through the National Logistics Policy and PM Gati Shakti enhances multimodal connectivity and reduces logistics costs, directly benefiting MSME exporters by easing supply chain bottlenecks.

(vi) Launch of a Common Digital Platform for Certificate of Origin, to facilitate trade and increase FTA utilisation by exporters.

(vii) Government is continuously engaged with industry associations and concerned stakeholders, including Indian Missions abroad, Export Promotion Councils, trade associations and concerned Ministries/Departments, to advance trade through trade promotion, trade facilitation and remedial measures related to import and export.

(viii) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has established 65 Export Facilitation Centers (EFCs) in its field offices across the country to provide requisite mentoring and hand holding support to MSMEs in exporting their products and services. Further, International Cooperation (IC) Scheme of Ministry of MSME facilitates participation of MSMEs in international exhibitions/fairs/conferences/seminar/buyer-seller meets abroad.

STATEMENT

Details of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) signed, implemented or under negotiation by India during the last five years

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement	Date of Signing of the Agreement	Date of Implementation of the Agreement
1	India - Mauritius Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement (CECPA)	22nd February, 2021	1st April, 2021
2	India-UAE CEPA	18th February, 2022	1st May 2022
3	India-Australia Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement (Ind-Aus ECTA)	2nd April, 2022	29th December 2022
4	India-European Free Trade Association (EFTA) Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement (TEPA) (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland)	10th March 2024	01st October 2025
5	India - UK Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA)	24th July 2025	15th July 2026
6	India – Oman CEPA	18th December 2025	01st June 2026
7	India-New Zealand FTA	27th April 2026	Under ratification process

Note: India-European Union FTA negotiations concluded on January 27th, 2026. Also, India and the United States of America have announced on 7th February 2026 that the USA and India have reached a framework for an Interim Agreement regarding reciprocal and mutually beneficial trade. Negotiations are ongoing.

ONGOING FTA NEGOTIATIONS

Ongoing FTA negotiations

1. India – Chile Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)
2. India – Canada Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)
3. India-Eurasian Economic Union (India-EAEU) FTA
4. India – Israel FTA
5. India – Peru FTA
6. India – USA Bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA)
7. India – Maldives FTA

FTAs under review/ upgradation negotiations

1. India – Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) Review
2. ASEAN - India Trade in Goods Agreement (AITIGA) Review
3. India – Australia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)
4. India – Sri Lanka Economic and Technology Co-operation Agreement (ETCA).

लू को प्राकृतिक आपदा घोषित करना

2541. श्री अनूप प्रधान वाल्मीकि:

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

(क) क्या सरकार देश के कई हिस्सों में भीषण लू की स्थिति और इसके कारण हुई जान-माल की हानि तथा स्वास्थ्य संकट से अवगत है और यदि हाँ, तो राज्य-वार तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार राहत और पुनर्वास योजनाओं को एक बिधिक ढांचा प्रदान करने के लिए 'राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन अधिनियम' के तहत लू को 'प्राकृतिक आपदा' घोषित करने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या निकट भविष्य में इस दिशा में कोई नीतिगत प्रस्ताव लाने की कोई योजना है; और

(घ) क्या राज्य सरकारों को उनकी हीट एक्शन प्लान के क्रियान्वयन के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई तकनीकी या वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है और यदि हाँ, तो राज्य-वार तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क) सरकार देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में लू (हीटवेव) की स्थिति और इससे जुड़े स्वास्थ्य प्रभावों से अवगत है। स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय (MoHFW), 'जलवायु परिवर्तन और मानव स्वास्थ्य पर राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम' (NPCCHH) के माध्यम से, 'गर्मी से संबंधित बीमारी पर राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना' (NAPHRI) के अनुसार हीट-हेल्थ उपायों को लागू करता है।

इस ढांचे के तहत, MoHFW ने भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (IMD) के मौसमी दृष्टिकोण के साथ राज्य स्वास्थ्य विभागों के लिए हीट एडवाइजरी और अत्यधिक गर्मी/लू पर सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य सलाह जारी की है। IMD के हीटवेव चेतावनी बुलेटिन के आधार पर, NPCCHH समय पर तैयारी और प्रतिक्रिया के लिए सभी राज्यों और जिलों को अनुकूलित रंग-कोडित स्वास्थ्य परामर्श प्रसारित करता है।

देश भर में सभी प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों (PHC) और उससे ऊपर के अस्पतालों की 51,000 से अधिक रिपोर्टिंग इकाइयों के लिए 'नेशनल हीट-रिलेटेड इलनेस एंड डेथ सर्विलांस (NHRIDS) सक्रिय की गई है। इस वर्ष 26 जुलाई 2026 तक हीट स्ट्रोक के कुल मामले और हीट स्ट्रोक के कारण हुई मौतों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) 16वें वित्त आयोग ने अपनी सिफारिशों में पुरस्कार अवधि 2026-31 के लिए, जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण बढ़ रही चरम मौसम की घटनाओं की बढ़ती आवृत्ति और तीव्रता को

ध्यान में रखते हुए, अधिसूचित प्राकृतिक आपदाओं की सूची में लू और बिजली गिरने को शामिल करने की सिफारिश की है।

इन सिफारिशों के आधार पर, गृह मंत्रालय ने राज्य आपदा मोचन निधि (SDRF) और राष्ट्रीय आपदा मोचन निधि (NDRF) के प्रशासन के लिए परिचालन दिशा-निर्देश अवधि 2026-31 के तहत अधिसूचित प्राकृतिक आपदाओं की सूची में लू और बिजली गिरने को शामिल किया है। तदनुसार, SDRF/NDRF के माध्यम से राहत सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए एक नीतिगत ढांचा अब लागू है। हीट वेव से बचाव के प्रोजेक्ट्स, आपदा जोखिम शमन फंड के तहत पात्र हैं।

(घ) राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण ने हीटवेव (लू) के असरदार मैनेजमेंट के लिए नेशनल गाइडलाइंस जारी की हैं और अक्टूबर 2019 में हीटवेव से बचाव और मैनेजमेंट के लिए एक्शन प्लान तैयार करने से जुड़ी नेशनल गाइडलाइंस भी बनाई हैं। ये गाइडलाइंस हीटवेव की चपेट में आने वाले राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को हीट एक्शन प्लान (HAPs) तैयार करने में मदद करती हैं।

<u>विवरण</u>

वर्तमान वर्ष 2026 में (26 जुलाई 2026 तक) हीट स्ट्रोक के कुल मामले और हीट स्ट्रोक के कारण हुई मौतों का ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	**राज्य**	**1 मार्च 2026 से हीटस्ट्रोक मामलों का कुल योग**	**1 मार्च, 2026 से हीटस्ट्रोक से कुल पुष्ट मौतें**
1	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0	0
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	540	4
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0
4	असम	0	0
5	बिहार	249	0

6	चंडीगढ़	0	0
7	छत्तीसगढ़	660	0
8	दिल्ली	32	0
9	गोवा	0	0
10	गुजरात	41	0
11	हरियाणा	95	0
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	10	0
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	3	0
14	झारखंड	409	0
15	कर्नाटक	59	0
16	केरल	19	0
17	लद्दाख	0	0
18	लक्षद्वीप	0	0
19	मध्य प्रदेश	155	0
20	महाराष्ट्र	325	11
21	मणिपुर	0	0
22	मेघालय	1	0
23	मिजोरम	3	0
24	नागालैंड	0	0
25	ओडिशा	143	2
26	पुडुचेरी	3	0
27	पंजाब	12	0

28	राजस्थान	204	0
29	सिक्किम	0	0
30	तमिलनाडु	2	1
31	तेलंगाना	915	2
32	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	0	0
33	त्रिपुरा	6	0
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	234	0
35	उत्तराखंड	0	0
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	733	0
	कुल	**4853**	**20**

IMPLEMENTATION OF NSAP

2542. DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P.:

SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact, that the Government is implementing National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) intended to secure for the citizens adequate means of livelihood, raise the standard of living, improve public health, provide free and compulsory education for children;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount allocated and spent on NSAP during the last three years under this scheme, State-wise including Tamil Nadu; and

(d) the total number of citizens benefited under this scheme during the last five years, State-wise including Tamil Nadu?

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

(a) and (b) The Government is implementing National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) with an objective of providing a basic level of financial support to the most vulnerable sections of society - elderly persons, widows, divyangjan and bereaved households belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families. NSAP comprises five sub-schemes i.e. National Old Age Pension Scheme, National Widow Pension Scheme, National Disability Pension Scheme, National Family Benefit Scheme and Annapurna.

Under the scheme, eligible elderly persons, widows and divyangjan are provided financial assistance in the form of pension to supplement their means of subsistence and strengthen social security. In the event of the death of the primary breadwinner of a BPL household, one-time lump sum financial assistance is provided to the bereaved family under the National Family Benefit Scheme. Annapurna scheme provides food grains to senior citizens who though eligible are not receiving pension under National Old Age Pension Scheme. NSAP caters to 3.09 crore beneficiaries with a scheme-wise ceiling for each State/UT on the number of beneficiaries.

(c) State/UT-wise details of funds released under NSAP, including to Tamil Nadu, during the last three years are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(d) State/UT-wise total number of beneficiaries (State/UT cap) under NSAP including Tamil Nadu during the last five years is given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

STATEMENT-I

State/UT-wise details of funds released under NSAP, including to Tamil Nadu, during the last three years

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Funds released		
		2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	Andhra Pradesh	407.41	354.49	364.13
2	Bihar	1473.11	1390.68	1472.29
3	Chhattisgarh	277.54	375.26	237.71
4	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Gujarat	207.11	207.55	153.97
6	Haryana	0.00	10.70	39.95
7	Himachal Pradesh	90.19	0.00	105.19
8	Jharkhand	276.59	324.79	335.77
9	Karnataka	450.52	113.93	631.12
10	Kerala	602.14	131.24	346.82
11	Madhya Pradesh	827.91	889.77	754.21
12	Maharashtra	0.00	534.13	0.00
13	Odisha	685.47	549.53	425.26
14	Punjab	15.41	22.88	21.88
15	Rajasthan	305.20	608.67	290.04
16	Tamil Nadu	675.95	640.77	440.49
17	Telangana	166.66	0.00	233.45
18	Uttar Pradesh	1393.01	1947.38	1543.86
19	Uttarakhand	89.13	111.85	131.45

20	West Bengal	1003.18	796.40	816.59
NE States				
21	Arunachal Pradesh	9.05	0.00	0.00
22	Assam	289.81	319.19	259.22
23	Manipur	16.36	21.94	22.62
24	Meghalaya	21.69	21.81	22.90
29	Mizoram	10.62	14.01	6.74
26	Nagaland	17.15	30.58	31.14
27	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	Tripura	44.00	56.13	55.83
Union Territories				
29	A and N Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	D&N Haveli and D&D	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	NCT Delhi	0.00	117.83	65.12
33	Jammu & Kashmir	80.01	34.64	35.04
34	Ladakh	0.00	5.74	1.49
35	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	**9435.23**	**9631.89**	**8844.31**

STATEMENT-II

State/UT-wise total number of beneficiaries (State/UT cap) under NSAP including Tamil Nadu during the last five years

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Year-wise no. of beneficiaries (State/UT cap)	
		2021-22 and 2022-23	2023-24 to 2025-26
1	Andhra Pradesh	943567	945886
2	Bihar	3793182	3955306
3	Chhattisgarh	949940	892943
4	Goa	21912	13885

5	Gujarat	843333	927648
6	Haryana	331423	351410
7	Himachal Pradesh	120156	116689
8	Jharkhand	1311109	1291668
9	Karnataka	1493909	1414586
10	Kerala	692687	850814
11	Madhya Pradesh	2236789	2254295
12	Maharashtra	1534987	1247954
13	Odisha	2062652	2058656
14	Punjab	252372	140904
15	Rajasthan	1147549	1181880
16	Tamil Nadu	1884654	1939303
17	Telangana	674347	689407
18	Uttar Pradesh	5592696	5906697
19	Uttarakhand	354005	236143
20	West Bengal	2176085	2088825
21	Arunachal Pradesh	34485	6639
22	Assam	872830	859055
23	Manipur	65764	64640
24	Meghalaya	88228	66097
29	Mizoram	27773	27721
26	Nagaland	49745	51314
27	Sikkim	19024	19029
28	Tripura	162565	155884
29	A&N Islands	7815	676
30	Chandigarh	6337	5044
31	D&N Haveli and D&D	11195	11292
32	NCT Delhi	164355	157090
33	Jammu & Kashmir	143477	140717
34	Ladakh	7406	7260
35	Lakshadweep	730	302
36	Puducherry	29040	29088
	TOTAL	**30108123**	**30106747**

INITIATIVE TO GENERATE SUSTAINABLE RURAL EMPLOYMENT

2543. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any initiative to generate sustainable rural employment through watershed development, afforestation, soil conservation and restoration of common lands, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether scientific planning and satellite-based monitoring have been integrated for implementation of such projects, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures taken to improve long-term livelihood opportunities through natural resource management initiatives; and

(d) whether such projects are proposed to be undertaken in the Bhiwani–Mahendragarh Lok Sabha Constituencies, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):

(a) to (c) Watershed Management (WM) Division of Department of Land Resources is implementing Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY). The activities undertaken, *inter alia*, include ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, rainwater harvesting, nursery raising, pasture development, livelihoods for asset-less persons etc.

Under WDC-PMKSY- 1.0 (for the period 2009-22), DoLR supported implementation of 6382 projects. The State-wise details of projects funded by

DoLR, projects completed and Central share released are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. Through the implementation of these projects, significant progress has been registered. 7.65 lakh water harvesting structures have been created / rejuvenated, 16.41 lakh ha additional area has been brought under protective irrigation and 36.34 lakh farmers benefited. In addition to this, 1.63 lakh ha have been brought under plantation (Afforestation / Horticulture etc.) and 388.66 lakh mandays have been generated. The State-wise details of physical achievements under WDC-PMKSY-1.0 are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**. The third party end-line evaluation reports of the completed WDC-PMKSY projects have revealed significant improvement in ground water table, increase in productivity, vegetative cover, enhanced livelihood opportunities and household incomes in watershed project areas.

The continuation of WDC-PMKSY has been approved by the Government of India on 15.12.2021 as 'WDC-PMKSY 2.0' for the period of 2021-2026 with total outlay of Rs.12404 crore (Central share: Rs. 8134 crore). Under WDC-PMKSY 2.0, Department has sanctioned 1,220 watershed projects covering 52.93 Lakh hectares in 28 States and the UTs of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh, including Haryana. The State-wise details of projects sanctioned, area covered, project cost and Central share released under WDC-PMKSY-2.0 are given in the enclosed **Statement-III.**

The physical achievements made under WDC-PMKSY 2.0, from 2022-23 to 2025-26 include, 1.15 lakh WHS (like check dams, anicuts, farm ponds, percolation tanks, trenches etc.) have been created / rejuvenated, 2.69 lakh ha

have been brought under protective irrigation, 23.29 lakh farmers benefitted and 266.05 lakh man days have been generated. The State-wise details of physical achievements under WDC-PMKSY-2.0 are given in the enclosed **Statement-IV.**

Under the Watershed Development Component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY), several measures have been undertaken to improve long-term livelihood opportunities through the restoration and sustainable management of natural resources. These include soil and water conservation, groundwater recharge, afforestation, pasture and degraded land development, improved production systems and creation of water-harvesting structures. The programme enhances soil moisture, promotes groundwater recharge, and expands protective irrigation, thereby supporting climate-resilient agriculture, sustainable agricultural practices, crop diversification, integrated farming systems, and efficient water use to improve farm productivity. It also promotes livelihood diversification through support for livestock, horticulture, fisheries, agroforestry and income-generating activities for landless and vulnerable households. In addition, the programme strengthens community institutions through capacity-building initiatives and convergence with other rural development programmes for the creation of sustainable livelihood assets. These interventions collectively enhance water availability, improve agricultural productivity, increase cropping intensity from nil to single crop/single crop to multiple crops and generate sustainable employment and long-term livelihood opportunities in rural areas.

Implementation of Watershed Development Component (WDC) projects are based on scientific planning to ensure that interventions are technically sound, location-specific, and sustainable. Effective use of GIS, remote sensing, and Digital Elevation Models (DEMs), and assessment of topography, soils, drainage, land use, rainfall, groundwater, and socio-economic conditions is made while preparing DPRs. The treatments are planned on a ridge-to-valley approach, with appropriate soil and water conservation measures selected according to land capability, hydrology, and erosion risk. A geo-spatial portal SRISHTI has been developed in the year 2015 with the assistance of National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) for monitoring the progress of the projects. Geo-coded and time-stamped photographs on near real-time basis are uploaded on SRISHTI portal using a mobile application DRISHTI, specifically developed for the purpose. So far, about 23 lakh works are geo-tagged (about 16 lakh works under WDC-PMKSY 1.0 and about 7 lakh works under WDC-PMKSY 2.0).

(d) Under WDC-PMKSY 2.0, 9 watershed project have been sanctioned in Haryana, which include 5 projects sanctioned in Bhiwani-Mahendragarh Lok Sabha constituency. The details of projects sanctioned in Bhiwani-Mahendragarh Lok Sabha constituency are given in the enclosed **Statement-V.** The physical achievements under WDC-PMKSY 2.0 in Haryana from 2022-23 to 2025-26 are 625 number of Water Harvesting Structures (WHS) have been created / rejuvenated, 168 ha have been brought under protective

irrigation, 7170 number of farmers benefitted, 167.45 ha area brought under plantation and 56368 mandays of employment generated.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise details of Projects funded, Projects completed and Central share released under WDC-PMKSY 1.0

	State	Projects funded by DoLR	Projects completed	Total Central share released (Rs. in crore)
1	Maharashtra	1024	1024	2516.95
2	Rajasthan	820	818	2984.59
3	Gujarat	489	489	1366.57
4	Madhya Pradesh	446	446	1716.05
5	Karnataka	429	429	1900.86
6	Andhra Pradesh	373	371	1178.91
7	Assam	280	280	672.37
8	Telangana	276	274	684.14
9	Tamil Nadu	270	270	924.94
10	Uttar Pradesh	249	249	808.49
11	Odisha	234	234	1089.17
12	Chhattisgarh	208	208	354.95
13	Jharkhand	143	143	270.21
14	Himachal	131	131	350.45
15	West Bengal	119	119	271.02
16	J&K^	119	119	322.03
17	Arunachal	114	114	305.84
18	Nagaland	111	111	640.38
19	Haryana	75	75	119.51
20	Kerala	69	69	158.07
21	Bihar	64	64	239.67
22	Uttarakhand	62	62	131.08
23	Manipur	61	61	150.56
24	Meghalaya	61	61	174.22
25	Tripura	56	56	222.7
26	Mizoram	49	49	282.16
27	Punjab	33	33	60.42
28	Ladakh	11	11	6.15
29	Sikkim	6	6	24.21
	Total	**6382**	**6376**	**19926.67**

Note: (i) Sanctioned under the erstwhile Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), which has been amalgamated as the Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) with effect from 2015-16.

(ii) Central share released relating to UT of Jammu and Kashmir are composite figures for the UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh upto 2019-20.

(iii) No sanctioned project in Goa.

STATEMENT-II

State-wise details of physical progress reported under WDC-PMKSY 1.0

Sr. No.	State / UT	2014-15 to 2021-22			2018-19 to 2021-22: Indicators given by NITI Aayog		
		WHS created / Rejuvenated (in Nos.)	Additional area brought under irrigation (Ha)	Farmers benefitted (in Nos.)	Area brought under plantation (Horti. Afforestation) in Ha	Area of culturable wasteland treated in completed project (in Ha)	Employment generated (No. of man-days)
1	Andhra Pradesh	196084	305723.00	285771	655.00	9835.00	932934
2	Arunachal Pradesh	777	5126.69	27075	5295.76	64.97	720575
3	Assam	8272	127944.39	294351	2400.44	11104.96	3149297
4	Bihar	7030	26324.37	81873	159.50	3659.36	396070
5	Chhattisgarh	10458	31243.19	58412	976.67	1041.21	2274110
6	Gujarat	47736	51648.97	92459	10085.10	6065.02	111582
7	Haryana	4104	47149.00	37406	435.00	10.00	61246
8	Himachal Pradesh	11035	12917.02	72736	614.27	0.00	753658
9	Jharkhand	4690	5233.10	115136	4.00	26954.18	626415
10	Karnataka	30691	77878.68	199796	58159.48	16880.00	6341454
11	Kerala	34871	36524.33	225848	2509.72	426.29	559260
12	Madhya Pradesh	38317	171984.05	191894	25.70	6735.83	8201286
13	Maharashtra	16045	139546.18	198545	1831.66	11216.34	327696
14	Manipur	11820	3366.55	168063	1841.49	11681.20	447495
15	Meghalaya	2617	4079.07	16223	3098.97	2.24	270760

16	Mizoram	10547	51164.18	60471	3034.68	1759.22	18463
17	Nagaland	3691	4665.50	16388	43178.65	4665.59	725805
18	Odisha	27168	57334.48	101914	528.90	8351.25	1906585
19	Punjab	672	7196.80	9162	0.00	4468.00	130381
20	Rajasthan	152500	101190.00	355211	8098.00	134970.00	1988656
21	Sikkim	169	32.75	1005	123.00	0.00	13524
22	Tamil Nadu	51661	140838.54	286591	12958.57	30744.19	3397556
23	Telangana	23801	63274.00	83593	0.00	4486.00	108834
24	Tripura	3866	6148.66	14217	1288.62	2540.51	774137
25	Uttar Pradesh	22696	109480.00	314110	940.68	25732.00	1085829
26	Uttarakhand	17570	2356.87	54281	74.09	0.00	264370
27	West Bengal	15943	18634.41	82423	2982.00	10854.00	2361517
28	UT of J&K^	9816	31757.18	187244	1375.67	2211.39	909008
29	UT of Ladakh	39	192.60	1822	12.02	16.00	7920
	Total	**764686**	**1640954.56**	**3634020**	**162687.64**	**336474.75**	**38866423**

STATEMENT-III

State/UT-wise details projects sanctioned, area covered, total project cost and Central share funds released under WDC-PMKSY 2.0

(Area in Lakh ha, Rs. in crore)

S. No.	States /UTs	No. of projects sanctioned	Area covered	Total project cost	Central share in total project cost	Central share funds released (29.07.2026)
1	Andhra Pradesh	59	2.444	555.31	333.19	283.34
2	Arunachal Pradesh	68	1.509	422.56	380.31	358.48
3	Assam	38	1.642	371.36	334.23	270.64
4	Bihar	35	1.716	440.97	264.58	176.02
5	Chhattisgarh	45	2.505	613.66	368.20	245.64
6	Goa	5	0.200	55.96	33.57	14.45
7	Gujarat	51	2.924	687.81	412.68	314.38
8	Haryana	9	0.312	80.59	48.36	21.13
9	Himachal Pradesh	35	0.670	187.24	168.51	122.10
10	Jharkhand	30	1.480	393.53	236.12	157.55
11	Karnataka	78	3.290	769.67	461.80	449.96
12	Kerala	6	0.262	73.26	43.95	35.64
13	Madhya Pradesh	91	5.488	1207.35	724.41	607.06
14	Maharashtra	140	5.260	1251.14	750.68	628.35
15	Manipur	13	0.587	164.33	147.90	64.17
16	Meghalaya	32	0.627	175.64	158.08	154.44

17	Mizoram	20	0.496	138.88	124.99	127.39
18	Nagaland	14	0.522	140.06	126.05	121.30
19	Odisha	60	3.235	842.06	505.24	435.30
20	Punjab	7	0.289	80.83	48.50	21.98
21	Rajasthan	159	8.053	1990.36	1194.22	931.82
22	Sikkim	9	0.304	84.98	76.49	56.56
23	Tamil Nadu	34	1.662	368.66	221.20	203.55
24	Telangana	35	1.467	368.07	220.84	170.70
25	Tripura	19	0.320	89.60	80.64	80.17
26	Uttar Pradesh	56	2.640	580.67	348.39	186.72
27	Uttarakhand	15	0.845	232.26	209.03	112.60
28	West Bengal	27	1.292	350.60	210.36	167.96
29	Jammu & Kashmir	19	0.695	194.58	194.58	137.01
30	Ladakh	11	0.217	60.86	60.86	37.66
	Total	**1220**	**52.953**	**12972.85**	**8487.96**	**6694.07**

STATEMENT-IV

State-wise details of physical achievements reported under WDC-PMKSY 2.0 from 2022-23 to 2025-26

S. No.	State Name	Area covered with soil and moisture conservation activities	Area brought under plantation (Afforestation/ Horticulture)	No. of water harvesting structure created/ renovated	No. of farmers benefitted	Area brought under protective irrigation (created /renovated)	No. of man-days generated	Additional area brought under diversified crops/change in cropping system	Area brought from no crop/single crop to single/multiple crop	Increase in cropped area
1	Andhra Pradesh	1062.4	3079.59	13504	36373	29251.08	583,681	13055.7433	9,680.95	14045.878
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2721.8	8106.11	243	16945	1059.91	2,067,223	1415	902	18093.75
3	Assam	14648.54	1212.63	1083	169679	12679.58	2,623,126	4091.391	10,526.73	12720.7675
4	Bihar	37.24	1196.18	2179	69062	8008.63	216693	4275.05	7,633.75	7397.18
5	Chhattisgarh	371.11	596.17	2385	31783	1008.64	569845	514.71	621.974	1392.342
6	Goa	147.51	506.49	0	1480	0	21372	1	13.6	0
7	Gujarat	17638.03	2925.25	10787	54665	541.25	431426	8626.5408	6,361.98	12700.0218
8	Haryana	1123.52	167.45	625	7170	168	56368	202	176	134.35
9	Himachal Pradesh	5109.03	2932.72	948	63272	4337.47	483349	219.84	231.12	245.19
10	Jharkhand	21994.24	5080.68	1854	128202	2990.51	652429	5036.64	3,245.10	3946.95
11	Karnataka	80334.83	45268.13	2297	284181	6590.25	1,663,032	5485.84	7,823.71	25583.89
12	Kerala	107.64	777.68	1445	52929	1455.59	91995	4.8	19.4	77.17
13	Madhya Pradesh	2222.18	839.57	4892	44312	140926.56	2386374	7442.99	6,532.61	11624.3
14	Maharashtra	75804.16	6012.93	2660	154513	2	851,008	25353.39	35,890.81	59215.19

15	Manipur	187.5	900.67	768	11505	425.65	366587	617.702	713.70	506
16	Meghalaya	5202.83	7563.38	2352	20211	2238.47	719,894	179	597.2727	1173.4912
17	Mizoram	6105.1	7696.75	1427	14094	81	44398	742.65	612.86	2053.44
18	Nagaland	1295.17	6066.09	1108	33220	1030.14	686188	4500.554	5,069.62	5680.204
19	Odisha	14451.83	5223.67	6129	155164	13362.58	2,587,256	10488.995	7,240.02	186234.769
20	Punjab	18	948.94	95	27603	271.5	93,903	79	35	299
21	Rajasthan	4173.32	4177.73	24035	163583	11976.86	3,285,871	3713.4275	3120.9737	9067.28
22	Sikkim	16297.12	3630.48	457	15347	0	622,431	4120	4120	7205
23	Tamil Nadu	19.42	11248.89	5445	144183	3201.61	1093878	6145.81	4,193.34	5242.12
24	Telangana	546.19	2064.52	2254	6817	10247.26	27,896	5898.91	12,280.04	6030.92
25	Tripura	49.69	4055.84	2101	14432	1908.85	556,001	440.33	1,032.01	1606.37
26	Uttarakhand	1915.28	1,108.07	19,124	46,982	23.71	1,283,839	1,637.77	975.60	302.35
27	Uttar Pradesh	26,604.40	120.76	1703	207,498	602.43	1,423,500	3,202.19	3,337.43	4,008.09
28	West Bengal	770.46	3,421.72	2,423	121,954	5,366.22	442,170	6,512.29	5,462.47	7,929.07
29	UT of J &K	5,658.11	2,461.95	1357	177,349	4,763.97	628,644	1,395.20	882.60	2,263.69
30	UT of Ladakh	894.96	316.19	30	55105	4,954.04	44766	474.43	190.31	128.23
Grand Total		**307511.61**	**139,707.23**	**115710**	**2329613**	**269,473.76**	**26,605,143**	**125873.1926**	**139,522.99**	**406907.0005**

STATEMENT-V

District-wise details projects sanctioned in Bhiwani-Mahendragarh Lok Sabha constituency under of WDC-PMKSY-2.0

(Area in ha. and Rs. in Lakh)

District	Project Name	Block Name	Area sanctioned	Total Project Cost	Central share	State share
Bhiwani	Bhiwani-WDC - 1 /2021-22	Behal	3881	1086.68	652	434.67
Bhiwani	Bhiwani-WDC - 2 /2021-22	Loharu	4146	1160.88	696.52	464.35
Charki dadri	Charki dadri-WDC - 1 /2021-22	Badhra	4141	1159.48	695.68	463.79
Mahendragarh	Mahendragarh-WDC - 1 /2021-22	Nangal Chaudhary	2742	767.76	460.65	307.1
Mahendragarh	Mahendragarh-WDC - 2 /2021-22	M/garh	4934	1381.52	828.91	552.6

STATUS OF PARAMPARAGAT KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA

2544. SHRI RAJU BISTA:

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

(a) the total land brought under organic cultivation in West Bengal, district–wise under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) up to FY 2025-26;

(b) the details of central funds allocated , released and utilized under PKVY in West Bengal during the last three years; and

(c) the specific field activities taken up under the Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)?

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

(a) 45795.43 ha land has been brought under organic cultivation in West Bengal under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) up to FY 2025-26. The district wise data under PKVY is not maintained centrally.

(b) The details of central funds allocated, released and utilized under PKVY in West Bengal during the last three years is as follow:

Rs. in Lakh

Year	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
2023-24	2001.00	1717.00	1082.80
2024-25	1495.80	1120.75	908.00
2025-26	766.00	689.00	537.00
Grand Total	4262.80	3526.75	2527.80

(c) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) scheme stresses on end-to-end support to farmers engaged in organic farming i.e. from production to processing, certification and marketing. Primary focus of the scheme is to form organic clusters, with preference to small and marginal farmers, to create a supply chain. Under PKVY, assistance of Rs. 31,500 per ha is provided over 3 years for promotion of organic farming. Out of this, assistance of Rs. 15,000

per ha is provided to farmers through Direct Benefit Transfer for on- farm /off – farm organic inputs including organic compost. Financial assistance of Rs. 4,500/ha is provided over 3 years for marketing, packaging, branding, value addition etc. Rs. 3,000/ha for 3 years is provided for certification. Assistance is also provided @Rs. 9,000/ha in 3 years for training, awareness & capacity building.

SVAMITVA SCHEME

2545. SHRI M. MALLESH BABU:

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

(a) whether the Government has examined the scope for integrating geospatial datasets generated under the Survey of Villages Abadi and Mapping with Improvised Technology in Village Areas (SVAMITVA) Scheme relating to villages in Kolar district of Karnataka with PM Gati Shakti;

(b) the details of consultations held with relevant Ministries, State agencies, local bodies and technical institutions regarding utilisation of cadastral and geospatial data for development planning;

(c) whether integration of such datasets is expected to improve planning of village roads, drinking water systems, public utilities, solar infrastructure and community assets, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the measures taken to ensure interoperability of SVAMITVA datasets with other digital governance frameworks, land information systems and geospatial platforms; and

(e) the future roadmap for leveraging village-level geospatial information to support rural planning, convergence of schemes and effective governance in the district?

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

(a) Yes. The Government has examined the scope for integrating geospatial datasets generated under the Survey of Villages Abadi and Mapping with Improvised Technology in Village Areas (SVAMITVA) Scheme. The Geospatial datasets generated under SVAMITVA for 7 States/ UTs (including Karnataka) has been shared for integration with PM Gati Shakti.

(b) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has so far conducted 7 National level Workshops inviting Ministries/Departments, State Agencies, Rural Local Bodies and Technical Institutions. These consultations were aimed at fostering better understanding of the use of SVAMITVA data and its integration with the Gram Manchitra Application, a spatial planning application developed by Ministry of Panchayati Raj to help Gram Panchayats in better development planning. Workshop details are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) Yes. The Gram Manchitra application developed by this Ministry is a Spatial Planning Application for facilitating and supporting Gram Panchayat

users to perform planning at Gram Panchayat level with the use of Geo-spatial Technology. The application has tools like road estimate preparation, street light estimation, solar potential assessment etc. The high-resolution drone imagery generated under SVAMITVA Scheme are integrated with the Gram Manchitra Application which is further used to improve planning of village roads, drinking water systems, preparation of village drainage network plans, public utilities, solar infrastructure and community assets for an effective Gram Panchayat Development Planning (GPDP) at the Panchayat level.

(d) Yes. The Ministry has taken measures to ensure interoperability of SVAMITVA datasets with other digital governance frameworks, land information systems and geospatial platforms. For instance, the Ministry has integrated SVAMITVA datasets with digital platforms like Gram Manchitra. These datasets are also shared with other geospatial platforms like PM Gati Shakti. Further, States/UTs also strengthen interoperability of SVAMITVA datasets with their own platforms such as the interoperability of the SVAMITVA datasets with the e-Swathu system of Karnataka.

(e) Under SVAMITVA Scheme, the State of Karnataka is conducting drone flying in 15 districts (including Kolar district) whereas Survey of India is conducting drone flying in remaining 16 districts of Karnataka. In Kolar district, drone flying is completed in 1,817 villages, 711 Map-1 have been shared, ground truthing has been completed in 286 villages and 20,364 property cards has been prepared for 230 villages.

The future roadmap of this Ministry envisages leveraging the geospatial data of the SVAMITVA Scheme and Gram Manchitra Application to support evidence-based rural planning such as Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP), convergence of Central and State Government schemes, infrastructure and asset planning under the PM GatiShakti, improved service delivery, and informed decision-making by the Gram Panchayats of districts including Kolar district.

STATEMENT

Details of consultations held by MoPR in 7 workshops with participation for Ministries, State agencies, local bodies and technical institutions regarding utilisation of cadastral and geospatial data for development planning

Sr. No	Workshop	Date	Venue
1.	Discussion on Spatial and Development Planning with the help of SVAMITVA data held during Iconic Week meeting by MoPR	April 2022	New Delhi
2.	Discussion on Spatial and Development Planning held during SVAMITVA Scheme workshop by MoPR	November 2022	Bhopal
3.	National Workshop on Gram Panchayat Spatial Development Planning by MoPR	February 2024	Bhopal
4.	Discussion on using Gram Manchitra for Planning using SVAMITVA Data held during International Workshop on SVAMITVA and Land Governance	March 2025	Gurugram
5.	National Workshop on Enhanced Gram Panchayat Spatial Development Planning by MoPR	July 2025	Bhopal

6.	Discussion on Spatial and Development Planning held during Geo-Spatial World Conference by MoPR	December 2025	New Delhi
7.	Discussion on drainage network planning using SVAMITVA Data by MoPR	January 2026	Varanasi

FINANCIAL CONSTRAINTS UNDER PMAY-G

2546. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the severe financial constraints faced by Local Self-Governments (LSGs) in States like Kerala where local bodies must contribute a substantial share of Rs. 2.80 lakh out of the total Rs. 4 lakh assistance per beneficiary under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) because the standard Central-State component is limited to Rs. 1.20 lakh, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether the Ministry has received representations highlighting that the current 20 per cent ceiling on utilizing local development funds for housing schemes severely restricts LSGs from allocating their required share for PMAY-G, thereby delaying crucial assistance to rural beneficiaries, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government plans to relax or exempt the matching expenditure incurred by local bodies under PMAY-G from the existing development fund utilization caps so that other essential local infrastructure projects are not adversely affected, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):

(a) to (c) Financial assistance under PMAY-G is provided at unit assistance of Rs.1.20 lakh in plain areas and Rs.1.30 lakh in North- Eastern Region States and Hill States of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Union Territories of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh. The cost of unit assistance is being shared between Central and State Governments in the ratio of 60:40 in plain areas and 90:10 for North-Eastern States, 2 Hill States (Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand) & UT of Jammu and Kashmir. The Government has approved the implementation of the PMAY-G during FY 2024-25 to 2028-29 with existing unit assistance for construction of 2 crore additional houses.

It may, however, be stated that in addition to the unit assistance provided under the scheme, financial assistance of ₹12,000 is extended for the construction of toilets through convergence with the Swachh Bharat Mission–Gramin (SBM-G). Further, there is a provision for providing prescribed person-days of unskilled wage employment within the approved scheme parameters, at prevailing wage rates to each PMAY-G beneficiary for the construction of their house through convergence with MGNREGS/ VB G-RAM G.

PMAY-G households are also provided with piped drinking water through convergence with the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) and Har Ghar Nal Se Jal (HGNSJ) of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, or other similar schemes. In addition, beneficiaries are supported

with electricity connections through relevant schemes implemented by the Ministry of Power, State Governments, or UT Administrations, and are provided Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) connections under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas or other relevant schemes.

Since, Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the implementation of PMAY-G at the ground level rests with the State Governments/UTs. The Central Government releases financial assistance directly to the State/UT's considering them as a single unit. The States have the authority to add their own top-up funds to the PMAY-G budget. The State government is then responsible for distributing the funds down to districts/ blocks/ Gram Panchayats and decide ceiling, if any, for utilization of funds by these units. The Ministry has not received any representation with respect to ceiling on utilization of local development funds for housing schemes.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC UPLIFTMENT OF DIVYANGJANS

2547. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government is implementing various schemes and programmes for the empowerment, rehabilitation, education, skill development and socio-economic upliftment of Divyangjan in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the funds allocated, released and utilised, the number of beneficiaries covered and assistive devices distributed in Bihar during the last five years, scheme-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any special initiatives, awareness camps, assessment camps, accessibility projects, skill development programmes or distribution of assistive aids for the benefit of PwDs in the Maharajganj Lok Sabha Constituency of Bihar during the last five years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the number of camps organised, beneficiaries covered, aids and appliances distributed, projects sanctioned and funds released for the said constituency, block-wise and year-wise?

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

(a) and (b) Yes. The Government enacted Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016 which came into force on 19.04.2017. The no. of disabilities has been increased from 7 to 21. The said Act provides rights and entitlements to Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), which, interalia, include right to equality, non-discrimination, protection from cruelty, exploitation, right to live with family and community, access to justice, accessibility in voting, legal capacity, legal guardianship, health, education, employment, skill development, arts, sports, recreation, culture and participation in decision making process.

Section 34 of the said Act provides for 4 % reservation in the government employment to the persons with benchmark (40% or above) disabilities. Further, Section 32 of the said Act provides 5% reservation in government or government aided higher educational institutions for persons with benchmark disabilities. Furthermore, Section 37 of the said Act ensures 5% reservation in poverty alleviation and developmental schemes to persons with bench mark disabilities.

Though, relief to the disabled is a State subject by virtue of entry 9 of the State List of the Constitution of India, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments, regarding educational and employment based support, through its major schemes namely Deendayal Divyangjan Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), Assistance to Persons with Disabilities for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP), Scholarship Schemes and Scheme for Implementation of Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016 (SIPDA). There are no State/ Union Territory-wise budgetary allocations. The schemes are demand driven and funds are disbursed as per actual demand.

The details of the Schemes are as under:

1. Deendayal Divyangjan Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS):

Under the Deendayal Divyangjan Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), financial assistance is provided to voluntary organizations to make available a range of services necessary for rehabilitation of persons with disabilities including early intervention, development of daily living skills, education and training. With a view to inclusion of persons with disabilities in the mainstream

of society and actualizing their potential, the thrust is on education and training programmes The funds released and number of beneficiaries covered in Bihar during last five financial years is as follows-

Financial Year	Amount (in Rs.)	Beneficiaries
2021-22	41,89,479	106
2022-23	33,54,015	69
2023-24	68,64,980	111
2024-25	61,27,679	139
2025-26	77,70,127	120

2. Assistance to Persons with Disabilities for Purchase/ of Aids/Appliances (ADIP) Scheme: Under Assistance to Persons with Disabilities for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP) Scheme, the funds are released to various Implementing Agencies to assist the eligible persons with disabilities (Divyangjan) in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standard aids and appliances that can promote their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation by reducing the effects of disabilities and enhancing their economic potential across the country. The year-wise details of beneficiaries covered, assistive devices distributed, and funds utilized in Bihar over the last five years are as follows:

Year	Funds utilized (Rs.in Lakhs	No. of beneficiaries covered	No. of Assistive devices distributed
2021-22	496.21	5951	12611
2022-23	1076.87	13143	24292

2023-24	2427.09	23912	36619
2024-25	785.36	5152	9047
2025-26	458.49	3148	5301

3. Scholarship Schemes for Students with Disabilities:

The Department is implementing the 'Scholarship Scheme for Students with Disabilities'. The main objective of the scheme is to empower students with disabilities to continue their studies so that they can earn their livelihood and get a respectable place in the society as they face many obstacles related to physical, financial, psychological in continuing their studies and living a respectable life.

The scheme consists of the following six components :-

- Pre-matric (for classes IX and X).
- Post-matric (for classes XI to postgraduate degree/diploma).
- Higher education (for undergraduate and postgraduate degree/diploma in notified institutions of excellence in education).
- National Fellowship (for M.Phil and Ph.D. in Indian universities).
- National Overseas Scholarship (for postgraduate degree/doctorate from foreign universities).
- Free coaching (for government recruitment examinations and entrance examinations to technical and professional courses).

Details of funds released and beneficiaries served in the State of Bihar during the last five years is as under:

(Amount in ₹ Crore)

Sr.No.	Year	Amount	Beneficiaries
1	2021-22	8.59	2278
2	2022-23	5.29	1257
3	2023-24	11.89	1441
4	2024-25	7.72	904
5	2025-26	18.97	2066

4. Scheme for Implementation of Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016 (SIPDA):

Following are the main sub-schemes/components under the umbrella SIPDA Scheme:

Creation of barrier free environment for persons with disabilities (CBFE)/Accessible India Campaign (AIC)

1. National Action Plan for Skill Development for PWD
2. Unique Disability Identification (UDID) Project
3. Awareness Generation and Publicity (AGP)
4. Cross Disability Early Intervention Centre
5. Project for Development of Accessible Learning Materials (DALM Project) as a project through NIEPVD, Dehradun.

4 (i) Creation of Barrier-Free Environment for Persons with Disabilities (CBFE) / Accessible India Campaign (AIC):

Under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016, ensuring accessible infrastructure, transport, and ICT is primarily a State responsibility. To support this, the Central Government provides demand-

based financial assistance through the Creation of Barrier-Free Environment (CBFE) sub-scheme under SIPDA.

4 (ii) National Action Plan for Skill Development of Persons with Disabilities (NAP-SDP)- SKILL:

The Department implements the National Action Plan for Skill Development of Persons with Disabilities (NAP-SDP), which provides skill development opportunities to Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) in the age group of 15 to 59 years. The objective of the scheme is to enhance their skills for gainful employment and to facilitate their transition towards self-reliance and economic participation. The skill training is provided through Government and non-Government organizations empanelled as Training Partners with the Department.

4 (iii) Unique Disability Identification (UDID):

The Unique ID for Persons with Disabilities project is being implemented to create a national database of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) and issue a Unique Disability Identity Card (UDID) to each individual. This initiative ensures transparency, efficiency and ease in delivering government benefits to PwDs while maintaining uniformity across regions.

4 (iv) Awareness Generation & Publicity (AGP) Scheme:

Under the Awareness Generation & Publicity (AGP) Scheme, the Department undertakes awareness generation, sensitization, and outreach

initiatives to promote rights, entitlements, accessibility, and socio-economic inclusion for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) across the country through National Institutes (NIs), Composite Regional Centres (CRCs), and other eligible organizations.

4 (v) Cross Disability Early Intervention Centres:

These centres carry out screening and identification, provide therapeutic and counselling services for various types of disabilities and make provision for early schooling for children in the age group of 0-6 years.

4 (vi) Project for Financial Support for Development of Accessible Learning Materials (DALM Project) (Erstwhile Braille Press Scheme):

The scheme of Support for Establishment/ Modernization/ Capacity Augmentation of Braille Presses was launched with the objective to facilitate the production of Braille Textbooks for free distribution to children with visual impairments studying in various schools in the country.

5. National Institutes (NIs): There are nine National Institutes (NIs) working under the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD), specializing in different kinds of disabilities which conduct various courses in the field of disabilities, provide rehabilitation services to Persons with Disabilities and undertake Research and Development. Thirty Composite Regional Centres (CRCs) have also been approved in various States/UTs as outreach Centres/extended arms of the National Institutes under the Department. CRCs provide rehabilitation

services to all categories of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), train rehabilitation professionals, workers and functionaries, undertake programmes of education and skill development and create awareness amongst parents and the community regarding needs and rights of PwDs.

Additionally, funds were released for awareness generation and outreach activities in Bihar. The details of funds released are as follows:

Financial Year	Name of Event/Activity	Organization	Amount Released (₹)
2024-25	Organizing training programmes and celebration of Calendar Day Events during 2024-25	CRC Patna	2,55,000
2024-25	Awareness Generation-cum-Sensitization Programme on the Role & Responsibilities of CRC Patna in catering to PwDs in Bihar and adjoining areas	CRC Patna	2,25,225
2025-26	Organizing Divya Kala Mela/ Divya Kala Shakti at Patna, Bihar from 23–31 August 2025	NDFDC	59,73,750

(c) and (d) The assessment and distribution camps are actively organized at the district level to provide aids and assistive devices to eligible persons with disabilities.

The Maharajganj Lok Sabha Constituency in Bihar comprises Siwan and Saran districts. Under the ADIP Scheme, camps have been organized in these districts for the distribution of aids and assistive devices. The year-wise details of camps held, beneficiaries covered, devices distributed, and funds utilized in Siwan and Saran districts over the last five years are as follows:

Siwan District:

Year	No. of Camps Held	No. of Beneficiaries Covered	No. of Devices Distributed	Funds Utilized (Rs. in Lakhs)
2021-22	0	0	0	0
2022-23	2	183	314	12.81
2023-24	7	2200	3697	212.89
2024-25	3	103	161	8.48
2025-26	0	0	0	0

Saran District:

Year	No. of Camps Held	No. of Beneficiaries Covered	No. of Devices Distributed	Funds Utilized (Rs. in Lakhs)
2021-22	0	0	0	0
2022-23	3	307	480	24.75
2023-24	19	5046	6828	453.56
2024-25	13	163	276	26.40
2025-26	1	110	113	13.20

DELAY IN PROJECTS UNDER PMGSY

2548. SHRI BALWANT BASWANT WANKHADE:

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

(a) the details of funds released, utilised and remaining unspent underutilisation and Project Delays under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) since Financial Year 2020-21, State and UT-wise;

(b) the total number of PMGSY projects pending for completion along with their original date of sanction, original completion deadline and present stage of completion, State, UT and year-wise;

(c) the details of delayed PMGSY projects which have reported cost escalation, including the original sanctioned cost, revised estimated cost and total cost overrun, State and UT-wise;

(d) the details of PMGSY projects terminated or scrapped since FY 2020-21, the cost escalation due to such cancellations for each project, State, UT and year-wise; and

(e) the details of habitations excluded from PMGSY-IV eligibility due to reliance on Census 2011 population thresholds as noted by the Standing Committee in 2025, State, UT and year-wise?

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

(a) The State/UT-wise details of funds released, funds utilised, and unspent balances under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) from Financial Year 2020-21 up to 27.07.2026 are given in the enclosed **Statement.** As per the PMGSY Programme Guidelines, the standard time limits prescribed for the completion of works from the date of issue of work order are as under:

i. Road Works in Plain Areas: 12 working months (or 18 calendar months where a package comprises more than one road work).

ii. Road Works in Hilly Areas/Hill States: Up to 18 calendar months for road works to account for terrain and seasonal constraints.

iii. Bridge Works (Cross Drainage Works/Long Span Bridges): 18 to 24 calendar months for bridges exceeding 25 metres in length, depending on site conditions and structural complexity.

The details of projects sanctioned, completed and current stages of execution out of the total target may be seen on the web-based Online Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS) portal at https://pmgsy.dord.gov.in >> Proposals >> State-wise List of Roads.

(b) The State/UT-wise details regarding the total number of PMGSY projects pending completion, their original dates of sanction, and current stage of execution are dynamically tracked and maintained on the Online Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS) portal and may be seen at https://pmgsy.dord.gov.in >> Proposals >> State-wise List of Roads.

Regarding programme completion timelines, the standard sunset dates approved for different phases are as follows:

(i) PMGSY-I & RCPLWEA**:** The sunset date for the completion of all residual, ongoing projects has been extended up to March 2027.

(ii) PMGSY-II: The extended implementation window for completion of pending works under this vertical expired on March 31, 2026.

(iii) PMGSY-III: The approved timeline for the completion of standard road works and bridges in plain areas, as well as roads in hilly states, is March 2028. However, considering extreme engineering

complexities and working seasons, the completion deadline for Long Span Bridges (LSBs) in hilly areas stands extended up to March 2029.

(iv) PMGSY-IV: Timeline is till March 2029.

(c) and (d) Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) are formulated by the respective State Governments based on their prevailing Schedule of Rates (SoR). The Ministry accords clearance and sanctions project costs strictly based on these estimates.

As per the PMGSY Guidelines, the programme functions under fixed timeline frameworks. There is no provision for the enhancement of the sanctioned cost or payment of cost escalation on account of time overruns. Any cost escalation arising due to project delays, execution overruns, or tenders invited above the sanctioned cost must be entirely borne by the respective State Government from its own budgetary resources.

(e) The primary objective of PMGSY-IV is to provide all-weather road connectivity to about 25,000 unconnected rural habitations of population size (as per Census 2011) 500+ in plains, 250+ in Special Category States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Ladakh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu Kashmir and Uttarakhand), Special Category Areas [Tribal Schedule-V Areas, Desert Areas, Aspirational Blocks/Districts and Hilly areas as notified by the respective State Government (cross slope more than 25% gradient and the elevation is more than 600 metres from the Mean Sea Level)] and 100+ in LWE affected Districts

including Legacy & Thrust Districts identified by MHA from time to time by constructing 62,500 km all-weather roads. The scheme timeline is from Financial Year 2024-25 to 2028-29 with a total outlay of Rs. 70,125 crore (Central Share: Rs. 49,087.50 crore and State Share: Rs. 21,037.50 crore).

STATEMENT

The State/UT-wise details of funds released, funds utilised and unspent balances under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) from Financial Year 2020-21 upto 27.07.2026

(Rs in Crore)

State/ UT	Central Share Released as on 27.07.2026	Expenditure (including State Share) as on 27.07.2026	Unspent balance as on 27.07.2026
Andaman & Nicobar	41.04	59.22	0
Andhra Pradesh	1594.23	2958.96	0
Arunachal Pradesh	4561.03	5843.49	0
Assam	5572.39	7363.49	0
Bihar	4518.73	11847.61	0
Chhattisgarh	3768.19	6394.69	0
Goa	0.00	0.00	0
Gujarat	1209.67	2036.00	0
Haryana	622.99	1078.84	0
Himachal Pradesh	4309.08	5512.19	0
Jammu & Kashmir	6562.57	6497.91	0
Jharkhand	2551.95	5859.10	0
Karnataka	1684.84	3691.18	0
Keralam	540.52	990.69	0
Ladakh	545.42	1002.10	9.04
Madhya Pradesh	5908.97	9560.29	0

Maharashtra	3320.44	6242.68	0
Manipur	2124.33	2280.87	0
Meghalaya	2057.64	2516.98	0
Mizoram	1098.20	1611.28	0
Nagaland	643.72	715.12	0
Odisha	4711.69	8474.00	0
Puducherry	72.08	61.28	0
Punjab	1021.69	1948.09	2.9
Rajasthan	2457.80	4242.26	0
Sikkim	859.75	1057.54	0
Tamil Nadu	2914.99	5375.15	0
Telangana	1070.51	2490.53	0
Tripura	936.34	880.62	0
Uttar Pradesh	8414.60	12953.38	4.3
Uttarakhand	5456.74	6418.07	0
West Bengal	2376.88	4484.10	0
Total	**83529.00**	**132447.73**	**16.24**

IMPLEMENTATION OF ONDC

2549. SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE:

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

(a) the present status of implementation and expansion of the Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC);

(b) the number of sellers, traders and MSMEs onboarded on the platform, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of ONDC on small retailers and traditional markets; and

(d) the measures being taken to improve awareness and participation of small traders in the network?

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

(a) The Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) is an open, interoperable network that enables buyers and sellers to transact across multiple platforms without being tied to any single application. ONDC is a Section 8 (not-for-profit) company incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013. It is not a platform, application or a marketplace.

The network has progressively expanded across multiple domains of e-commerce, including retail (grocery, food & beverage, fashion, electronics, and general merchandise), mobility, logistics, financial services, and agriculture, enabling participation by a wide spectrum of sellers, including MSMEs, farmers, Self-Help Groups (SHGs), weavers, artisans, kirana stores, and traditional retailers.

Since its launch, a cumulative total of over 500 million orders has been transacted on the ONDC network as of July 2026. Over 500 orders per minute are processed, reflecting the pace of adoption across this network.

(b) As ONDC is a network rather than a platform, sellers transact through their respective Seller Network Participants and aggregator entities; a single such entity may represent multiple MSMEs and small retailers. Crucially,

sellers can migrate between network participants based on their preferences and the offerings provided by Seller Network Participants and aggregator entities, while maintaining access to the network-wide consumer base.

ONDC does not maintain a network-wide, individually attributed count of every seller, MSME, and small retailer transacting on the network. At the aggregate network level, approximately 2 lakh+ merchants (including SHGs, FPOs, MSMEs, sellers, traders etc.) across retail are active on the network, along with approximately 10 lakh+ service providers across mobility and logistics are associated with the network as of July 2026.

(c) and (d) ONDC monitors network-level participation and transaction metrics to assess the growth and inclusiveness of the network. As of July 2026, approximately 2 lakh+ merchants across retail—including merchants, SHGs, FPOs, MSMEs, sellers, traders and other business entities—are active on the network, of which approximately 60% are small sellers. The increasing participation of small sellers on the network is indicative of ONDC's role in expanding digital market access by enabling sellers to reach a wider base of buyers through an open, interoperable network, without dependence on any single platform. This approach seeks to reduce barriers to digital commerce, including high commissions, platform lock-in, and onboarding costs associated with closed platforms.

Following measures have been undertaken to promote awareness, digital readiness and participation of small traders on the network:

i. DigiDukaan, an ONDC initiative for onboarding small kirana and

retail traders onto the digital commerce network, is currently operational in Hyderabad and Jaipur, with support from a network of distributors and wholesalers that provides access through major consumer goods companies in Hyderabad and Jaipur. The initiative deploys dedicated field resources and digital outreach campaigns for on-the-ground onboarding and awareness generation among small traders.

ii. Under the MSME TEAM Initiative, a sub-component of the World Bank-supported RAMP programme of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, a total outlay of Rs. 277.35 crore has been approved for FY 2024-25 to FY 2026-27 to facilitate onboarding of micro and small enterprises onto ONDC through awareness, capacity-building and training activities, with financial assistance extended for onboarding, product cataloguing, account management, logistics, and packaging material and design, and with 50% of beneficiary MSMEs targeted to be women-owned enterprises.

iii. State-level initiatives are also underway for onboarding local and indigenous products, as well as enabling SHGs and cooperatives to sell through ONDC.

iv. ONDC has developed and disseminated training and capacity-building programs, including over 3,000 hours of virtual training and 200+ hours of technical training through open digital sessions,

attended by over 50,000 participants.

v. ONDC publishes Seller Handbooks and Guidebooks to assist first-time digital sellers, made available in 14 Indian languages.

vi. ONDC is working with ecosystem partners such as SIDBI, NABARD, and other developmental organizations to onboard SHGs, social-sector sellers and micro-entrepreneurs

STATUS OF SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES

2550. SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISETTI:

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

(a) the total number of notified Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the country and out of these, the number that are operational, non-operational and de-notified, sector and State-wise;

(b) the total land area notified for SEZs and the land area currently under active economic use, State-wise;

(c) the details of exports, domestic value addition and employment generated by SEZs during the last five years, State, sector and year-wise;

(d) the average capacity utilisation of SEZs in terms of units approved versus units operational and the reasons for under-utilisation, if any;

(e) whether any assessment, audit or evaluation has been conducted to determine whether SEZs are operating at their intended potential and if so, the key findings thereof; and

(f) the steps taken or proposed to improve utilisation, attract investment and integrate SEZs with domestic supply chains?

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

(a) The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of the number of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) notified, operational, non-operational and de-notified are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.** The details of sector-wise SEZs are available at link https://sezindia.gov.in/sites/default/files/approved_sez/Sector%20wise%20distribution%20of%20SEZs.pdf

(b) The State/UT-wise details of total land area notified for all SEZs in the country and currently operational are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c) The State/UT-wise details of exports and employment generated by SEZs during the last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

(d) The details of capacity utilisation of SEZs in terms of units approved versus units operational are given in the enclosed **Statement-IV**. The time taken in operationalising the SEZs could be due to several reasons including time taken for getting approvals from the Statutory/State Government bodies, adverse business climate due to shifts in global economic scenario, changes in fiscal incentives, etc.

(e) The performance and impact of all SEZs is assessed regularly in accordance with the provisions of SEZ Act, 2005 and SEZ Rules, 2006, including Rule 79. Additionally, under the overall supervision of the Department of Commerce, the office of the respective Development Commissioner evaluates the overall performance of all SEZs based on Annual Performance Reports submitted by the SEZ units.

(f) With a view to improve utilisation, attract investment and integrate SEZs with domestic supply chains, the Government undertakes various steps from time to time to enhance operational efficiency of SEZs. Such steps include implementation of Single-window clearance mechanisms to facilitate faster project approvals and streamlining the regulatory framework governing SEZ operations by eliminating avoidable procedural compliances. These steps or reforms including policy initiatives are continuous process and inherent in the administration of SEZs.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT-wise distribution of SEZs (As on 31.07.2026)

States/UTs	Total Notified SEZs	Total Operational SEZs	Non-Operational SEZs	De-notified SEZ
Andhra Pradesh	31	25	6	5
Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	1	0
Bihar	2	0	2	0
Chandigarh	2	2	0	0
Chhattisgarh	3	1	2	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	1

and Daman & Diu				
Delhi	0	0	0	1
Goa	3	0	3	0
Gujarat	28	22	6	11
Haryana	22	8	14	13
Jharkhand	2	1	1	0
Karnataka	49	38	11	10
Kerala	20	19	1	7
Madhya Pradesh	8	6	2	4
Maharashtra	41	36	5	22
Manipur	1	0	1	0
Nagaland	2	0	2	0
Odisha	6	5	1	3
Puducherry	2	0	2	0
Punjab	3	3	0	0
Rajasthan	6	3	3	2
Tamil Nadu	58	49	9	11
Telangana	50	38	12	14
Tripura	1	0	1	0
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	1
Uttar Pradesh	23	14	9	2
West Bengal	8	7	1	3
Grand Total	**372**	**277**	**95**	**110**

STATEMENT-II

State/UT-wise Notified and Operational Land Area Details

(As on 31.07.2026)

States/UTs	No. of Notified SEZs	Total Notified SEZs Area (in Hectares)	Total Operational SEZ Area (in Hectares)
Andhra Pradesh	31	6780.51	6096.21
Arunachal	1	30.20	0

Pradesh			
Bihar	2	101.782	0
Chandigarh	2	39.18	39.18
Chhattisgarh	3	114.11	101.28
Goa	3	249.475	0
Gujarat	28	13159.43	12811.88
Haryana	22	335.63	122.24
Jharkhand	2	259.09	222.67
Karnataka	49	1919.50	1640.00
Kerala	20	769.79	752.71
Madhya Pradesh	8	678.19	664.01
Maharashtra	41	4210.42	4114.07
Manipur	1	10.85	0
Nagaland	2	340.70	0
Odisha	6	761.14	751.02
Punjab	3	57.71	57.71
Pondicherry	2	94.87	0
Rajasthan	6	804.93	646.90
Tamil Nadu	58	4334.45	3880.00
Telangana	50	1564.41	1136.57
Tripura	1	16.35	0
Uttar Pradesh	23	706.30	447.72
West Bengal	8	229.88	205.59
Grand Total	**372**	**37568.90**	**33689.74**

STATEMENT-III

States/UTs-wise details of Exports from SEZs during the last 5 years

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	Andhra Pradesh	31028.90	40420.34	44984.45	55247.04	52953.85
2	Chandigarh	2605.38	3021.80	3200.03	3084.75	3391.05

3	Gujarat	239190.01	335835.73	310283.13	332891.81	405595.08
4	Haryana	25907.14	32739.98	36774.15	43198.79	48261.19
5	Jharkhand	0.00	363.75	6326.29	6856.28	10704.03
6	Karnataka	167311.30	218772.87	228952.07	248838.73	269004.47
7	Kerala	21972.23	21501.13	25774.17	28799.83	31717.82
8	Madhya Pradesh	12571.26	12859.28	16026.96	14847.01	16539.33
9	Maharashtra	160051.78	186786.75	210756.46	224250.91	243422.50
10	Odisha	26366.94	27165.58	31331.66	29694.50	41295.64
11	Punjab	2127.41	2685.01	3131.50	2361.22	2732.45
12	Rajasthan	4578.34	5507.32	7141.28	13636.43	12386.55
13	Tamil Nadu	136328.71	172580.41	177930.39	203303.56	212288.11
14	Telangana	105523.98	140373.43	178086.41	173701.12	195177.09
15	Uttar Pradesh	33014.90	39835.68	47703.94	51137.58	57323.76
16	West Bengal	22168.80	23129.18	26817.34	31819.85	33398.70
Total		**990747**	**1263578**	**1355220**	**1463669**	**1636192**

States/UTs-wise details of Employment from SEZs during the last 5 years						
						(In No. of person)
Sl. No.	**States/UTs**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
1	Andhra Pradesh	75907	78866	79831	79523	79523
2	Chandigarh	8972	10784	9475	8562	7897
3	Chhattisgarh	6	6	6	6	6
4	Gujarat	105922	112899	126658	174545	121039
5	Haryana	150482	178413	182783	198668	208586
6	Jharkhand	0	0	79	69	60
7	Karnataka	398580	401232	424497	424715	467011
8	Kerala	82640	86484	89189	89106	99202
9	Madhya Pradesh	31127	36401	35955	35316	34535
10	Maharashtra	560052	589971	635373	643898	651835

11	Odisha	8222	13538	14513	13133	13152
12	Punjab	9545	12079	11216	11801	13918
13	Rajasthan	23402	24581	35469	48886	53996
14	Tamil Nadu	523807	591517	728493	607812	626700
15	Telangana	469781	500415	538714	527246	527246
16	Uttar Pradesh	161712	184871	196662	223306	255989
17	West Bengal	86023	73555	85191	91301	100452
Total		**2696180**	**2895612**	**3194104**	**3177893**	**3261147**

Note: Calculated on cumulative basis.

STATEMENT-IV

The details of capacity utilisation of SEZs in terms of units approved versus units operational

Name of Zone	Number of approved SEZ units	Number of operational SEZ units
CSEZ	1268	1218
FSEZ	98	92
KASEZ	1894	1400
MEPZ	848	780
NSEZ	784	747
SEEPZ	768	704
VSEZ	563	539
Total	**6223**	**5480**

कॉर्पोरेट सामाजिक दायित्व

2551. श्री अरुण कुमार सागर:

क्या **भारी उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान आज की तारीख तक मंत्रालय के अधीन विभिन्न सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों ने कॉर्पोरेट सामाजिक दायित्व (सी.एस.आर.) के अंतर्गत निधियां आवंटित की हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त अवधि के दौरान सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रम-वार देश में विशेषकर अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति बहुल जिलों में व्यय की गई निधियों का ब्यौरा क्या है और किन मदों के अंतर्गत व्यय किया गया है तथा स्थान-वार लाभार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या देश में विशेषकर पिछड़े तथा अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति बहुल क्षेत्रों में सीएसआर निधियों को व्यय करने के लिए प्रभावी कदम उठाने की कोई योजना है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के शाहजहांपुर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित देश के अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति बहुल क्षेत्रों को इसमें शामिल किया गया है अथवा शामिल किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

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

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भूपति राजू श्रीनिवास वर्मा):

(क) और (ख) भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमएचआई) के अधीन केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम (सीपीएसई), कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013, कंपनी (सीएसआर नीति) नियम, 2014 तथा लोक उद्यम विभाग द्वारा जारी दिशा-निर्देशों के प्रावधानों के अनुसार कॉर्पोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (सीएसआर) संबंधी गतिविधियां संचालित करते हैं। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय के अधीन सीपीएसई द्वारा संचालित सीएसआर गतिविधियों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है। संबंधित सीपीएसई अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति बहुल जिलों में विशेष रूप से किए गए सीएसआर व्यय के संबंध में पृथक आंकड़ों का रखरखाव नहीं करते हैं।

(ग) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 के अंतर्गत सीएसआर एक निदेशक मंडल-संचालित प्रक्रिया है तथा कंपनी का निदेशक मंडल अपनी सीएसआर समिति की अनुशंसाओं के आधार पर सीएसआर गतिविधियों की योजना बनाने, उन्हें अनुमोदित करने, कार्यान्वित करने तथा उनकी निगरानी करने

के लिए सक्षम है। सीएसआर समिति कंपनी की सीएसआर नीति का निर्माण कर उसकी अनुशंसा करती है, जिसमें कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की अनुसूची VII में विनिर्दिष्ट विषयों के अनुरूप देश के किसी भी भाग, जिसमें देश के पिछड़े तथा अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति बहुल क्षेत्र भी सम्मिलित हैं, में संचालित की जाने वाली सीएसआर गतिविधियों का उल्लेख होता है।

(घ) और (ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

<u>विवरण</u>

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय के अधीन सीपीएसई द्वारा संचालित सीएसआर गतिविधियों का ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	सीपीएसई का नाम	वित्त वर्ष	सीएसआर खंड का नाम	ज़िला	राज्य	लाभार्थियों की संख्या	कुल व्यय (लाख में)
1	ब्रिज एंड रूफ कंपनी (इंडिया) लिमिटेड	2023-24	स्वास्थ्य देखभाल / निवारक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल	चंदौली और सोनभद्र	उत्तर प्रदेश	800	17.00
		2024-25	शिक्षा एवं आजीविका संवर्धन परियोजनाएं	मामित	मिजोरम	2031	20.50
		2025-26	स्वास्थ्य एवं पोषण; महिला सशक्तिकरण; सुरक्षित पेयजल	नादिया और दक्षिण 24 परगना	पश्चिम बंगाल	25700	50.00
				चंदौली	उत्तर प्रदेश		
2	ब्रेथवेट बर्न एंड जेसप कंस्ट्रक्शन कंपनी लिमिटेड	2023-24	शिक्षा एवं आजीविका संवर्धन परियोजनाएं तथा पीएम केयर्स फंड में अंशदान	लखनऊ	उत्तर प्रदेश	70	22.07
		2024-25	पीएम केयर्स फंड में अंशदान	-	-	-	30.66
		2025-26	प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का संरक्षण तथा पीएम केयर्स फंड में अंशदान	पुडुकोट्टई	तमिलनाडु	2000	54.09
3	भारत हेवी	2023-24	स्वास्थ्य देखभाल,	वाराणसी और	उत्तर प्रदेश	11058810	517.66

	इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड		शिक्षा, आजीविका संवर्धन परियोजनाएं तथा पीएम राष्ट्रीय राहत कोष में अंशदान	चंदौली			
				कंधमाल	ओडिशा		
				टांडा	हिमाचल प्रदेश		
				सूर्यापेट	तेलंगाना		
				दिल्ली	दिल्ली		
		2024-25	स्वास्थ्य देखभाल, शिक्षा एवं आजीविका संवर्धन परियोजनाएं तथा पीएम राष्ट्रीय राहत कोष में अंशदान	हरिद्वार	उत्तराखंड	24380	407.44
				रंगारेड्डी	तेलंगाना		
				झाँसी और जी.बी. नगर	उत्तर प्रदेश		
				निवाड़ी	मध्य प्रदेश		
				थूथुकुडी, तिरुवल्लूर, तिरुनेलवेली	तमिलनाडु		
		2025-26	स्वास्थ्य देखभाल, शिक्षा, स्वच्छता एवं आजीविका संवर्धन परियोजनाएं तथा भूख और कुपोषण को खत्म करना	पश्चिम गोदावरी और विशाखापत्तनम	आंध्र प्रदेश	912963	582.21
				मांड्या और बेंगलुरु	कर्नाटक		
				अमरावती और नागपुर	महाराष्ट्र		
				भोपाल और निवाड़ी	मध्य प्रदेश		
				अंगुल	ओडिशा		
				पेरम्बलुर, पुदुक्कोट्टई, रानीपेट और तिरुचिरापल्ली	तमिलनाडु		

				संगारेड्डी, विकाराबाद, रंगारेड्डी और मेडचल-मलकजगिरी	तेलंगाना		
				वाराणसी, चंदौली, अमेठी, झाँसी और कानपुर	उत्तर प्रदेश		
				हरिद्वार और रुद्रपुर	उत्तराखंड		
4	सीमेंट कॉरपोरेशन ऑफ़ इंडिया लिमिटेड	2023-24	स्वास्थ्य एवं पोषण; शिक्षा एवं रोजगार	विकाराबाद	तेलंगाना	3188	42.96
				कार्बी आंगलोंग	असम		
				सिरमौर	हिमाचल प्रदेश		
				कानपुर	उत्तर प्रदेश		
		2024-25	स्वच्छता; स्वास्थ्य एवं पोषण तथा शिक्षा एवं रोजगार	विकाराबाद	तेलंगाना	3010	31.44
				कार्बी आंगलोंग	असम		
				सिरमौर	हिमाचल प्रदेश		
				कानपुर	उत्तर प्रदेश		
5	एचएमटी लिमिटेड	2023-24	शिक्षा; स्वास्थ्य तथा पीएम राष्ट्रीय राहत कोष में अंशदान	बेंगलुरु	कर्नाटक	2305	56.55
				औरंगाबाद	महाराष्ट्र		
		2024-25	स्वास्थ्य; शिक्षा; और पीएम राष्ट्रीय राहत कोष में योगदान	मांड्या और बेंगलुरु	कर्नाटक	27108	47.00
				इंदौर	मध्य प्रदेश		
6	हिंदुस्तान साल्ट्स लिमिटेड	2023-24	पीएम केयर्स फंड; और स्वच्छ भारत कोष में योगदान	-	-	-	11.82
		2024-25	पीएम केयर्स फंड; और स्वच्छ भारत	-	-	-	16.77

			कोष में योगदान				
		2025-26	पीएम केयर्स फंड में योगदान; स्वच्छ भारत कोष में योगदान; स्वास्थ्य और पोषण; और अन्य सामाजिक कार्य	मंडी	हिमाचल प्रदेश	-	17.58
				सुरेंद्रनगर	गुजरात		
				जयपुर	राजस्थान		
7	इंस्ट्रूमेंटेशन लिमिटेड	2023-24	शिक्षा, खेल, स्वास्थ्य और पीएम राष्ट्रीय राहत कोष में योगदान	किटपी	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2380	14.72
				पलक्कड़	केरल		
					उत्तर प्रदेश		
		2024-25	बुज़ुर्ग नागरिकों के लिए सुविधाएँ; स्वास्थ्य और पोषण	पलक्कड़ और कोट्टायम	केरल	435	14.99
		2025-26	स्वास्थ्य और पोषण; शिक्षा	कोयंबटूर और इरोड	तमिलनाडु	1300	15.28
				पलक्कड़	केरल		
				तिनसुकिया	असम		
8	रिचर्डसन एंड क्रूडास (1972) लिमिटेड	2023-24	स्वास्थ्य सेवा के बुनियादी ढांचे का विकास	कार्बी आंगलोंग	असम	-	39.81
		2024-25	पीएम केयर्स फंड में योगदान	-	-	-	44.57
9	सांभर साल्ट्स	2023-24	पीएम केयर्स फंड और स्वच्छ भारत कोष में योगदान; और सोलर पावर पैनल लगाना	गाजियाबाद	उत्तर प्रदेश	1000	18.51
		2024-25	पीएम केयर्स फंड और स्वच्छ भारत	-	-	-	28.39

			कोष में योगदान				
		2025-26	स्वास्थ्य और पोषण; और अन्य सामाजिक कार्य	जयपुर	राजस्थान	-	26.19
				अयोध्या	उत्तर प्रदेश	-	

आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों के लिए आरक्षण नीति

2552. श्री विजय बघेल:

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

(क) आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों (ई.डब्ल्यू.एस.) के लिए लागू की गई आरक्षण नीति का उद्देश्य क्या है;

(ख) उक्त नीति के अंतर्गत लाभान्वित होने वाली श्रेणियां कौन-सी हैं तथा इसके तहत पात्रता निर्धारित करने के लिए अपनाए गए मानदंड क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार ने राज्य में ई.डब्ल्यू.एस. के लिए उक्त आरक्षण नीति लागू की है और इसके प्रभाव तथा लाभार्थियों के संबंध में कोई आकलन किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का ई.डब्ल्यू.एस. के लिए आरक्षण के प्रावधानों की समीक्षा करने या कोई संशोधन करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी. एल. वर्मा):

(क) और (ख) संविधान (एक सौ तीसरा संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2019 द्वारा संविधान में अनुच्छेद 15(6) और 16(6) को अंतःस्थापित किया गया, जिससे शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में प्रवेश और सिविल पदों तथा सेवाओं में नियुक्तियों में आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों (ईडब्ल्यूएस) के लिए अधिकतम

10 प्रतिशत तक आरक्षण का प्रावधान किया गया है। इस नीति का उद्देश्य उन आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर व्यक्तियों को आरक्षण का लाभ प्रदान करना है जो अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और सामाजिक एवं शैक्षणिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए मौजूदा आरक्षण योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल नहीं हैं, तथा जिनके परिवार की कुल वार्षिक आय 8.00 लाख रूपये से कम है, उन्हें आरक्षण के लाभ के लिए ईडब्ल्यूएस के रूप में चिह्नित किया जाना है। साथ ही, वे व्यक्ति जिनके परिवार के पास निम्नलिखित में से कोई भी संपत्ति है, उन्हें ईडब्ल्यूएस के रूप में चिह्नित नहीं किया जाएगा, भले ही उनके परिवार की आय कुछ भी हो: -

i) 5 एकड़ या उससे अधिक की कृषि भूमि;

ii) 1000 वर्ग फुट या उससे अधिक का आवासीय फ्लैट;

iii) अधिसूचित नगरपालिकाओं में 100 वर्ग गज या उससे अधिक का आवासीय भूखंड;

iv) अधिसूचित नगरपालिकाओं के अलावा अन्य क्षेत्रों में 200 वर्ग गज या उससे अधिक का आवासीय भूखंड।

(ग) छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, छत्तीसगढ़ लोक सेवा (अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए आरक्षण) (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2022, जिसमें आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों (ईडब्ल्यूएस) के लिए आरक्षण का प्रावधान है, को अभी तक मंजूरी नहीं मिली है। इसलिए, इसे राज्य सरकार में लागू नहीं किया गया है।

(घ) मंत्रालय में ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

SVAMITVA SCHEME

2553. SHRIMATI HIMADRI SINGH:

SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:

SHRI LUMBARAM CHOUDHARY:

SHRI VINOD LAKHAMSHI CHAVDA:

SHRI SHIVMANGAL SINGH TOMAR:

DR. MANNA LAL RAWAT:

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH CHOUDHARY:

DR. BHOLA SINGH:

SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:

SHRI CHINTAMANI MAHARAJ:

SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:

SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI SUKHJINDER SINGH RANDHAWA:

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH SOLANKY:

SHRI ALOK SHARMA:

CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:

SHRIMATI MALA RAJYALAXMI SHAH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:

SHRI DULU MAHATO:

SHRIMATI ANITA NAGARSINGH CHOUHAN:

SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:

SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL:

SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:

SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

SHRI RAJPALSINH MAHENDRASINH JADAV:

SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

SHRIMATI KAMLESH JANGDE:

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:

SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR:

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

(a) the current status of implementation of the Survey of Villages and Mapping with Improvised Technology in Village Areas (SVAMITVA) Scheme and the number of Gram Panchayats of villages covered, property cards distributed to rural families and drone surveys completed, States, districts-wise and including Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Karnataka Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Gujarat along with Shahdol (Anuppur, Umaria), Akola and Dakshina Kannada districts and Kutch, Jammu, Ratlam-Jhabua-Alirajpur, Nabarangpur and Dewas-Shajapur Lok Sabha Constituencies;

(b) the status of integration of SVAMITVA data with eGramSwaraj, land records, banking institutions and other digital platforms for facilitating property ownership and access to institutional credit using SVAMITVA cards as collatoral, State and district-wise including said States, districts and Lok Sabha Constituencies;

(c) whether the Government has faced any challenges in implementation of the Scheme, particularly with regard to property disputes, survey operations and public awareness and if so, the details thereof, State and district-wise including said States, districts and Lok Sabha Constituencies;

(d) the measures taken to address such challenges and ensure effective implementation of the Scheme, State and district-wise including said States, districts and Lok Sabha Constituencies; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to achieve universal coverage in the remaining villages in a time-bound manner of the Scheme and maximise its socio-economic benefits for rural citizens, including those in Akola district and if so, the details thereof, State and district-wise including said States, districts and Lok Sabha Constituencies?

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

(a) As on date, under the SVAMITVA Scheme, drone survey has been completed in 3.30 lakh villages across the country. Further, 3.24 crore Property Cards have been prepared for 1.97 lakh villages, about 2.72 crore Property Cards have been distributed to the property owners. State-wise and district-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(b) The main objective of the SVAMITVA Scheme is to provide a Record of Rights to property owners in rural inhabited (abadi) areas. The SVAMITVA Scheme is not integrated with eGramSwaraj, as eGramSwaraj is a work-based

planning, accounting and monitoring system for Panchayats. To facilitate institutional credit on SVAMITVA Property cards, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Department of Financial Services and the State Revenue Departments are working collaboratively to enable wider acceptance of SVAMITVA Property Cards for bank loans. Some banks in States/UTs have started providing loans against SVAMITVA Property Cards. The State Governments are also utilizing the forum of the State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) to streamline efforts for acceptance of these Property Cards by banks. 11,147 loans worth Rs 1,713 Crore have been disbursed based on SVAMITVA property cards. Among the said States, 2282 loan worth Rs.185 Crore have been availed on property cards in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. State-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c), (d) and (e) Under the SVAMITVA Scheme, rural inhabited land is demarcated using drone survey and Continuously Operating Reference Stations (CORS) technology to create high accuracy maps of abadi areas of villages. These highly accurate maps help reduce property-related disputes by clearly demarcating property boundaries and creating Record of Rights. Ministry is not aware of any major challenges related to property disputes, survey operations and public awareness. Furthermore, transparent process of ground verification and dispute resolution ensures that ownership records are finalized fairly and accurately. Ministry of Panchayati Raj provides funds to Survey of India for completion of drone survey and Maps preparation. Subsequent activities such as ground truthing, preparation and distribution of

property cards are undertaken by States/UTs. Ministry of Panchayati Raj is continuously engaging with States/UTs and Survey of India for monitoring the progress of the Scheme and for timely completion of the Scheme to achieve its target of covering 3.38 lakh villages within the scheme implementation period.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise and district-wise details regarding 'SVAMITVA Scheme'

S. No.	States/Uts	Notified Villages	Drone Flying Completed Villages	Number of villages for which property card prepared	Number of property cards prepared	Number of property cards distributed
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	186	186	141	7409	7409
2	Andhra Pradesh	13321	13321	1067	530351	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3647	3647	0	0	0
4	Assam	946	946	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	15791	15791	3921	320313	177378
6	Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman Diu	80	80	75	4397	4397
7	Delhi	31	31	30	8575	0
8	Goa	410	410	410	672646	672646
9	Gujarat	14951	14900	11624	1862759	1271464
10	Haryana	6260	6260	6260	2515646	2515646
11	Himachal Pradesh	15196	14285	364	5419	5395
12	Jammu and Kashmir	4497	4497	2130	81305	81305
13	Jharkhand	757	240	0	0	0
14	Karnataka	27753	26098	5071	1060363	336872
15	Kerala	597	597	0	0	0
16	Ladakh	232	232	225	18788	15623

17	Lakshadweep Islands	10	10	10	13563	13563
18	Madhya Pradesh	43014	43014	40731	6819402	5418319
19	Maharashtra	37819	37729	23657	3970943	3970943
20	Manipur	2555	209	0	0	0
21	Mizoram	568	568	101	14962	1155
22	Odisha	2724	2724	43	3596	3596
23	Puducherry	96	96	92	2801	2801
24	Punjab	12083	10966	386	53591	285
25	Rajasthan	36,277	35975	17085	1568136	1495974
26	Sikkim	1	1	0	0	0
27	Tamil Nadu	3	3	0	0	0
28	Telangana	5	5	0	0	0
29	Tripura	898	19	898	571783	571783
30	Uttar Pradesh	90573	90573	75424	12031301	10448949
31	Uttarakhand	7441	7441	7441	278229	278229
	Total	**3,38,722**	**3,30,854**	**197186**	**32416278**	**27229538**

Chhattisgarh

District	Notified Villages	Drone Flying Completed Villages	Number of villages for which property card prepared	Number of property cards prepared	Number of property cards distributed
Balrampur - Ramanujganj	671	671	133	21,589	1,031
Surajpur	666	666	384	44,748	38,728
Korea	188	188	150	752	751
Manendragarh-Chirmiri-Bharatpur	435	435	72	1,132	7
Sakti	683	683	39	4,329	930
Janjgir-	104	104	14	94	17

Champa					
Surguja	643	643	49	4,004	0
Korba	131	131	13	95	1
Balodabazar-Bhatapara	501	501	291	46,789	33,345
Sarangarh-Bilaigarh	385	385	108	23,644	7,247
Mahasamund	593	593	45	2,349	165
Gariaband	212	212	36	1,147	24
Dhamtari	408	408	191	15,475	8,116
Balod	738	738	273	11,836	4
Kabirdham	836	836	260	14,115	4,168
Rajnandgaon	865	865	2	35	0
Khairagarh-Chhuikhadan-Gandai	399	399	108	6,974	4,960
Mohla-Manpur-An.Chowki	323	323	30	247	200
Bemetara	535	535	314	15,515	9,110
Durg	169	169	50	333	27
Kondagaon	1073	1073	800	74,866	65,341
Guarela Pendra-Marwahi	176	176	1	1	0
Narayanpur	474	474	79	3,046	921
Bilaspur	603	603	0	0	0
Dakshin-Bastar-Dantewada	117	117	42	286	0
Uttar-Bastar-Kanker	921	921	0	0	0
Jashpur	470	470	131	19,938	2
Mungeli	655	655	30	2,033	404

Bastar	452	452	62	3,211	1,370
Sukma	685	685	0	0	0
Raigarh	155	155	1	3	0
Bijapur	257	257	96	572	52
Raipur	268	268	117	1,155	457
Total	15791	15791	3,921	3,20,313	1,77,378

Gujarat

District	Notified Villages	Drone Flying Completed Villages	Number of villages for which property card prepared	Number of property cards prepared	Number of property cards distributed
AHMEDABAD	448	448	343	155763	102702
AMRELI	595	595	310	24907	6371
ARVALLI	480	480	438	50649	35929
ANAND	309	309	284	107997	81357
KACHCHH	837	837	457	62361	31906
KHEDA	498	498	394	111753	72573
GANDHINAGAR	245	245	130	43829	14726
GIR SOMNATH	334	334	295	33907	18557
Chhotaudepur	302	275	265	26135	16005
JAMNAGAR	403	403	377	29067	23616
JUNAGADH	506	494	377	44327	28730
Dang	297	297	285	17693	16523
TAPI	409	409	317	22099	7733
DAHOD	108	108	104	6173	1705
DEVBHUMI DWARKA	247	247	195	15340	14228
NARMADA	491	481	379	45145	30792
NAVSARI	226	226	178	15389	9210
PANCHMAHAL	329	329	282	19314	7301
PATAN	505	505	386	83943	60325

PORBANDAR	142	142	74	10198	8832
BANASKANTHA	783	783	559	111103	117506
BOTAD	179	179	133	20350	12812
BHARUCH	639	639	546	79973	56831
BHAVNAGAR	664	664	612	71795	43048
MAHISAGAR	472	472	352	19853	9809
MAHESANA	586	586	507	167574	124607
MORBI	328	328	220	33664	23876
RAJKOT	573	573	526	83286	56882
VADODARA	574	574	509	81602	65646
Valsad	304	304	215	15961	3180
Vav-Tharad	409	409	331	49003	54448
SABARKANTHA	535	535	431	86224	27743
SURAT	633	633	368	48921	46714
SURENDRANAGAR	559	559	445	67461	39241
Total	**14951**	**14900**	**11624**	**1862759**	**1271464**

Jharkhand

District	Notified Villages	Drone Flying Completed Villages	Number of villages for which property card prepared	Number of property cards prepared	Number of property cards distributed
Khunti	757	240	0	0	0

Karnataka

District	Targeted Villages	Drone Flying Completed Villages	Number of villages for which property card prepared	Number of property cards prepared	Number of property cards distributed
Ramanagar	788	788	778	2,13,762	43,320
Tumkur	2,721	2,721	843	1,62,522	51,958

Hassan	2,386	2,386	666	81,066	59,374
Belgaum	1,326	1,326	99	43,625	17,328
Uttara Kannada	596	596	28	3,133	-
Dakshina Kannada	84	84	81	10,152	2,605
Mysore	1,307	1,307	544	1,65,388	55,386
Dharwad	370	370	52	17,465	12,069
Shivamogga	1,567	1,567	160	1,139	-
Bagalkote	605	605	27	0	-
Udupi	3	3	0	0	-
Haveri	688	688	7	0	-
Bengaluru Urban	0	0	0	0	-
Bengaluru Rural	1,056	797	117	0	-
Mandya	1,478	1,475	125	0	-
Davangere	864	801	274	76,725	26,391
Gadag	343	341	19	7,996	3,980
Koppal	637	632	105	40,802	22,935
Vijayapura	694	684	74	36,686	12,264
Kalburgi	938	937	182	81,282	7,894
Raichur	874	873	133	45,466	12,742
Yadgir	527	524	40	14,888	2,174
Vijayanagar	362	362	34	12,011	716
Chikkaballapura	1,552	1,540	107	0	-
Kolar	1,825	1,817	230	20,364	2,136
Chitradurga	1,113	1,101	225	17,520	2,243
Chamarajanagar	484	433	20	150	-
Chikkamagalur	1,149	462	75	7,331	1,357
Kodagu	522	0	0	0	-
Bidar	586	570	10	0	-
Bellary	308	308	16	890	-
Total	**27,753**	**26,098**	**5,071**	**10,60,363**	**3,36,872**

Madhya Pradesh

District	Notified Villages	Drone Flying Completed Villages	Number of villages for which property card prepared	Number of property cards prepared	Number of property cards distributed
Mandsaur	910	910	888	277169	224621
Sagar	1733	1733	1707	300365	300432
Ujjain	1091	1091	1089	262345	262025
Khargone West Nimar	870	870	855	219159	220593
Khandwa East Nimar	616	616	621	226636	194318
Chhatarpur	1071	1071	1033	237467	143743
Seoni	1518	1518	1483	215558	209107
Jabalpur	1292	1292	1280	198623	200574
Dewas	963	963	960	189835	190235
Sehore	936	936	932	194057	192835
Vidisha	1492	1492	1465	188336	81698
Rajgarh	1562	1562	1479	175633	153312
Damoh	1077	1077	1031	187259	120169
Ratlam	676	676	664	152199	152132
Shajapur	588	588	577	157707	158871
Narsinghpur	926	926	919	149574	115761
Chhindwara	1726	1726	1484	180604	167773
Shivpuri	1177	1177	1152	215343	200449
Balaghat	1110	1110	1098	202896	123607
Katni	840	840	839	151328	149919
Neemuch	614	614	614	147988	65455
Dhar	1104	1104	1051	172023	157787
Raisen	1277	1277	1272	154132	134795
Datia	599	599	574	132239	62434
Betul	1201	1201	1200	174038	141939

Indore	562	562	540	129242	115004
Bhind	883	883	796	171808	139002
Tikamgarh	574	574	492	117584	108255
Burhanpur	209	209	208	98988	98988
Agar-Malwa	490	490	480	98599	98799
Mandla	1198	1198	1093	113977	111633
Narmadapuram	830	830	779	123165	85813
Panna	937	937	739	122000	92550
Guna	990	990	977	79341	46409
Sheopur	448	448	430	73714	35994
Morena	727	727	681	136881	83799
Harda	405	405	401	56690	56944
Bhopal	440	440	418	61452	47706
Dindori	786	786	778	69802	69736
Ashoknagar	696	696	682	58949	45545
Satna	1213	1213	816	65187	59470
Gwalior	506	506	410	71945	58737
Niwadi	228	228	215	52407	47212
Barwani	394	394	348	65653	55002
Jhabua	397	397	396	39690	39690
Pandhurna	241	241	212	47247	29515
Rewa	580	580	504	38367	4614
Maihar	330	330	267	22724	19411
Sidhi	487	487	441	10021	9911
Umaria	214	214	203	6495	6577
Singrauli	580	580	501	6953	7279
Shahdol	197	197	195	5101	5115
Alirajpur	227	227	197	6020	3845
Anuppur	168	168	164	3814	4079
Mauganj	121	121	101	3073	1737
Total	**43014**	**43014**	**40731**	**6819402**	**5418319**

Maharashtra

District	Notified Villages	Drone Flying Completed Villages	Number of villages for which property card prepared	Number of property cards prepared	Number of property cards distributed
Akola	839	835	723	136083	136083
Amravati	1521	1521	1162	245637	245637
Buldhana	1233	1224	983	233694	233694
Yavatmal	1795	1795	1440	304673	304673
Washim	689	680	410	102887	102887
Thane	773	772	617	85417	85417
Palghar	850	843	677	70469	70469
Ratnagiri	654	654	286	18061	18061
Raigad	1755	1748	1054	124389	124389
Sindhudurg	57	55	12	1085	1085
Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar	1298	1291	818	130675	130675
Jalna	947	947	443	82196	82196
Dharashiv	725	725	303	49795	49795
Nanded	1431	1427	895	160371	160371
Parbhani	828	828	501	103670	103670
Beed	1350	1344	371	54677	54677
Latur	869	869	564	91330	91330
Hingoli	652	652	371	87867	87867
Gadchiroli	1519	1509	1026	75392	75392
Gondia	866	866	646	90442	90442
Chandrapur	1396	1391	1139	210169	210169
Nagpur	1553	1550	1300	169696	169696
Bhandara	792	791	622	110339	110339
Wardha	869	869	702	113372	113372
Ahilyanagar	1572	1570	908	97268	97268
Jalgaon	1484	1480	859	193870	193870

Dhule	605	605	185	43853	43853
Nandurbar	666	666	412	119089	119089
Nashik	1940	1931	1100	157271	157271
Kolhapur	1223	1223	679	112426	112426
Pune	1647	1647	824	107458	107458
Sangli	737	737	415	81509	81509
Satara	1592	1592	688	108352	108352
Solapur	1092	1092	522	97461	97461
Total	37819	37729	23657	3970943	3970943

Odisha

District	Notified Villages	Drone Flying Completed Villages	Number of villages for which property card prepared	Number of property cards prepared	Number of property cards distributed
Rayagada	2347	2347	42	3596	3596
Jharsugada	320	320			
Dhenkanala	12	12			
Gajapati	21	21			
Nabrangpur	24	24			
Total	**2724**	**2724**	**42**	**3596**	**3596**

STATEMENT-II

State-wise and district-wise details of number of loans and amount disbursed under ‘SVAMITVA Scheme’.

State/UT	No. of Loans	Amount Disbursed (₹ Lakh)
Madhya Pradesh	2202	17,777.37
Rajasthan	8808	1,51,967.83
Maharashtra	37	386.96
Ladakh	9	161.18

Mizoram	19	304.5
J&K	29	397.21
Gujarat	43	373
Total	**11,147**	**1,71,368.05**

COMPENSATION TO DECEASED FARMERS FAMILIES

2554. SHRI AMRINDER SINGH RAJA WARRING:

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

(a) whether any compensation has been given to the farmers who lost their lives during the farmers' agitation against the three now-repealed agriculture laws;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Ministry has initiated any scheme or plan to compensate the family of such farmers who have lost their lives?

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

(a) and (b) The subject of compensation is with the State Governments concerned. Data of compensation is not maintained centrally.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

PRADHAN MANTRI ANUSUCHIT JAATI ABHYUDAY YOJANA

2555. SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH:

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

(a) whether any villages or blocks in the Karakat Lok Sabha Constituency have been selected under the Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY) during the last three years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised for Rohtas and Aurangabad districts under the Scheme, component-wise during the last three years;

(c) the number of Scheduled Castes beneficiaries provided skill development, income-generating assets and infrastructure support under the Scheme; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to expand PM-AJAY coverage to additional SC-majority villages in the constituency, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) No villages have been selected under the Adarsh Gram component of the Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY) in the Karakat Lok Sabha Constituency during the last three years.

(b) Under the PM-AJAY scheme, funds are not released district-wise. Instead, funds are released to the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations, which are the implementing agencies. During the last three years, Rs.12.59 crore has been released to the Government of Bihar under the Grants in Aid component of PM-AJAY scheme, out of which Rs.9.19 crore has been utilized. As reported by the State Government of Bihar, no funds have

been released to Rohtas and Aurangabad districts under the scheme. No funds have been released under Adarsh Gram and Hostel component of PM-AJAY scheme.

(c) As reported by the State Government of Bihar, 9,191 Scheduled Caste beneficiaries have benefited under the Grant-in-Aid (GIA) component of the PM-AJAY scheme during the last three years.

(d) Under the Adarsh Gram component of PM-AJAY, 238 villages in Aurangabad district and 161 villages in Rohtas district have been selected during the financial year 2026–27.

पीएमएफबीवाई के अंतर्गत नुकसान का आकलन

2556. श्री कुलदीप इंदौराः

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

(क) क्या सरकार की जानकारी में आया है कि श्रीगंगानगर और हनुमानगढ़ में कई किसानों को प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) के अंतर्गत हुए वास्तविक फसल नुकसान की तुलना में अत्यंत कम दावे प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान दोनों जिलों में बीमा कंपनी-वार और वर्ष-वार प्रस्तुत किए गए बीमा दावों, स्वीकृत एवं अस्वीकृत दावों तथा वितरित की गई दावा राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने विशेष रूप से फसल कटाई के दौरान तथा नुकसान के आकलन की प्रक्रिया के संबंध में कम या शून्य दावों के कारणों की समीक्षा की है; और

(घ) दावों के विलंबित या अनुचित निपटान के लिए बीमा कंपनियों के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की गई है अथवा किए जाने का विचार है?

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

(क) प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (PMFBY) मुख्य रूप से 'क्षेत्रीय दृष्टिकोण' पर आधारित है, जिसमें बीमित फसल की वास्तविक उपज में कमी के आधार पर भू खंड के आधार पर दावे निर्धारित किए जाते हैं। यह कमी संबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा फसल कटाई प्रयोग (CCE) और यस-टेक के तहत अनुमानित तकनीक आधारित उपज के आधार पर, योजना के प्रचालन दिशानिर्देशों में दिए गए सूत्र के अनुसार निर्धारित सीमा उपज से तुलना करके निर्धारित की जाती है। उपज में कोई कमी न होने की स्थिति में कोई दावा देय नहीं होता है।

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान श्री गंगानगर और हनुमानगढ़ जिलों में किसान प्रीमियम, रिपोर्ट किए गए दावों और भुगतान किए गए दावों का वर्षवार और बीमा कंपनीवार विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:

जिला (राजस्थान)	**वर्ष**	**आईसी नाम**	**किसान प्रीमियम**	**रिपोर्ट किए गए दावे**	**भुगतान किए गए दावे**
			(करोड़ रुपये में)		
हनुमानगढ़	**2021-22**	एआईसी	58.39	796.24	791.51
	2022-23	एआईसी	50.67	637.65	633.73
	2023-24	एआईसी	68.96	401.26	396.26
	2024-25	एआईसी	70.06	328.64	324.37
	2025-26	एआईसी	70.15	109.76	107.68
हनुमानगढ़ कुल			**318.23**	**2,273.55**	**2,253.55**
श्री गंगानगर	**2021-22**	एआईसी	0.03	0.005	-
		एसबीआई जनरल	39.04	184.24	183.78
	2022-23	एआईसी	0.30	2.34	2.33
		एसबीआई जनरल	41.59	130.04	129.84
	2023-24	एआईसी	0.06	0.41	0.41
		क्षेमा जनरल	49.61	293.16	292.05
	2024-25	एआईसी	0.10	-	-
		क्षेमा जनरल	56.93	261.09	209.53
	2025-26	एआईसी	0.07	-	-
		क्षेमा जनरल	39.10	26.72	22.11
श्री गंगानगर कुल			**226.83**	**898.00**	**840.05**

(ग) खरीफ 2025 से CCE Agri App के माध्यम से फसल कटाई प्रयोगों (CCE) का संचालन अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है और तदनुसार, पारदर्शिता और दक्षता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, वर्ष 2025-26 में राजस्थान में लगभग 93% CCE, CCE Agri App के माध्यम से किए गए। इसके अतिरिक्त, CCE की सटीकता और विश्वसनीयता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, कृषि और राजस्व विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा क्षेत्र निरीक्षण किए जाते हैं।

मैनुअल फसल कटाई प्रयोगों (CCE) पर निर्भरता कम करने के लिए यस-टेक (प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित उपज अनुमान प्रणाली) वस्तुनिष्ठ फसल क्षति एवं नुकसान आकलन और पारदर्शिता के लिए खरीफ वर्ष 2023 से इसे कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। उपज आकलन में अनिवार्य 30% वेटेज यस-टेक द्वारा प्राप्त उपज को दिया गया है। राजस्थान ने वर्ष 2025-26 में 30% वेटेज के साथ यस-टेक को कार्यान्वित किया है।

फसल नुकसान आकलन ऐप (CLAP) को एक डिजिटल मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन के रूप में विकसित किया गया है ताकि PMFBY योजना के अंतर्गत व्यक्तिगत खेतों और भू खंडो के लिए स्थानीय आपदाओं/फसलोपरांत नुकसान के आकलन को सुव्यवस्थित और बेहतर बनाया जा सके। इस योजना के अंतर्गत सभी राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के लिए CLAP का उपयोग अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है।

(घ) बीमा कंपनियों द्वारा योजना के परिचालन दिशानिर्देशों के तहत निर्धारित समय सीमा के भीतर अधिकांश दावों का निपटारा कर दिया जाता है। हालांकि, राजस्थान के श्री गंगानगर और हनुमानगढ़ जिलों में PMFBY के कार्यान्वयन के दौरान कुछ दावे लंबित रहे, जिसका मुख्य कारण नामांकित किसानों के बैंक खातों के सत्यापित न होने और राज्य सरकार की लंबित दावा देयता थी।

योजना के प्रचालन दिशानिर्देशों में दी गई समय-सीमा के अनुसार, बीमा कंपनियों को राष्ट्रीय फसल बीमा पोर्टल (NCIP) पर दावों की गणना और बीमा कंपनियों द्वारा प्रीमियम सब्सिडी की प्राप्ति के 21 दिनों के भीतर दावों का निपटान करना होगा। यदि उपरोक्त उल्लिखित

समयसीमा के अनुसार भुगतान नहीं किया जाता है, तो 12% का जुर्माना स्वतः ही गणना करके NCIP के माध्यम से खरीफ 2024 सीजन से कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा।

PROMOTION OF TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

2557. SHRI DURAI VAIKO:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any assessment of the industrial and export potential of Tiruchirappalli district, Tamil Nadu;

(b) the details of Central Government schemes and projects implemented to promote trade, commerce, exports, MSMEs and industrial growth in the district during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposals for establishing new industrial clusters, export promotion facilities, logistics infrastructure, Global Capability Centres (GCCs), or Startup incubation centres in Tiruchirappalli;

(d) if so, the details and present status thereof; and

(e) the further steps proposed by the Government to strengthen Tiruchirappalli as a major industrial, engineering and export hub in Tamil Nadu?

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

(a) As reported by Government of Tamil Nadu, the industrial and export potential of the district is assessed on a continuing basis through the District Industries Centre, Tiruchirappalli. The District Export Action Plan is prepared and implemented by the District Export Promotion Committee chaired by the District Collector.

Further, Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has reported that under the Districts as Export Hubs (DEH) initiative, Tiruchirappalli district has identified Agro Food Processing, Defence Equipment's, Artificial Jewellery, Windmill Components and Banana as products with export potential. Also, in order to facilitate grassroots export growth and resolve structural bottlenecks, an institutional framework has been established at two levels: State Export Promotion Committees (SEPCs) at the State level, and District Export Promotion Committees (DEPCs) at the district level.

(b) As reported by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Micro & Small Enterprises – Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) Scheme has been launched for establishment of Common Facility Centres (CFCs) and Infrastructure Development Projects to enhance the competitiveness of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs). CFC projects under MSE-CDP in the district Tiruchirappalli. The details are as below:

Sl. No.	Name of Project
1.	CFC in Printing Cluster, Thuraviyur, Tiruchirappali
2.	CFC in Gold Jewellery Cluster, Trichy, Trichirapalli

The Government of India has also launched the Industrial Infrastructure Up-gradation Scheme (IIUS) in 2003 to enhance industrial competitiveness through quality infrastructure in industrial clusters under the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode. The Scheme was further streamlined as the Modified Industrial Infrastructure Up-gradation Scheme (MIIUS) in 2013. MIIUS supported infrastructure upgradation in existing industrial areas and greenfield projects. The list of project approved in Tiruchirappalli district; Tamil Nadu under the scheme is as under:

Sl. No	Scheme Name	Name of the Project and date of approval	State	Project Cost (in ₹ Cr.)
1.	RIIUS	Tiruchirappalli Engineering and Technology Cluster October 2010	Tamil Nadu	87.93

(c) and (d) Government of Tamil Nadu has reported the proposals undertaken as below:

i. New SIPCOT Industrial Park at Thiruverumbur, Tiruchirappalli district.
ii. Existing SIPCOT and SIDCO industrial estates in the district.
iii. Global Capability Centres and IT Infrastructure. ELCOT operates an IT SEZ at Tiruchirappalli, while TIDEL Park Limited has undertaken development of ready-built space for IT and GCC operations.
iv. Startup Incubation Centres - Startup TN provides incubation, mentoring and seed support in the district, with institutional

incubators also functioning at NIT Tiruchirappalli and IIM Tiruchirappalli.

(e) The Government of Tamil Nadu has reported the following steps to strengthen Tiruchirappalli as a major industrial, engineering and export hub in Tamilnadu:

i. Completion and commissioning of the SIPCOT Industrial Park at Thiruverumbur as an engineering, defence-ancillary and general manufacturing park with plug-and-play infrastructure and dedicated plots for micro, small and medium enterprises.

ii. Expansion of information technology and Global Capability Centre infrastructure through the proposed TIDEL facility, to convert the technical talent pool of the district into high-value services employment.

iii. Strengthening of export facilitation through full implementation of the District Export Action Plan.

iv. Continued investment promotion by Guidance Tamil Nadu, with Tiruchirappalli showcased at the Global Investors Meet and in sector-specific investor outreach.

दूध का लाभकारी मूल्य

2558. श्री राकेश राठौरः

श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ीः

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

(क) क्या दूध उत्पादकों को भुगतान किए जाने वाले खरीद मूल्य और उपभोक्ताओं से लिए जाने वाले खुदरा मूल्य के बीच अत्यधिक अंतर के कारण डेयरी किसानों को अपने उत्पादन का लाभकारी मूल्य प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने मूल्य में इस प्रकार के अंतर के कारणों जैसे प्रसंस्करण, परिवहन, विपणन, बिचौलियों और अन्य संबद्ध लागतों का कोई अध्ययन कराया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार के पास यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई नीति बनाने या कोई तंत्र विकसित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है कि डेयरी किसानों को दूध और दूध उत्पादों के उपभोक्ता मूल्यों में वृद्धि का उचित हिस्सा मिले;

(घ) डेयरी किसानों की आय बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से सहकारी डेयरियों, किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (एफ.पी.ओ.), प्रत्यक्ष विपणन, मूल्य संवर्धन और डेयरी प्रसंस्करण अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं; और

(ङ) क्या दिल्ली की कोई सहकारी समिति भी नए बनाए गए दूध आपूर्ति समीक्षा डैशबोर्ड पोर्टल पर सक्रिय हुई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और डैशबोर्ड पोर्टल पर सक्रिय समितियां कौन-कौन सी हैं?

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

(क) से (ग) भारत सरकार (GoI) के पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग (DAHD) को ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। दूध की कीमतें बाज़ार की स्थितियों के आधार पर डेयरी सहकारी समितियों और निजी डेयरियों द्वारा निर्धारित की जाती हैं।

(घ) जून 2026 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास कार्यक्रम (NPDD) की वित्तीय सहायता से गाँव स्तर पर 36,611 नई डेयरी सहकारी सोसायटियाँ (DCS) बनाई गई हैं

और 34,557 DCS को सुदृढ़ किया गया है। प्रतिदिन लगभग 168 लाख लीटर (LLPD) दूध शीतलन क्षमता स्थापित की गई है तथा 76,748 गुणवत्ता परीक्षण उपकरण वितरित किए गए हैं। पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास निधि (AHIDF) के अंतर्गत, सहकारी और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में कुल 418 LLPD दूध प्रसंस्करण एवं मूल्यवर्धन क्षमता वाली परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदन दिया गया है।

(ङ) मिल्क सप्लाई रिव्यू डैशबोर्ड पोर्टल के आँकड़े नेशनल कोऑपरेटिव डाटाबेस (NCD) से जुड़े हुए हैं। इनके अनुसार दिल्ली में कुल तीन (3) डेयरी सहकारी सोसायटियाँ सक्रिय रूप मे पंजीकृत हैं। विवरण इस प्रकार है:

क्रम सं.	NCD - ID	सहकारी समिति का नाम	जिला	पंजीकरण की तिथि
1	C070090411338	मनोज सहकारी डेयरी सोसायटी लि.	पश्चिम	2003-06-05
2	C070090368860	हंस सहकारी डेयरी सोसायटी लि.	पश्चिम	2003-02-17
3	C070090558546	बिजेन्दर सहकारी डेयरी सोसायटी लि.	पश्चिम	1970-01-01

मैट्रिकोत्तर और मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति योजनाएं

2559. श्री रमाशंकर विद्यार्थी राजभर:

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

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों (ओ.बी.सी.) के छात्रों के लिए मैट्रिक-पूर्व और मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं से लाभान्वित छात्रों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अनेक राज्यों में छात्रवृत्ति वितरण में विलंब की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का ओ.बी.सी. श्रेणियों के छात्रों के लिए एक विशेष शैक्षणिक सहायता योजना शुरू करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का ओ.बी.सी. छात्रों के लिए छात्रवृत्ति की राशि में वृद्धि करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी. एल. वर्मा):

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (ओबीसी) के छात्रों के लिए प्री-मैट्रिक और पोस्ट-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं से लाभान्वित हुए छात्रों की संख्या संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है।

(ख) राज्य, प्री-मैट्रिक और पोस्ट-मैट्रिक ओबीसी छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं के लिए कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी है। निधि जारी करने में विलंब मुख्य रूप से राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा अपूर्ण प्रस्ताव जमा करने, पहले से जारी की गई निधियों के लिए उपयोग प्रमाण पत्र प्रस्तुत न करने, कुछ राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के एसएनए-स्पर्श प्लेटफॉर्म से न जुड़े होने और बैंक खातों को आधार से न जोड़ने आदि कारणों से होता है।

निधि संवितरण की दक्षता और पारदर्शिता में सुधार के लिए, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए एसएनए-स्पर्श प्लेटफॉर्म से जुड़ना अनिवार्य किया गया है। यह प्लेटफॉर्म निधियों की रियल टाइम, उपयोग आधारित ट्रैकिंग को सक्षम बनाता है। छात्रवृत्तियों का भुगतान राष्ट्रीय पोर्टल (एनएसपी) के माध्यम से आधार से जुड़े बैंक खातों में प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी) से किया जाता है। साथ ही, पूर्ण प्रस्ताव और उपयोग प्रमाण-पत्र समय पर प्रस्तुत करने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ क्षेत्रीय स्तर की बैठकों, राष्ट्रीय स्तर के सम्मेलनों और वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंस (वीसी) के माध्यम से लगातार अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई की जाती है।

(ग) सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग, ओबीसी के शैक्षिक सशक्तिकरण के लिए पहले से ही पीएम-यशस्वी और श्रेयस-ओबीसी जैसी व्यापक योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है।

(घ) योजनाओं में संशोधन निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार सभी संबंधित हितधारकों के साथ परामर्श करके किया जाता है।

विवरण

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (ओबीसी) के छात्रों के लिए प्री-मैट्रिक और पोस्ट-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं से लाभान्वित हुए छात्रों की संख्या

क्र.सं.	वित्त वर्ष	ओबीसी, ईबीसी और डीएनटी छात्रों के लिए प्री-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति के लाभार्थियों की संख्या (लाख में)	ओबीसी, ईबीसी और डीएनटी छात्रों के लिए पोस्ट-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति के लाभार्थियों की संख्या (लाख में)
1.	2023-24	18.43	27.16
2.	2024-25	20.61	24.53
3.	2025-26	29.81*	33.93*

** अनुमानित*

एमएसपी पर खरीद की स्थिति

2560. श्री जय प्रकाशः

श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारीः

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

(क) क्या किसानों को हिसार और सोनीपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में एम.एस.पी. पर गेहूं, धान, बाजरा और अन्य फसलों के क्रय हेतु पंजीकरण संबंधी समस्याओं, गुणवत्ता मानकों, क्रय नियमों/प्रक्रियात्मक बाधाओं तथा समय पर भुगतान में विलंब जैसी समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान हिसार और सोनीपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में एम.एस.पी. पर खरीद किए गए गेहूं, धान, बाजरा और अन्य फसलों की मात्रा कितनी है और लाभान्वित किसानों की संख्या कितनी है तथा भुगतान की औसत अवधि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या क्रय प्रक्रिया को सरल, पारदर्शी, अधिक प्रभावी, डिजिटल रूप से समयबद्ध बनाने तथा किसानों के बैंक खातों में सीधे त्वरित भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई नई प्रणाली लागू की गई है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और किसानों को प्राप्त होने वाले संभावित लाभ क्या हैं; और

(ङ) किसानों की क्रय नियमों से संबंधित शिकायतों के निवारण तथा क्रय केंद्रों की क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

(क) हरियाणा सरकार के अनुसार, वर्ष 2020 से राज्य में अधिसूचित फ़सलों की खरीद ई-खरीद पोर्टल के माध्यम की जा रही है। खरीद की प्रक्रिया सुदृढ़ तथा कार्यक्षम है और सुचारू रूप से चल रही है। खरीद कार्य के दौरान कोई बड़ी तकनीकी समस्या नहीं आई। छोटी-मोटी तकनीकी समस्याएँ हर ऑनलाइन प्रक्रिया का हिस्सा होती हैं; खरीद कार्य के सुचारू रूप से संचालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राज्य के समर्पित हेल्पडेस्क और तकनीकी सहायता टीमों ने इन समस्याओं को तुरंत ठीक किया।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान हिसार और सोनीपत लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) पर खरीदी गई गेहूं, धान, बाजरा और अन्य फसलों की मात्रा तथा इससे लाभान्वित किसानों की संख्या का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) हाल के वर्षों में, खरीद प्रक्रिया को सुदृढ़ करने, प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी) के माध्यम से किसानों के बैंक खातों में एमएसपी का सीधा भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने और आधार व भूमि के रिकॉर्ड को राज्यों के खरीद पोर्टलों से एकीकृत करने के लिए डिजिटल पहल शुरू की गई हैं, ताकि एमएसपी खरीद का लाभ सही किसानों तक पारदर्शी तरीके से पहुँच सके। इसके अतिरिक्त, किसानों की खरीद सुविधाओं तक पहुँच बेहतर बनाने के लिए, खरीद एजेंसियों ने राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से यथा-अपेक्षित सीधे खरीद केंद्रों सहित पर्याप्त संख्या में खरीद केंद्र स्थापित

किए हैं। इसके अलावा, किसानों को एमएसपी का भुगतान समय पर करने के लिए केंद्रीय नोडल एजेंसियों (सीएनए) को कैश क्रेडिट लिमिट (सीसीएल) उपलब्ध कराई जाती हैं। एमएसपी खरीद की प्रक्रियाओं के बारे में किसानों की जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों और खरीद एजेंसियों द्वारा नियमित रूप से जागरूकता और प्रचार अभियान चलाए जाते हैं। खरीद प्रक्रिया को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए एफसीआई द्वारा उठाए गए पहलों में बायोमेट्रिक-आधारित खरीद प्रणाली लागू करना और डिजिटाइज़्ड मंडी/खरीद केंद्र के कामकाज को एकीकृत करना शामिल है। साथ ही, खरीद की समय-सारणी, खरीद केंद्रों और खरीद से जुड़े अन्य महत्वपूर्ण पहलुओं की सूचना देने के लिए प्रिंट, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक और सोशल मीडिया, सार्वजनिक घोषणाओं और संचार के अन्य माध्यमों से बड़े पैमाने पर प्रचार-प्रसार किया जाता है, जिससे किसानों की जानकारी बढ़ती है और खरीद प्रक्रिया तक उनकी पहुंच बेहतर होती है।

वर्ष 2014-2026 (जून 2026 तक) की अवधि के दौरान सम्पूर्ण भारत के लिए खरीद का विवरण और किसानों को भुगतान की गई एमएसपी की राशि नीचे दी गई है:

	एलएमटी में खरीद	**एमएसपी का मूल्य लाख करोड़ में**
अखिल भारत	12,819	27.80

(ङ) संचालन समस्याओं का समय पर समाधान करने के लिए संबंधित एजेंसियों के समन्वय से खरीद कार्यों की लगातार निगरानी और समीक्षा की जाती है। हरियाणा राज्य में खरीद से संबंधित किसानों की शिकायतों के समय पर समाधान के लिए, विशेष तकनीकी सहायता टीमों के साथ एक हेल्प डेस्क शुरू किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार एक केन्द्रीकृत लोक शिकायत निवारण और निगरानी प्रणाली (सीपीग्राम) संचालित करती है। यह एक ऑनलाइन प्लेटफ़ॉर्म है जो नागरिकों के लिए 24x7 उपलब्ध है, ताकि वे सेवा वितरण से जुड़े किसी भी विषय पर सरकारी अधिकारियों के पास अपनी शिकायतें दर्ज करा सकें।

विवरण

वर्ष 2023-24 से 2025-26 तक हिसार और सोनीपत लोक सभा क्षेत्रों में खरीद का ब्यौरा

हिसार लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में हिसार, जींद और भिवानी जिले शामिल हैं

वर्ष	गेहूं की खरीद (मीट्रिक टन)	लाभान्वित किसानों की संख्या	सरसों की खरीद (मीट्रिक टन)	लाभान्वित किसानों की संख्या	धान की खरीद (मीट्रिक टन)	लाभान्वित किसानों की संख्या	बाजरा की खरीद (मीट्रिक टन)	लाभान्वित किसानों की संख्या
2023-24	5,26,142.30	34,990	71,024.75	26,062	99,875.99	8,918	14,327.35	7,215
2024-25	6,07,472.50	44,155	1,14,600.45	46,626	73,213.20	7,127	21,872.75	10,384
2025-26	6,49,047.80	43,154	76,815.75	27,515	87,448.45	7,764	18,085.85*	5,918

सोनीपत लोक सभा क्षेत्र

वर्ष	गेहूं की खरीद (मीट्रिक टन)	लाभान्वित किसानों की संख्या	सरसों की खरीद (मीट्रिक टन)	लाभान्वित किसानों की संख्या	धान की खरीद (मीट्रिक टन)	लाभान्वित किसानों की संख्या	बाजरा की खरीद (मीट्रिक टन)	लाभान्वित किसानों की संख्या
2023-24	5,28,228.70	31,491	7,087.15	3,609	29,376.25	2,233	1,273.25	649
2024-25	6,46,635.75	37,954	12,247.30	7,108	27,097.25	2,091	2,768.75	1,522
2025-26	6,66,921.90	35,990	6,320.70	3,635	36,848.20	2,812	3,005.50*	1,252

** केएमएस 2025-26 के दौरान, भावान्तर भरपाई योजना के तहत बाजरे की खरीद 575/- प्रति क्विंटल की दर से की गई।*

हिसार लोक सभा क्षेत्र में कपास की खरीद

जिला	2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
	गांठों के रूप में कपास की खरीद	लाभान्वित किसानों की संख्या	गांठों के रूप में कपास की खरीद	लाभान्वित किसानों की संख्या	गांठों के रूप में कपास की खरीद	लाभान्वित किसानों की संख्या
भिवानी	12,874	2,312	14,303	3,130	8,861	2,264
हिसार	13,665	2,331	11,143	2,177	37,096	9,891

जींद	--	--	--	--	1,700	391
कुल	26,539	4,643	25,446	5,307	47,657	12,546

राजस्थान में वस्त्र उद्योग का विकास

2561. श्री हनुमान बेनीवालः

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

(क) राजस्थान में हथकरघा, विद्युतकरघा, तकनीकी वस्त्र और परिधान क्षेत्र का जिला-वार विकास करने के लिए लागू की जा रही योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान योजना-वार और वर्ष-वार राजस्थान में सरकार की विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं, जारी वित्तीय सहायता और किए गए वास्तविक व्यय का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार राजस्थान में प्रमुख वस्त्र संकुलों के आधुनिकीकरण और अवसंरचनात्मक विकास के लिए किसी विशेष योजना को लागू कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) पिछले पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान कौशल विकास, विपणन, प्रौद्योगिकी उन्नयन और निर्यात संवर्धन के लिए राजस्थान में वस्त्र क्षेत्र में लगे हथकरघा बुनकरों, कारीगरों तथा सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों को प्रदान की गई सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा वस्त्र मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पबित्रा मार्गेरिटा):

(क) से (घ) भारत सरकार ने राजस्थान राज्य सहित देश भर में वस्त्र उद्योग के विकास के लिए विभिन्न योजनाओं को लागू किया है। प्रमुख योजनाओं में वस्त्र केंद्रों में अत्याधुनिक अवसंरचना के साथ वस्त्र पार्क स्थापित करने के लिए एकीकृत वस्त्र पार्क (SITP) योजना; बड़े पैमाने पर विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा देने और प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता बढ़ाने के लिए मैन-मेड फाइबर (MMF) फैब्रिक,

एमएमएफ अपैरल और तकनीकी वस्त्र पर फोकस करने वाली उत्पादन सम्बद्ध प्रोत्साहन (PLI) योजना; विशेष फाइबर और तकनीकी वस्त्र तथा स्वदेशी मशीनरी का विकास और अपेक्षित कौशल के साथ मानव संसाधनों का निर्माण क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान और नवाचार पर फोकस करने वाला राष्ट्रीय तकनीकी वस्त्र मिशन (NTTM), मांग संचालित, प्लेसमेंट उन्मुख, कौशल कार्यक्रम प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से वस्त्र क्षेत्र में क्षमता निर्माण के लिए समर्थ योजना; संशोधित प्रौद्योगिकी उन्नयन निधि योजना (ATUFS); राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास कार्यक्रम; राष्ट्रीय हस्तशिल्प विकास कार्यक्रम; और व्यापक हस्तशिल्प क्लस्टर विकास योजना (CHCDS) शामिल हैं।

हथकरघा क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास कार्यक्रम और कच्ची सामग्री आपूर्ति योजनाओं के तहत, पात्र हथकरघा एजेंसियों/कामगारों को कच्ची सामग्री, उन्नत करघों और सहायक उपकरणों की खरीद, सौर प्रकाश इकाइयों, वर्कशेड के निर्माण, उत्पाद विविधीकरण और डिजाइन नवाचार, तकनीकी तथा सामान्य अवसंरचना, घरेलू/विदेशी बाजारों में हथकरघा उत्पादों के विपणन, बुनकर मुद्रा योजना के तहत रियायती ऋण और सामाजिक सुरक्षा आदि के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। पिछले पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान राजस्थान में हथकरघा क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए निम्नलिखित सहायता प्रदान की गई है:

- 2 छोटे हथकरघा समूहों को 2.02 करोड़ रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है जिससे 465 हथकरघा कामगारों को लाभ हुआ है।
- 163 बुनकरों को उन्नत करघे/एसेसरीज प्रदान किए गए हैं।
- 930 हथकरघा कामगारों को कौशल उन्नयन प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है।
- उत्पादकता बढ़ाने, विपणन क्षमताओं को बढ़ाने और बेहतर आय को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए, 2 हथकरघा उत्पादक कंपनियां बनाई गई हैं।
- प्रधानमंत्री जीवन ज्योति बीमा योजना और प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना के तहत 268 लाभार्थियों का नामांकन किया गया है।

- परिवहन सब्सिडी और मूल्य सब्सिडी के तहत 2 लाख किलोग्राम यार्न की आपूर्ति की गई है।

हस्तशिल्प क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय हस्तशिल्प विकास कार्यक्रम (NHDP) और व्यापक हस्तशिल्प क्लस्टर विकास योजना (CHCDS) के तहत, कारीगरों को विपणन कार्यक्रमों, कौशल विकास, क्लस्टर विकास, उत्पादक कंपनियों के गठन, कारीगरों को प्रत्यक्ष लाभ, अवसंरचना और प्रौद्योगिकी सहायता, अनुसंधान एवं विकास सहायता, डिजिटलीकरण, घरेलू एवं अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजारों में हस्तशिल्प उत्पादों की ब्रांडिंग और विपणन आदि के माध्यम से एंड टू एंड सहायता के लिए आवश्यकता आधारित वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जिससे राजस्थान राज्य सहित पूरे देश में पारंपरिक शिल्प को लाभ होता है और आजीविका के अवसर बढ़ते हैं। एनएचडीपी योजनाओं के तहत, राजस्थान राज्य में 669 कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए हैं और वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 से 2025-26 के दौरान 27287 कारीगरों को लाभान्वित करते हुए 83.37 करोड़ रुपये स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।

मंत्रालय देश भर के वस्त्र हब में अत्याधुनिक अवसंरचना के साथ वस्त्र पार्क स्थापित करने के लिए सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु एकीकृत वस्त्र पार्क (SITP) योजना का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। एसआईटीपी के तहत, राजस्थान में 3 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है। विवरण निम्नानुसार हैं-

क्र.सं.	**परियोजना का नाम**	**जिला**	**जारी की गई निधि (करोड़ रू. में)**
1	नेक्स्ट जेन टेक्सटाइल पार्क प्रा. लि	पाली	40.00
2	किशनगढ़ हाई-टेक टेक्सटाइल वीविंग पार्क लिमिटेड	अजमेर	36.00
3	जयपुर इंटीग्रेटेड टेक्सक्राफ्ट पार्क प्रा. लि	जयपुर	24.06

वस्त्र उद्योग के आवश्यक पर्यावरणीय मानकों को पूरा करने और नए कॉमन एफ्लुएंट ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट (CETP) की सहायता करने के लिए मौजूदा प्रसंस्करण समूहों के साथ-साथ विशेष

रूप से तटीय क्षेत्रों में नए प्रसंस्करण पार्कों में सीईटीपी के उन्नयन हेतु, मंत्रालय एकीकृत प्रसंस्करण विकास योजना (IPDS) को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। आईपीडीएस के तहत, राजस्थान में 5 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है। संबंधित ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार हैं--

क्र.सं.	**परियोजना का नाम**	**जिला**	**जारी की गई निधि (करोड़ रु. में)**
1	बालोतरा वॉटर पॉल्यूशन कंट्रोल ट्रीटमेंट एंड रिवर्स ऑस्मोसिस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	बाड़मेर	64.12
2	जासोल वॉटर पॉल्यूशन कंट्रोल ट्रीटमेंट एंड रिवर्स ऑस्मोसिस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	बाड़मेर	14.43
3	सांगानेर एनवायरो प्रोजेक्ट डेवलपमेंट	जयपुर	37.50
4	नेक्स्टजेन टेक्सटाइल पार्क	पाली	6.30
5	पाली कॉमन एफ्लुएंट ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट	पाली	37.50

वस्त्र क्षेत्र में "मेक इन इंडिया" के माध्यम से प्रौद्योगिकी उन्नयन के द्वारा रोजगार सृजन और निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के विज़न को प्राप्त करने के लिए अखिल भारतीय आधार पर संशोधित प्रौद्योगिकी उन्नयन निधि योजना (ATUFS) लागू की गई थी। राजस्थान राज्य में एटीयूएफएस के तहत कुल 302 परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं। पिछले 5 वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान इन परियोजनाओं को जारी की गई वित्तीय सहायता नीचे दी गई तालिका के अनुसार है:

वर्ष	**जारी की गई सब्सिडी (करोड़ रु. में)**
2021-22	25.91
2022-23	27.5
2023-24	28.25
2024-25	28.99
2025-26	30.46
कुल	**141.11**

देश में तकनीकी वस्त्रों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, वर्ष 2020 में राष्ट्रीय तकनीकी वस्त्र मिशन (NTTM) शुरू किया गया था। एनटीटीएम एक अखिल भारतीय मिशन है जो कार्बन फाइबर, एरामिड फाइबर, नायलॉन, कंपोजिट आदि जैसे विशिष्ट फाइबर के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान और नवाचार साथ ही तकनीकी वस्त्रों के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों जैसे जियो-टेक्सटाइल, एग्रो-टेक्सटाइल, चिकित्सा वस्त्र आदि और मशीनरी का स्वदेशी विकास; उपयोगकर्ताओं के बीच जागरूकता को बढ़ावा देना; तकनीकी वस्त्रों के भारत के निर्यात को बढ़ाना; और अपेक्षित कौशल के साथ मानव संसाधन का निर्माण पर फोकस करता है। एनटीटीएम के तहत, राजस्थान राज्य में निम्नलिखित परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं:

i) <u>अनुसंधान और विकास परियोजनाएं:</u>

क. सिरेमिक और UHMWPE टेक्सटाइल-आधारित हाइब्रिड पॉलीमर कम्पोजिट आर्मर का विकास

ख. विंड टर्बाइन ब्लेड के अनुप्रयोग के लिए ई-ग्लास/कार्बन टेक्सटाइल से रिएनफोर्स्ड हाइब्रिड पॉलीमर कम्पोजिट का विकास

ग. टेक्सटाइल वेस्ट से बने कार्बन मटीरियल से अधिक एनर्जी-डेंसिटी वाले ऑल-कार्बन लिथियम-आयन कैपेसिटर का विकास

घ. विभिन्न तापमान पर वाटर कन्जरवेशन सिस्टम में सीपेज (रिसाव) से होने वाले नुकसान को रोकने के लिए सलेक्टेड जियोटेक्सटाइल-आधारित लाइनर मटीरियल की परफॉर्मेंस का मूल्यांकन

ii) <u>स्टार्ट-अप परियोजनाएं:</u>

क. प्लाज्मा प्रौद्योगिकी के माध्यम से अत्यधिक ठंड की स्थिति में सुरक्षा के लिए श्रिंक (shrink) रजिस्टेंट, डिटर्जेंट वॉशवेबल, कैमेफ्लॉज डाइड, फॉर इन्फ्रा-रेड वूल क्लोदिंग का विकास, जिनमें यांत्रिक, आराम और थर्मल गुण अधिक हों।

iii) शिक्षा परियोजनाएं: एमएलवी टेक्सटाइल एंड इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज, बनस्थली विद्यापीठ और बिट्स पिलानी में शिक्षा परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं।

उत्पादन सम्बद्ध प्रोत्साहन (PLI) योजना का उद्देश्य एमएमएफ वस्त्रों में भारत की संरचनात्मक कमियों को दूर करना और पैमाने, प्रौद्योगिकी और मूल्य संवर्धन के माध्यम से वैश्विक प्रतिस्पर्धा को बढ़ाना है। योजना के तहत देश भर में 386.30 करोड़ रुपये की प्रोत्साहन राशि जारी की गई है। योजना के तहत चयनित 170 प्रतिभागी कंपनियों में से 06 राजस्थान में हैं।

समर्थ योजना के तहत, वस्त्र मंत्रालय संगठित वस्त्र और संबंधित क्षेत्रों में रोजगार सृजन में भारतीय वस्त्र उद्योगों के प्रयासों को पूरा करने के लिए मांग-संचालित, प्लेसमेंट-उन्मुख कौशल कार्यक्रम प्रदान करता है, जिसमें वस्त्रों की सम्पूर्ण मूल्य श्रृंखला शामिल है। राजस्थान राज्य में इस योजना के तहत कुल 57,725 लाभार्थियों को प्रशिक्षित (पास) किया गया है।

DEATHS DUE TO MANUAL SCAVENGING

2562. DR. RAJ KUMAR CHABBEWAL:

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

(a) the details and the number of deaths reported due to manual scavenging and hazardous cleaning of sewers and septic tanks during the last five years, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of persons identified as manual scavengers during the same period and the number rehabilitated under various Government schemes during such period, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the reasons for the continued occurrence of such deaths despite the prohibition of manual scavenging under the law, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any steps have been taken by the Government to ensure complete mechanisation of sewer and septic tank cleaning, fix accountability of officials and contractors and prevent further loss of lives; and

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

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

(a) No death has been reported due to manual scavenging.

As reported by the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (NCSK), State-wise details of sanitation workers who lost their lives due to hazardous cleaning of sewer and septic tanks from 01.01.2021 to 30.06.2026 are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(b) As per the “Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013”, a fresh survey has been conducted in all districts of the country during the year 2024-25 in which no manual scavenger has been found. However, 58,098 manual scavengers have been identified during two surveys conducted in 2013 and 2018. State/ UT-wise number of identified manual scavengers is given in the enclosed **Statement-II.** One Time Cash Assistance of Rs. 40,000/ each has been provided to all the identified manual scavengers. State/UT-wise number of manual scavengers and their dependents provided with Skill Development Training and Capital Subsidy to

take up alternate self-employment projects under “Self-Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers” which subsequently subsumed in the National Action for Mechanised Sanitation Ecosystem (NAMASTE) scheme, launched in July, 2023, from 2021-22 to 2025-26, is given in the enclosed **Statement-III.**

(c) Some deaths have occurred in States/UTs during hazardous cleaning of sewers and septic tanks due to non-observance of safety precautions as prescribed under the “Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2023)” and “Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Rules, 2013 (MS Rules, 2013)” and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) issued by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

(d) and (e) National Action for Mechanised Sanitation Ecosystem (NAMASTE) Scheme has been launched in July, 2023 to ensure safety and dignity of Sewer and Septic Tank Workers (SSWs). Under the scheme, 89,915 SSWs have been validated across the country.

The MS Act, 2013 and the MS Rules 2013 prohibits the hazardous cleaning of Sewer and Septic Tanks by the employee without the employer fulfilling his obligations to provide protective gear and other safety devices and observance of precautions. It also stipulates that contraveners shall be punished with imprisonment upto 5 years or fine upto Rs. 5.00 lakh or with both.

Measures taken to enhance the worker safety and promote mechanization under the NAMASTE scheme are as under:-

i. Personal Protective Equipment Kits to SSWs.

ii. Occupational safety training to SSWs.

iii. Safety devices to Emergency Response Sanitation Units (ERSUs).

iv. Upfront Capital Subsidy for sanitation related machinery to sanitation workers and Private Sanitation Service Operators (PSSOs).

v. Health Insurance coverage.

vi. Workshops on prevention of hazardous cleaning of sewer and septic tanks.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs also launched Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban (SBM-U) 2.0 on 1st, October, 2021. It includes a new component i.e. Used Water management (UWM) with one of the objectives as eradication of hazardous entry into sewers and septic tanks and sustaining elimination of manual cleaning, through mechanization of sewer and septic tank cleaning operations.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise details of sanitation workers who lost their lives due to hazardous cleaning of sewer and septic tanks from 01.01.2021 to 30.06.2026 is as under:

S. No.	Name of State/UTs	Number of Death
1	Andhra Pradesh	5
2	Bihar	2
3	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3

4	Delhi	29
5	Goa	1
6	Gujarat	27
7	Haryana	47
8	Jharkhand	1
9	Karnataka	12
10	Madhya Pradesh	13
11	Maharashtra	58
12	Odisha	2
13	Punjab	12
14	Rajasthan	23
15	Tamil Nadu	38
16	Telangana	9
17	Uttar Pradesh	37
18	West Bengal	13
	Grand Total	**332**

STATEMENT-II

State/UT-wise number of the manual scavengers identified in the survey conducted in 2013 and 2018 is as under:

S. No.	State	Number of identified manual scavengers
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1793
2.	Assam	3921
3.	Bihar	131
4.	Chhattisgarh	3
5.	Gujarat	105
6.	Jharkhand	192
7.	Karnataka	2927
8.	Kerala	518
9.	Madhya Pradesh	510

10.	Maharashtra	6325
11.	Odisha	230
12.	Punjab	231
13.	Rajasthan	2673
14.	Tamil Nadu	398
15.	Uttar Pradesh	32473
16.	Uttarakhand	4988
17.	West Bengal	680
	Grand Total	**58098**

STATEMENT-III

State/UT-wise number of manual scavengers and their dependents provided with Skill Development Training and Capital Subsidy to take up alternate self-employment projects under "Self-Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers" which subsequently subsumed in the National Action for Mechanised Sanitation Ecosystem (NAMASTE) scheme, launched in July, 2023, from 2021-22 to 2025-26 is as under:

S. No.	State	Number of manual scavengers provided with skill development training	Number of manual scavengers provided with capital subsidy
1	Andhra Pradesh	72	-
2	Assam	198	9
3	Karnataka	415	671
4	Kerala	12	-
5	Madhya Pradesh	145	-
6	Maharashtra	572	65
7	Punjab	-	5

8	Rajasthan	1350	46
9	Uttar Pradesh	7625	311
10	Uttarakhand	1464	22
11	West Bengal	16	445
Total		**11869**	**1574**

ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR SPORTS TRAINING OF DIVYANGJANS

2563. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

SHRI RADHESHYAM RATHIYA:

SHRI SHANKAR LALWANI:

SHRI CHINTAMANI MAHARAJ:

SHRI TRIVENDRA SINGH RAWAT:

SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

SHRI BHARATSINHJI SHANKARJI DABHI:

DR. HEMANG JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the Atal Bihari Vajpayee National Institute for Sports Training of Divyangjans, Gwalior is the country's only premier institution for sports training of Divyangjans;

(b) the details of its activities and major achievements so far; and

(c) whether the Government is considering any proposal to further strengthen and expand the activities of the Institute, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Atal Bihari Vajpayee Training Centre for Disability Sports (ABVTCDS), Gwalior is an autonomous body under the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD), Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, which provides sports training to persons with disabilities.

Further, Sports Authority of India, under the aegis of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, has made special provisions for differently-abled youth in National Centre of Excellence (NCOE) Scheme and Regional Centre Gandhinagar is especially earmarked for the promotion of Para Sports. The selected athletes are provided with state-of-the-art sports infrastructure, equipment, sports science backup, expert coaches and support staff, boarding and lodging, sports kit, competition exposure, educational expenses, healthy nutritious diet and medical/insurance. Apart from NCoE Gandhinagar, PwDs were inducted into NCoEs in SAI Bengaluru, JLN Stadium and Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Range, New Delhi. All these centres were equipped to be differently-abled-friendly and provided specialized training and support.

(b) and (c) Atal Bihari Vajpayee Training Centre for Disability Sports (ABVTCDS), Gwalior has undertaken various activities to promote disability

sports and strengthen sporting opportunities for persons with disabilities. These include organising and hosting national and state-level championships, coaching and selection camps, training programmes, workshops, and sports competitions across a wide range of para-sports in collaboration with recognised sports federations and organisations. The Centre has also facilitated participation of athletes from across the country and contributed to talent identification and capacity building in disability sports. The details of the major activities and achievements are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Activities undertaken by the Atal Bihari Vajpayee Training Centre for Disability Sports (ABVTCDS), Gwalior 2023-24

1. Sports persons from various institutes of persons with disabilities were invited for athletic events (100 mts, 200 mts, Long Jump, Javelin throw & Shot put) on 30th Oct, 2023 in different categories i.e. Intellectual disability, Hearing impaired, Cerebral Palsy and Autism.
2. The Table Tennis event for para-sportsperson was organized on 6th Nov, 2023. A total of 16 people participated in this event. The athletes participated in 3 different categories i.e. Hearing impaired, Cerebral Palsy and Wheelchair class.
3. BOCCIA Event was organized on 21st Nov, 2023 at ABV-TCDS, Gwalior. 33 athletes participated in 3 different categories i.e. Intellectual disability, Cerebral Palsy and Wheelchair class.

4. On 3rd Dec, 2023 in collaboration with M.P. State Deptt. for Persons with Disability, a sports event was organized in which about 220 para-sports persons from 12 schools participated in various track, throw events & BOCCIA event.
5. On 29th & 30th December, 2023 XIII -MP state para-athletics championship 2023 were conducted by Paralympic Committee of India (PCI). 80 sports persons participated under various categories & events and 11 participants were selected for Senior Para Athletics National Championships held at Purple Fest, Goa on 13.01.2024.
6. 8th BOCCIA National Sub-Junior, Junior & Senior (Male & Female) Championships were conducted by BOCCIA Sports Federation of India from 07th to 12th February, 2024. 100 athletes from across the country participated in the event.
7. 23rd National Para Swimming Championships, 2023-24 (Men & Women) were conducted by Paralympic Committee of India (PCI) from 29th to 31st March, 2024. 456 para swimmers from across the country participated in the event.

2024-25

1. All India Sports Council for Deaf (AISCD) conducted a 10-day National Coaching Camp followed by a one-day Selection Trial at ABVTCDS, Gwalior from 12th–21st April, 2024. The camp aimed to prepare and identify talented deaf athletes for future national competitions.

2. The National Football Championship organized by Special Olympics Bharat (SOB) was held at ABVTCDS, Gwalior from 25th–28th April, 2024. Around 80 sportspersons from across India participated, displaying outstanding talent, teamwork, and sportsmanship.
3. The National Coaching Preparatory Camp-1 for female floorball was conducted at CDS Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh from 20th–29th June, 2024. The camp included 26 athletes, 15 coaches, and 7 support staff from 14 states.
4. The National Bocce Championship was held from 1st–5th September, 2024 at ABVTCDS, Gwalior. Around 86 athletes and 48 coaches from 21 states and union territories participated along with officials, resource persons, and volunteers.
5. The National Coaching Preparatory Camp-1 (Bocce) took place from 24th–28th September, 2024 at the centre. The camp included 34 athletes, 11 coaches, and 18 resource persons from 10 states.
6. The International Wheelchair (Para) Rugby Workshop 2024 was organized from 28th–30th September, 2024 at ABVTCDS, Gwalior. The workshop focused on skill development, training techniques, and promotion of wheelchair rugby in India.
7. The 6th National Wheelchair Rugby Championship 2024 was held on 1st & 2nd October, 2024 at ABVTCDS, Gwalior. About 200 participants from 16 states, including athletes, coaches, and officials, took part in the tournament.

8. The 8th National Wheelchair Basketball Championship (Women's) 2024 was conducted from 5th–8th October, 2024 at ABVTCDS, Gwalior. Around 250 participants from 9 states, including athletes, coaches, and officials, took part in the championship.
9. The 8th National Wheelchair Basketball Championship (Men's) 2024 was held from 10th–13th October, 2024 at ABVTCDS, Gwalior. The event witnessed participation from teams across several states competing at the national level.
10. Students from the National Institute for Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities (Tamil Nadu) visited ABVTCDS, Gwalior as part of their co-curricular activities. The visit aimed to provide exposure to disability sports training and facilities at the centre.
11. Students from the National Institute for the Empowerment of Persons with Visual Disabilities, Dehradun visited the centre from 14th–17th November, 2024. The group consisted of 5 players and 1 staff member who explored sports facilities and activities.
12. On 3rd December, 2024, the International Day of Persons with Disabilities was celebrated at ABVTCDS, Gwalior. Around 800 people participated, including 500 persons with disabilities and 300 others.
13. The 11th National Athletics (Autism) Championship 2024 was held on 7th–8th December, 2024 at ABVTCDS, Gwalior. Athletes from different regions participated and showcased their sporting abilities.

14. The Para Kabaddi Coaching Camp for the Madhya Pradesh team was conducted from 23rd–28th December, 2024 at ABVTCDS, Gwalior. The camp focused on training and preparation for upcoming competitions.
15. The All-India PAFI Para Arm Wrestling Cup 2025 was held on 18th–19th January, 2025 at ABVTCDS, Gwalior. Around 300 players from 20 states participated in this national-level competition.
16. The XIV Madhya Pradesh State Para Athletics Championship was successfully conducted on 3rd February, 2025 at ABVTCDS, Gwalior. Athletes from across the state participated and competed in various athletic events.
17. The 4th National Wheelchair Cricket Championship was held from 5th–15th February, 2025 at ABVTCDS, Gwalior. The tournament featured over 300 players from 18 state teams competing at the national level.
18. The 3rd Jonathan Cup – All Quads Wheelchair Rugby Tournament was organized from 1st–4th March, 2025 at ABVTCDS, Gwalior. A total of 24 quadriplegic athletes from 12 states participated in the competition.
19. The 1st IBFF Partially Sighted Football National Championship 2025 was held on 24th–25th March, 2025 at ABVTCDS, Gwalior. Around 110 participants from 8 states, including players, coaches, and officials, took part in the event.

2025-26

1. 8th–15th April, 2025: National-level Coaching and Training Camp for Boccia was organized in collaboration with Boccia India, in which 10 players participated.
2. 5th–9th May, 2025: Badminton Trials were conducted in collaboration with Special Olympics Bharat (SOB) with the participation of 75 players.
3. 4th–16th May, 2025: Boccia Coaching Camp was organized in collaboration with Boccia India, with 42 players participating.
4. 14th–23rd May, 2025: National Coaching Camp for Football (Men) was conducted in collaboration with Special Olympics Bharat (SOB) with participation of 32 players.
5. 1st–10th June, 2025: National Coaching Preparatory Camp-1 for Badminton was organized in collaboration with Special Olympics Bharat (SOB) with participation of 28 players.
6. 4th–9th June, 2025: T-10 Wheelchair Cricket Tournament 2025 was organized in collaboration with Lion Wheelchair Cricket Association, Madhya Pradesh, with participation of 150 participants.
7. 23rd–25th June, 2025: CP Para Taekwondo State Games & Training Camp was organized in collaboration with the Paralympic Association of Madhya Pradesh, with participation of 25 players.
8. 10th–14th July, 2025: National Tennis Championship was organized in collaboration with Special Olympics Bharat (SOB) with participation of 220 players.

9. 29th July–7th August, 2025: National Coaching Preparatory Camp for Roller Skating was organized in collaboration with Special Olympics Bharat (SOB) with participation of 54 players.
10. 1st–25th August, 2025: Pro Panja League-2 was organized in collaboration with the Arms Wrestling Federation of India, with 110+ participants.
11. 26th August–16th September, 2025: National Coaching Preparatory Camps for Badminton, Basketball, Volleyball, Table Tennis and Tennis were organized in collaboration with Special Olympics Bharat (SOB) with participation of 272 players.
12. 11th–13th September, 2025: Para Swimming Selection Trials for the Asian Youth Para Games were organized in collaboration with the Paralympic Committee of India (PCI) with participation of 50+ players.
13. 18th September, 2025: 3rd State Para Yogasana Sports Championship was organized in collaboration with PEFI, Madhya Pradesh, with participation of 50+ players.
14. 20th–29th September, 2025: Goalball Camp and 1st Youth National Goalball Championship were organized in collaboration with the Blind Sports Association, Madhya Pradesh and IBSA, with participation of 90 players (camp).
15. 1st–5th October, 2025: PARA Wheelchair Rugby National Championship was organized in collaboration with the Wheelchair Rugby Federation of India, with participation of 150 players.

16. 3rd–9th November, 2025: Blind Cricket Training Camp was organized in collaboration with the Madhya Pradesh Blind Cricket Association, with participation of 80 players.
17. 10th–30th November, 2025: National Coaching Preparatory Camps for Badminton & Bocce were organized in collaboration with Special Olympics Bharat (SOB) with participation of 257 players.
18. 10th–24th December, 2025: Powerlifting and Handball Coaching Camps were organized in collaboration with Special Olympics Bharat (SOB) with participation of 124 players.
19. 10th–31st January, 2026: National Coaching Preparatory Camps for Cycling and Football were organized in collaboration with Special Olympics Bharat (SOB) with participation of 200 players
20. 3rd–13th February, 2026: National Pre-Departure Coaching Camp (Goalball) was organized in collaboration with IBSA with participation of 35 players.
21. 19th–27th February, 2026: National Squad Selection Camp (Men & Women) was organized in collaboration with Special Olympics Bharat (SOB) with participation of 100 players.
22. 21st February–14th March, 2026: CP Football Coaching Camp was organized in collaboration with Cerebral Palsy Sports Federation of India (CPSFI) with participation of 30 players.
23. 1st–10th March, 2026: Futsal Camp was organized in collaboration with Special Olympics Bharat (SOB) with participation of 34 players.

24. 1st–31st March, 2026: National Blind Football Training Camp was organized in collaboration with Indian Blind Football Federation (IBFF) with participation of 6 players.
25. 11th–14th March, 2026: 1st Wheelchair Ultimate Nationals was organized in collaboration with UMOYA SPORTS with participation of 100 players.
26. 17th–19th March, 2026: MP Wheelchair Rugby Training Camp was organized with participation of 6 players.
27. 21st–30th March, 2026: Athletics Camp was organized in collaboration with Special Olympics Bharat (SOB) with participation of 70 players.
28. 22nd–31st March, 2026: Hockey Camp was organized in collaboration with Special Olympics Bharat (SOB) with participation of 70 players.

Notable Achievements of ABVT-CDS, Gwalior:

1. Ms. Anushka Dubey and Ms. Sheethal, trainees of ABVTCDS, represented India at the IBSA Asian Women's Blind Football Championship 2026 held in Osaka, Japan, where the Indian team won the Silver Medal.
2. Sh. Sahil, Sh. Shivam Singh Negi and Sh. Akhil La have been selected for the Indian Blind Football Selection Camp for the Asian Para Games 2026, Nagoya, Japan.
3. At the XXV National Para Swimming Championship 2025–26, trainees of the Centre won 24 medals (13 Gold and 11 Silver). Notable performers included Vedant Singh, Aniket Pilankar, Utkarsh, Ayushi, Revansh, Dimple Vaishnav,

Mani, Tarveen and Kanha Patra, who secured multiple medals in their respective events.

4. Ms. Komal Tyagi won the Gold Medal in the Women's 100 m T11 event and Ramesh won the Bronze Medal at the 24th National Para Athletics Championships 2026.
5. Sh. Krushna Panwar won the Gold Medal in the Sub-Junior category at the Powerlifting Championship–2026 and had earlier secured a Gold Medal at the National Bench Press Championship.
6. Sh. Narendra Prajapati won the Silver Medal in the 65 kg category and was adjudged "Best Player of Madhya Pradesh" at the Para Powerlifting Championship 2026.
7. Sh. Arvind Tomar won the Silver Medal in the 55 kg category at the 4th PAFI National Para Arm Wrestling Championship 2026, while Mitesh Rathore secured two Silver Medals in the 60 kg category.
8. Sh. Utkarsh Bansal won the Gold Medal in the 50 m Backstroke and the Bronze Medal in the 50 m Freestyle at the 26th Junior & Sub-Junior National Para Swimming Championship 2026.

PANCHAYAT EMPOWERMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY INCENTIVE SCHEME

2564. SHRI RADHESHYAM RATHIYA:

SHRI SHANKAR LALWANI:

DR. HEMANG JOSHI:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:

SHRI AMAR SHARADRAO KALE:

SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

DR. K. SUDHAKAR:

SHRI CHINTAMANI MAHARAJ:

DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

SHRI ANOOP PRADHAN VALMIKI:

SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:

SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

SHRI RAHUL SINGH LODHI:

DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI GODAM NAGESH:

SHRI AVIMANYU SETHI:

SHRI NALIN SOREN:

SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:

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

(a) the current status of implementation of the Panchayat Empowerment & Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS) and other capacity building initiatives in Gram Panchayats, UT and districts-wise including Karnataka, Cuttack and Palghar districts along with Pali and Dumka Lok Sabha Constituency;

(b) the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised under these schemes during the last three years, State and district-wise including Karnataka, Cuttack and Palghar districts along with Pali and Dumka Lok Sabha Constituency;

(c) whether any assessment has been made regarding the impact of the said initiatives on the functioning good governance, transparency and delivery of services by Panchayati Raj Institutions, if so, the details thereof, State and district-wise including Dumka Lok Sabha Constituency; and

(d) the steps taken to strengthen training and capacity building of elected representatives and Panchayat functionaries and the number of persons trained and the key outcomes observed, State and district-wise including Karnataka, Cuttack and Palghar districts along with Pali and Dumka Lok Sabha Constituency?

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

(a) and (b) Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) had implemented Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS) w.e.f. the year 2011-12. From 2013-14 various schemes, including PEAIS, were subsumed in Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) scheme which is now revamped as Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) scheme. Presently, National Panchayat Awards are conferred to Panchayats and other

State/Union Territory (UT)/District level Institutions under the Incentivization of Panchayats (IoP), a central component of RGSA scheme.

Panchayat, being “Local Self Government”, is a State subject. However, MoPR has been implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of RGSA since the financial year 2022-23. The main objective of the scheme is to build the capacity of Panchayati Raj institutions (PRIs) by creating a learning ecosystem, especially through training for the Elected Representatives (ERs), functionaries, and other stakeholders to develop their governance capabilities to function effectively, and also by supporting exposure visits, development of training modules and materials, etc. Under this scheme, the Ministry has strengthened the capacity of States/UTs, including the State of Karnataka, Cuttack and Palghar districts, along with Pali and Dumka Lok Sabha Constituency for training and capacity building of elected representatives and Panchayat functionaries by sanctioning institutional infrastructure at State Panchayat Resource Centres (SPRCs)/District Panchayat Resource Centres (DPRCs)/Block Panchayat Resource Centres (BPRCs), Panchayat Learning Centres (PLCs), Construction of DPRCs, Specialised Module development for Own Source Revenue, Management Development Programme, and Women Elected Representatives, conducting Training of Trainers (ToTs) on a limited scale. The details of elected representatives, functionaries and other stakeholders of Panchayats States/UTs-wise, including the State of Karnataka, Cuttack and Palghar districts along with Pali and Dumka Lok Sabha

Constituency and the trainings provided under Revamped RGSA since 2022-23 to 2026-27 (as on 10.07.2026) are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

The details of functional PRCs sanctioned, DPRCs constructed and PLCs developed since 2022-23 to 2026-27 (as on 10.07.2026) under the revamped RGSA scheme are given in the enclosed **Statement-II, III and IV** respectively.

The Funds under the Revamped RGSA are released State/UT-wise, not District/GP-wise. The details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised under the RGSA scheme during the last three years, State/UT-wise, including the State of Karnataka, Cuttack district of Odisha, and Palghar district of Maharashtra, along with Pali Lok Sabha Constituency of Rajasthan, and Dumka Lok Sabha Constituency of Jharkhand, are given in the enclosed **Statement-V**. The State/UT and District-wise details of award money released during the last three years (2023-2025) to the concerned awardee Gram Panchayats/Block Panchayats/District Panchayats/State level Institutions under the Incentivization of Panchayats scheme given in the enclosed **Statement-VI**.

(c) Yes. An external evaluation of the Revamped RGSA has been undertaken through the Institute of Rural Management, Anand (IRMA), the report of which titled ‘An Evaluation of Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)’ was released during the year 2026. The evaluations indicate that the scheme’s structured, multi-layered capacity-building, combining classroom/thematic modules, exposure visits, and digital learning, has

enhanced PRI capacities in Panchayat operations, planning, and implementation (including Gram Panchayat Development Plan), digital governance, citizen engagement, and financial management. Post-training assessments, record measurable gains in knowledge and practice, supporting more effective local governance and the 'Localisation of Sustainable Development Goals'. For the IoP component, the report by IRMA, inter-alia, observed that the said scheme has motivated Panchayats to improve their performance through transparent, performance-based recognition.

(d) As replied to part (a) and (b) above.

STATEMENT-I

Year-wise and State/UT- wise details of the number of participants provided training under the revamped RGSA

Sl. No.	States	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27 (As on10.07.2026)
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1874	2865	5221	6354	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	649156	165001	325643	575492	49937
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3,711	6138	12344	15318	0
4	Assam	227733	348183	144936	173782	1251
5	Bihar	404406	163809	435896	275560	27818
6	Chhattisgarh	121099	163292	90559	182705	58987
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	575	1000	1073	3528	570
8	Goa	1777	3548	4519	3596	371
9	Gujarat	250	1938	90368	22806	1320
10	Haryana	4859	12431	11909	106603	1214

11	Himachal Pradesh	9531	92458	120455	13453	237
12	Jammu & Kashmir	284138	350026	82534	53912	0
13	Jharkhand	8302	54056	135817	134636	144
14	Karnataka	213467	363317	321380	284030	70
15	Kerala	179478	149153	129632	94601	1219
16	Ladakh	0	0	26	6400	0
17	Madhya Pradesh	281610	86884	242279	345621	20858
18	Maharashtra	1041165	984321	363111	124409	39503
19	Manipur	894	5591	195	6739	264
20	Meghalaya	11,588	74410	78537	89151	0
21	Mizoram	2659	9800	9841	23675	10058
22	Nagaland	1832	3435	4725	7758	2845
23	Odisha	79116	160774	279505	301680	22144
24	Puducherry	0	0	0	50	0
25	Punjab	36378	13359	122848	220862	10679
26	Rajasthan	2481	96389	71795	407326	90
27	Sikkim	13,552	11249	6709	10548	2140
28	Tamil Nadu	106560	101513	78490	80135	18894
29	Telangana	14506	2441	1701	105948	17547
30	Tripura	7743	63715	54228	75613	13056
31	Uttarakhand	263409	82712	22342	101331	0
32	Uttar Pradesh	48241	144374	76302	525719	80
33	West Bengal	174974	272762	228081	191971	16905
	NIRDPR and Others	5229	1438	1941	2,179	200
	Total	**42,02,293**	**39,92,382**	**35,54,942**	**45,73,491**	**3,18,401**

Source: As per Training Management Portal

STATEMENT-II

State/UT-wise number of functional Panchayat Resource Centres sanctioned since 2022-23 to 2026-27 (as on 10.07.2026) under Revamped RGSA for strengthening training and capacity building of elected representatives and Panchayat functionaries

Sl. No.	State/UT	Functional SPRCs	Functional DPRCs	Functional BPRCs
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	1	26	660
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	27	0
4	Assam	1	13	3
5	Bihar	1	38	0
6	Chhattisgarh	0	27	146
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0	2	0
8	Goa	1	1	0
9	Gujarat	1	0	0
10	Haryana	1	22	0
11	Himachal Pradesh	1	4	0
12	Jammu & Kashmir	1	2	0
13	Jharkhand	1	24	264
14	Karnataka	1	30	216
15	Kerala	1	10	152
16	Ladakh	0	0	0
17	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
18	Madhya Pradesh	1	11	0
19	Maharashtra	1	1	0
20	Manipur	0	4	18
21	Meghalaya	1	12	55
22	Mizoram	1	8	20
23	Nagaland	1	0	0
24	Odisha	1	21	0

25	Puducherry	0	0	0
26	Punjab	1	22	154
27	Rajasthan	1	41	365
28	Sikkim	1	1	0
29	Tamil Nadu	1	37	388
30	Telangana	1	9	0
31	Tripura	1	3	58
32	Uttar Pradesh	1	25	0
33	Uttarakhand	1	0	0
34	West Bengal	1	26	345
	Grand Total	**28**	**447**	**2,844**

STATEMENT-III

State/UT and Year-wise number of DPRCs constructed under Revamped RGSA

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27 (As on 10.07.2026)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	1	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	6	0	2	4	0
4	Assam	0	0	2	2	0
5	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0
6	Chhattisgarh	0	6	0	0	0
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
8	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
9	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0
10	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0
11	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	2	0	0

12	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	4	0	0
13	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0
14	Karnataka	0	0	0	1	0
15	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0
16	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0
17	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
18	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
19	Maharashtra	0	0	3	0	0
20	Manipur	2	0	4	0	0
21	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
22	Mizoram	2	0	0	0	0
23	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
24	Odisha	0	0	3	0	0
25	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
26	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0
27	Rajasthan	0	0	3	0	0
28	Sikkim	0	3	1	0	0
29	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	5	0
30	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0
31	Tripura	0	0	2	0	0
32	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	2	0	0
33	Uttarakhand	0	0	2	0	0
34	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**10**	**9**	**30**	**13**	**0**

STATEMENT-IV

State/UT-wise and Year-wise number of Panchayat Learning Centers developed under revamped RGSA

Sl. No.	State /UT	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26		2026-27 (as on 10.07.2026)		Total Approved	
		PLC approved	PLC Developed	PLC approved	PLC Developed	PLC approved	PLC developed	PLC approved	PLC developed	PLC approved	PLC Developed	PLC approved	PLC developed
1	A & N Islands	2	2	2	1	1	1	6	6	AAP For FY 2026-27 has not been considered so Far. Scheme is pending for Renewal	0	11	10
2	Andhra Pradesh	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	9		0	36	9
3	Arunachal Pradesh	23	0	23	0	50	7	37	0		3	133	10
4	Assam	2	0	4	0	14	0	14	14		0	34	14
5	Bihar	5	1	10	0	50	9	50	47		12	115	69
6	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	5	0	9	9		0	14	9
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
8	Goa	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	2		0	6	2
9	Gujarat	10	0	33	0	33	0	33	0		0	109	0
10	Haryana	25	0	9	2	9	0	22	22		0	65	24
11	Himachal Pradesh	24	0	0	0	10	0	9	3		0	43	3
12	Jammu & Kashmir	12	0	12	12	20	0	60	20		0	104	32
13	Jharkhand	10	0	10	0	20	0	20	0		0	60	0

14	Karnataka	8	8	62	62	100	100	100	64		0	270	234
15	Kerala	10	0	14	0	28	20	45	16		0	97	36
16	Ladakh	10	0	4	0	4	0	4	0		0	22	0
17	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
18	Madhya Pradesh	9	7	10	0	20	10	203	104		0	242	121
19	Maharashtra	12	0	45	0	79	79	68	68		0	204	147
20	Manipur	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	1		0	16	1
21	Meghalaya	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0		0	36	0
22	Mizoram	7	0	0	0	7	0	7	7		0	21	7
23	Nagaland	8	0	0	0	11	2	9	0		0	28	2
24	Odisha	9	0	60	0	60	60	100	100		0	229	160
25	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
26	Punjab	10	0	10	3	20	4	10	2		0	50	9
27	Rajasthan	5	0	66	0	66	62	1,133	10		0	1,270	72
28	Sikkim	15	0	15	10	20	9	10	0		0	60	19
29	Tamil Nadu	10	0	10	0	36	36	37	37		1	93	74
30	Telangana	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0		0	36	0
31	Tripura	9	0	8	0	8	8	27	27		0	52	35
32	Uttarakhand	9	9	17	0	13	13	150	59		0	189	81
33	Uttar Pradesh	75	0	75	45	150	111	26	0		31	326	187
34	West Bengal	9	0	2	2	9	9	330	14		25	350	50
Total		**359**	**27**	**534**	**137**	**876**	**540**	**2552**	**641**		**72**	**4321**	**1417**

STATEMENT-V

Details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised under the RGSA scheme during the last three years, State/UT-wise

(Rs. in Cr.)

Sl. No.	State	2023-24			2024-25			2025-26		
		Fund Allocated	Funds Released	Fund utilized*	Fund Allocated	Funds Released	Fund utilized*	Fund Allocated	Funds Released*	Fund utilized*
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.79	0.79	1.28	2.12	2.12	1.18	1.00	1.00	2.12
2	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	21.35	2.52	2.52	59.64	35.00	35.00	77.29
3	Arunachal Pradesh	72.09	72.09	89.97	70.00	70.00	77.94	57.00	57.00	62.51
4	Assam	77.70	77.70	91.41	60.00	60.00	71.87	64.00	64.00	72.09
5	Bihar	25.00	25.00	51.81	0.00	0.00	75.08	26.00	26.00	40.00
6	Chhattisgarh	17.57	17.57	22.25	16.50	16.50	34.12	29.00	29.00	42.77
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	1.00	1.00	0.38	1.00	1.00	0.24	1.25	1.25	1.99
8	Goa	0.89	0.89	1.00	1.35	1.35	1.29	1.00	1.00	2.39
9	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	1.28	0.00	0.00	15.48	8.00	8.00	15.57
10	Haryana	0.00	0.00	8.84	5.00	5.00	8.22	17.91	17.91	37.82
11	Himachal Pradesh	19.31	19.31	69.30	27.21	27.21	42.94	14.00	14.00	21.63
12	Jammu & Kashmir	65.00	65.00	98.61	65.00	65.00	57.89	57.00	57.00	78.99
13	Jharkhand	31.00	31.00	25.95	0.00	0.00	26.47	15.20	15.20	33.51
14	Karnataka	20.00	20.00	39.02	16.25	16.25	49.53	11.03	11.03	24.53
15	Kerala	10.00	10.00	37.04	10.00	10.00	32.65	18.00	18.00	28.97
16	Ladakh	1.00	1.00	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.72	0.72	0.92
17	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Madhya Pradesh	32.17	32.17	74.16	40.00	40.00	96.82	49.95	49.95	86.19
19	Maharashtra	116.12	116.12	194.26	80.00	80.00	134.79	54.49	54.49	91.33
20	Manipur	9.56	9.56	8.34	0.00	0.00	3.91	1.48	1.48	9.79
21	Meghalaya	6.00	6.00	6.26	8.00	8.00	7.60	5.02	5.02	6.72
22	Mizoram	10.00	10.00	15.64	12.00	12.00	19.63	16.50	16.50	21.03
23	Nagaland	10.00	10.00	5.46	10.00	10.00	15.32	10.70	10.70	13.16
24	Odisha	27.33	27.33	44.22	20.00	20.00	60.15	62.24	62.24	109.62
25	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Punjab	10.00	10.00	23.06	5.00	5.00	23.89	30.30	30.30	56.93
27	Rajasthan	21.72	21.72	40.12	15.00	15.00	30.88	13.00	13.00	42.13
28	Sikkim	6.00	6.00	7.90	7.00	7.00	7.19	3.21	3.21	6.79
29	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	25.98	45.00	45.00	63.69	20.00	20.00	59.03
30	Telangana	20.00	20.00	20.47	0.00	0.00	8.99	3.00	3.00	29.31

31	Tripura	7.43	7.43	10.96	10.00	10.00	20.24	29.99	29.99	32.40
32	Uttar Pradesh	84.13	84.13	158.95	38.77	38.77	180.84	28.05	28.05	80.67
33	Uttarakhand	64.67	64.67	66.29	50.00	50.00	63.72	44.09	44.09	49.45
34	West Bengal	33.69	33.69	57.32	52.68	52.68	82.56	40.00	40.00	77.49
	Other Implementing Agency	**14.69**	**14.69**	**-**	**23.77**	**23.77**		**23.63**	**23.63**	
	Total	**814.86**	**814.86**	**1319.68**	**694.17**	**694.17**	**1375.34**	**791.76**	**791.76**	**1338.77**

**Fund utilization includes the Central Share, the State Share, and the unspent balance of the previous year. Funds released represent the Central Share only. For FY 2025–26, the releases comprise funds through both SNA till 30th June 2025 and SNA-SPARSH since 1st July 2025.*

STATEMENT-VI

Details of State/UT and District-wise Award Money released under the Incentivization of Panchayats scheme during last 3 years (2023-2025)

Sl. No.	State/UT	District Panchayat / State level Institution	Award Money Released to the concerned awardee Gram/Block/District Panchayat or State Institution during last 3 year (2023-2025) (Rs. in crores)	Funds/Award Money utilized (Rs. in crores)
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	South Andamans	0.75	0.75
2	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	2.5	2.5
3	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatanam	3	3
5	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	1.5	1.5
6	Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R.	0.75	0.75
7	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	0.25	0.25
9	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	1	1
12	Assam	Nagaon	1.75	1.75
13	Assam	Majuli	1	1

18	Assam	State Institute of Panchayat and Rural Development	0.5	0.5
19	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	0.5	0.5
20	Bihar	Nalanda	0.5	0.5
21	Bihar	Jehanabad	0.5	0.5
22	Bihar	Rohtas	1.25	1.25
23	Bihar	Samastipur	0.5	0.5
24	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	0.5	0.5
25	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	1	1
27	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur	0.25	0.25
28	Gujarat	Panch Mahals	1	1
29	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	0.75	0.75
30	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	1.75	1.75
32	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	0.25	0.25
33	Himachal Pradesh	Lahaul and Spiti	1	1
34	Jammu and Kashmir	Budgam	0.25	0.25
35	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur	0.75	0.75
36	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	0.5	0.5
37	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramulla	0.75	0.75
38	Jharkhand	Giridih	1	1
39	Jharkhand	Pakur	0.75	0.75
40	Karnataka	Kodagu	1	1
41	Karnataka	Udupi	5	5
44	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	0.75	0.75

48	Karnataka	Hassan	0.75	0.75
49	Kerala	Alappuzha	2	2
50	Kerala	Malappuram	1.5	1.5
52	Kerala	Thrissur	0.5	0.5
53	Kerala	Wayanad	1	1
55	Kerala	Kerala Institute of Local Administration	2	2
61	Ladakh	Leh Ladakh	1.5	1.5
63	Maharashtra	Sangli	2	2
65	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	0.5	0.5
66	Maharashtra	Pune	1	1
67	Maharashtra	Nashik	0.5	0.5
68	Maharashtra	Satara	2.5	2.5
69	Maharashtra	Gondia	2	2
71	Maharashtra	Bhandara	1	1
72	Maharashtra	Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration	0.5	0.5
78	Mizoram	Saitual	1.5	1.5
79	Mizoram	Mamit	1	1
80	Odisha	Ganjam	17.125	17.125
86	Odisha	Sundargarh	0.5	0.5
90	Odisha	Koraput	3	3
91	Odisha	Sundargarh	0.5	0.5
92	Odisha	Sundargarh	0.75	0.75
93	Odisha	State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj	0.75	0.75
95	Odisha	Kendujhar	0.5	0.5
96	Odisha	Sundargarh	0.375	0.375
99	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	0.75	0.75
100	Odisha	State Institute of Rural Development and	0.75	0.75

		Panchayat Raj		
101	Sikkim	Gyalshing	0.5	0.5
102	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	2	2
104	Tamil Nadu	Tenkasi	0.5	0.5
106	Telangana	Bhadradri Kothagudem	1	1
107	Telangana	Jangoan	1	1
108	Telangana	Peddapalli	1.25	1.25
109	Telangana	Rajanna Sircilla	0.5	0.5
110	Telangana	Mahabubnagar	1	1
111	Telangana	Mominpet	0.75	0.75
112	Telangana	Suryapet	1	1
113	Telangana	Karimnagar	1.75	1.75
114	Telangana	Mulugu	3	3
115	Telangana	Adilabad	0.5	0.5
116	Telangana	Rangareddi	1.75	1.75
118	Telangana	Vikarabad	0.5	0.5
119	Telangana	Sangareddy	0.25	0.25
121	Telangana	Jogulamba Gadwad	0.75	0.75
122	The Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	2
123	Tripura	Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council	3	3
124	Tripura	Unakoti	1.5	1.5
126	Tripura	Gomati	8	8
132	Tripura	West Tripura	0.25	0.25
133	Tripura	Sepahijala	5	5
134	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharth Nagar	0.5	0.5
135	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	1.75	1.75
136	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	0.75	0.75
137	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	1	1

INDIAN SHRIMP EXPORT CONSIGNMENT

2565. DR. T. SUMATHY *ALIAS* THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:

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

(a) the total number of Indian shrimp export consignments rejected by major global markets like the United States and the European Union due to the presence of banned aquatic veterinary antibiotic residues (such as nitrofurans and chloramphenicol) since the implementation of the March 2025 ban, along with the details of financial losses incurred by the domestic seafood sector;

(b) whether the Government has identified the exact regulatory loopholes such as the unauthorized sale of veterinary-grade drugs in local markets that allow these banned substances to continue entering the aquaculture supply chain;

(c) the details of enforcement actions taken, penalties imposed and inspections carried out by the Central and State task forces to crack down on illegal antibiotic use in India's major shrimp producing coastal belts, State/district-wise; and

(d) the concrete steps being taken by the Government to support small-scale shrimp farmers in Tamil Nadu with access to affordable, certified antibiotic-free feeds and seed certification programs like "SHAPHARI" to restore the global credibility of Indian sea food exports?

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

(a) As informed by the Export Inspection Council (EIC), Department of Commerce, Government of India, from March 2025 till date, a total of 35 Indian shrimp export consignments were rejected by major importing markets, namely the United States of America (USA), the European Union (EU), Japan and Russia, due to the detection of banned antibiotic residues. The details of the number, quantity and export value of the rejected shrimp export consignments are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b) The Government has identified risks arising from the unauthorized sale and misuse of veterinary drugs and has strengthened the regulatory framework to prevent the use of banned antibiotics in aquaculture. The Coastal Aquaculture Authority (CAA), under the Coastal Aquaculture Authority Act, 2005 (as amended in 2023), has expanded the list of prohibited substances to 75 antibiotics and other pharmacologically active substances for use in coastal aquaculture. The CAA also permits only certified aquaculture inputs, prescribes penalties for violations under the Act, and issues advisories and notices to stakeholders to promote compliance and raise awareness regarding the prohibition on the use of banned antibiotics.

Further, the Government has undertaken several regulatory measures during 2025 to strengthen antibiotic control in aquaculture. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, based on the recommendations of the Drugs

Technical Advisory Board (DTAB), has prohibited the import, manufacture, distribution and sale of Chloramphenicol and Nitrofuran for use in food-producing animals and has also prohibited the import, manufacture, sale and distribution of 34 specified antimicrobial medicinal products for veterinary use. In addition, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce, has prohibited the use of 37 antimicrobials reserved for human use in aquaculture activities relating to shrimp, prawn, fish and fishery products to ensure compliance with international food safety requirements.

(c) The Department of Fisheries, Government of India, has advised all coastal States and Union Territories to constitute Antibiotic Task Forces for monitoring the use and supply of banned antibiotics across the aquaculture value chain. Accordingly, the coastal States and Union Territories are required to undertake surveillance, inspections, and enforcement actions in accordance with the applicable statutory provisions. All coastal States have since constituted multidisciplinary Antibiotic Task Forces.

The Government of India also facilitates inspection and system audits by major importing countries to assess the regulatory and monitoring mechanisms in place for the prevention, detection and control of banned antibiotic use in aquaculture. In addition, the Export Inspection Council (EIC), Department of Commerce, investigates every reported case of antibiotic-related non-compliance to identify the root cause and implements appropriate corrective and preventive measures. The EIC has also strengthened pre-export residue monitoring through stringent sampling protocols and 100% testing of

consignments for export to sensitive markets such as the European Union and Japan. Establishments with repeated antibiotic-related non-compliances are subjected to temporary restrictions until satisfactory corrective actions are implemented.

The Department of Fisheries does not maintain centralized database on the State-wise or district-wise inspections conducted, enforcement actions taken or penalties imposed by the State-level Antibiotic Task Forces. The respective State Governments and competent authorities under the applicable statutory provisions undertake such enforcement.

(d) The Government is implementing several measures to support shrimp farmers, including small-scale farmers in Tamil Nadu, by improving access to quality aquaculture inputs, strengthening disease surveillance and promoting antibiotic-free shrimp production. Under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), financial assistance is provided to strengthen seed, nursery, and feed infrastructure. In Tamil Nadu, 37 nursery/seed rearing ponds have been approved at a total project cost of ₹2.59 crore, one disease diagnostic and quality testing laboratory at a project cost of ₹40 lakh, and seven fish feed mill projects at a total project cost of ₹5.20 crore. These interventions are aimed at improving the availability of quality seed and feed and strengthening disease surveillance in the State.

Further, to promote the use of certified antibiotic-free aquaculture inputs, the Coastal Aquaculture Authority (CAA) has established a certification mechanism under which manufacturers and distributors are issued a

Certificate of Compliance for antibiotic-free aquaculture inputs meeting the prescribed standards. So far, CAA has certified 10,109 aquaculture input products across ten categories, including aquaculture feeds, feed additives, probiotics, immunostimulants, disinfectants, chemicals and mineral mixtures, thereby facilitating the availability of quality-certified, antibiotic-free inputs to shrimp farmers.

In addition, the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) is implementing the SHAPHARI certification programme, aligned with FAO guidelines, to promote disease-free and antibiotic-free shrimp seed and farm production. Under the programme, 50% of the audit and testing cost for hatcheries is borne by MPEDA, while farmers are not required to bear any audit or testing charges. At present, 16 hatcheries and 392 hectares of shrimp farms are certified under SHAPHARI across the country, of which one hatchery and 83.47 hectares of certified shrimp farms are located in Tamil Nadu.

STATEMENT

Shrimp consignments rejected by major importing markets on account of banned antibiotic residues since March 2025 till date

Country	Number of consignments rejected (March 2025 to date)	Quantity of consignment (in MT)	Value of consignment (Cr.)
EU	9	145.21	9.49
USA	22	336.79	26.01
Japan	3	45.54	3.06
Russia	1	20	1.341
Total	**35**	**547.54**	**39.901**

DRUG SMUGGLING NETWORK

2566. SHRI UMMEDA RAM BENIWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the international drug smuggling network busted in Barmer district in April 2026 involving cross-border smuggling of narcotics and explosives through GPS-based coordination and digital payments;

(b) if so, the details of the counter-narcotics infrastructure and personnel deployed in Barmer to address such threats;

(c) the total quantity of narcotics seized, the number of cases registered along the Rajasthan-Pakistan border during the last three years, and whether any vulnerability assessment of border villages in Rajasthan has been conducted in this regard; and

(d) whether the increased use of drones for cross-border narcotics trafficking, the Government has approved to deploy dedicated anti-drone and counter-narcotics technology along the Rajasthan border and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The Home Department, Government of Rajasthan has informed that, on 07.04.2026, within the jurisdiction of the Sadar Police Station, Barmer, the Anti-Terrorism Squad (ATS) Gujarat and ATS Rajasthan with the assistance of local police apprehended two accused travelling to Gujarat in an Eco

Vehicle. A total of 4,980 kgs of methamphetamine was seized from their possession and the accused were arrested. The accused revealed that they had procured the methamphetamine from one person from Pakistan by contacting via WhatsApp and collected the consignment on 01.04.2026 from a location on the international border between the 'Talab Ka Par' and 'Banne ki Basti' posts. They transported the contraband in the Eco vehicle with the intention of supplying it to their contact in Gujarat. Consequently, case No. 85 dated 07.04.2026 was registered at Sadar Police Station under Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act.

(b) In compliance with the Standing Order No. 06/2025 dated 12.03.2025 issued by the Director General of Police, Rajasthan, an Anti-Narcotics Task Force (ANTF) has been constituted by the State Government to take effective action against the narcotics trade. Separate ANTF outposts have been established in the border districts of Sri Ganganagar, Bikaner and Hanumangarh alongwith vehicles have been deployed at these outposts.

(c) As per latest data published by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) pertaining to the year 2024, the total quantity of narcotics seized under NDPS Act, during 2022-2024 in Rajasthan is as under: -

Year	**Quantity of narcotics seized**		
	Kgs.	**Nos.**	**Ltrs.**
2022	155161.550	684188	15.800
2023	242769.223	427971	5596.990
2024	205244.958	953187	293.570

Source: NCRB

As per latest data published by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) pertaining to the year 2024, number of cases registered in the districts (Rajasthan-Pakistan border) under the NDPS Act during 2022-2024 is as under: -

Sl.No.	Districts	2022	2023	2024
1	Anupgarh	0	157	173
2	Barmer	127	122	125
3	Bikaner	217	325	358
4	Ganganagar	393	369	381
5	Jaisalmer	19	40	38

(d) Drones and Anti Drone Systems are deployed along Rajasthan border.

AGREEMENTS ON TRADE

2567. THIRU DAYANIDHI MARAN:

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

(a) the key outcomes of the visit of Minister of Commerce & Industries to Spain, Belgium and Finland, including agreements on trade, investment and technology, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any investment proposals or technology partnerships were secured for Tamil Nadu in sectors such as automobiles, semiconductors, renewable energy, textiles, electronics and food processing, if so, the details thereof and the achievements of the trip itemised by beneficiary State;

(c) whether representatives from Tamil Nadu's industries, MSMEs and export bodies were included in the official delegation and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken to ensure Tamil Nadu's export-oriented sectors, including textiles, leather, automobiles, engineering goods and IT services, benefit from the India-EU Free Trade Agreement; and

(e) whether the Government proposes a dedicated mechanism to attract European investments into Tamil Nadu's industrial clusters and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Minister of Commerce & Industry, Shri Piyush Goyal, visited Spain, Belgium and Finland from 13-17 July, 2026 with the objective of strengthening economic engagement with Europe, focusing on trade, investment, technology, innovation and sustainability. During the visit, discussions were held with the Governments and industry representatives of the three countries on enhancing cooperation in areas including trade, investment, technology, innovation, resilient supply chains, leveraging opportunities arising from the India-European Union Free Trade Agreement and the implementation of the India-EU FTA. The Minister also co-chaired the 3rd India-EU Trade and Technology Council (TTC) Ministerial Meeting held in Brussels. During the visit to Finland, two Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) were signed, namely, an MoU between the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and Business Finland for commercial cooperation, and an MoU between the Confederation of Indian

Industry (CII) and the Confederation of Finnish Industries (EK) to promote deeper business engagement and leverage the India-EU FTA.

(b) During the visit, discussions were held with Governments and industry representatives of Spain, Belgium and Finland on opportunities for investment and technology collaboration in sectors including automobiles, semiconductors, renewable energy, textiles, electronics, manufacturing, food processing, artificial intelligence and digital technologies. The engagements were aimed at facilitating greater investment and technology partnerships across India including Tamil Nadu.

(c) Yes, the representatives from Tamil Nadu industries were part of the business delegations accompanying the Minister of Commerce & Industry during the visits to Spain, Belgium and Finland. The business delegations comprised representatives from diverse sectors of Indian industry from across the country. The representation from Tamil Nadu included sectors such as engineering and manufacturing, healthcare, footwear, construction, e-waste recycling, design and education.

(d) The India-EU Free Trade Agreement (FTA) is expected to provide benefits across states including the state of Tamil Nadu in various key sectors such as textiles & apparel, leather & footwear, engineering goods and automobiles through preferential market access across 97% of EU tariff lines covering more than 99% of India’s current export value. Preferential tariff access is expected to enhance India’s export competitiveness, promote value addition and provide opportunities for integration into EU value chains, thereby

strengthening domestic manufacturing and employment particularly in labor-intensive and MSME-driven sectors. In the services sector, India has secured commitments across key services subsectors, including IT/ITeS, professional services, education and other business services. Indian service providers are expected to benefit from a stable and predictable regime in the EU market and facilitative mobility commitments for professionals, thereby boosting India's services exports.

(e) The India-EU FTA provides predictable and preferential market access to European companies. This along with regulatory cooperation and policy certainty, is expected to enable the development of integrated and trusted supply chains between India and Europe, thereby encouraging long-term investments across manufacturing and services sectors.

सहकारी गोदाम

2568. श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहाः

श्री लालजी वर्माः

सुश्री इकरा चौधरीः

श्री देवेश शाक्यः

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने उन रिपोर्टों का संज्ञान लिया है जिनमें कहा गया है कि किसानों की जगह निजी व्यापारियों द्वारा अवैध भंडारण के लिए सहकारी गोदामों का उपयोग किया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और जौनपुर में ऐसे मामलों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों (पी.ए.सी.एस.) के कर्मचारियों को आधुनिक गोदाम प्रबंधन और ई-कॉमर्स में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया गया है और यदि हां, तो विशेष रूप से जौनपुर के लिए तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के जौनपुर, पूर्वांचल और बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्रों के छोटे, सीमांत, दलित और पिछड़े वर्ग के किसानों को सरकारी गोदाम और शीतागार सुविधाएं समान रूप से नहीं मिल रही हैं और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार जौनपुर में भंडारण क्षमता, शीत श्रृंखला और मंडी लिंकेज को सुदृढ़ करने तथा इन केंद्रों का तृतीय-पक्ष निरीक्षण/संपरीक्षा कराने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) 31.05.2023 से सहकारिता क्षेत्र में विकेन्द्रीकृत अन्न भंडारण योजना के कार्यान्वयन के पश्चात उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य से ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है I

(ख) गोदामों के समुचित उपयोग को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों (PACS)/सहकारी समितियों के कर्मचारियों को आधुनिक वेयरहाउस प्रबंधन संबंधी प्रशिक्षण नाबार्ड (NABARD) तथा भांडागारण विकास एवं विनियामक प्राधिकरण (WDRA) द्वारा आयोजित किए गए हैं। तथापि, जौनपुर से आधुनिक वेयरहाउस प्रबंधन संबंधी प्रशिक्षण आयोजित कराने हेतु अब तक कोई विशिष्ट अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। राज्य सरकार आवश्यकता अनुसार अपनी PACS/सहकारी समितियों के लिए ऐसे प्रशिक्षण के आयोजन हेतु नाबार्ड तथा WDRA को अनुरोध भेज सकती है।

(ग) और (घ) इस संबंध में, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य से इस प्रकार की कोई सूचना/शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। सहकारिता क्षेत्र में विकेन्द्रीकृत भंडारण योजना के अंतर्गत प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों (PACS)/अन्य सहकारी समितियों के स्तर पर भारत सरकार की विभिन्न प्रचलित योजनाओं,

जैसे कि एग्रीकल्चर इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड (AIF), एग्रीकल्चरल मार्केटिंग इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (AMI) योजना, सब मिशन ऑन एग्रीकल्चरल मैकेनाइजेशन (SMAM) तथा प्रधानमंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम औपचारिकीकरण योजना (PMFME) के अभिसरण के माध्यम से गोदाम, कस्टम हायरिंग सेंटर, प्रसंस्करण इकाइयाँ, उचित मूल्य की दुकानें, शीतगृह, आदि विभिन्न कृषि अवसंरचनाओं का सृजन किया जाता है।

पूर्वांचल क्षेत्र के उन्नाव एवं सोनभद्र तथा बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र के जौनपुर, महोबा, हमीरपुर, बांदा, जालौन एवं झांसी जिले प्रधानमंत्री धन-धान्य कृषि योजना (PMDDKY) के अंतर्गत सूचीबद्ध हैं। सहकारिता क्षेत्र में विकेन्द्रीकृत अन्न भंडारण योजना, प्रधानमंत्री धन-धान्य कृषि योजना (PMDDKY) के प्रमुख घटकों में से एक है, जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में एकीकृत कृषि अवसंरचना तथा मूल्य संवर्धन को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य की पूरक है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत PACS/अन्य सहकारी समितियों के स्तर पर भंडारण अवसंरचना के सृजन के साथ-साथ प्राथमिक प्रसंस्करण एवं अन्य संबद्ध सुविधाओं की स्थापना से पर्याप्त रोजगार एवं स्वरोजगार के अवसर सृजित होंगे। जिला सहकारी विकास समिति (DCDC) की स्वीकृति प्राप्त होने पर जौनपुर जिला भी सहकारिता क्षेत्र में विकेन्द्रीकृत भंडारण योजना के अंतर्गत भाग लेकर इस योजना का लाभ प्राप्त कर सकता है। योजना के अंतर्गत विस्तृत परियोजना प्रतिवेदन (DPR) का अनुमोदन संबंधित जिला केंद्रीय सहकारी बैंक (DCCB) द्वारा सभी आवश्यक दस्तावेजों की जांच के उपरांत किया जाता है और अग्रिम सब्सिडी दावा (Advance Subsidy Claim) प्राप्त करने हेतु DPR का सत्यापन नाबार्ड (NABARD) द्वारा अपने समर्पित पोर्टल के माध्यम से किया जाता है। परियोजना पूर्ण होने के पश्चात संबंधित बैंक एवं नाबार्ड द्वारा परियोजना का भौतिक सत्यापन किया जाता है।

IMPLEMENTATION OF PM-AASHA

2569. SHRI E. TUKARAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of PM-AASHA across the country to ensure that farmers receive the benefit of Minimum Support Price (MSP) for eligible crops;

(b) the details of crops covered, farmers benefited, procurement made and Central assistance provided under the scheme during the last three years, including Ballari Parliamentary Constituency in Karnataka;

(c) whether the Government has received representations regarding low awareness, limited procurement facilities and difficulties faced by farmers in availing the benefits of the Scheme; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to expand procurement, strengthen awareness, improve implementation and extend the benefits to more farmers, including those in Ballari and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) is regularly monitored at the National, State and District level. In addition a third-party evaluation of the Price Support Scheme (PSS) was conducted in 2024 by the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) as part of study commissioned by the Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO), NITI Aayog. Similarly in 2025-26, the Price Deficit Payment Scheme (PDPS) and Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) were evaluated by the DMEO, NITI Aayog. The evaluation study of PSS observed that procurement at MSP under the Scheme provides remunerative prices to

farmers during periods of low market prices, helps protect them from distress sales and is positively associated with farm income, production and productivity. The evaluation of PDPS assessed that the Scheme effectively stabilises prices, enhances farmers' incomes and confidence and is a credible and scalable price support mechanism for oilseed crops. The evaluation of MIS affirms that the Scheme is delivering on its core intent of protecting farmers from distress sales and stabilising incomes in volatile, perishable value chain-most clearly through post-harvest loss reduction, stronger bargaining power and recovery of cost of cultivation.

(b) The details of crops covered, farmers benefited and procurement made including MSP value of the quantity procured under the scheme during the last three years in Karnataka, including Ballari Parliamentary Constituency are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(c) and (d) To make MSP procurement more effective, transparent and farmer-friendly, the State Governments, in coordination with the Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs), have taken several measures across country including Ballari District in Karnataka. Adequate procurement centres are opened by the State Governments in consultation with the CNAs to facilitate farmers in selling their produce at MSP. Wide publicity is undertaken through print, electronic and social media, newspaper advertisements in local languages, farmers' meetings, camps/Chaupals and other outreach activities regarding procurement schedules, locations of procurement centres and Fair Average Quality (FAQ) parameters to enhance farmers' awareness and

participation.The procurement process has been digitized through dedicated portals such as e-Samridhi and eSamyukti, covering farmer registration, procurement operations, quality assessment and Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) of MSP payments. Further the State Governments, in consultation with the CNAs, make necessary arrangements for procurement operations, including storage facilities, gunny bags, transportation, weighing equipment and quality testing infrastructure. The procurement period is generally up to 90 days and may be extended by a further 30 days on the request of the concerned State Government, wherever required. To further expand procurement outreach, Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs) and cooperative societies have been associated with procurement operations. In addition, the CNAs have been permitted to undertake direct procurement of notified pulses, including Tur, Gram, Masur and Urad, from pre-registered farmers through their procurement centres, wherever required.

STATEMENT

Procurement details of pulses oilseeds & copra procured at MSP under Price Support Scheme (PSS) in the state of Karnataka from 2022-23 to 2025-26 (as on 09.07.2026)

Year/Commodity	Quantity Procured (In MT)	MSP Value (Rs. In Crore)	Number of farmers benefitted
2022-23	**1,06,475.03**	**629.80**	**89,516**
Gram	79,536.65	424.33	66,043
Moong	25,308.70	196.27	22,181

Safflower seed	1,629.68	9.21	1,292
2023-24	**55,310.24**	**623.95**	**40,211**
Copra	50,184.08	589.66	35,235
Safflower seed	376.92	2.19	280
Sunflower seed	4,749.24	32.10	4,696
2024-25	**3,37,291.38**	**2,828.34**	**2,62,033**
Copra	68,108.11	817.30	58,502
Groundnut	2,053.52	13.93	2,366
Moong	26,728.35	232.06	37,648
Soyabean	18,199.85	89.03	14,906
Sunflower Seed	5,898.00	42.94	5,584
Toor	2,16,303.55	1,633.09	1,43,027
2025-26	**2,41,043.10**	**1,604.93**	**1,58,727**
Gram	97,180.25	570.93	57,193
Groundnut	791.84	5.75	923
Moong	4,303.55	37.73	6,383
Safflower	299.40	1.96	180
Safflower seed	2,577.68	17.85	1,821
Soyabean	42,003.15	223.79	35,136
Sunflower Seed	8,400.30	64.86	6,441
Toor	76,270.58	610.16	43,406
Urad	9216.35	71.89	7,244

Details of Sanction accorded under Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) to Karnataka from 2023-24 to 2026-27

Year	Commodity	Sanctioned Qty (in MTs.)	Mode	Remark
2024-25	Ginger	59,948	Physical Procurement	Not implemented due to model price above the Market Intervention Price (MIP)
2025-26	Red chillies	73,732	Price Difference payment	
	Mango	2,50,000	Price	Implemented

			Difference payment	
2026-27	Totapuri Mango	1,30,000	Price Difference payment	Under implementation

Price Support Scheme (PSS) procurement in Ballari Constituency of Karnataka during the last three years

Year	Commodity	Procurement (In MTs)	Farmers Benefitted	MSP value (Rs. in crore)
2023-24	Sunflower	727.55	673	4.91
2024-25	Toor	1769.05	981	13.35
2025-26	Sunflower	7.15	6	0.5
	Toor	2432.00	1,208	19.45
	Gram	477.50	296	2.80

STRENGTHENING OF PACS IN EASTERN UTTAR PRADESH

2570. SHRI SHASHANK MANI:

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

(a) the number of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) in eastern Uttar Pradesh, including Deoria, that have been computerised and modernised under the Central Sector Scheme during the last three years, district-wise;

(b) the details of financial assistance released for the modernisation of PACS in the region;

(c) whether any new multipurpose PACS have been established in the eastern Uttar Pradesh, including Deoria; and

(d) the measures taken to expand the activities of PACS to include storage, dairy, fisheries and other rural services?

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

(a) As per the National Cooperative Database (NCD), as on 15.07.2026, there are 8,044 functional Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) in Uttar Pradesh, including 196 PACS in Deoria District.

The Government launched the Centrally Sponsored Project for Computerization of PACS in 2022 to bring all functional PACS onto a common ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) based national software. Under the project, 6,257 PACS have been sanctioned for computerization in Uttar Pradesh, of which 119 PACS are in Deoria district. So far, 85 PACS in Deoria district have been onboarded onto the ERP software. The district wise details of PACS computerization in Uttar Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(b) Initially, 63,000 PACS were approved under the Centrally Sponsored Project for Computerization of PACS with a financial outlay of ₹2,516 crore. The project has since been expanded to cover 79,630 PACS with a revised outlay of ₹2,925.39 crore. Financial assistance of ₹68.05 crore has been provided to the State of Uttar Pradesh. This includes ₹11.28 crore during FY 2022–23, ₹42.30 crore in FY 2023–24, nil in FY 2024–25, ₹4.47 crore during FY 2025–26, and ₹10.00 crore during FY 2026–27.

Additionally, as on 30.06.2026, the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) has cumulatively disbursed ₹5,74,090.48 crore for the development of cooperative institutions across the country. The district wise details of disbursement by NCDC during last three years in Uttar Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

(c) Yes. As per the National Cooperative Database, as on 15.07.2026, 1,387 new multipurpose Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) have been registered in Uttar Pradesh, including Deoria district, since the Government approved the plan on 15.02.2023 for the establishment of new multipurpose PACS, dairy, and fisheries cooperative societies. The district-wise details of the newly registered PACS in Uttar Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement-III.**

(d) To strengthen PACS, the Government has circulated Model Bye-laws, enabling them to undertake more than 25 business activities and function as multipurpose cooperative societies. PACS can now operate as Common Service Centres (CSCs), Pradhan Mantri Bharatiya Janaushadhi Kendras (PMBJKs), Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samriddhi Kendras (PMKSKs), LPG distributorships, retail petrol/diesel outlets, and other service centres.

Further, the Government has approved the World's Largest Grain Storage Plan to create warehouses, custom hiring centers, primary processing units and other agri-infrastructure for grain storage at PACS level, through convergence of various Government of India (GOI) schemes.

These initiatives have strengthened PACS and expanded livelihood opportunities in rural areas. They have improved access to institutional credit, enhanced marketing opportunities through cooperative institutions, promoted business diversification, generated additional employment and income for farmers, rural youth and women, and improved transparency, financial inclusion and service delivery through technology-enabled cooperative societies.

STATEMENT-I

District wise details of PACS Computerization: Uttar Pradesh

S. No.	District	Total Sanctioned PACS	ERP Onboarded till FY 2023-24	ERP Onboarded till FY 2024-25	ERP Onboarded till FY 2025-26
1	Azamgarh	221	58	60	82
2	Bulandshahr	149	15	25	25
3	Rae Bareli	160	54	54	54
4	Kheri	152	0	6	6
5	Sitapur	152	45	50	50
6	Barabanki	133	55	70	70
7	Bahraich	119	20	32	32
8	Meerut	97	0	0	0
9	Pratapgarh	150	93	93	93
10	Saharanpur	123	72	72	70
11	Mau	98	48	48	48
12	Ghazipur	120	26	30	26
13	Ambedkar Nagar	94	31	32	32
14	Gorakhpur	155	58	76	80

15	Pilibhit	89	0	0	2
16	Bareilly	149	72	76	95
17	Deoria	119	17	81	85
18	Ayodhya	77	16	20	21
19	Basti	87	23	32	34
20	Rampur	80	0	0	11
21	Siddharth Nagar	126	52	53	53
22	Shahjahanpur	136	11	89	94
23	Moradabad	58	0	0	21
24	Prayagraj	120	36	37	46
25	Unnao	158	39	104	105
26	Agra	100	44	55	64
27	Sambhal	61	7	7	8
28	Mathura	89	28	30	34
29	Auraiya	73	29	29	29
30	Kanpur Dehat	84	31	33	33
31	Bijnor	106	54	95	96
32	Lucknow	85	50	72	79
33	Maharajganj	99	48	50	50
34	Chandauli	92	21	28	28
35	Muzaffarnagar	77	31	65	65
36	Amroha	46	0	0	8
37	Hardoi	67	37	50	50
38	Mainpuri	71	27	29	37
39	Amethi	67	39	40	32
40	Ballia	96	69	93	95
41	Etawah	56	37	39	39
42	Sant Kabeer Nagar	49	19	23	23
43	Hamirpur	47	22	45	46
44	Shravasti	52	8	8	8
45	Firozabad	82	45	47	47
46	Etah	85	45	62	59

47	Kanpur Nagar	76	31	40	40
48	Jaunpur	92	40	41	69
49	Budaun	70	33	33	38
50	Mahoba	43	14	42	42
51	Bagpat	38	0	0	1
52	Mirzapur	99	48	60	61
53	Aligarh	78	50	71	70
54	Gautam Buddha Nagar	31	2	4	5
55	Hathras	55	33	35	23
56	Chitrakoot	43	39	39	39
57	Banda	60	47	47	47
58	Shamli	36	30	30	30
59	Ghaziabad	24	0	0	20
60	Jhansi	62	15	47	47
61	Kushi Nagar	91	14	90	90
62	Farrukhabad	71	20	57	56
63	Sonbhadra	63	34	45	45
64	Sultanpur	48	40	39	40
65	Kannauj	77	31	47	47
66	Lalitpur	44	18	41	41
67	Fatehpur	85	16	16	16
68	Kaushambi	55	23	23	33
69	Kasganj	49	18	28	34
70	Jalaun	52	44	49	49
71	Bhadohi	39	29	35	35
72	Varanasi	45	28	40	40
73	Balrampur	10	0	0	0
74	Gonda	5	0	0	0
75	Hapur	10	0	0	0
Total		**6,257**	**2,229**	**3,039**	**3,223**

STATEMENT-II

The district-wise details of disbursement during last three years by NCDC in Uttar Pradesh

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	District	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27 (as on 30.06.2026)
1	Ambedkar Nagar	-	-	0.17	-
2	Amethi	-	0.42	0.26	-
3	Amroha	0.04	0.19	0.03	-
4	Ayodhya	0.21	0.24	0.03	0.03
5	Azamgarh	-	0.08	0.13	0.03
6	Bahraich	0.06	0.17	0.06	-
7	Ballia	0.09	0.36	0.17	0.03
8	Balrampur	0.18	0.30	0.13	-
9	Banda	0.11	0.09	0.15	-
10	Barabanki	0.15	0.15	0.12	-
11	Basti	-	-	-	-
12	Bijnor	-	-	0.04	-
13	Bulandshahr	-	-	0.05	-
14	Deoria	0.31	-	0.07	-
15	Etah	1.45	0.15	-	-
16	Etawah	-	-	0.11	-
17	Fatehpur	0.08	0.09	0.22	0.02
18	Gautam Buddha Nagar	0.31	0.02	0.24	0.03
19	Ghazipur	-	-	0.04	0.06
20	Gonda	0.44	-	0.13	0.09
21	Gorakhpur	-	-	0.15	-
22	Hamirpur	-	-	0.11	-
23	Hapur	0.12	0.23	0.40	0.21
24	Hardoi	-	-	-	-
25	Jhansi	-	-	0.07	-

26	Kannauj	-	-	-	-
27	Kanpur (Nagar)	-	0.04	0.02	-
28	Kaushambi	0.20	0.40	0.34	0.03
29	Lucknow	6.26	202.87	1,103.06	700.09
30	Maharajganj	-	-	-	0.04
31	Mahoba	0.54	0.13	0.11	-
32	Mau	-	-	0.09	-
33	Moradabad	-	-	0.07	-
34	Muzaffarnagar	0.34	0.34	0.91	0.03
35	Pratapgarh	-	-	0.10	-
36	Prayagraj	0.19	1.14	0.93	0.28
37	Rae barelli	0.86	0.10	0.36	-
38	Rampur	-	0.07	0.03	-
39	Saharanpur	0.11	0.47	0.24	0.05
40	Sambhal	0.04	-	-	-
41	Shahjahanpur	-	-	0.37	0.07
42	Shamli	-	-	0.05	-
43	Shravasti	-	0.20	-	-
44	Siddharth Nagar	0.12	-	0.05	-
45	Sitapur	-	-	-	-
46	Sultanpur	-	-	-	-
47	Unnao	0.35	0.06	0.23	0.04
48	Varanasi	0.51	0.80	1.61	0.50
	Total	**13.04**	**209.13**	**1,111.41**	**701.60**

STATEMENT-III

District-wise details of new multipurpose PACS registered in Uttar Pradesh, since 15.02.2023

S. No.	District	Number of Societies
1	Agra	7
2	Aligarh	23

3	Ambedkar Nagar	8
4	Amethi	11
5	Amroha	3
6	Auraiya	15
7	Ayodhya	12
8	Azamgarh	49
9	Bahraich	11
10	Ballia	43
11	Balrampur	51
12	Banda	32
13	Barabanki	14
14	Bareilly	15
15	Basti	16
16	Bhadohi	11
17	Bijnor	10
18	Budaun	10
19	Bulandshahr	1
20	Chandauli	25
21	Chitrakoot	4
22	Deoria	12
23	Etah	21
24	Etawah	17
25	Farrukhabad	33
26	Fatehpur	86
27	Ghazipur	17
28	Gonda	9
29	Gorakhpur	8
30	Hamirpur	24
31	Hapur	17
32	Hardoi	17
33	Hathras	8
34	Jalaun	13
35	Jaunpur	15

36	Jhansi	40
37	Kannauj	36
38	Kanpur Dehat	3
39	Kanpur Nagar	6
40	Kasganj	28
41	Kaushambi	35
42	Kheri	32
43	Kushi Nagar	1
44	Lalitpur	11
45	Lucknow	8
46	Maharajganj	9
47	Mahoba	3
48	Mainpuri	41
49	Mathura	12
50	Mau	12
51	Meerut	13
52	Mirzapur	28
53	Moradabad	8
54	Muzaffarnagar	9
55	Pilibhit	24
56	Pratapgarh	35
57	Prayagraj	48
58	Rae Barelli	28
59	Rampur	18
60	Saharanpur	12
61	Sant Kabeer Nagar	2
62	Shahjahanpur	48
63	Shamli	12
64	Shravasti	38
65	Siddharth Nagar	16
66	Sitapur	34
67	Sonbhadra	4
68	Sultanpur	46

69	Unnao	10
70	Varanasi	9
	Total	**1,387**

Source: NCD portal as of 15.07.2026.

STATUS OF STEEL SCRAP RECYCLING POLICY

2571. SHRI SHANKAR LALWANI:

SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:

SHRIMATI MALVIKA DEVI:

SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR:

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

(a) the current status of implementation of the Steel Scrap Recycling Policy in the country;

(b) the details of steel scrap recycling capacity created and the quantity of steel scrap recycled so far, including the corresponding details for the State of Odisha;

(c) the steps taken to promote organised scrap collection, processing and utilisation of recycled steel scrap in steel making to reduce carbon emissions, including initiatives undertaken in Odisha and the Keonjhar Lok Sabha Constituency;

(d) the strategy of the Government to develop a robust ecosystem for steel scrap recycling, improve resource efficiency and encourage establishment of recycling facilities in Odisha, particularly in the Keonjhar Lok Sabha Constituency; and

(e) the manner in which the steel scrap generated from Bokaro Steel Plant and Burnpur Steel Plant under Steel Authority of India Limited has been recycled or auctioned during the last three years?

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

(a), (c) and (d) The current status of implementation of Steel Scrap Recycling Policy in the country including the steps taken by the Government to promote organized scrap collection, processing and utilization of recycled steel scrap in steel making as well as develop robust ecosystem for steel scrap recycling to improve resource efficiency and reduce carbon emissions in steel sector across the country including Odisha and Keonjhar Lok Sabha Constituency are as under: -

(i) The Steel Scrap Recycling Policy, 2019 provides a coordination framework with various Ministries to promote recycling of ferrous scrap generated from various sources.

(ii) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) has formulated the Vehicle Scrapping Policy that includes a system of incentives/disincentives for creation of an ecosystem to phase out older,

unfit polluting vehicles. Under the policy, MoRTH has issued rules for Registration and Functions of Vehicle Scrapping Facility (RVSF), which provides the procedures and infrastructure facilities required for de-pollution and dismantling of End-of-Life Vehicles (ELVs) for further recovery of metal and other materials under environmental regulations. As on 24.07.2026, 151 Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facilities (RVSFs) are operational across 23 States/UTs.

(iii) The Government of India has notified the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 to ensure safe handling, storage, recycling, utilisation, treatment and disposal of hazardous and other wastes in an environmentally safe manner.

(iv) Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change has introduced the Environment Protection (End-of-Life Vehicles) Rules, 2025, which establishes a framework for managing End-of-Life Vehicles (ELVs) in an environmentally sound manner and mandates Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), requiring vehicle producers to meet annual scrapping targets based on the type of vehicle and materials recovered.

(v) Recycling of Ships Act, 2019 has been notified by Ministry of Shipping, Ports and Waterways with aims to regulate and promote the safe and environmentally sound recycling of ships.

(b) During Financial Year 2025-26, total 36 million tonnes ferrous scrap was used for production of steel, of which approximately 28 million tonnes scrap generated domestically. The details of Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facilities

(RVSFs) across the country including Odisha are available at link '*https://vscrap.parivahan.gov.in/vehiclescrap/vahan/rvsfdetails.xhtml*'.

(e) The manner in which the steel scrap generated from Bokaro Steel Plant and Burnpur Steel Plant under Steel Authority of India Limited has been recycled or auctioned during the last three years is given below:

Bokaro Steel Plant: Steel scrap generated at Bokaro Steel Plant has been systematically recovered, processed and fully recycled and utilized in its Steel Melting Shop for steel production. No internally generated steel scrap has been disposed of through auction during last three years.

IISCO Steel Plant, Burnpur: Steel scrap generated at IISCO Steel Plant has been systematically recovered, processed and managed. The scrap has been primarily recycled through the Steel Melting Shop. Surplus or non-utilisable scrap, wherever required, has been disposed of through Inter-Plant Transfer or transparent auction processes to ensure optimum resource utilization and value realization.

ENFORCEMENT OF TGANB

2572. SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

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

(a) whether the Government of Telangana has established Two State Level Enforcement organizations namely Telangana Anti Narcotics Bureau (TGANB)

and also Telangana Cyber Security Bureau (TGCSB) in the State to tackle the growing menace of Narcotics abuse and Cyber Crime;

(b) whether the Government of Telangana has requested the Union Government to provide Additional Financial Assistance for Strengthening Telangana Anti Narcotics Bureau (TGANB) and also Telangana Cyber Security Bureau (TGCSB); and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by when, assistance will be released to the State?

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

(a) Government of Telangana has established Telangana Anti Narcotics Bureau (TGANB) to combat drug trafficking comprehensively including cultivation, production, transportation, smuggling, sale, purchase, possession and consumption of psychotropic substances, drugs and narcotics in the state of Telangana. Presently, nomenclature of TGANB has been changed to EAGLE Force (Elite Action Group For Drug Law Enforcement). Government of Telangana has also established Telangana Cyber Security Bureau (TGCSB) with a mission to combat cybercrimes and ensure the safety and security of Telangana's digital landscape.

(b) and (c) In the financial year 2025-26, against the proposal of around Rs.178 Crores for Strengthening Telangana Anti Narcotics Bureau (TGANB) and Telangana Cyber Security Bureau (TGCSB) for Telangana State, approval has been granted for Rs. 86.09 crore for the admissible components under the

'Assistance to States and UTs for Modernisation of Police (ASUMP)' scheme to the State of Telangana as under: -

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	The component of the proposal	Proposed	Approved
1.	Telangana Cyber Security Bureau (TGCSB)	90.05	52.45
2.	Telangana Anti-Narcotics Bureau (TGANB)	87.90	33.64
	Total	**177.95**	**86.09**

In addition, a total of Rs. 85,22,573 has been released to the State of Telangana under the scheme 'Assistance to States/ UTs under Narcotics Control during 2022-23 to 2025-26.

कृषि योजनाएँ और डिजिटल अवसंरचना

2573. श्री लालजी वर्माः

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

(क) अंबेडकर नगर में वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान पीएम-किसान योजना के तहत किसी तकनीकी बाधा के बिना लाभप्राप्त करने वाले पंजीकृत किसानों तथा भूमि अभिलेखों में विसंगतियों के कारण लंबित आवेदनों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) पीएसीएस के कंप्यूटरीकरण के पश्चात् ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ऋण संवितरण और उर्वरकों तथा बीजों की उपलब्धता का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार के पास इस बात का डेटा है कि कितनी पीएसीएस ने वास्तव में बहुउद्देशीय सेवाएं शुरू कर दी हैं तथा अंबेडकर नगर के छोटे किसान इससे किस प्रकार लाभान्वित हो रहे हैं; और

(घ) क्या डिजिटल बुनियादी अवसंरचना की कमी और नौकरशाही की जटिलताओं के कारण इन योजनाओं से सीमांत किसानों को वंचित करने के संबंध में कोई समीक्षा की गई है?

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

(क) भारत सरकार ने योजना के प्रारम्भ से अब तक 23 किस्तों के माध्यम से लाभार्थियों को ₹4.47 लाख करोड़ से अधिक की राशि संवितरित की है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 में उत्तर प्रदेश के अंबेडकर नगर ज़िले में लाभान्वित लाभार्थियों का किस्त-वार विवरण इस प्रकार है:

किस्त	**लाभान्वित लाभार्थी**	**जारी की गई राशि (करोड़ रुपये)**
20वीं किस्त (अप्रैल '25 - जुलाई '25)	3,70,416	79.55
21वीं किस्त (अगस्त '25 - नवंबर '25)	3,50,285	70.09
22वीं किस्त (दिसंबर '25 - मार्च '26)	3,51,145	70.23

उत्तर प्रदेश के अंबेडकर नगर ज़िले में, दिनांक तक, 2910 ऐसे किसान हैं जिन्हें भूमि अभिलेखों से संबन्धित आवश्यक शर्तों की पूर्ति न होने के कारण लाभ प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा है।

(ख) सरकार सम्पूर्ण भारत में अलग-अलग राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में 'संशोधित ब्याज अनुदान स्कीम' (एमआईएसएस) नामक एक स्कीम कार्यान्वित कर रही है, जो केंद्र द्वारा 100% वित्त पोषित स्कीम है। इस स्कीम का उदेश्य सभी किसानों को कृषि और संबद्ध कार्यकलापों लिए कार्यशील पूंजी की अवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए 4% की प्रभावी ब्याज दर पर 3.00 लाख रुपये तक का आसान और किफ़ायती ऋण प्रदान करना है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2025–26 के दौरान एमआईएसएस के तहत 18,366.80 करोड़ रुपये की ब्याज सब्सिडी (आईएस और पीआरआई) संवितरित की गई है।

प्रत्येक फसल सीजन की शुरुआत से पहले, कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग (डीएएंडएफडब्लू) सभी राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श करके, राज्य-वार और माह-वार खाद की ज़रूरत का आकलन करता है। कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग (डीएएंडएफडब्लू) द्वारा

अनुमानित आवश्यकता के आधार पर, उर्वरक विभाग (डीओएफ) राज्यों को खाद की पर्याप्त मात्रा आवंटित करने के लिए मासिक आपूर्ति योजना जारी करता है और इसकी उपलब्धता पर लगातार नज़र रखता है। राज्य के भीतर ज़िला या ब्लॉक स्तर पर खाद का वितरण संबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है।

उपर्युक्त बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, खरीफ 2026 सीज़न के दौरान देश में जारी यूरिया, डीएपी, एमओपी और एनपीकेएस जैसे फर्टिलाइज़र की उपलब्धता पर्याप्त रही है। दिनांक 29.07.2026 तक, पूरे देश में मुख्य फर्टिलाइज़र यूरिया 177.27 एलएमटी, डीएपी 43.03 एलएमटी, एमओपी 14.31 एलएमटी और एनपीकेएस 88.93 एलएमटी की उपलब्धता रही।

बीजों की उपलब्धता के बारे में, राज्यों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, देशभर में मौजूदा खरीफ 2026 सीज़न के दौरान 173.25 लाख क्विंटल की आवश्यकता की तुलना में 193.24 लाख क्विंटल प्रमाणित/अच्छी गुणवत्ता के बीज उपलब्ध हैं।

(ग) प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समिति (पैक्स) बड़ी संख्या में छोटे और सीमांत किसान सहित मुख्य रूप से ग्रामीण समुदायों की ऋण और दूसरी अवश्यकताओं को पूरा करती है। मॉडल उप-नियमों के लागू होने से, पैक्स को 25 से ज़्यादा आर्थिक गतिविधियों; जैसे कि उर्वरक वितरण, सामान्य सेवा केंद्र (सीएससी) संचालन, प्रधानमंत्री भारतीय जनऔषधि केंद्र (पीएमबीजेके) संचालन, पेट्रोल/डीज़ल के रिटेल आउटलेट, एलपीजी डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप, सोलर रूफ़-टॉप इंस्टॉलेशन, कस्टम हायरिंग सेंटर, वेयरहाउसिंग और किसान केंद्रित सेवाओं के संचालन के माध्यम से अपने बिज़नेस की गतिविधियों में विविधता लाने में मदद मिली है जिससे उनके सदस्यों को मिलने वाली सेवाओं का क्षेत्र बढ़ा है। नेशनल कोऑपरेटिव डेटाबेस (एनसीडी) से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश के अंबेडकर नगर ज़िले में 111 सक्रिय प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समिति (पैक्स) हैं।

(घ) डिजिटल इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर और प्रशासनिक जटिलताओं जैसे मुद्दों सहित पीएम-किसान स्कीम के कार्यान्वयन की समीक्षा करने के लिए राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के साथ समय-समय पर बैठकें की जाती हैं। स्व-पंजीकरण, लाभ की स्थिति की जानकारी तथा फेस ऑथेन्टिकेशन आधारित ई-

केवाईसी जैसी सेवाएँ उपलब्ध कराने के लिए एक समर्पित पीएम-किसान पोर्टल एवं मोबाइल ऐप विकसित किया गया है। पीएम-किसान स्कीम को 'किसान आईडी' से भी एकीकृत किया गया है, जो हर किसान के लिए एकल और सत्यापित पहचान है। पंजीकरण और ई-केवाईसी जैसी सुविधाएँ देने के लिए कॉमन सर्विस सेंटर्स (सीएससी) को भी शामिल किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, विलेज नोडल ऑफ़िसर्स (वीएनओ) भी किसानों को ई-केवाईसी की सुविधाएँ देते हैं।

यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि सीमांत किसानों सहित कोई भी पात्र किसान छूट न जाए, भारत सरकार राज्यों/केंद्र-शासित प्रदेशों के समन्वय से संतृप्ति अभियान चलाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्य/केंद्र-शासित प्रदेश भी समय-समय पर ऐसे अभियान चलाते हैं ताकि योजना की सभी ज़रूरी शर्तों को पूरा करने वाले पात्र किसानों की पहचान की जा सके और उन्हें योजना में शामिल होने में मदद मिल सके।

IMPLEMENTATION OF SCSP

2574. SHRI S. VENKATESAN:

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

(a) whether any study has been undertaken to monitor the implementation of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) now known as DAPSC during the last Financial Year, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether allocations are made in the Central budget to the proportion of Scheduled Castes population, if so, the details of the shortfall during the last Financial Year;

(c) the percentage of spending out of allocations made to SCSP and the unutilised amount during the last Financial Year; and

(d) the percentage of funds granted the targetted schemes during the last Financial Year?

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

(a) The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment has been entrusted with the task of monitoring allocation and utilization of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan / Development Action Plan for Scheduled Castes (DAPSC) funds based on the NITI Aayog Guidelines, 2017. Under DAPSC, 38 Ministries/Departments were allocated funds across 239 schemes in the last financial year. The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment oversees the utilization of DAPSC funds by the obligated Ministries/Departments under DAPSC through periodical review meetings under the Chairpersonship of the Hon'ble Minister and Secretary, SJE. In the recent past, the review meetings under DAPSC were held under the Chairpersonship of Sh. B.L. Verma, Hon'ble Minister of State for Social Justice and Empowerment on 29.04.2025 and at the level of Secretary, SJE on 25.08.2025 and 16.04.2026. From time to time, DAPSC obligated Ministries/Departments are asked to expedite expenditure in order to ensure optimal utilization of funds earmarked under DAPSC. Further, in adherence to the directions issued by the Minister (SJE); all the 38 Ministries / Departments which are implementing DAPSC have nominated a nodal officer for financial and physical monitoring of the DAPSC funds in their Ministries/Departments.

(b) Each obligated Ministry/Department allocates the funds under its various schemes as per “Guidelines for earmarking of funds for Development Action Plan for SCs and STs (DAPSC and DAPST)”, issued by NITI Aayog in the year 2017. The total Budget Allocation of the schemes & programmes under different Ministries/Departments where DAPSC/SCSP allocation was made during FY 2025-26 was Rs. 11,61,830.68 crores, out of which Rs. 1,68,482.06 crores (B.E) was allocated for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes which is 14.5 % of the total allocation under the identified schemes.

(c) During the financial year 2025-26, the total allocation under DAPSC at the Revised Estimates (RE) stage was Rs. 1,61,201.98 crore. Against this, an expenditure of Rs. 1,38,068.85 crore was reported by the concerned Ministries/Departments constituting 85.65% of the Revised Estimates.

(d) The details regarding DAPSC allocations, percentage of funds granted and schemes may be accessed on web-portal e-utthaan https://e-utthaan.gov.in/, which captures on-line data on the financial and physical monitoring indicators across schemes identified under DAPSC. This portal has been linked with Public Financial Management System (PFMS).

PROMOTION OF MODERNISATION IN AGRICULTURE

2575. SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI:

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

(a) the details of the initiatives taken to promote modernisation in agriculture, including mechanization, precision farming and the use of AI;

(b) the details of the financial and technical support provided to farmers for adopting modern agricultural practices;

(c) the steps taken to improve access to timely credit, efficient irrigation, and climate-resilient technologies; and

(d) whether the Government has collaborated with private sectors or research institutions to enhance agricultural productivity and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Agriculture is a State subject and Government of India supports the efforts of States for modernization in agriculture through appropriate policy measures and budgetary allocation under various schemes/programmes.

Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) provides financial assistance to farmers for purchasing modern agricultural machinery and equipment. This centrally sponsored scheme provides financial assistance @ 40-50% of the cost of machines to farmers for purchase of agricultural machinery and equipment. It also supports the establishment of Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs) with financial assistance @ 40% of the project cost for the projects costing up to Rs. 250 lakhs. Establishment of Farm Machinery Banks (FMBs) are supported with financial assistance @ 80% of the project cost for the projects costing up to Rs. 30 lakhs. The financial assistance towards FMBs

for the North Eastern States is @ 95% of the project cost. Adoption of modern farm machinery, including precision agriculture tools, drones and other advanced mechanization technologies and women-friendly farm implements are encouraged under SMAM.

Crop Residue Management (CRM) Scheme is implemented in the State of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and NCT of Delhi to promote sustainable crop residue management through the provision of subsidized agricultural machinery, establishment of Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs), and other measures aimed at reducing stubble burning. Financial assistance @ 50% of the cost of machinery is provided to the farmers for purchase of CRM machinery and financial assistance @ 80% of the project cost is provided for establishment of CHCs of crop residue management machinery. Financial assistance @ 65% on the capital cost of machinery costing up to Rs. 1.50 crores is also provided for establishing a robust supply chain of paddy straw for various end user industries in biomass power generation and biofuel sectors.

Digital Agriculture Mission (DAM) promotes precision farming, satellite-based crop monitoring, and AI-driven advisories for improving productivity and resource efficiency. The Mission focuses on building a strong Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) for agriculture, including AgriStack, the Krishi Decision Support System and comprehensive soil profile mapping. AgriStack comprises foundational databases such as Farmers' Registry, Geo-referenced Village Maps and Crop Sown Registry, enabling timely and reliable crop-related

information for farmers. The Mahalanobis National Crop Forecast Centre (MNCFC) supports the Mission through satellite-based crop forecasting under the FASAL project, drought monitoring, and technological support to Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) through YES-TECH and digital crop-cutting experiments. The Government is also promoting AI and IoT-based solutions for personalized advisories and improved farm management. Key initiatives include the AI- powered Kisan e-Mitra chatbot for farmer queries and the National Pest Surveillance System, which uses AI/ML tools to detect pest infestations and reduce crop losses.

The Government is implementing various technology-oriented programmes for capacity building and skill development of farmers through Farm Machinery Training & Testing Institutes (FMTTIs), State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) and other extension institutions for improving productivity and income of farmers. As an integral part of various schemes, the training programmes include short-term and medium-term practical training courses covering scientific and modern technology-based agricultural practices.

(c) Yes, the Government has taken various initiatives to improve access to timely credit, efficient irrigation and climate-resilient technologies. The Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme provide timely and affordable institutional credit to farmers for crop cultivation, post-harvest expenses and allied activities such as dairy, fisheries, and animal husbandry. The scheme enables farmers to access flexible, revolving credit through a simplified process, reducing dependence on

informal sources of finance. The Government is also implementing Central Sector Scheme ‘Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS)’ across various States and UTs, which provide concessional interest rates on short-term agricultural loans obtained by farmers through Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) for their working capital requirements. Under this scheme, farmers receive KCC loans at a subsidized interest rate of 7%. To facilitate this, an upfront interest subvention of 1.5% is provided to financial institutions. Additionally, farmers who repay their loans promptly receive a 3% Prompt Repayment Incentive (PRI), effectively reducing the interest rate to 4% per annum.

The Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) provides medium-long term debt financing facility for investment in viable projects for post-harvest management infrastructure and viable farming assets through interest subvention and credit guarantee support. The Scheme provides 3% interest subvention and credit guarantee support on loans up to ₹2 crore for eligible borrowers, subject to a maximum lending rate of 9% per annum.

Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) scheme promote initiatives towards enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through Micro Irrigation and increasing productivity of crops and income of farmers through precision water management. Financial assistance is provided to farmers @ 55% of the benchmark cost for Small and Marginal Farmers and 45% of the benchmark cost for other Farmers, for installation of micro-irrigation systems. The scheme also supports activities such as micro-irrigation demonstrations, capacity

building, training, and awareness programmes to facilitate adoption of efficient irrigation technologies.

The National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) implement strategies to make Indian agriculture more resilient to the changing climate. Various schemes have been integrated under NMSA to deal with the adverse climate situations in the agriculture sector. PDMC scheme increases water use efficiency at the farm level through micro irrigation technologies i.e. drip and sprinkler irrigation systems. Rainfed Area Development (RAD) scheme focuses on Integrated Farming System (IFS) for enhancing productivity and minimizing risks associated with climatic variability. The Soil Health & Fertility scheme assists states in promoting Integrated Nutrient Management through judicious use of chemical fertilizers including secondary and micronutrients in conjunction with organic manures & bio-fertilizers for improving soil health and its productivity. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture, Agroforestry and National Bamboo Mission also promote climate resilience in agriculture. Further, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana along with weather index based Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme provide a comprehensive insurance cover against failure of the crop by providing financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage arising out of unforeseen natural calamities and adverse weather incidence.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is implementing a project, National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) that studies the impact of climate change on agriculture including crops, livestock, horticulture

and fisheries. It also develops and promotes climate resilient technologies to help the regions prone to extreme weather conditions. NICRA project creates awareness about impact of climate change among farmers. Capacity building programmes are conducted to educate the farmers for wider adoption of climate resilient technologies. Large scale demonstrations of climate resilient varieties are undertaken in farmers' fields through Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) under NICRA. Farmers are also provided with weather advisories as ICAR in collaboration with India Meteorological Department issues Agromet advisories to farmers through Gramin Krishi Mausam Seva program.

(d) The Government has undertaken various collaborative initiatives with private-sector organizations, startups, industry bodies, national and international research institutions to enhance agricultural productivity, promote technology adoption and improve farmers' income. Public–Private Partnerships (PPPs) have been promoted in quality seed production, farm mechanization, precision agriculture, irrigation and post-harvest management. Through ICAR, collaborations with State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), private seed companies, agri-input industries and Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) support the development and dissemination of high-yielding, climate-resilient crop varieties and sustainable farming technologies. Under the Digital Agriculture Mission, partnerships with agri-tech startups, technology companies and research institutions facilitate the deployment of Artificial Intelligence (AI), drones, Internet of Things (IoT), remote sensing and digital advisory services. The Government also supports agri-tech startups, promotes farm

mechanization through partnerships with machinery manufacturers, collaborates with international research organizations for climate-resilient technologies and disseminates innovations through KVKs via demonstrations, on-farm trials, training, and extension programmes. The National Mission on Edible Oil – Oilseeds (NMEO-OS) and Mission for Aatmanirbharta in Pulses promotes technological interventions and innovation by supporting the development and dissemination of improved seed varieties, climate-resilient technologies, mechanization, digital tools and extension activities. It also encourages collaboration with Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), cooperatives, private seed corporations and other stakeholders for seed production, technology dissemination and value chain development, thereby leveraging public-private partnerships to enhance technology adoption and productivity.

दालों में आत्मनिर्भरता के लिए मिशन का कार्यान्वयन

2576. श्री सुधाकर सिंहः

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

(क) देश में छह वर्षों के लिए कार्यान्वित "दालों में आत्मनिर्भरता के लिए मिशन" के तहत क्षेत्र विस्तार, उत्पादकता में वृद्धि और कुल घरेलू उत्पादन में वृद्धि के मामले में अब तक हुई प्रगति का वर्ष-वार और राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस मिशन के तहत बिहार सहित पूर्वी राज्यों में न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) ढांचे के तहत दालों की सरकारी खरीद बढ़ाने और किसानों की भागीदारी का विस्तार करने के लिए विशेष प्रयास किए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो अब तक हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्यों में दालों की उत्पादकता में मौजूद क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं का आकलन किया है और यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इन अंतरालों को समाप्त करने तथा दालों के आयात पर निर्भरता कम करने के लिए क्या ठोस कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) भारत सरकार ने अक्टूबर, 2025 में दलहन आत्मनिर्भरता मिशन प्रारंभ किया है। 11,440 करोड़ रुपये के वित्तीय परिव्यय के साथ, इस मिशन का उद्देश्य वर्ष 2025-26 से 2030-31 तक छह वर्ष की अवधि में घरेलू उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देना और दलहन आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करना है। भारत में दलहन का उत्पादन वर्ष 2024-25 के 256.83 लाख टन से बढ़कर वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान 274.09 लाख टन हो गया है। इसी तरह, दलहन के अंतर्गत क्षेत्र 277.20 लाख हेक्टेयर से बढ़कर 286.46 लाख हेक्टेयर हो गया है और इसी अवधि के दौरान दलहन की उत्पादकता 926 किलोग्राम/हेक्टेयर से बढ़कर 957 किग्रा/हेक्टेयर हो गई है। वर्ष 2024-25 और 2025-26 के दौरान दलहन के राज्यवार क्षेत्रफल, उत्पादन और उपज का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख) प्रधानमंत्री अन्नदाता आय संरक्षण अभियान (पीएम-आशा) की मूल्य समर्थन योजना (पीएसएस) के तहत, अधिसूचित दलहन (अरहर, मूंग, उड़द, मसूर और चना) की खरीद न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) पर राज्य सरकारों के अनुरोध पर की जाती है, जब बाजार मूल्य एमएसपी से नीचे गिर जाते हैं और इस प्रकार किसानों को उनकी कृषि उपज के लिए लाभकारी मूल्य सुनिश्चित किया जाता है। दलहन के घरेलू उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए, सरकार इस योजना के अंतर्गत पूर्व पंजीकृत किसानों से तुअर, उड़द और मसूर की खरीद कर रही है, जितनी उनके द्वारा केन्द्रीय नोडल एजेंसियों अर्थात भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ लिमिटेड (नेफेड) और भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सहकारी उपभोक्ता संघ लिमिटेड (एनसीसीएफ) के माध्यम से की जाती है। अन्य दलहन के लिए, केंद्र सरकार द्वारा खरीद की कुल मात्रा सीजन के लिए राज्य में

विशेष दलहन के उत्पादन के 25% तक सीमित है। पूर्वी राज्यों के लिए वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान पीएसएस के तहत की गई दलहन की खरीद का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण -II** में दिया गया है।

(ग) विभिन्न राज्यों में दलहन की उत्पादकता कई कारकों से प्रभावित होती है, जिसमें मिट्टी की दशा, सिंचाई का स्तर, मौसम, वर्षा, तापमान, भू-जोत का आकार, उपयोग किए जा रहे बीजों के प्रकार, खाद/उर्वरक का उपयोग, कृषि पद्धतियां आदि शामिल हैं। दलहन की उत्पादकता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, दलहन मिशन के तहत, राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से किसानों को विभिन्न कार्यकलापों जैसे कि बीजों जारी की नई किस्में, उच्च उपज वाली और जलवायु अनुकूल किस्मों का उत्पादन और वितरण, फसल उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिकियों का प्रदर्शन, बीज किट वितरण, क्षमता निर्माण और फसलोपरांत इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इस मिशन के अनुसंधान एवं विकास घटक के तहत, दलहन का उत्पादन और उत्पादकता में सुधार के लिए कार्यनीतिक और अनुकूलनीय अनुसंधान को बढ़ावा देने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएआर)- आईसीएआर-भारतीय दलहन अनुसंधान संस्थान, कानपुर और इसके क्षेत्रीय स्टेशनों पर दलहन फसलों बुनियादी और कार्यनीतिक अनुसंधान कर रहा है। भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद दलहन की उत्पादकता क्षमता और उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए स्थान-विशिष्ट उच्च उपज देने वाली किस्मों को विकसित करने तथा उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिकी पैकेजों को अनुकूलित करने हेतु राज्य कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों/अनुसंधान संस्थानों के सहयोग से दलहन संबंधी अखिल भारतीय समन्वित अनुसंधान परियोजना (एआईसीआरपी) के माध्यम से प्रायोगिक अनुसंधान भी कर रहा है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप, पिछले 11 सालों (2014-2025) में देश में खेती के लिए दालों की कुल 473 ऐसी किस्में नोटिफ़ाई की गई हैं जो ज़्यादा पैदावार देती हैं और मौसम के बदलाव को झेल सकती हैं। इनमें चना (118), अरहर (66), मूंग (69), उड़द (62), मसूर (50), मटर (39), लोबिया (29),

कुलथी (9), राजमा (9), फाबा बीन (5), ग्वार (5), भारतीय बीन (3), मोठ बीन (5) और लैथिरस (4) किस्में शामिल हैं।

विवरण-I

वर्ष 2024-25 और 2025-26 के दौरान दलहन का राज्यवार क्षेत्रफल, उत्पादन और उपज इस प्रकार है:-

राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	क्षेत्रफल (लाख हेक्टेयर)		उत्पादन लाख टन)		उपज (किग्रा/हेक्टेयर)	
	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26
आंध्र प्रदेश	11.38	13.88	9.96	15.71	875	1132
असम	1.71	1.61	1.38	1.29	806	799
बिहार	4.45	4.51	3.91	4.08	879	906
छत्तीसगढ़	5.28	5.62	4.01	4.24	759	754
गुजरात	13.2	15.52	20.22	23.02	1532	1483
हरियाणा	0.74	1.04	0.82	0.9	1117	864
हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.3	0.29	0.52	0.48	1739	1679
झारखंड	8.99	7.28	9.63	7.88	1072	1082
कर्नाटक	34.08	29.82	18.87	15.65	554	525
केरल	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	798	901
मध्य प्रदेश	44.39	43.34	52.38	53.48	1180	1234
महाराष्ट्र	49.87	49.94	50.35	50.79	1010	1017
ओडिशा	7.84	10.11	5.16	6.91	659	683
पंजाब	0.37	0.35	0.34	0.32	903	925
राजस्थान	54.06	60.32	39.28	44.73	727	742
तमिलनाडु	7.32	6.15	3.63	3.8	496	618

तेलंगाना	3.54	3.32	3.99	3.71	1128	1116
उत्तर प्रदेश	23.41	27.26	26.31	30.97	1124	1136
उत्तराखंड	0.49	0.51	0.48	0.47	977	919
पश्चिम बंगाल	4.33	4.14	4.22	4.31	973	1040
अन्य राज्य	1.44	1.44	1.36	1.34	944	931
अखिल भारतीय	277.2	286.46	256.83	274.09	926	957

विवरण-II

पूर्वी राज्यों में वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान पीएसएस के अंतर्गत दलहन की खरीद का ब्यौरा

(दिनांक 09.07.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार)

राज्य	वस्तुएं	खरीद (मीट्रिक टन में)	एमएसपी मूल्य (रुपये करोड़ में)	लाभान्वित किसानों की संख्या
बिहार	मसूर	2,982.18	20.88	740
ओडिशा	मूंग	14,900.85	130.65	9,490
	उड़द	756.00	5.90	312
	तुअर	1,354.20	10.83	478

नोट: वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान दलहन की खरीद के लिए झारखंड, पश्चिम बंगाल और सिक्किम से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

IMPLEMENTATION OF RGM IN TAMIL NADU

2577. SHRI G. SELVAM:

SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

DR. RANI SRIKUMAR:

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

(a) whether Government has implemented the Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) in Tamil Nadu during the last three years and if so, the details of projects approved and their present status;

(b) the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised under the Mission for Tamil Nadu and the details of assistance provided, component-wise;

(c) whether assistance has been provided for indigenous breed development, artificial insemination, embryo transfer technology, semen stations, Gokul Grams, In-Vitro Fertilisation (IVF) facilities and other bovine breeding infrastructure in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to further strengthen bovine breeding infrastructure, including Gokul Grams, semen stations, IVF laboratories and breed multiplication farms in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken to promote indigenous cattle conservation, genetic improvement, higher milk productivity and sustainable dairy development in Tamil Nadu under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission?

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

(a), (b), (c) and (e) Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) is implemented for development and conservation of indigenous breeds, genetic upgradation of bovine population and enhancement of milk production and productivity. Under

the scheme, Central assistance of Rs. 12,521.83 lakh released to Tamil Nadu during the last 3 year which has been utilized by the State. The component-wise details of assistance provided under the RGM scheme in the state of Tamil Nadu are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

During the last three years, an amount of Rs. 9,525.07 lakh have been released and utilized in Tamil Nadu under National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) scheme for the creation and strengthening of dairy infrastructure in the State.

(d) The RGM scheme is demand driven and the proposals received from the States/UTs are considered as per guidelines. The component of establishment of Gokul Gram has been discontinued under revised and realigned Rashtriya Gokul Mission from 2021-22 to 2025-26.

STATEMENT

Component-wise details of financial assistance provided under Rashtriya Gokul Mission in Tamil Nadu

Component	Financial assistance provided to Tamil Nadu during last 3 years	Status of implementation in Tamil Nadu
Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme (NAIP)	Rs. 9,115.24 lakh	During last 3 years, 36.13 lakh artificial insemination performed and 24.14 lakh farmers benefitted
Strengthening of Semen Stations	Rs. 3,001.59 lakh	4 semen stations strengthened at Eachenkottai, Ooty, Hosur, Udhgamandalam during last 3 years

		and Alamadhi during 2022-23.
Multi-Purpose Artificial Insemination Technicians in Rural India (MAITRI)	Rs. 405 lakh	Assistance of Rs. 31,000 is made available for training and Rs. 50,000 is made available for equipment of each MAITRI. 475 MAITRIs trained and equipped in last 3 years.
Implementation of in-Vitro Fertilization (IVF) Technology*	Rs. 522.64 lakh	2 IVF laboratories at Hosur and Namakkal for promotion of indigenous breeds with assistance of Rs. 522.64 lakh.
Implementation of Sex Sorted Semen technology*	Rs. 1,863 lakh	Sex sorted semen facility established at District Livestock Farm, Udhgamandalam with assistance of Rs. 1,863 lakh. A total of 7.79 lakh doses of sex sorted semen have been produced. Additionally, one sex sorted semen facility with indigenous technology have been created at Alamadhi.
Heifer rearing centres (HRC)#	Rs. 341.25 lakh	An amount of Rs. 341.25 lakh have been released for HRCs at Sivagangai, Salem, Thanjavur during current financial year.
Breed Multiplication Farm (BMF)	Rs. 273.10 lakh as subsidy**	3 BMF have been established (two at Coimbatore and one at Villupuram). Total project cost sanctioned- Rs. 1,036.39 lakh Total subsidy approved - Rs. 515.20 lakh

**Funds released before FY 2023-24.*

#Funds released during FY 2026-27

*** Funds released as subsidy to BMF applicants*

AGRICULTURAL ROADMAPS BASED ON AGRO-CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

2578. SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

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

(a) Whether the Government has initiated preparation of State-wise agricultural roadmaps based on agro-climatic conditions in consultation with the State Governments;

(b) if so, the details regarding the number of consultations held with the States for preparation of such roadmaps, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of States that are currently preparing or have initiated preparation of such agricultural roadmaps along with the present status thereof;

(d) the details regarding the financial, technical or institutional assistance provided by the Union Government to various States for preparation of these roadmaps;

(e) the timeline fixed by the Government for preparation and finalization of such State-wise agricultural roadmaps and commencement of implementation thereof;

(f) the details regarding the institutional framework and agencies involved in preparation of these roadmaps and the mechanism adopted to ensure alignment with local agro-climatic conditions, climate resilience and farmer needs; and

(g) the expected outcomes and targets proposed to be achieved through these roadmaps?

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

(a) to (g) As reported by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Agricultural Action Plans have been initiated for the States of Assam, Goa, Maharashtra, Uttarakhand, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Comprehensive consultations have been undertaken with the concerned State Governments and other stakeholders for preparation of these agricultural Roadmaps.

The Agricultural Roadmap are being prepared collaboratively by ICAR, Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, ICAR, ICAR Institutes, State Governments, State Agricultural Universities, and experts. The planning is based on agro-climatic regions, natural resource endowments, climate resilience, technological interventions and farmers' needs. The roadmaps aim to ensure technical validation, alignment with State priorities, local agro-climatic conditions, and climate resilience.

The roadmap seek enhancement of productivity, profitability and resource-use efficiency in agriculture and allied sectors. The agricultural roadmaps is broad policy framework based on agro-climatic conditions. States/UTs may refer to these guiding principles while formulating annual action plans under various schemes. The key outcomes of Agricultural Roadmap include enhancing farmers’ income, improve self-sufficiency in

agricultural and allied commodities, generate rural employment opportunities and ensure sustainable growth of the agriculture sector, while addressing local agro-climatic conditions, climate resilience and farmers' needs.

राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन और डेयरी विकास

2579. श्री भरतसिंहजी शंकरजी डाभी:

श्री अमर शरदराव काले:

श्री बलभद्र माझी:

श्री अनूप संजय धोत्रे:

श्रीमती माला राज्यलक्ष्मी शाह:

श्री खगेन मुर्मु:

श्री मुकेशकुमार चंद्रकांत दलाल:

श्री शिवमंगल सिंह तोमर:

श्री सुनील कुमार:

श्री नव चरण माझी:

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन (एनएलएम) के कार्यान्वयन की वर्तमान स्थिति तथा महाराष्ट्र, ओडिशा में नवरंगपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र, बिहार में वाल्मीकि नगर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र और महाराष्ट्र में अकोला जिले सहित राज्य-वार और जिला-बार दूध उत्पादन और उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे प्रयासों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) महाराष्ट्र, महाराष्ट्र में अकोला जिले और ओडिशा में नवरंगपुर जिले सहित राज्य-वार और जिला-वार पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान नस्ल सुधार, चारा विकास और पशु स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत अब तक हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) महाराष्ट्र, जलगांव लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र और महाराष्ट्र में अकोला जिले तथा ओडिशा में नवरंगपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित राज्य-वार/जिला-वार पशुधन और डेयरी विकास के लिए केंद्र सरकार द्वारा राज्यों को प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता तथा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) नवरंगपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र और महाराष्ट्र में अकोला जिले सहित राज्य-वार और जिला-बार डेयरी कार्यो को बढ़ावा देने, पशुधन विकास के माध्यम से किसानों की आय बढ़ाने, रोजगार सृजित करने, डेयरी पशुधन और मूल्य संवर्धन तथा दूध और पशुधन उत्पादों में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है:

(ङ) क्या सरकार के पास दूध और पशुधन उत्पादों में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने तथा पशुधन क्षेत्रों को मजबूत करने के लिए और पहल करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो महाराष्ट्र, जलगांव लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र और अकोला जिले सहित राज्य-वार तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(च) क्या सरकार ने डेयरी बुनियादी ढांचे, पशुधन रोग नियंत्रण, कृत्रिम गर्भाधान और वैज्ञानिक पशुधन प्रबंधन को मजबूत करने के लिए कोई उपाय किए हैं और यदि हां, तो जलगांव लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है,

(छ) क्या सरकार के पास पशुधन और डेयरी विकास बुनियादी ढांचे को मजबूत करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां. तो महाराष्ट्र, विशेषकर जलगांव लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है,

(ज) दूध उत्पादकता, ग्रामीण रोजगार और पशुधन किसानों की आय में वृद्धि पर एनएलएम का आकलन और प्रभाव क्या रहा है, और

(झ) क्या सरकार का महाराष्ट्र में, विशेषकर जलगांव लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में, पशुधन और डेयरी विकास बुनियादी ढांचे को मजबूत करने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) देश में राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन (NLM) लागू किया जा रहा है। राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रयासों में सहायता करने के लिए, भारत सरकार का पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग (DAHD) राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन (RGM) कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। यह कृत्रिम गर्भाधान कार्यक्रम (NAIP), इन-विट्रो फर्टिलाइज़ेशन (IVF), सेक्स-सॉर्टेड सीमन तकनीक, सीमन स्टेशनों के सुदृढ़ीकरण के माध्यम से देश भर में गोपशु और भैंसों से दूध के उत्पादन और उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से लागू किया जा रहा है। इसमें महाराष्ट्र, ओडिशा और बिहार के सभी ज़िले शामिल हैं।

RGM योजना गोपशु और भैंस की नस्ल सुधार के लिए का कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। NLM योजना भेड़, बकरी, सूअर, ऊँट, गधे और घोड़ों की नस्ल के विकास और चारा उत्पादन पर केंद्रित है। रोगों की रोकथाम के लिए पशुधन स्वास्थ्य और रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम (LHDCP) का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है। पिछले पाँच वर्षों में RGM, LHDCP और NLM के अंतर्गत हुई प्रगति इस प्रकार है:

राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन:

(i) NAIP कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत देश भर में 10.51 करोड़ पशुओं को शामिल करते हुए 17.27 करोड़ कृत्रिम गर्भाधान किए गए हैं जिससे 5.98 करोड़ किसान लाभान्वित हुए हैं। लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र नबरंगपुर, ओडिशा, लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र, वाल्मीकि नगर, बिहार और महाराष्ट्र के अकोला ज़िले सहित, महाराष्ट्र, ओडिशा और बिहार में किए गए कृत्रिम गर्भाधानों की संख्या संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दी गई है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत देश में 47,687 बहुउद्देशीय कृत्रिम गर्भाधान तकनीशियनों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है और शामिल किया गया है। MAITRI की तैनाती का राज्य-वार और ज़िले-वार ब्यौरा, जिसमें लोक सभा

निर्वाचन क्षेत्र नबरंगपुर, ओडिशा, लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र, वाल्मीकि नगर, बिहार और महाराष्ट्र का अकोला ज़िला शामिल है, संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ii) देश में देसी नस्लों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए महाराष्ट्र में 3 और बिहार राज्य में 2 प्रयोगशालाओं सहित, 24 IVF प्रयोगशालाएँ स्थापित करने के लिए सहायता दी गई है। इन प्रयोगशालाओं से 29,283 व्यवहार्य भ्रूण तैयार किए गए, इनमें से 17,424 भ्रूणों को हस्तांतरित किया गया और 2,748 बछड़े/बछड़ियों का जन्म हुआ।

(iii) किसानों के द्वार तक तकनीक पहुँचाने के लिए IVF तकनीक का प्रयोग करके 'त्वरित नस्ल सुधार कार्यक्रम' शुरू किया गया है। इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत, पशुओं की सुनिशचित गर्भावस्था पर किसानों को 5000 रुपये का प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है। अब तक इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत 7959 भ्रूण स्थानांतरित प्रत्यारोपित किए गए हैं, 1666 गर्भधारण हुए हैं और 1223 बछड़े/बछिया पैदा हुए हैं, जिनमें से 1142 मादा (बछिया) हैं।

(iv) उच्च आनुवंशिक गुणता वाले सांडों, जिनमें देसी नस्ल के सांड भी शामिल हैं, का प्रयोग करके 1.41 करोड़ सेक्स-सॉर्टेड सीमन डोज़ तैयार किए गए हैं। भारत पशुधन पर उपलब्ध डेटा के अनुसार, सेक्स-सॉर्टेड सीमन का प्रयोग करके 9.71 लाख कृत्रिम गर्भाधान किए गए है और इससे 7.82 लाख किसान लाभान्वित हुए हैं।

(v) 48 सीमन केंद्रों को संस्वीकृति दी गई है, जिनमें महाराष्ट्र में 4 (राहुरी, नागपुर, औरंगाबाद और पुणे) और बिहार में एक (पूर्णिया) सीमन केंद्र शामिल हैं।

(vi) देश में 28 हीफर पालन केंद्र संस्वीकृत किए गए हैं, जिनमें बिहार में मुंगेर और डुमरांव केंद्र और महाराष्ट्र के कोल्हापुर में 500 हीफर की क्षमता वाला एक केंद्र शामिल है।

राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन:

i. पश्चिम बंगाल, आंध्र प्रदेश, जम्मू-कश्मीर, असम और राजस्थान राज्यों में भेड़ और बकरी के लिए पांच क्षेत्रीय सीमन केंद्र अनुमोदित किए गए हैं। जम्मू-कश्मीर, मेघालय, पश्चिम बंगाल, असम, हिमाचल प्रदेश और राजस्थान राज्यों के लिए 6 बकरी सीमन बैंक

अनुमोदित किए गए हैं। जम्मू-कश्मीर, छत्तीसगढ़, पश्चिम बंगाल, राजस्थान, हिमाचल प्रदेश और मेघालय राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में गोपशु-भैंस के 6,405 कृत्रिम गर्भाधान (AI) केंद्रों को बकरी के लिए AI सेवाएँ देने के उद्देश्य से अपग्रेड किया गया है। सिक्किम, मेघालय, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मणिपुर, मिजोरम, असम और तमिलनाडु राज्यों में सूअर के सीमन का संग्रहण और प्रसंस्करण करने वाली नौ प्रयोगशालाओं को अनुमोदन दिया गया है।

ii. पोल्ट्री, भेड़, बकरी, सूअर, ऊँट, घोड़े और गधे के लिए 4084 नस्ल वृद्धि फ़ार्मों को अनुमोदन दिया गया है।

iii. अब तक 1.61 लाख मीट्रिक टन गुणवत्तापूर्ण चारा बीज का उत्पादन किया गया है।

iv. NLM-उद्यमिता विकास कार्यक्रम (NLM-EDP) के अंतर्गत 204 साइलेज और TMR बनाने वाली इकाईयों को अनुमोदन दिया गया है, जिनकी वार्षिक क्षमता 7.20 लाख मीट्रिक टन होने की उम्मीद है।

v. वार्षिक 7000 मीट्रिक टन प्रसंस्करण क्षमता वाली तीन चारा बीज प्रसंस्करण और ग्रेडिंग इकाईयों को अनुमोदन दिया गया है।

पशु स्वास्थ्य और रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम:

घटक का नाम	कुल
खुरपका-मुँहपका रोग (FMD) नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम (टीकाकरण खुराक लाख में)	10801.76
ब्रूसेलोसिस नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम (पात्र बछड़ियों का टीकाकरण खुराक लाख में)	296.74
पेस्ट डेस पेटिट्स रुमिनेंट्स (PPR) नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम (टीकाकरण खुराक लाख में)	1561.82
क्लासिकल स्वाइन फीवर नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम (CSF-CP) (उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों में सूअरों का टीकाकरण खुराक लाख में)	38.16
पशु रोग नियंत्रण के लिए राज्यों को सहायता (ASCAD) (टीकाकरण खुराक लाख में)	1850.57
मोबाइल पशुचिकित्सा इकाईयों का संचालन (MVU की संख्या)	4019

जलगांव जिले में: FMD टीकाकरण 38 लाख, ब्रुसेलोसिस टीकाकरण 0.69 लाख, CSF टीकाकरण 0.14 लाख और PPR: 10.82 लाख।

(ग) राज्य सरकार को वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। RGM, NLM, राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास कार्यक्रम (NPDD) और LHDCP के अंतर्गत राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को दी गई वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है। NPDD, पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास निधि (AHIDF) और NLM-EDP के अंतर्गत संस्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की राज्य-वार संख्या संलग्न **विवरण-III** में दी गई है।

(घ) से (झ) पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग (DAHD) वर्ष 2014-15 से देश भर में राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास कार्यक्रम (NPDD) योजना कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। NPDD योजना को निम्नलिखित दो घटकों के साथ लागू किया जा रहा है:

NPDD का घटक 'क' देश भर में गुणवत्तापूर्ण दूध परीक्षण, दूध की शुरुआती खरीद और शीतलन सुविधाओं के लिए अवसंरचना के सृजन और उसके सुदृढ़ीकरण पर केंद्रित है। यह पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों, उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों (NER) और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (UTs) में दूध प्रसंस्करण और मूल्य वर्धन अवसंरचना तैयार करने में भी सहायता करता है। इस घटक को देश भर में लागू किया जा रहा है।

NPDD योजना के घटक 'ख', "सहकारिता के माध्यम से डेयरी," का उद्देश्य किसानों की संगठित बाज़ार तक पहुँच बढ़ाकर, डेयरी प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं और विपणन अवसंरचना को अपग्रेड करके दूध और डेयरी उत्पादों की बिक्री बढ़ाना है। यह घटक नौ राज्यों में लागू किया जा रहा है। महाराष्ट्र और ओडिशा NPDD योजना के घटक 'ख' के अंतर्गत शामिल नहीं हैं।

NPDD योजना के अंतर्गत पिछले तीन वर्षों में केंद्र सरकार द्वारा राज्यों को दी गई वित्तीय सहायता और संस्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की संख्या का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II और विवरण-III** में दिया गया है।

इस के अलावा, पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास निधि (AHIDF) लागू कर रहा है। इसका उद्देश्य डेयरी प्रसंस्करण और मूल्य वर्धन अवसंरचना, मांस प्रसंस्करण और मूल्य वर्धन, पशु आहार संयंत्र, तकनीक-आधारित नस्ल वृद्धि फार्म, पशु चिकित्सा दवाओं और वैक्सीन अवसंरचना, कृषि अपशिष्ट-से-संपत्ति (कृषि-अपशिष्ट) और प्राथमिक ऊन प्रसंस्करण संबंधी अवसंरचना को प्रोत्साहन देना है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत, व्यक्तियों, FPO, MSME, निजी कंपनियों, डेयरी सहकारी समितियों और धारा 8 कंपनियों को आठ साल के लिए सावधि ऋण पर 3% ब्याज सब्वेंशन प्रदान किया जाता है। राज्य-वार संस्वीकृत डेयरी परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-III** में दिया गया है।

महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र जलगांव सहित महाराष्ट्र राज्य में मुख्यमंत्री ग्रामीण पशुधन उद्योगक्ता योजना के माध्यम से पशुधन और डेयरी विकास अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करने का प्रस्ताव रखा है।

भारत सरकार ने डेयरी अवसंरचना के सुदृढ़ीकरण, पशु रोगों के नियंत्रण, कृत्रिम गर्भाधान और वैज्ञानिक तरीके से पशु प्रबंधन के लिए देश भर में, जिसमें महाराष्ट्र के सभी लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र भी शामिल हैं, निम्नलिखित योजनाओं को लागू करके कई पहलें की हैं:

(i) डेयरी अवसंरचना के सुदृढ़ीकरण के लिए राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास कार्यक्रम और पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास निधि।

(ii) पशुधन रोगों के निवारण और नियंत्रण के लिए पशुधन स्वास्थ्य और रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम।

(iii) कृत्रिम गर्भाधान और वैज्ञानिक पशुधन प्रबंधन के माध्यम से गोपशु और भैंस की नस्ल सुधार के लिए राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन।

(iv) जुगाली करने वाले छोटे पशुओं, ऊँट, घोड़े, गधे और सूअर की नस्ल सुधार और वैज्ञानिक प्रबंधन के लिए राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन।

नीति आयोग ने EDP घटक सहित NLM योजना की विस्तृत समीक्षा की है। मूल्यांकन से पुष्टि होती है कि NLM से नस्ल विकास, पशु आहार और चारा सुरक्षा, क्षमता निर्माण और

उद्यमिता के क्षेत्र में प्रगति हुई है। अधिकतर लाभार्थियों ने पशुधन उत्पादकता में सुधार, आय में वृद्धि, इनपुट लागत में कमी और पशु चिकित्सा व विस्तार सेवाओं के साथ बेहतर जुड़ाव की बात कही है।

विवरण-I

ओडिशा, बिहार और महाराष्ट्र में RGM के कार्यान्वयन का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

राज्य	राष्ट्रव्यापी कृत्रिम गर्भाधान कार्यक्रम का कार्यान्वयन			स्थापित मैत्री
	किए गए कृत्रिम गर्भाधान की संख्या	कवर किए गए पशु	किसान लाभान्वित	
ओडिशा	7541385	5336851	3203775	1500
बिहार	6487060	4480677	2916361	5433
महाराष्ट्र	9922984	6870636	4070347	2020

लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र नबरंगपुर, ओडिशा, लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र, वाल्मीकि नगर, बिहार और महाराष्ट्र में लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र जलगांव और अकोला जिले में RGM के कार्यान्वयन का जिले-वार ब्यौरा

जिले	राष्ट्रव्यापी कृत्रिम गर्भाधान कार्यक्रम का कार्यान्वयन			स्थापित मैत्री
	किए गए कृत्रिम गर्भाधान की संख्या	कवर किए गए पशु	किसान लाभान्वित	
नबरंगपुर, ओडिशा	109845	142687	75830	7
बेतिया / पश्चिम चंपारण, बिहार	104650	150989	81045	94
जलगांव, महाराष्ट्र	250958	352865	147532	60
अकोला, महाराष्ट्र	84220	126746	59725	43

विवरण-II

पिछले 3 वर्षों के दौरान में राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन (RGM) के अंतर्गत जारी निधि (लाख रूपये में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	वर्ष 2023-24	वर्ष 2024-25	वर्ष 2025-26
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	3538.38	3184.16	1500.00
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1965.31	0	830.99
3	असम	723.25	2163.34	1280.99
4	बिहार	0.00	0	3000.00
5	छत्तीसगढ़	0.00	0	609.69
6	गोवा	0.00	0	0.00
7	गुजरात	6542.58	2071.85	7669.24
8	हरियाणा	0.00	0	885.25
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.00	0	0.00
10	जम्मू और कश्मीर	0.00	6119.52	1412.50
11	लद्दाख	0.00	42	10.53
12	झारखंड	0.00	1500	1385.35
13	कर्नाटक	2651.31	0	0.00
14	केरल	6546.27	3697.74	174.50
15	मध्य प्रदेश	4903	0	1000.00
16	महाराष्ट्र	3261.5	1444.56	600.31
17	मणिपुर	0.00	0	512.15
18	मेघालय	0.00	0	0.00
19	मिजोरम	847.37	0	74.21
20	नागालैंड	466.2	0	932.42
21	ओडिशा	0.00	1671.06	895.54
22	पंजाब	0.00	0	697.88
23	पुदुचेरी	0.00	213.41	50
24	राजस्थान	250	0	1970.07
25	सिक्किम	1097.87	0	1393.98
26	तमिलनाडु	10996.1	0	1525.72
27	तेलंगाना	3153.13	0	995.18

28	त्रिपुरा	0.00	0	975.00
29	उत्तर प्रदेश	9642.18	0	0.00
30	उत्तराखंड	6082	0	576.36
31	पश्चिम बंगाल	6500	0	1294.95

LHDCP के अंतर्गत पिछले तीन वर्षों में जारी निधि (लाख रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य	वर्ष 2023-24	वर्ष 2024-25	वर्ष 2025-26
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.00	84.50	13.67
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	8534.26	7605.85	7595.98
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	621.28	654.25	613.07
4	असम	2299.69	4696.50	5432.95
5	बिहार	266.48	5481.63	6715.82
6	चंडीगढ़	2.77	7.82	2.37
7	छत्तीसगढ	621.51	3488.98	2996.89
8	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	दिल्ली	3.76	9.05	5.10
10	गोवा	80.15	85.51	21.14
11	गुजरात	1087.97	5243.59	4611.72
12	हरियाणा	1352.28	2734.67	2543.83
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	64.75	785.75	1182.25
14	जम्मू और कश्मीर	1885.42	2036.97	1650.21
15	झारखंड	0.00	460.00	3021.99
16	कर्नाटक	7066.94	6157.62	6612.60
17	केरल (NADRS)	596.51	1224.04	1315.14
18	लद्दाख	60.27	245.16	272.14
19	लक्षद्वीप	0.00	0.00	0.75
20	मध्य प्रदेश	4889.02	7613.47	9444.01
21	महाराष्ट्र	7232.82	6464.19	4819.66
22	मणिपुर	271.32	464.39	949.41
23	मेघालय	129.49	707.03	421.73

24	मिजोरम	262.78	359.15	1865.77
25	नागालैंड	115.48	126.51	412.75
26	ओडिशा	318.10	1240.09	999.12
27	पुदुचेरी	11.48	48.52	55.52
28	पंजाब	0.00	397.93	1680.00
29	राजस्थान	635.11	5968.58	8363.26
30	सिक्किम	251.07	312.61	374.36
31	तमिलनाडु	644.51	2259.60	4046.90
32	तेलंगाना	0.00	400.00	2422.53
33	त्रिपुरा	59.76	573.37	653.96
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	19259.84	15076.02	15534.67
35	उत्तराखंड	1998.68	1957.16	2362.23
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	3639.00	4034.63	4202.21
	कुल	64262.50	89005.14	103215.71

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान NLM के अंतर्गत जारी की गई निधि

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	जारी वर्ष 2023-24	जारी वर्ष 2024-25	जारी वर्ष 2025-26
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	1260.00	786.50	367.75
2	बिहार	0.00	0.00	100.00
3	छत्तीसगढ	75.00	50.00	116.18
5	गुजरात	0.00	100.00	240.00
6	हरियाणा	407.50	975.00	571.00
7	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.00	0.00	106.25
9	झारखंड	64.00	0.00	25.00
10	कर्नाटक	781.70	725.00	399.50
11	केरल	0.00	50.00	50.00
12	मध्य प्रदेश	350.00	250.00	735.00
13	महाराष्ट्र	65.00	30.00	15.00
14	ओडिशा	446.25	250.00	250.00
16	राजस्थान	0.00	100.00	100.00

17	तमिलनाडु	0.00	150.00	225.00
18	तेलंगाना	0.00	50.00	75.00
19	उत्तर प्रदेश	100.00	771.00	225.00
20	उत्तराखंड	198.48	306.25	550.00
21	पश्चिम बंगाल	0.00	302.00	325.00
22	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	573.70	181.25	337.20
23	असम	0.00	400.00	374.17
24	मणिपुर	0.00	170.30	301.25
25	मेघालय	0.00	0.00	114.00
26	मिजोरम	201.99	0.00	657.24
27	नागालैंड	50.00	193.90	300.08
28	सिक्किम	93.21	0.00	903.40
29	त्रिपुरा	183.47	0.00	458.52
30	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	जम्मू और कश्मीर	100.00	250.00	910.44
32	पुदुचेरी	0.00	0.00	39.56
33	लद्दाख	0	27.5	229.5

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान NPDD योजना के अंर्तगत जारी की गई निधि का ब्यौरा (वर्ष 2023-24 से वर्ष 2025-26)

	राज्य का नाम	**जारी की गई निधियां* (लाख रुपये में)**
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	3335.23
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0.00
3	असम	2507.17
4	बिहार	2463.10
5	छत्तीसगढ	384.00
6	गोवा	0.00 #

7	गुजरात	4868.05
8	हरियाणा	0.00
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2247.56
10	जम्मू और कश्मीर	2570.37
11	झारखंड	636.33
12	कर्नाटक	7684.47
13	केरल	2201.20
14	लद्दाख	1208.05
15	मध्य प्रदेश	5214.90
16	महाराष्ट्र	692.15
17	मणिपुर	0.00 #
18	मेघालय	787.92
19	मिजोरम	6.98
20	नागालैंड	24.24
21	ओडिशा	706.10
22	पुदुचेरी	595.56
23	पंजाब	5305.53
24	राजस्थान	6988.46
25	सिक्किम	1844.44
26	तमिलनाडु	9525.07
27	तेलंगाना	727.94
28	त्रिपुरा	704.69

29	उत्तर प्रदेश	756.20
30	उत्तराखंड	2118.07
31	पश्चिम बंगाल	0.00

**इसमें वर्ष 2023-24 से पहले संस्वीकृत, चल रही परियोजनाओं में जारी की गई निधियां शामिल हैं।*

#पिछली परियोजनाओं के अंतर्गत अव्ययित बकाया के कारण निधियां जारी नहीं की गईं।

विवरण-III

NPDD के अंतर्गत संस्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की राज्य-वार संख्या

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	संस्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की संख्या
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	0
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0
3	असम	4
4	बिहार	2
5	छत्तीसगढ	2
6	गोवा	1
7	गुजरात	3
8	हरियाणा	1
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3
10	जम्मू और कश्मीर	2
11	झारखंड	2
12	कर्नाटक	9
13	केरल	5

14	लद्दाख	2
15	मध्य प्रदेश	5
16	महाराष्ट्र	2
17	मणिपुर	1
18	मेघालय	1
19	मिजोरम	1
20	नागालैंड	1
21	ओडिशा	1
22	पुदुचेरी	4
23	पंजाब	2
24	राजस्थान	10
25	सिक्किम	2
26	तमिलनाडु	4
27	तेलंगाना	2
28	त्रिपुरा	2
29	उत्तर प्रदेश	2
30	उत्तराखंड	1
31	पश्चिम बंगाल	0
	कुल	**77**

AHIDF के अंतर्गत संस्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की संख्या तथा प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता

1. नस्ल सुधार तकनीक तथा नस्ल वृद्धि फार्म

राज्य का नाम	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)
आंध्र प्रदेश	3	12.42
असम	9	125.76
बिहार	1	30.10
छत्तीसगढ़	19	962.40
गुजरात	4	257.55
हरियाणा	3	38.64
जम्मू और कश्मीर	1	1.01
झारखंड	4	25.17
कर्नाटक	22	256.80
केरल	1	1.34
मध्य प्रदेश	5	27.72
महाराष्ट्र	29	472.85
ओडिशा	6	42.33
पंजाब	6	108.56
राजस्थान	5	26.25
तमिलनाडु	17	400.16
तेलंगाना	2	34.78
उत्तर प्रदेश	8	153.51
उत्तराखंड	1	0.80
पश्चिम बंगाल	16	251.31
कुल योग	**162**	**3,229.42**

2. डेयरी प्रसंस्करण और मूल्य संवर्धन

राज्य का नाम	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)
आंध्र प्रदेश	16	1,310.45
असम	2	113.80
बिहार	2	120.61

दिल्ली	2	125.16
गुजरात	18	3,078.74
हरियाणा	11	314.30
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1	2.96
झारखंड	4	115.07
कर्नाटक	5	192.48
केरल	1	1.92
मध्य प्रदेश	14	490.23
महाराष्ट्र	52	3,340.22
ओडिशा	4	35.91
पंजाब	3	166.51
राजस्थान	13	213.07
तमिलनाडु	13	1,777.02
तेलंगाना	9	896.08
उत्तर प्रदेश	23	1,403.40
उत्तराखंड	1	86.32
पश्चिम बंगाल	8	283.58
कुल योग	**202**	**14,067.85**

3. मांस प्रसंस्करण और मूल्य संवर्धन

राज्य का नाम	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)
आंध्र प्रदेश	4	469.21
असम	1	50.21
बिहार	1	42.77
दिल्ली	1	51.00
हरियाणा	8	372.68
हिमाचल प्रदेश	2	53.60
कर्नाटक	2	93.61
केरल	1	7.98
महाराष्ट्र	3	431.26

ओडिशा	1	38.84
पंजाब	7	300.66
तमिलनाडु	6	237.76
तेलंगाना	2	154.43
उत्तर प्रदेश	1	8.01
पश्चिम बंगाल	1	16.63
कुल योग	**41**	**2,328.65**

4. पशु चिकित्सा टीके और दवा उत्पादन सुविधाएं

राज्य का नाम	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)
आंध्र प्रदेश	1	3.87
गुजरात	1	55.05
हरियाणा	1	36.00
मध्य प्रदेश	2	180.69
महाराष्ट्र	1	22.00
कुल योग	6	297.61

NLM-EDP के अंतर्गत संस्वीकृत परियोजना की राज्य-वार संख्या

राज्य	कुल	परियोजना लागत करोड़ रुपये में
आंध्र प्रदेश	330	272.79
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	83	53.82
असम	50	32.68
बिहार	2	0.70
छत्तीसगढ	29	17.43
गुजरात	13	12.49
हरियाणा	27	19.06
हिमाचल प्रदेश	21	11.46
जम्मू और कश्मीर	27	12.23

झारखंड	2	2.49
कर्नाटक	1158	815.82
केरल	26	14.59
मध्य प्रदेश	507	377.41
महाराष्ट्र*	438	265.38
मणिपुर	11	5.17
मिजोरम	94	57.44
नागालैंड	95	41.66
ओडिशा	4	3.67
पुदुचेरी	1	0.64
पंजाब	24	17.58
राजस्थान	189	107.39
सिक्किम	12	7.32
तमिलनाडु	214	142.44
तेलंगाना	513	446.21
त्रिपुरा	37	25.75
उत्तर प्रदेश	285	146.15
उत्तराखंड	84	38.77
पश्चिम बंगाल	15	8.25
कुल	**4291**	**2,956.79**

जलगांव और अकोला के लिए संस्वीकृत परियोजनाएं

राज्य	ज़िला	अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं की संख्या	परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)
महाराष्ट्र	जलगांव	6	4.12
महाराष्ट्र	अकोला	4	1.91

पिछले तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष में ओडिशा के नबरंगपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कोई भी परियोजना अनुमोदित नहीं की गई थी।

OPERATIONALISATION OF SHE-LEAPS

2580. SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has operationalised the Self Help Entrepreneur-Livelihoods and Enterprise Application for Prosperity and Sustainability (SHE-LEAPS) for monitoring enterprises established under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of SHG enterprises registered on the digital platform, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government maintains data on enterprise continuity, turnover and income generation through SHE-LEAPS, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of SHG enterprises established through Community Investment Fund assistance under DAY-NRLM in Karnataka during the last three years and the number of SHGs that still remain operational at the present; and

(e) the measures taken to strengthen the sustainability and market competitiveness of SHG enterprises thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):

(a) The Self-Help Entrepreneur-Livelihoods and Enterprise Application for Prosperity and Sustainability (SHE-LEAPS) has been operationalized and has the provision for monitoring the enterprises on boarded through SHE-LEAPS.

The application was launched on 29th June, 2026 on the occasion of Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Sammelan of Ministry of Rural Development. SHE-LEAPS application is developed under the LokOS digital platform for capturing enterprise-related information of Self Help Group (SHG) entrepreneurs under DAY-NRLM. The platform supports onboarding of enterprises and captures real-time enterprise data to facilitate management and monitoring of enterprises. It is being implemented across 34 States and UTs through the State Rural Livelihood Missions and in monitoring enterprises and support for planning and decision-making.

(b) The State-wise details of SHG enterprises registered on the SHE-LEAPS digital platform are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) The SHE-LEAPS digital platform captures the details of enterprises promoted under DAY-NRLM. This platform has provision to maintain the information relating to annual turnover and enterprises continuity for all enterprises details of which are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(d) As reported by the Karnataka State Rural Livelihoods Mission (KSRLM), the details of SHG enterprises established through Community Investment Fund (CIF) assistance under DAY-NRLM in Karnataka during the last three years and the number of SHG enterprises are as follows:

Sl no.	Year	No. of SHG enterprises
1.	2023-2024	21,438
2.	2024-2025	27,173
3.	2025-2026	31,246
	Total	**79,857**

(e) The Ministry of Rural Development, under DAY-NRLM, has taken several measures to strengthen the sustainability and market competitiveness of Self Help Group (SHG) enterprises. The Ministry has registered the brands "Saras", "Saras Aajeevika" and "Aajeevika" for promotion of SHG products. Twenty-five States have also created State-level brands, such as UMED (Maharashtra), Palash and Adiva (Jharkhand), Himira (Himachal Pradesh) and Mathi (Tamil Nadu) etc. to facilitate the sale of SHG products. Saras Melas are organised at the National, Regional, State and District levels to promote SHG products, including two National-level Saras Melas, one Food Festival and more than 50 State-level Saras Melas annually. A retail outlet, Saras Aajeevika Gallery, operates in Central Delhi for the sale of curated SHG products, while States also operate retail outlets under their respective brands. In addition, the Ministry operates the eSaras e-commerce platform for the sale of curated SHG products and has entered into partnerships with GeM, ONDC, Amazon, Flipkart, Meesho and JioMart to facilitate their wider market access.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of SHG enterprises registered on the SHE-LEAPS digital platform

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of SHG enterprises
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	115
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,56,851
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	522
4.	Assam	1,19,715

5.	Bihar	3,908
6.	Chhattisgarh	4,018
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	136
8.	Goa	246
9.	Gujarat	14,866
10.	Haryana	174
11.	Himachal Pradesh	15,586
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	21,038
13.	Jharkhand	1,61,212
14.	Karnataka	57,731
15.	Kerala	38
16.	Ladakh	11
17.	Lakshadweep	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	44,540
19.	Maharashtra	3,68,795
20.	Manipur	372
21.	Meghalaya	8,412
22.	Mizoram	1,243
23.	Nagaland	1,871
24.	Odisha	8,425
25.	Puducherry	346
26.	Punjab	384
27.	Rajasthan	5,473
28.	Sikkim	684
29.	Tamil Nadu	36,060
30.	Telangana	54,632

31.	Tripura	19,235
32.	Uttar Pradesh	7,815
33.	Uttarakhand	410
34.	West Bengal	8,007
	Total	**11,22,871**

एडीआईपी योजना और राष्ट्रीय वयोश्री योजना

2581. श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे:

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

(क) क्या सहायक यंत्रों/उपकरणों की खरीद/फिटिंग के लिए दिव्यांगजनों को सहायता (एडीआईपी) योजना और राष्ट्रीय वयोश्री योजना (आरवीवाई) के अंतर्गत सहायक यंत्रों और उपकरणों के वितरण के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विशेष शिविरों के आयोजन का प्रावधान है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को अहिल्यानगर जिले के शिरडी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के संगमनेर तालुका में बड़ी संख्या में दिव्यांगजनों और उनकी खराब आर्थिक स्थिति की जानकारी है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या भारतीय कृत्रिम अंग निर्माण निगम (एलिम्को) के माध्यम से संगमनेर में एक विशेष 'सहायक सहायता वितरण शिविर' आयोजित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या उक्त शिविर के माध्यम से मोटर चालित तिपहिया साइकिलों (बैटरी चालित तिपहिया साइकिलें) और श्रवण यंत्रों सहित आधुनिक उपकरण उपलब्ध कराए जाने की संभावना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) संगमनेर में इस शिविर का आयोजन कब तक किए जाने की संभावना है?

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी. एल. वर्मा):

(क) सहायक यंत्रों/सहायक उपकरणों की खरीद/फिटिंग हेतु दिव्यांगजनों को सहायता (एडिप) की योजना मांग आधारित योजना है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत पात्र दिव्यांगजनों को सहायक यंत्र एवं सहायक उपकरण उपलब्ध कराने के लिए ग्रामीण एवं दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों सहित पूरे देश में मूल्यांकन एवं वितरण शिविर आयोजित किए जाते हैं। ऐसे शिविर योजना की प्रमुख कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी भारतीय कृत्रिम अंग निर्माण निगम (एलिम्को) द्वारा जिला प्रशासन के समन्वय से सामान्यतः माननीय सांसदों, जनप्रतिनिधियों तथा जिला प्रशासन के अनुरोध पर आयोजित किए जाते हैं।

(ख) भारत के संविधान की राज्य सूची की प्रविष्टि 9 के अनुसार दिव्यांगजनों को राहत प्रदान करना मुख्यतः राज्य का विषय है। केंद्र सरकार विभिन्न योजनाओं एवं कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से दिव्यांगजनों के कल्याण हेतु राज्यों के प्रयासों का पूरक सहयोग करती है। इस विभाग द्वारा दिव्यांगजनों की संख्या तथा उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति संबंधी विशिष्ट सूचना का रखरखाव नहीं किया जाता है, इसलिए अहिल्यानगर जिले के शिरडी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के संगमनेर तालुका से संबंधित ऐसी सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) से (ङ) सहायक यंत्रों/सहायक उपकरणों की खरीद/फिटिंग हेतु दिव्यांगजनों को सहायता (एडिप) की योजना तथा राष्ट्रीय वयोश्री योजना (आरवीवाई) के अंतर्गत सेवाओं की पहुँच बढ़ाने तथा उन्हें पूरे वर्ष उपलब्ध सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से, दिव्यांगजन सशक्तिकरण विभाग ने भारतीय कृत्रिम अंग निर्माण निगम (एलिम्को) के सहयोग से देशभर में प्रधानमंत्री दिव्याशा-वयोश्री केंद्र (पीएमडी-वीके) नामक स्थायी केंद्र स्थापित किए हैं। ये वॉक-इन केंद्र संबंधित योजनाओं के प्रावधानों एवं पात्रता मानदंडों के अधीन दिव्यांगजनों तथा वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को मोटर चालित ट्राइसाइकिल, श्रवण यंत्र, व्हीलचेयर, ट्राइसाइकिल तथा अन्य सहायक उपकरणों सहित पात्र सहायक यंत्रों एवं सहायक उपकरणों का मूल्यांकन, फिटिंग तथा वितरण करते हैं।

अब तक देशभर में 107 पीएमडी-वीके स्थापित किए जा चुके हैं, जिनमें महाराष्ट्र के अहिल्यानगर स्थित पीएमडी-वीके जिला दिव्यांग पुनर्वास केंद्र (डीडीआरसी) भी शामिल है। चूँकि अहिल्यानगर जिले में एक स्थायी पीएमडी-वीके संचालित है, इसलिए पात्र लाभार्थियों को पूरे वर्ष इन सेवाओं की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करते हुए सहायक यंत्र एवं सहायक उपकरण स्थायी पीएमडी-वीके के माध्यम से उपलब्ध कराए जा रहे हैं।

SPECIAL RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS FOR THE EDUCATION OF DIVYANGJANS

2582. SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:

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

(a) the measures taken by the Department of Empowerment of Divyangjans (DEPwD), through its National Institutes and Special Recognised Institutions, to improve the quality of education for Divyangjans, including educational facilities, assistive devices, scholarships and other concessions provided to students;

(b) the number of trained special educators available in the Special Recognised Institutions for the Education of Divyangjans in Bengaluru, Chennai, Hyderabad and Mumbai, along with the sanctioned and vacant posts, if any;

(c) the measures taken to strengthen infrastructure, assistive technologies, digital learning resources and the availability of trained special educators in these institutions;

(d) the proposed steps to be taken by the Government under the “Project Formation/Commission" initiative; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to establish additional Special Recognised Institutions or upgrade the existing institutions to improve access to quality education for Divyangjans, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) National Institutes and their Composite Regional Centres under the Department conducts recognized undergraduate, postgraduate, diploma and certificate programmes including for Divyangjans. These institutions have undertaken various initiatives to enhance the quality of education for Divyangjans, including the development of inclusive and accessible educational infrastructure, accessible classrooms, laboratories, clinical facilities, smart classrooms, digital libraries, and access to e-books and e-journals. They also conduct skill development programmes.

Under ‘Assistance to Persons with Disabilities for Purchase/ Fitting of Aids/ Appliances (ADIP) scheme, funds are released including to National Institutes and Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO), Kanpur, a CPSE under this Department, for providing modern assistive devices to eligible Divyangjans, including students.

Under the Scholarship Scheme for Students with Disabilities, scholarships are provided under six components – Pre-Matric, Post-Matric, Top Class, National Fellowship, National Overseas Scholarship and Free Coaching.

National Institutes functioning under the aegis of the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities also allow waiver of fee to Divyangjans in academic courses etc.

(b) Total 26 posts are sanctioned in the National Institutes and their CRCs/RCs under the aegis of the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities situated in Bengaluru, Chennai, Hyderabad and Mumbai and as on date 24 Special Educators are in position.

(c) to (e): National Institutes have developed barrier-free infrastructure, smart classrooms, resource rooms, therapy units, computer laboratories and accessible digital learning resources including e-learning platforms and ICT-enabled tools.

ALIMCO is promoting advanced assistive technologies through partnerships with premier academic institutions, national laboratories, research organisations and start-ups.

During last five years, the Department has released Rs. 452.38 Crore to National Institutes for strengthening their infrastructure and also provided Rs. 544.16 crore towards resources, equipment, training and other institutional activities.

Qualified special educators are recruited as per RCI norms and their capacity is continuously enhanced through CRE programmes, Faculty Development Programmes, workshops and seminars.

At present, there is no proposal to establish additional National Institutes. However, upgradation of existing institutions is a continuous process and infrastructure, equipment and facilities are upgraded as per requirements of National Institutes.

COMPENSATION FOR CROP LOSSES UNDER PMFBY

2583. DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED:

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

(a) the details of the risks and perils covered under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY);

(b) whether the Government maintains data on crop losses caused by floods and river erosion across the country, particularly for Bihar and if so, the details of the same for the last three financial years, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government will furnish the number of crop insurance claims received in Bihar due to floods during the last three financial years, along with the number of claims settled and the total amount of compensation disbursed, year-wise; and

(d) the measures which the Government has taken to mitigate crop losses caused by floods and river erosion and to ensure timely settlement of insurance claims under PMFBY?

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

(a) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) provides for yield based comprehensive risk insurance against crop damage from pre-sowing to post-harvest for crops and area notified by the concerned State Government. The scheme not only safeguards crops of farmers against wide spread yield loss due to non-preventable natural risks/ & extreme climate calamities viz. flood, inundation, landslide, drought, heat waves, hailstorm, cyclone, pests/diseases, natural fire and lightening, storm, typhoon, tempest, hurricane, tornado etc. but also against farm level yield loss due to localized risks (hailstorm, landslide, inundation, cloudburst and natural fire) and post-harvest losses due to cyclone, cyclonic/unseasonal rain and hailstorm and prevented sowing.

Whereas weather index-based insurance is provided under Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) through scientifically designed term sheets. RWBCIS is generally applicable for horticultural crops and provides insurance protection to the farmers against adverse weather incidence, such as deficit and excess rainfall, high or low temperature, humidity etc., which are deemed to impact crop production adversely. It has

the advantage to settle claims within the shortest possible time. The States/UTs are required to notify crops under RWBCIS.

(b) Such data is not maintained centrally.

(c) The State of Bihar does not implement Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)/ Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS).

However, as informed by the State Government of Bihar, surveys are conducted regarding flood-induced crop damage. Based on the same, compensation is provided to the affected farmers. The details of crop damage caused by floods in Bihar over the last two years are as follows:

Financial Year	**Affected Districts**	**Affected Area with more than 33% Crop Damage (ha)**	**Compensation Amount (Rs. in crores)**	**Farmers Benefitted (in Numbers)**
2024-25	28	2,93,263.32	158.90	2,49,336
2025-26	24	2,55,199.11	247.33	4,90,546

(d) Following steps have been taken by Govt. of India in PMFBY/RWBCIS for timely settlement of claims under the PMFBY:

- Government has undertaken development of National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP) as a single source of data for subsidy payment, dissemination of information, delivery of services including online enrolment of farmers, uploading/obtaining individual insured famer’s

details and transfer of claim amount electronically to the individual farmer's Bank Account.

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

State land records with NCIP and usage of remote sensing-based yield estimation through YES-TECH have already been taken to improve timely settlement of the claims to farmers.

- Crop Loss Assessment App (CLAP), developed as a digital mobile application to streamline and improve the efficiency of crop loss assessments for loacalised calamities/post-harvest losses for individual farms and land parcels under PMFBY. The use of CLAP has been made mandatory for all the States/UTs under the scheme.

OPERATIONALISATION OF THE PANCHAYAT DEVOLUTION INDEX

2584. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

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

(a) the details of the current status of operationalisation of the Panchayat Devolution Index across States and Union Territories;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the progress of States under the Index, if so, the details of top performing States under the Index;

(c) whether the findings of the Index are being utilised for policy formulation and capacity building, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any incentives have been provided to improve performance under the Index if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) "Panchayat", being "Local Government", is a State subject and part of State List of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Panchayats are set up and operate through the respective State Panchayati Raj Acts. States have made their own Panchayati Raj Act, subject to the provisions of the Constitution.

However, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj reviews performance of Panchayats, from time to time, through studies, review meetings, field visits, video conferencing, Information Technology applications etc.

This Ministry has released a report titled "Status of Devolution to Panchayats in States - An Indicative Evidence-Based Ranking, 2024" in February 2025 only to assess the effectiveness of devolution and the role of local governments in strengthening grassroots democracy of the States/UTs. This report presents the Devolution Index, which provides the overall scores and ranks for all States/Union Territories covered under Part-IX of the Constitution, based on six identified dimensions: Framework, Functions, Finances, Functionaries, Capacity Enhancement, and Accountability. This report reveals that the extent of devolution has increased from 39.9% to 43.9% between the period 2013-14 to 2021-22. Ranking of States/UTs, including top performing States, in Devolution Index and Sub-indices is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(c) and (d) Yes. The Ministry has implemented a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely the Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA), w.e.f. financial year 2022-23, with the objective of supporting Panchayati Raj institutions by imparting trainings to Elected Representatives and other stakeholders to develop leadership abilities, thereby enabling Gram Panchayats to function effectively across all States/UTs. Under the scheme, capacity building support is provided to elected representatives, functionaries, and other stakeholders of Panchayats under different categories, viz. basic orientation and refresher programmes, thematic interventions, specialized trainings and Panchayat Development Plan-related programmes, etc. The scheme also supports exposure visits to facilitate experiential learning and replication of best practices for strengthening Panchayat governance, as well as development of training modules and materials etc. A total of 1,66,41,509 participants from financial year 2022-23 to 2026-27 (as on 10th July, 2026) have been trained under this scheme.

Further, to enhance skills and knowledge, a major step has also been taken to build capacity and train elected representatives and functionaries of Panchayats through Institutes of excellence such as IIMs/IITs under the Leadership/Management Development Program (MDP).

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj, in collaboration with IIM Ahmedabad, has also developed a training module on Own Source Revenue (OSR) to strengthen the financial self-reliance of Gram Panchayats. The module helps

elected representatives and Panchayat functionaries understand how OSR is generated through tax and non-tax sources.

Additionally, the Ministry has launched a Specialized Training Module as a part of “Shashkta Panchayat Netri Abhiyan” for the capacity building of Women Elected Representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions. The focus of this training module is to build the capacity of Women Elected Representatives across different aspects of rural governance and enhance their knowledge and practical skills for the effective discharge of roles and responsibilities as elected representatives, thereby promoting women-led governance.

This Ministry does not provide any incentive to improve performance under the Devolution Index.

STATEMENT

Ranking of States/UTs in Devolution Index (DI) and Sub-indices

Rank	DI		Framework		Functions		Finances		Functionaries		Capacity Building		Accountability	
	State	Score	State	Score	State	Score	State	Score	State	Score	State	Score	State	Score
General Category States														
1	Karnataka	72.23	Kerala	83.56	Tamil Nadu	60.24	Karnataka	70.65	Gujarat	90.94	Telangana	86.19	Karnataka	81.33
2	Kerala	70.59	Maharashtra	74.74	Karnataka	57.62	Kerala	62.89	Tamil Nadu	84.25	Tamil Nadu	84.29	Kerala	81.18
3	Tamil Nadu	68.38	Karnataka	74.43	Odisha	57.46	Tamil Nadu	55.78	Kerala	82.99	Gujarat	83.96	Maharashtra	80.36
4	Maharashtra	61.44	Haryana	73.3	Rajasthan	56.13	Rajasthan	54.56	Karnataka	80.11	Goa	77.7	Uttar Pradesh	76.07
5	Uttar Pradesh	60.07	Madhya Pradesh	70	Kerala	53.86	Odisha	53.57	Chhattisgarh	78.33	Andhra Pradesh	76.69	Tamil Nadu	71
6	Gujarat	58.26	Odisha	69.2	Uttar Pradesh	46.89	West Bengal	52.96	Bihar	75.13	Uttar Pradesh	74.44	Andhra Pradesh	60.49
7	Rajasthan	56.67	Rajasthan	68.54	Maharashtra	46.52	Uttar Pradesh	51.76	Maharashtra	73.63	Maharashtra	73.35	Telangana	60.43
8	West Bengal	56.52	Chhattisgarh	68.51	Chhattisgarh	42.39	Chhattisgarh	51.45	Andhra Pradesh	68.78	Karnataka	71.59	Chhattisgarh	58.17

9	Chhattisgarh	56.26	Tamil Nadu	66.83	Gujarat	41.23	Telangana	46.86	West Bengal	67.76	Kerala	71.11	West Bengal	57.87
10	Telangana	55.1	West Bengal	62.3	Madhya Pradesh	39.47	Bihar	43.86	Rajasthan	64.03	West Bengal	70.63	Odisha	51.92
11	Andhra Pradesh	54.43	Gujarat	61.65	Telangana	38.77	Andhra Pradesh	43.19	Uttar Pradesh	63.13	Madhya Pradesh	70	Bihar	51.64
12	Madhya Pradesh	50.94	Andhra Pradesh	60.08	West Bengal	33.07	Maharashtra	42.96	Madhya Pradesh	62.22	Rajasthan	61.43	Gujarat	47.9
13	Odisha	50.03	Uttar Pradesh	54.64	Punjab	31.97	Madhya Pradesh	42.34	Telangana	58.01	Bihar	55.27	Haryana	41.93
14	Bihar	48.24	Goa	52.88	Andhra Pradesh	30.5	Gujarat	41.63	Goa	46.31	Chhattisgarh	47.61	Rajasthan	41.43
15	Haryana	39.33	Bihar	49.76	Jharkhand	27.56	Haryana	40.38	Haryana	38.48	Odisha	43.43	Madhya Pradesh	36.55
16	Goa	37.71	Punjab	47.26	Bihar	18.69	Punjab	36.36	Jharkhand	27.83	Haryana	35.35	Goa	31.75
17	Punjab	29.34	Telangana	45.35	Haryana	16.82	Jharkhand	30.05	Odisha	27.42	Punjab	26.34	Punjab	24.87
18	Jharkhand	27.73	Jharkhand	42.3	Goa	6.63	Goa	26.88	Punjab	8.2	Jharkhand	24.72	Jharkhand	16.47
Northeastern / Hilly Area States														
1	Tripura	57.58	Uttarakhand	70.95	Sikkim	42.59	Tripura	59.16	Himachal Pradesh	70.06	Himachal Pradesh	83.68	Tripura	70.69
2	Himachal Pradesh	53.17	Tripura	66.5	Assam	28.66	Himachal	48.41	Assam	65.12	Tripura	76.82	Assam	57.14

							Pradesh							
3	Uttarakhand	49.11	Sikkim	65.27	Himachal Pradesh	23.01	Uttarakhand	47.11	Uttarakhand	60.49	Assam	71.96	Uttarakhand	52.72
4	Assam	49.06	Himachal Pradesh	62.22	Tripura	21.5	Sikkim	43.5	Tripura	52.22	Uttarakhand	56.02	Himachal Pradesh	39.41
5	Sikkim	43.81	Assam	54.04	Uttarakhand	16.68	Assam	34.06	Sikkim	31.42	Sikkim	53.23	Sikkim	34.94
6	Arunachal Pradesh#	17.96	Arunachal Pradesh#	41.5	Arunachal Pradesh#	12.7	Manipur#	13.17	Manipur#	21.4	Arunachal Pradesh#	37.4	Manipur#	28.75
7	Manipur#	17.13	Manipur#	34.05	Manipur#	11.23	Arunachal Pradesh#	6.83	Arunachal Pradesh#	5.74	Manipur#	3.75	Arunachal Pradesh#	22.56
Union Territories														
1	Jammu and Kashmir	27.85	Andaman &Nicobar Islands	55.21	Jammu and Kashmir	11.88	Puducherry	16.16	Lakshadweep#	39.53	Jammu and Kashmir	55.08	Andaman &Nicobar Islands	45.73
2	Andaman &Nicobar Islands	27.15	Lakshadweep#	31.42	Ladakh	11.08	Jammu and Kashmir	13.29	Jammu and Kashmir	36.97	Andaman &Nicobar Islands	54.82	Jammu and Kashmir	39.76
3	Lakshadweep#	18.32	Jammu and Kashmir	23.07	Lakshadweep#	10.36	Andaman &Nicobar Islands	9.09	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu#	31.69	Ladakh	29.32	Puducherry	29.33
4	Ladakh	16.18	Ladakh	22.21	Puducherry	4.63	Dadra & Nagar	5.45	Ladakh	25.25	Lakshadweep#	15.18	Lakshadweep#	28.13

							Haveli and Daman & Diu#							
5	Puducherry	16.16	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu#	22.06	Andaman &Nicobar Islands	4.5	Lakshadweep#	3.99	Puducherry	21.49	Puducherry	13.75	Ladakh	27.43
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu#	13.62	Puducherry	9.31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu#	0	Ladakh	0	Andaman &Nicobar Islands	20.94	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu#	8.57	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu#	24.91
	National Average	**43.89**		**54.29**		**29.18**		**37.04**		**50.96**		**54.63**		47.51

Source: Report titled “Status of Devolution to Panchayats in States - An Indicative Evidence-Based Ranking, 2024”

Note: #States for which previous data is used

SMALL FISHERMEN IN SUNDARBANS

2585. SHRI BAPI HALDAR:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that small fishermen in the Sundarbans in West Bengal are facing severe livelihood challenges due to the operation of large industrial trawlers engaged in destructive bottom trawling, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the impact of such practices on marine biodiversity, fish stocks and the livelihoods of traditional fishing communities in the region, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures taken by the Government to regulate destructive fishing practices, strengthen monitoring and ensure sustainable fishing in the Sundarbans and adjoining coastal waters; and

(d) whether the Government has any proposals to provide special support or protection measures for traditional and small-scale fishermen in the Lok Sabha Mathurapur Constituency in West Bengal, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) Marine fisheries within territorial waters (up to 12 nautical miles from the baseline) are regulated by the respective Coastal States as per their Marine Fishing Regulation Acts (MFRAs). In several States, including West

Bengal, MFRA regulate the operation of all mechanised fishing vessels in inshore areas traditionally used by small-scale and artisanal fishers. Under the West Bengal Marine Fishing Regulation Rules, 1995, operational zones are demarcated based on vessel capacity, and mechanised vessels above 30 HP are prohibited from operating within Zone A (up to 15 km from the shoreline), which is reserved exclusively for traditional and small-scale fishers.

In the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), the Government of India is implementing a range of conservation and management measures to curb destructive fishing practices and promote sustainable fisheries. These include a ban on paired/bull trawling and the use of LED lights in fishing, and maritime States/UTs have been advised to enforce similar restrictions within their respective territorial waters. A uniform 61-day annual fishing ban is imposed in the EEZ during monsoon season to support fish stock regeneration. Monitoring of fishing activities and vessel safety has been strengthened through the national roll-out of the Vessel Communication and Support System (VCSS) under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), involving installation of transponders and use of the *Nabhmitra* application. Under PMMSY, the Government of India is also supporting the fitment of Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) in shrimp trawls to protect sea turtles. Sea ranching and installation of artificial reefs in coastal areas are also being supported under PMMSY to enhance coastal fish stocks for the benefit of fishermen, particularly small-scale fishers.

The Department of Fisheries, Government of India has been implementing the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) since 2020–21. Under PMMSY, the Department of Fisheries, Government of India has approved project proposals of West Bengal amounting to ₹546.38 crore, including a Central share of ₹223.25 crore. The approval *inter alia* includes assistance for upgradation and conversion of traditional vessels, and promotion of deep-sea fishing vessels. Traditional and small-scale fishers across all States/UTs, including those in the Mathurapur Lok Sabha constituency, are eligible for support under the scheme. The Department of Fisheries, Government of India has also approved the modernisation and upgradation of the existing fishing harbours at Petuaghat, Shankarpur, Frasergunj and Kakdwip in Medinipur, Purba Medinipur and South 24 Parganas, West Bengal, with an investment of ₹65.65 crore, to provide safe and hygienic landing facilities for fishermen, including traditional fishers. Additionally, alternative livelihood opportunities such as mariculture, seaweed cultivation, and open-sea cage culture are being promoted to reduce pressure on nearshore fisheries.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has informed that its research institutes and centres have been developing and demonstrating need-based technologies for fish farmers and fishermen of West Bengal, including those in the Sundarbans, covering freshwater aquaculture, brackishwater aquaculture, pen and cage culture in open-water bodies, and

marine fisheries assessment and management. These institutes are also implementing Central Government welfare schemes, including the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP), to provide livelihood support to marginal fishermen and fish farmers in the State, including in the Sundarbans.

ENROLMENT OF TRIBHUVAN SAHKARI UNIVERSITY

2586. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) the current status and enrolment progress of Tribhuvan Sahkari University;

(b) whether the Government plan to ensure that the University successfully faces the immense challenge of scaling its training infrastructure to match the sector's size and that its curriculum translates into a trained workforce for grassroots cooperative institutions, especially in States with weak cooperative penetration; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The current enrolment in the University for the academic year 2026–27 is as follows:

Academic Year	Programme	Number of Students Enrolled
2026-27	MBA in Agribusiness Management	53
	MBA in Cooperative Banking and Finance	50
	MBA in Cooperative Management	23
	MBA in Rural Management	224
	Total	**350**

(b) and (c) The "Tribhuvan" Sahkari University has been mandated under the "Tribhuvan" Sahkari University Act, 2025, to provide qualified and trained manpower to meet the present and future needs of the co-operative sector and to also provide training, education and capacity building to the employees and board members of co-operative societies by creating a pan-India network of affiliated institutes and its own outlying campuses.

In line with the mandate, the University has expanded its network by affiliating 16 institutions across 10 State/UTs. The list of affiliated institutions is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

The list of affiliated institutions

S. No.	Name of Institution	State
1	VAMNICOM (Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management), Pune	Maharashtra

2	Institute of Cooperative Management – Jaipur	Rajasthan
3	Institute of Cooperative and Corporate Management, Research and Training (ICCMRT) – Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
4	Regional Institute of Cooperative Management – Chandigarh	Chandigarh
5	Mansinhbhai Institute of Dairy and Food Technology (MIDFT), Mehsana	Gujarat
6	Institute of Cooperative Management – Imphal – Manipur	Manipur
7	National Institute of Cooperative Management – Gandhinagar	Gujarat
8	D. N. S. Regional Institute of Cooperative Management – Patna	Bihar
9	Cooperative Training Centre – Ranchi	Jharkhand
10	Sikkim State Cooperative Union	Sikkim
11	Indira Gandhi Institute of Cooperative Management, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
12	National Institute of Post-Harvest Technology, Pune	Maharashtra
13	Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad	Telangana
14	Food and Agri Business School (FAB School), Sagar Group of Institutions (SGI), Hyderabad	Telangana
15	Birla Institute of Management Technology (BIMTECH), Noida	Uttar Pradesh
16	Gujarat State Cooperative Union (Centres: Ahmedabad, Nadiad, Bhavnagar, Surat)	Gujarat

SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

2587. SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of reports that the country's fisheries sector is facing mounting challenges due to declining marine fish stocks, overfishing, climate change, habitat degradation, marine pollution, destructive fishing practices, rising operational costs and increasing livelihood insecurity among traditional fishing communities despite the sector's significant contribution to food security, exports and employment;

(b) the assessment of the Government regarding principal factors responsible for the present situation;

(c) the action taken by the Government to strengthen scientific fisheries management, fish stock assessment, habitat restoration, marine conservation and regulation of fishing effort;

(d) whether additional support is proposed by the Government for small-scale fishermen through climate-resilient infrastructure, insurance, alternative livelihoods, modern fishing technologies and value-chain development; and

(e) if so, the target fixed by the Government to ensure sustainable fisheries and improve fishermen's incomes during the next five years?

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

(a) and (b) As per the *Marine Fish Stock Status of India (2022)* published by the ICAR-Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (ICAR-CMFRI), the marine fish stocks in Indian waters remain in good health, with 91.1% of the 135 fish stocks assessed across different regions of the Indian EEZ found to

be at sustainable levels. Analysis of India's marine fish landings for 2014–2023, based on ICAR-CMFRI's statistically validated scientific sampling programme and average annual growth trends, indicates an overall stable trajectory with a marginal increase, with no evidence of sustained decline in marine fish production.

ICAR has further informed that ICAR-CMFRI undertakes continuous monitoring of fish landings and conducts focused research on the biological performance of major commercial and ecologically important resources through its research centres and field stations across coastal States/UTs.

The Institute also monitors coastal ecosystem health through real-time surveys. The Fishery Survey of India (FSI) similarly monitors the status of marine fishery resources through systematic exploratory surveys in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), generating baseline data on the distribution, abundance, and biological characteristics of demersal and oceanic fish stocks to support assessments of impacts arising from fishing pressure, climate variability, marine pollution, and habitat degradation.

The available scientific evidence from the studies by these Institutions indicates that, although, environmental stressors such as increased sea surface temperature have been observed to influence the distribution, abundance, and seasonal availability of certain fish species, no direct and conclusive impact on overall marine fish production has been established solely due to climate change, marine pollution, coastal erosion, or pollution of inland water bodies.

(c) to (e) The Department of Fisheries, Government of India, has undertaken comprehensive measures to strengthen scientific fisheries management, marine conservation, and the welfare of small-scale fishers. Since 2015, the Government has significantly enhanced investment in the sector, allocating ₹39,272 crore through flagship initiatives such as the Blue Revolution Scheme, Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF), the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), and the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Kisan Samridhi Sah Yojana (PM MKSSY).

To sustainably harness fisheries resources in the EEZ, regulate fishing effort, and safeguard marine biodiversity, the Government has notified the Sustainable Harnessing of Fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone Rules, 2025 on 4 November 2025. This landmark framework adopts an ecosystem approach and mandates key conservation measures, including uniform ban on fishing during fish breeding seasons; enforcement of minimum legal size for fish capture and adoption of bycatch reduction measures; strict prohibition of destructive and juvenile fishing practices; promotion of best practices to minimize post-harvest losses.

Under the PMMSY, targeted interventions are implemented to rejuvenate fish stocks and restore marine habitats, including extensive sea ranching programmes, installation of artificial reefs, and deployment of Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) in trawl nets to protect sea turtles. To ensure sustainable fisheries and enable small scale fishers to significantly enhance incomes, the Schemes of the Department prioritises livelihood diversification

and reduction of fishing pressure on overexploited inshore waters. Core measures include promoting open sea cage culture, seaweed cultivation, ornamental fisheries, and induction of modern deep sea fishing vessels. Complementary efforts focus on upgrading fisheries infrastructure, climate resilient fishing villages, modern harbours, landing centres, cold chain and market linked facilities, providing safety nets such as group accident insurance for traditional fishers, and strengthening Fisheries Cooperative Societies and FFPOs to expand operations, access deep sea resources, and enhance processing and export capabilities.

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TRANSGENDER PERSONS (PROTECTION OF RIGHTS) ACT, 2019

2588. SHRI KUNDURU RAGHUVEER:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019;

(b) if so, the number of transgender identity certificates issued during the last five years;

(c) the details of welfare schemes, scholarships, healthcare and skill development programmes implemented for transgender persons;

(d) whether the Government proposes to improve employment opportunities for transgender persons; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to ensure protection against discrimination?

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

(a) The implementation of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019 is regularly reviewed through monthly review meetings with State Governments/UTs, Chintan Shivirs and National-level Conferences. During these meetings, implementation at States/UTs are reviewed for effective implementation as per provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder, including the establishment and regular functioning of statutory mechanisms such as the Transgender Protection Cells (TPCs) and Transgender Welfare Boards (TWBs).

(b) The number of transgender identity certificates issued during the last five years is 33,303.

(c) The details of welfare schemes, scholarships, healthcare and skill development programmes implemented for transgender persons are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(d) and (e) The Government is taking various measures to improve employment opportunities for transgender persons through skill development, entrepreneurship development and employment facilitation under the Support for Marginalized Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise (SMILE) Scheme. Till date, three National Transgender Employment Melas have been organised

with the support of Community Based Organisations (CBOs), through which employment opportunities have been faciliated for 223 transgender persons.

To ensure protection against discrimination, the Government has issued “Equal Opportunities Policy for Transgender Persons” policy so that the Transgender community gets equal access to employment opportunities etc.

STATEMENT

The details of welfare schemes, scholarships, healthcare and skill development programmes implemented for transgender persons

i. A scheme, Support for Marginalized Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise (SMILE) with sub-scheme “Central sector scheme for Comprehensive Rehabilitation for Welfare of Transgender Persons” is being implemented. This scheme has various components for welfare of transgender persons namely Skill Development and Livelihood, Composite Medical Health, Safe shelters in the form of Garima Grehs, National Portal for Transgender persons through which Transgender certificates are issued, Provision of Transgender Protection Cell and other welfare measures.

ii. Memorandum of Understanding with National Health Authority (NHA) for convergence with Ayushman Bharat scheme of NHA has been done for providing health facilities under PMJAY scheme to Transgender persons, including 53 healthcare services for gender reassignment as

well as cosmetic treatments. As on date, 147 AB PMJAY TG cards have been issued.

iii. Department has set up 23 Garima Grehs, shelter homes for destitute transgender persons in 17 States/UTs namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh (2), Maharashtra (3), Manipur, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh (3) and West Bengal (2).

iv. National Portal for Transgender Persons has been launched to issue Transgender certificates and ID cards to eligible Transgender persons. Till date, 33,303 ID cards have been issued.

v. Transgender Protection Cells (TPCs) have been established at the State level under the Director General of Police to monitor cases of crimes against transgender persons and ensure timely registration, investigation and prosecution of such crimes. So far, 27 TPCs are setup by States/UTs of Andaman & Nicobar, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

vi. Transgender Welfare Boards (TWBs) have been established in the States/UTs with the objective of protecting the rights and interests of transgender persons and providing support and facilitating access to Government schemes and welfare measures. As of now 30 (TWB) have

been setup by States/UTs of Andaman & Nicobar, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

vii. Department has issued “Equal Opportunities Policy for Transgender Persons” to ensure that the Transgender community has equal access to employment opportunities etc.

viii. Skill development training to 725 transgender persons has been provided through Institute of Entrepreneurship Development, Lucknow.

ix. The 15 days Entrepreneurship Development Programme has been allotted to National Institute of Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD) to train transgender persons. Till date 150 transgender persons have been trained.

x. A dedicated helpline No 14427 has been set up for Transgender persons grievance redressal. During 2025-26, 2374 calls have been received.

xi. Three National Transgender Employment Melas were organised with the support of Community based organisations (CBOs) and 223 transgender persons got benefited from these Employment Melas.

xii. Reserve Bank of India, vide their Master Circular dated 24.03.2025, has included Transgender persons in their "Weaker Section" sub-category of

"Priority Sector" lending category opening route of easy credit access for self-employment purposes.

ग्रामीण योजनाओं का आकलन

2589. श्री तारिक अनवर:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने वर्ष 2023-24 से अब तक प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी), दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम) और महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (मनरेगा) के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत मकानों, स्व-सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी), सृजित रोजगार और जारी की गई केन्द्रीय सहायता का कोई आकलन किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या मंत्रालय ने इन योजनाओं के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन, आजीविका संवर्धन, सृजित परिसंपत्तियों की गुणवत्ता और समय पर कार्यान्वयन की समीक्षा की है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार बिहार में जिला-वार विशेषकर कटिहार जिले में ग्रामीण आवास, आजीविका संवर्धन और रोजगार सृजन को और सुदृढ़ करने के लिए उपरोक्त योजनाओं के अंतर्गत अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता या विशेष परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति प्रदान करने पर विचार कर रही है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमलेश पासवान):

(क) सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित उद्देश्यों की प्रभावी प्राप्ति सुनिश्चित करने हेतु प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी), दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम) और महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (मनरेगा योजना) के कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति का नियमित मूल्यांकन एवं समीक्षा की जाती है। इन कार्यक्रमों के

अंतर्गत वर्ष 2023-24 से स्वीकृत आवासों, गठित स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी), सृजित श्रमदिवसों तथा जारी केंद्रीय सहायता का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख) कार्यक्रमों/योजनाओं के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन एवं वांछित उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति सुनिश्चित करने हेतु, योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों की समय-समय पर समीक्षा की जाती है और निष्कर्षों के आधार पर आवश्यक सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई की जाती है। इस दिशा में, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय ने ग्रामीण विकास योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी एवं समीक्षा हेतु एक व्यापक बहु-स्तरीय एवं बहु-प्रारूप प्रणाली विकसित की है, जिसमें कार्य निष्पादन समीक्षा समिति की बैठकें, राष्ट्रीय स्तर के निगरानीकर्ता (एनएलएम), क्षेत्र अधिकारी योजना, संयुक्त समीक्षा मिशन, मध्यावधि समीक्षा, श्रम बजट बैठकें, श्रम बजट पुनरीक्षण बैठकें, कार्यक्रम समीक्षा बैठकें, समवर्ती मूल्यांकन तथा प्रभाव आकलन अध्ययन शामिल हैं। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की विशिष्ट समीक्षा भी समय-समय पर की जाती है तथा उनके निष्कर्षों के आधार पर कार्रवाई की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, कार्यान्वयन में सुगमता, बेहतर लक्ष्यीकरण, प्रभावी वितरण और पारदर्शिता में सुधार सुनिश्चित करने के साथ-साथ संबंधित हितधारकों द्वारा प्रगति एवं प्रभावशीलता की वास्तविक समय के आधार पर समवर्ती निगरानी/आकलन को सक्षम बनाने हेतु कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत समग्र डिजिटल समाधान भी कार्यान्वित किए गए हैं।

(ग) सभी योजनाएं/कार्यक्रम संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के सक्रिय सहयोग से बिहार के कटिहार जिले सहित सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में निर्धारित योजनागत दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुरूप कार्यान्वित किए जाते हैं। प्रत्येक कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत केंद्रीय सहायता राज्यों को योजना दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार निर्धारित वास्तविक लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति एवं पूर्व में जारी निधियों के उपयोग के आधार पर जारी की जाती है। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र इसके पश्चात इसे संबंधित जिलों अथवा कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों को आगे संवितरण हेतु जारी करते हैं। वर्तमान में, ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रमों/योजनाओं के मौजूदा दिशा-निर्देशों के अंतर्गत प्रदान की जा रही सहायता/परियोजनाओं के अतिरिक्त बिहार के लिए अतिरिक्त केंद्रीय सहायता अथवा विशेष परियोजनाओं हेतु कोई विशिष्ट

प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। तथापि, वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 से 2026-27 तक बिहार, जिसमें कटिहार जिला भी शामिल है, के लिए पीएमएवाई-जी, डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम और मनरेगा योजना के अंतर्गत जारी केंद्रीय सहायता का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

कार्यक्रम	जारी केंद्रीय अंश (रु. करोड़ में)
पीएमएवाई-जी	5,111.25
डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम	5669.76
मनरेगा	22935.71

विवरण

विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2023-24 से स्वीकृत आवासों, गठित स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी), सृजित श्रमदिवसों तथा जारी केंद्रीय सहायता का ब्यौरा

(क) पीएमएवाई-जी:

वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 से अब तक पीएमएवाई-जी के तहत स्वीकृत आवासों और जारी किए गए केंद्रीय अंश का ब्यौरा			
क्र.सं.	**राज्य का नाम**	**स्वीकृत आवासों की संख्या***	**जारी केन्द्रीय अंश (रु. करोड़ में)**
1	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	3	201.61
2	असम	10,86,204	10,074.16
3	बिहार	12,10,068	5,111.25
4	छत्तीसगढ	12,76,179	9,404.53
5	गोवा	-	0.00
6	गुजरात	2,54,935	1,883.24
7	हरियाणा	47,139	203.74
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	68,977	1,037.71
9	जम्मू और कश्मीर	1,37,003	1,524.57
10	झारखंड	3,46,006	1,255.31
11	केरल	51,059	151.78
12	मध्य प्रदेश	16,18,990	8,231.82
13	महाराष्ट्र	27,85,031	13,277.82

14	मणिपुर	63,521	435.92
15	मेघालय	1,14,415	1,592.25
16	मिजोरम	9,478	170.85
17	नागालैंड	25,878	402.19
18	ओडिशा	1,03,457	5,052.27
19	पंजाब	36,978	361.48
20	राजस्थान	7,17,100	3,090.85
21	सिक्किम	-	1.58
22	तमिलनाडु	26,089	140.67
23	त्रिपुरा	1,18,821	1,186.92
24	उत्तर प्रदेश	1,95,576	2,751.96
25	उत्तराखंड	22,017	382.08
26	पश्चिम बंगाल	201	-
27	अंडमान और निकोबार	1,288	5.45
28	दादरा और नगर हवेली	4,228	23.62
29	लक्षद्वीप	-	-
30	आंध्र प्रदेश	515	275.11
31	कर्नाटक	3,78,290	446.80
32	लद्दाख	1,125	18.90

(ख) डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम:

वर्ष 2023-24 से अब तक परिवारों तथा संगठित स्वयं सहायता समूहों की संख्या और वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 से 31.05.2026 तक डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम के तहत जारी कुल निधि का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	गठित एसएचजी	एसएचजी में संगठित परिवारों की संख्या	वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 से 31.05.2026 तक जारी कुल केन्द्रीय अंश (रु. करोड़ में)
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	296	3,595	13.63
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	16,603	5,75,419	697.74
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	7,937	63,533	351.34
4	असम	50,710	9,61,078	1477.97
5	बिहार	4,05,071	54,88,859	5669.76

6	छत्तीसगढ	95,672	11,87,648	938.49
7	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	1,090	10,945	12.37
8	गोवा	638	10,759	39.8
9	गुजरात	22,993	6,83,717	588.65
10	हरियाणा	19,807	2,04,323	197.56
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	13,401	1,17,530	185.36
12	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	46,811	4,32,973	305.42
13	झारखंड	55,966	7,63,996	1480.65
14	कर्नाटक	91,880	11,66,909	1114.62
15	केरल	15,145	4,26,231	512.52
16	लद्दाख	1,680	11,274	27.5
17	लक्षद्वीप	55	908	4.25
18	मध्य प्रदेश	1,14,190	22,27,012	1020.82
19	महाराष्ट्र	1,83,470	19,92,364	3468.3
20	मणिपुर	9,858	1,01,767	214.94
21	मेघालय	9,817	86,186	677.27
22	मिजोरम	3,937	29,385	127.22
23	नागालैंड	4,404	35,995	364.61
24	ओडिशा	31,956	10,20,893	2199.93
25	पुदुचेरी	1,881	20,342	56.74
26	पंजाब	27,812	3,10,557	169.91
27	राजस्थान	89,418	9,43,729	1019.68
28	सिक्किम	816	8,794	73.11
29	तमिलनाडु	1,13,786	14,97,009	1256.21
30	तेलंगाना	17,833	3,70,590	503.34
31	त्रिपुरा	22,081	2,18,147	848.96
32	उत्तर प्रदेश	3,02,799	57,83,456	4644.56
33	उत्तराखंड	35,482	2,55,070	380.83
34	पश्चिम बंगाल	3,06,438	33,03,749	2714.58

(ग) मनरेगा योजना:

वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 से अब तक मनरेगा योजना के तहत सृजित श्रमदिवस, निर्मित परिसंपत्तियां और केंद्रीय सहायता का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा				
क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	सृजित श्रम दिवस	सृजित परिसंपत्तियों की संख्या	जारी केन्द्रीय सहायता (रु करोड़ में)
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	8236.72	1429873	26953.90
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	598.87	12298	1828.00
3	असम	2349.11	1807023	7076.39
4	बिहार	7666.46	2132646	22935.71
5	छत्तीसगढ	4118.03	1699200	10733.25
6	गोवा	1.91	766	7.97
7	गुजरात	1311.96	742378	4620.12
8	हरियाणा	319.58	54395	1583.98
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	984.26	423630	3432.18
10	जम्मू और कश्मीर	1263.44	376426	4174.41
11	झारखंड	3356.81	1569205	9512.93
12	कर्नाटक	3663.57	2341664	15965.30
13	केरल	2797.89	792335	11505.42
14	लद्दाख	66.76	31118	235.10
15	मध्य प्रदेश	6058.62	2128475	19434.23
16	महाराष्ट्र	4685.83	1784926	17023.46
17	मणिपुर	721.93	31375	2073.22
18	मेघालय	989.88	137324	3812.50
19	मिजोरम	661.25	73296	2029.59
20	नागालैंड	405.49	13563	1481.86
21	ओडिशा	4437.68	1540146	13737.83
22	पंजाब	939.33	188291	3823.96
23	राजस्थान	9647.46	1172693	25561.68
24	सिक्किम	92.53	17781	325.54
25	तमिलनाडु	9223.38	1436811	30106.57
26	तेलंगाना	3812.66	567823	12288.06

27	त्रिपुरा	1066.36	402764	3175.93
28	उत्तर प्रदेश	9490.5	3785928	31806.93
29	उत्तराखंड	531.03	221099	1831.21
30	पश्चिम बंगाल	2.03	122706	15.91
31	अंडमान और निकोबार	3	1387	8.27
32	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	7	6086	26.98
33	लक्षद्वीप	0.04	16	0.32
34	पुदुचेरी	46.66	2026	145.60

IMPLEMENTATION OF FAME-III SCHEME

2590. SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:

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

(a) the details of number of Electric Bus deployed in Odisha and the country under the PM e- Bus Sewa-Payment Security Mechanism Scheme;

(b) the details of status of PLI Scheme for Automobile and Auto Components;

(c) whether the Government is planning to implement FAME-III, as FAME-II has delivered a strong improvement in the E-Transportation;

(d) the details of progress and implementation of the SAMARTH Udyog Bharat 4.0; and

(e) whether the Government is going to increase the number of Common Engineering Facility Centres and if so, the details thereon?

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

(a) As on 10.07.2026, the PM-eBus Sewa – Payment Security Mechanism (PSM) Scheme covers 27,555 e-buses out of the targeted 38,000 e-buses. Of these, 10,000 e-buses are under the PM-eBus Sewa Scheme of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), 14,000 e-buses are under the PM E-DRIVE Scheme of the Ministry of Heavy Industries (MHI), and 3,555 e-buses under various State Government/State Transport Undertaking (STU) initiatives.

As on 10.07.2026, a total of 523 e-buses have been deployed across the country under the PM-eBus Sewa–PSM Scheme. Further, under the PM-eBus Sewa Scheme of MoHUA covered under PSM Scheme, 400 e-buses have been allocated to the State of Odisha with no deployment as on 03.08.2026.

(b) Government approved the PLI Scheme for Automobile and Auto Component Industry in India (PLI-Auto scheme) with a budgetary outlay of Rs. 25,938 crore for enhancing India's manufacturing capabilities for Advanced Automotive Products (AAT) on 23.09.2021. The status of implementation of PLI-Auto scheme across all states is as below:-

Parameter	Cumulative till 31.03.2026
Investment (Rs. cr)	44,326
Incremental Sales (Base Year FY2019-20) (Rs. cr)	52,414
Employment generated (Nos.)	67,820
Incentive disbursed (Rs. cr)	2,386.36

(c) The FAME India Scheme Phase II concluded successfully on 31.03.2024. Although no scheme titled "FAME-III" is currently being implemented, the PM Electric Drive Revolution in Innovative Vehicle Enhancement (PM E-DRIVE) Scheme continues to provide incentives for electric vehicles to accelerate their adoption across the country. The PM E-DRIVE Scheme was notified on 24.09.2024 with a total outlay of ₹10,900 crore.

(d) Ministry of Heavy Industries under the Scheme for Enhancement of Competitiveness in the Indian Capital Goods Sector has set up 4 Smart Advanced Manufacturing and Rapid Transformation Hub (SAMARTH) Centres to promote Industry 4.0. The details of the SAMARTH Centres set up by MHI under the Scheme are as under:

i. Centre for Industry 4.0 (C4i4) Lab Pune;
ii. IITD-AIA Foundation for Smart Manufacturing, IIT Delhi;
iii. I-4.0 India @ IISc, Bengaluru;
iv. Smart Manufacturing Demo & Development Cell, CMTI, Bengaluru.

Further, the details of progress made by SAMARTH Centres since January 2023 are as under:

i. No. of persons visited: 26,372
ii. No. of persons trained: 33,751
iii. No. of courses/training programmes conducted:332

(e) There is no proposal at present to increase the number of Common Engineering Facility Centres under the Scheme for Enhancement of Competitiveness in the Indian Capital Goods Sector Phase II.

FARMERS COMPENSATED UNDER PMFBY

2591. SHRI VARUN CHAUDHRY:

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

(a) the number of farmers in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of farmers registered under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) during the last five years, State/UT-wise and year-wise;

(c) the number of farmers who registered their crop loss along with the number of farmers who were compensated during the above period, State/UT-wise and year-wise; and

(d) the reasons of farmers showing less interest in PMFBY and the steps under consideration to increase the coverage of PMFBY?

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

(a) As per Agriculture Census 2015-16, there are 1464.54 lakh operational land holdings in the country.

(b) and (c) State-wise and Year-wise details of the number of farmer applications enrolled & number of farmer applications paid claims during 2021-

22 to 2025-26 under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d) The PMFBY is demand driven and voluntary for the States/UTs as well as farmers. Therefore, State Government and farmers subscribe to the scheme as per their risk perception. During 2025-26 (as on 30.06.2026), 1,393 lakh farmer applications, covering 558 lakh ha. area insured, which is 23.8% and 7.91% higher respectively, as compared to 2022-23.

With a view to improve insurance coverage under the scheme, Government is taking following steps:

- *AIDE (App for Intermediary Enrolment):* A smart-phone App has been designed and rolled out in Kharif 2023 for enrolment of farmers at their door-steps through a large network of Insurance Intermediaries. It offers a completely paper-less and cash-less experience to a farmer.
- The Government has actively supported the awareness activities being carried out by the States, implementing Insurance Companies, financial institutions, and Common Service Centres (CSCs) network to disseminate key features of PMFBY amongst farmers and members of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).
- Further, a structured awareness campaign ‘Crop Insurance Week/Fasal Bima Saptah’ has been initiated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare since Kharif 2021 season onwards to increase the awareness about benefits of the scheme, sensitize the stakeholders and to increase overall enrolment of farmers, with special focus on identified aspirational/tribal

districts. Along with this, ‘Fasal Bima Pathshalas’ are also being organized at village/GP level for knowledge building of farmers on various aspects of scheme implementation.

- Government had also organized a nationwide Doorstep Crop Insurance Policy/receipt Distribution mega drive – ‘Meri Policy Mere Haath’. Hard copies of crop insurance policy receipts are distributed to farmers enrolled under PMFBY through special camps at gram Panchayat/village level.
- Apart from this, other activities for awareness generation involve the publicity of key features and benefits of the scheme through advertisements in leading National and local newspapers, airing of audio-visual spots on regional / local channels, distribution of IEC material in local languages, dissemination of SMS through Kisan/ National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP) portal and organisation of online workshops of all stakeholders including farmers, Panchayat Members, and other key stakeholders.

STATEMENT

PMFBY & RWBCIS: State Year wise Coverage and Claims Report from 2021-22 to 2025-26 as on 24.07.2026

State/UTs	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
	Applications Enrolled (In Lakh)	Applications Paid (In Lakh)	Applications Enrolled (In Lakh)	Applications Paid (In Lakh)	Applications Enrolled (In Lakh)	Applications Paid (In Lakh)	Applications Enrolled (In Lakh)	Applications Paid (In Lakh)	Applications Enrolled (In Lakh)	Applications Paid (In Lakh)
A and N Islands	0.0050	-	0.0017	-	0.0019	0.0009	0.0021	0.0004	0.0002	-
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	123.87	7.91	132.55	10.69	93.45	9.85	18.88	0.02
Assam	9.78	2.89	4.90	0.26	7.94	1.07	11.85	1.45	14.24	0.34
Chhattisgarh	58.39	27.30	77.30	15.31	81.26	15.00	80.81	6.70	82.53	5.01
Goa	0.00064	-	0.00403	0.00005	0.00340	0.00002	0.00480	0.00063	0.00340	0.00037
Haryana	14.53	6.44	14.52	7.51	102.68	25.85	182.11	25.58	178.05	48.97
Himachal Pradesh	2.55	1.16	2.90	1.39	2.78	1.33	2.92	0.67	9.63	0.00
Jammu & Kashmir	0.91	0.34	0.92	0.17	2.46	0.70	2.08	0.94	3.40	0.96
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.41	0.32	20.70	-
Karnataka	19.34	12.03	27.19	18.68	30.77	23.72	34.58	20.54	38.77	11.04
Kerala	0.99	0.90	1.47	1.32	1.74	1.27	2.20	0.06	2.34	0.004
Madhya Pradesh	92.64	42.86	177.32	36.65	177.96	39.05	179.87	43.88	197.03	33.48

Maharashtra	99.03	66.52	107.34	75.47	241.74	132.08	220.51	86.33	110.31	15.32
Manipur	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.05	-
Meghalaya	-	-	0.003	0.001	0.39	0.14	0.48	0.19	0.72	0.23
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-
Odisha	81.73	29.71	80.21	17.70	141.61	11.32	146.87	10.18	131.34	0.04
Puducherry	0.34	0.12	0.39	0.07	0.42	0.11	0.49	0.27	0.23	0.001
Rajasthan	344.54	118.82	390.71	115.90	390.40	96.92	370.94	53.99	384.95	56.56
Sikkim	0.02	-	0.05	-	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.0004	0.04	0.001
Tamil Nadu	59.11	22.73	61.38	19.38	54.57	16.98	53.70	22.93	55.85	7.58
Tripura	3.35	0.44	3.56	0.20	3.65	0.10	0.24	0.07	1.05	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	40.69	10.37	42.84	12.36	60.69	11.52	107.85	18.40	139.02	41.12
Uttarakhand	1.83	1.16	2.82	2.00	2.28	1.74	2.48	1.80	3.43	1.25
Total	**829.80**	**343.79**	**1,119.73**	**332.33**	**1,435.97**	**389.67**	**1,522.90**	**304.18**	**1,392.56**	**221.92**

NATIONAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

2592. SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:

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

(a) the details of the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) scheme to promote cooperative movement in the country including in Gujarat;

(b) the details and the number of loans disbursed by NCDC to SC/ST Cooperative Societies, during the last five years, State-wise;

(c) the details and the number and amount of such loans disbursed to the States of Gujarat, district-wise; and

(d) the details and the number of SC/ST Cooperative Societies whose loan has been disbursed by NCDC during the last five years in Gujarat?

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

(a) National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), a statutory organization under the Ministry of Cooperation, promotes, strengthens and develops cooperative sector in the country including in Gujarat by strengthening farmer institutions, enhancing productivity, and supporting pre and post-harvest infrastructure. The Corporation (NCDC) provides financial assistance to the cooperative sector under its Corporation-sponsored schemes as well as various schemes of Government of India, covering a wide range of notified commodities and services, as amended from time to time. In recent years, NCDC has introduced sector-specific schemes and focused products to

align with the evolving needs of the cooperative sector, with special emphasis on new cooperatives, women empowerment, rural healthcare etc. thereby strengthening the cooperative infrastructure.

Details of the activities supported and schemes implemented by National Cooperative Development Corporation are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(b) and (d) The details and the number of loans disbursed by NCDC during the last five years to SC/ST Cooperative societies, State-wise including Gujarat, are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c) The details and the number of loans disbursed by NCDC during the last five years to State of Gujarat, district-wise, are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I

Schemes/activities assisted by NCDC

1) Corporation Sponsored Schemes:

A) Activities assisted:

NCDC provides financial assistance in the form of loans (both Term Loans and Investment Loans) and subsidy to the cooperative societies for their development. The loan component is provided from out of NCDC's own funds while the eligible subsidy is provided after dovetailing from other Central Sector Schemes. The list of activities assisted by NCDC is as under:-

i. **Marketing**

ii. **Processing**

iii. **Storage**

iv. **Cold Chain**

v. **Industrial**

vi. **Distribution of essential consumer articles through cooperatives**

vii. **Credit & Service Cooperatives/ Notified Services**

viii. **Cooperative Banking Unit**

ix. **Agricultural Services**

x. **District Plan Schemes**

xi. **Weaker Section Cooperatives**

xii. **Assistance for Computerization of Cooperatives**

xiii. **Promotional and Developmental programmes**

B) Focussed products of NCDC:

i. **Yuva Sahakar - Cooperative Enterprise Support and Innovation Scheme:** The scheme aims at encouraging newly formed cooperative societies with new and/ or innovative ideas.

ii. **Nandini Sahakar:** The scheme aims to improve the socio-economic status of women and supports the entrepreneurial dynamism of women through women's cooperatives. It converges critical inputs of women's enterprise, business plan formulation, capacity development, credit and subsidy, and/ or interest subvention of other schemes.

iii. **Swayam Shakti Sahakar Yojna: -** Scheme for providing NCDC's financial assistance to Agricultural Credit Cooperatives for providing loan/advances to Women Self Help Groups (SHGs).

iv. **Deerghavadhi Krishak Punji Sahakar Yojna:** Scheme for extending NCDC's long-term financial assistance to Agricultural Credit Cooperatives towards their onward lending of long-term loans/advances for activities/commodities/services under the purview of NCDC**.**

v. **NCDC cash credit loan:** Working capital scheme for cooperatives, offering loans up to ₹20 crore on the lines of commercial bank cash credit limits — with easy withdrawals, no processing fees, and annual renewal options.

vi. **Sahakar Innovation Scheme:** The scheme was launched in the financial year 2025-26 to provide grant assistance of up to ₹25 lakh to eligible cooperative societies for promoting innovation, adoption of new technologies, development of innovative products, services and business models, market linkages, and sustainability-oriented initiatives, thereby strengthening the cooperative sector and supporting emerging cooperatives with innovative and scalable ideas.

2) **Other Central Schemes:**

a) **Grant in aid to National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) Scheme** – Ministry of Cooperation

b) **Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI)** sub-scheme of Central Sector Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Marketing (CSISAM) for Storage and other than Storage Infrastructure - Ministry of Agriculture & Farmer’s Welfare.

c) **Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) – Integrated Post Harvest Management -** Ministry of Agriculture & Farmer's Welfare.

d) **Interest Subvention & Credit Guarantee through Financing Facility under Agriculture Infrastructure Fund** scheme - Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare.

e) Assistance for Boosting the Seed Production component under the Sub-Mission for Seed and Planting Material (SMSP) of the **National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET).**

f) **PM Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)** – Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying.

   (i) Formation and Promotion of Fish Farmer Producer Organizations (FFPOs).

   (ii) **PM Matsya Kisan Samridhi Sah-Yojana (PM-MKSSY) –** sub scheme under PMMSY by Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying.

g) **PM Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME**) - Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

h) **Scheme for Formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) –** Ministry of Agriculture & Farmer's Welfare.

i) **(i) Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojna (PMKSY) –** Scheme for Food Processing and Value Addition - Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

(ii) Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojna (PMKSY) - Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure Scheme - Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

(iii) Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojna (PMKSY) - Creation of Infrastructure for Agro Processing Clusters (APC) - Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

j) **National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC)** - Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

k) **National Livestock Mission (NLM) -** Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying.

l) **Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) -** Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying.

m) **Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF),** Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying

n) **Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE**) - Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME)

o) **National Beekeeping and Honey Mission (NBHM) –** Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (MoA&FW)

p) Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) - Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (MoA&FW).

STATEMENT-II

State- wise details of financial assistance to SC/ST Cooperatives by NCDC during the last 5 years

(Rs.in crore)

S.No.	State and UTs	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
		Release Amount	No. of loans	Release Amount	No. of loans	Release Amount	No. of loans	Release Amount	No. of loans	Release Amount	No. of loans
1	Andhra Pradesh	1.044	1	0.71	2						
2	Arunachal Pradesh			0.34	1						
3	Assam	-	-	-	-	0.22892	2	0.5202	2	-	-
4	Bihar			0.59	7	0.18	5				
5	Gujarat			1.22	2						
6	Haryana	0.261	7	0.61	19	0.16	4	0.0132	2		
7	Himachal Pradesh	0.392	1	0.36	4						
8	Jharkhand	0.076	3	1.32	8			28.09	1		
9	Karnataka										
10	Kerala			0.4	8	0.11	1	0.0147	2	0.324	1
11	Madhya Pradesh	1.959	10	2.05	17	0.03	1			0.45	2
12	Mizoram	1.064	2	2.3068	6	2.9061	4	0.457615	3	0.148	3
13	Nagaland			0.2	5	0.11	5				
14	Rajasthan			0.66	3	1.09	2				
15	Tamil Nadu	0.983	11	0.46	7	0.24	1				
16	Telangana										
17	Tripura	0.184	3	0.59	8	0.15	2				

18	Uttar Pradesh	1.901	17	1.36	52	0.73	12				
19	West Bengal							0.15	1		
20	A and N Island							0.5625	1		
	Total	**7.864**	**55**	**13.1768**	**149**	**5.93502**	**39**	**29.808215**	**12**	**0.922**	**6**

STATEMENT-III

Details loan disbursed to SC/ST cooperative in Gujarat State (District-wise)

(Rs.in crore)

Sl. No.	FY	Name of the Cooperative Society	District	Amount (₹ crore)
1	2022-23	Surat-Tapi District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union Ltd.	Tapi (two units)	1.22
23	2026-27	Shree Bhimrao Matsaudyog Seva Sahakari Mandali Ltd.	Gir Somnath	0.54
Total				1.76

विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत विकास कार्य

2593. श्रीमती संध्या राय:

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

(क) वर्ष 2014 से आज तक भिंड और दतिया में ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय की विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत विकास कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो स्वीकृत और पूर्ण किए गए कार्यों का परियोजना-वार, पंचायत-वार और जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इन पर वर्ष 2014 से आज तक हुए व्यय का ब्यौरा क्या है?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमलेश पासवान):

(क) से (ग) प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी), महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना (मनरेगा योजना), प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) एवं प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के वाटरशेड विकास घटक (डब्ल्यूडीसी-पीएमकेएसवाई) के अंतर्गत भिंड और दतिया में जिला/ब्लॉक/पंचायत-वार स्वीकृत एवं पूर्ण किए गए विकास कार्यों का ब्यौरा तथा वर्ष 2014 से अब तक किए गए व्यय का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

भिंड और दतिया में जिला/ब्लॉक/पंचायत-वार स्वीकृत एवं पूर्ण किए गए विकास कार्यों का ब्यौरा

(क) पीएमएवाई-जी

मध्य प्रदेश के भिंड जिले में पंचायत-वार संचयी स्वीकृत एवं पूर्ण किए गए आवासों का ब्यौरा			
ब्लॉक का नाम	**पंचायत का नाम**	**स्वीकृत आवास**	**पूर्ण आवास**
रौन	अचलपुरा	124	85
	असनेहत	181	129
	बगियपुरा	93	85
	बसंतपुरा	40	14
	बोनपुरा	35	4
	चचिपुरा	98	74
	चंदौख	53	34
	चंदवलि नं.1	25	24
	दबरेहजगिर	86	65
	दौहै	56	52
	एंलहा	108	95
	गौरै	33	31
	गुडा	47	39
	इंदुरखि	136	117
	जैतपुरगुडा	134	72

	जैतपुरमडी	87	58
	कोत	99	55
	लरौल	50	14
	लोहचरा	124	72
	मचंद	410	224
	मङरह	111	45
	मतियवलिबुजुर्ग	32	31
	मेंहदा	54	54
	मेंहदवा	35	33
	मोरखि	249	216
	मुरतपुरा	84	59
	नंदना	34	8
	नौधा	328	257
	निवसै	183	126
	पचोखरा	301	190
	पदौरा	69	39
	परसला	266	183
	पुरभिंनगर	169	76
	रैपुरा	14	3
	ररुआ नं.1	89	87
	रौन	39	39
	रेवजा	46	26
	सुरघन	60	27
	वौहरा	136	104
	विरखदि	48	48
	विसवरि	127	45
मेहगांव	आंतो	52	52
	आरोली	41	40
	अदोखर	5	3
	अजनोधा	11	7
	अकलोनि	87	66
	अमयन	30	25
	अरेलेकपुरा	19	18

	अशोखर	13	12
	बदेरा	9	9
	बघोरा	22	17
	बहुअ	15	12
	बरसोन	72	65
	बरहद	45	39
	भरोलीकलां	13	10
	भरोलीखुर्द	38	37
	चपरा	26	25
	चिरगवन	18	18
	दगर	64	61
	दंदरोउअ	4	4
	देवरा	35	27
	धनोली	4	4
	धोरखा	35	25
	दिदोना	35	32
	दोंदरय	24	18
	दोनियपुरा	26	25
	एडोसरयपुरा	30	24
	गहेली	96	78
	गरही	18	15
	गरहपरा	21	16
	गता	76	52
	घिलोउअ	37	21
	गिजुररा	23	21
	गिङरिखी	19	19
	गोनहरदसपुरा	13	12
	गोरम	20	20
	गोउअरा	18	17
	गुदवली	38	35
	गुतोउर	37	35
	हरिछा	73	43
	हसंपुरा	99	95

	जैतपुरा	14	14
	कचनवखुर्द	50	33
	कचनवकलां	56	49
	कैरोरा	35	34
	कल्याणपुरा	26	23
	कनथर	50	41
	कंहरि	11	10
	कतरोल	66	60
	खरिया	109	75
	खेरियसिंध	18	8
	खेरियथपक	22	20
	खेरोली	88	72
	खोकीपुरा	44	44
	किरपेकपुरा	66	66
	कोंहर	53	45
	कुथोंदा	37	36
	कुतरोली	24	18
	लहरा	46	41
	ललपुरा	3	3
	लवन	83	58
	महरजपुरा	6	4
	मंहद	51	49
	मंपुरा	21	14
	मेघपुरा	17	7
	मेहरा	8	6
	मेहदोली	35	14
	मोहंपुरा	20	20
	मोरोली	51	51
	मुसतरि	43	40
	नींगओन	27	25
	नुंहद	20	20
	पचेरा(गोरमि)	51	25
	पचेरा[मेहगांव]	82	67

	पदकोली	18	16
	परघेना	60	50
	परोसा	16	16
	पररवन	6	6
	पतलोखरी	43	43
	पिपरोली	22	22
	परतपपुरा	1	1
	परथवीपुरा	126	104
	रनुपुरा	56	47
	रौपुरा	24	21
	रवियपुरा	16	14
	सयना	85	71
	सयपुरा	52	49
	सेमरा	16	14
	सेथरि	14	5
	शयंपुरा	19	19
	सिकरोदा	51	42
	सिलोली (मेहगांव)	21	18
	सिलोलि (गोरमि)	46	43
	सिमर	67	63
	सिङहपुरा	74	63
	सिरसी	40	28
	सोंधा	95	94
	सोनि	18	12
	सुकंद	105	85
	सुनरपुरा	41	21
	सुरवली	14	14
	सुरुरू	35	32
	तीकरीपरोछा	13	10
	तेजपुरा	15	11
	विजयपुरा	13	12
लहार	अजनर	65	41
	अखेदेवा	47	16

	अमहा	103	58
	अंधियरि नं.2	83	37
	अरूसि	20	20
	असवर	202	70
	बदगओन नं.2	106	45
	बदोखरि	62	24
	बरौअ	85	26
	बरेहत	62	51
	बरेइ	54	47
	बरहा	50	37
	बरथरा	162	58
	बेसपुरा	28	9
	भतपुरा	84	37
	बिजपुर	104	82
	बिजपुरा	44	38
	बिसंपुरा	243	147
	छन	72	45
	छिदि	13	5
	छिपवलि	43	35
	चिरोलि	32	32
	चिरुलि	32	20
	देवरिकला	69	57
	धरंपुरा	117	69
	दुंदा	31	29
	फ़रदुअ	72	23
	गडेपुरा	145	119
	गेंथरि	125	73
	गिरवसा	49	33
	हीरपुरा	10	10
	जगंपुरा	48	39
	जैतपुराशवर	40	36
	जखुओलि	157	90
	जललपुरा	81	34

	जमुहा	59	20
	करियवलि	47	17
	कथा	194	161
	खूजा	36	14
	कुरथर	40	30
	ललपुरा	47	25
	लपवहहा	135	64
	लिलवरि	15	14
	मदोरि	40	20
	महुअ	28	6
	मरपुरा	138	96
	मसेरन	48	31
	मेहराबुजुर्ग	18	10
	मुरवलि	59	50
	परेछा	113	56
	पररयच	91	69
	परथविपुरा	19	16
	रहलिबेहद	222	97
	रंपुरा	32	6
	ररिसिकरपुरा	88	80
	ररुआ नो.2	65	38
	रहवलीउवरि	206	198
	रोहनिजगिर	107	72
	रोहनिसिङपुरा	43	16
	रुरै	32	28
	शहपुरा	33	28
	सिकरीजगरि	61	27
	सोंसपुरा	58	46
	सुंदेरपुरा	143	45
	तोला	228	120
गोहद	अएचया	81	65
	अएनोन	54	53
	अलोरि	19	17

	अंधियरिककला	11	10
	अंधियरिकुरद	8	8
	अङसोलि	42	38
	असोहना	23	21
	अतरसोंहा	19	15
	बदगर	25	14
	बदैरा	35	34
	बदेरमौ	8	8
	बकनसा	33	32
	बनिपुरा	14	14
	बरा	26	22
	बरौलि	22	19
	बरोना	37	36
	बरथरा	15	11
	भगवसा	16	15
	भोंपुरा	19	14
	बिरखेदि	18	18
	चदोखर	27	27
	चंहेदि	33	31
	चंधरा	18	17
	छरेंता अएनोन	51	51
	छेकोरि	2	2
	छिरैता करवस	142	115
	चिंका	4	4
	चितोरा	60	38
	दंग	37	36
	दंक छेंकोरि	22	19
	दरमन	103	90
	देहगओन	35	16
	धंसा	55	42
	एअंदोरि	66	61
	एखरा	6	6
	एतयदा	34	18

	एतयलि मौ	28	19
	फ़तेहपुर	21	21
	गदरौलि	42	40
	घमूरि	34	31
	गिरगओन	23	22
	गुहिसर	32	29
	गुरिखा	22	17
	गुरयंछि	10	6
	हविपुरा	68	66
	जंदरा	28	21
	झंकरि	25	20
	कल्याणपुरा	74	36
	कंचंपुर	20	20
	कनिपुरा	12	9
	कथवडुरजर	23	19
	कथवंहज़ि	18	18
	खदेरे	10	10
	खनेता	76	73
	खरौअ	47	46
	खेरिअचंदन	40	31
	खेरियजललु	14	5
	खितोलि	70	48
	खुरद	44	42
	किति	14	14
	लहचुरा	22	18
	लोधे किपलि	10	3
	मधंपुरा	15	15
	मघन	5	5
	मखोरि	36	32
	मलंपुर	9	9
	नैनोलि	34	30
	निबरौल	25	22
	नोनेरा	6	6

	पदरै	0	0
	पलि	2	2
	पिपहदि	12	12
	पिपरसना	29	24
	रसनुल	59	24
	रतवा	18	18
	रयतपुरा	7	7
	रयकिपलि	31	17
	सहरौलि	6	6
	सरवा	67	65
	शेरपुर	40	39
	सिलोहा	13	13
	सिङवरि	21	21
	सिरसौदा	34	27
	सुहंस	8	8
	तेतोन	25	20
	तुदिला	22	22
	तुकेदा	54	48
	उझवल	19	15
भिंड	अकहा	5	5
	अतरसूमा	21	7
	बबेरि	33	25
	बझई	65	45
	बरकलंन	21	5
	बराखुर्द	19	13
	बरहि	23	9
	भदकुर	24	12
	भगवसि	4	4
	भतमसपुरा	5	4
	भोंपुरा	15	14
	बिजपुरि	5	4
	बिलव	58	44
	बिलहोरा	5	5

	बिंदवा	17	3
	चंदुपुरा	8	8
	चरथर	16	12
	दबोहा	9	1
	देदि	6	2
	दिंपुरा	6	6
	दोंचरा	40	25
	दुङरपुरा	40	19
	दवर	42	22
	गुसिङ	39	32
	हरकिजमेह	11	4
	जखमौलि	21	15
	जंना	13	11
	जंपुरा	8	5
	कचोङहरा	25	23
	ककहरा	34	18
	कनवर	42	22
	खरदरगौघत	5	2
	खरिका	23	21
	खेरशयंपुरा	42	34
	किरतपुरा	2	1
	कोत	35	24
	लहरौलि	48	45
	मदनै	13	6
	मंपुरा	4	4
	मिसा	37	4
	मोतिपुरा	5	5
	नयगओन	25	15
	नेहरा	5	2
	नुंहता	20	8
	ओझा	15	11
	पंदरि	61	19
	परसोना	15	14

	पेवली	10	9
	पुलवलि	67	34
	रछेदि	8	4
	रंपुरा	31	19
	सगरा	21	18
	संःंना	1	0
	संकरि	4	3
	सपद	7	7
	सरया	3	3
	सरसै	22	20
	सिखता	38	9
	सयोदा	4	3
	तेहडुर	6	5
	उरैं	17	8
	विरधंपुरा	4	2
अटेर	आकोन	16	12
	अहरौलिघत	4	2
	अहरौलिकलि	5	5
	ऐथार	48	45
	अंलेहदा	9	3
	अटेर	59	42
	बदपुरा	33	24
	बदपुरा	4	4
	बगुलरि	25	25
	बलरपुरा	38	31
	बरोहि	23	7
	भुजपुरा	7	4
	बिछौलि	27	22
	बिजोरा	10	2
	बिंदवा	16	5
	बिरगंवंरनि	11	5
	बिरगंवपवै	0	0
	चौकि	6	4

	चौंहोन	0	0
	चिलोङा	36	28
	देहरा	8	5
	देपुरा	13	11
	धरै	13	5
	दुलहगन	6	6
	गदा	3	3
	गजना	3	1
	घिनोंची	6	5
	गोअरकलां	16	12
	गोअरखुर्द	24	16
	गोहदुपुरा	9	8
	गोपलपुरा	12	8
	जंहोरा	0	0
	जंसरा	16	3
	जनोरा	4	3
	जरी	5	3
	जौरिकोतवल	23	10
	जवसा	10	5
	जोरि बरहमिन	21	14
	कचपुरा	10	5
	कधुरा	5	2
	कमै	1	1
	कनेरा	10	3
	खदेरि	7	5
	खदित	15	12
	खेरी	9	9
	किसुपुरा	22	15
	कोसद	38	32
	कयरिपुरा	18	11
	लवन	20	6
	मघैयपुरा	9	5
	मघेरा	23	17

	महपुर	21	18
	मनेपुरा	13	5
	मरगपुरा	24	16
	मसुरि	13	9
	मतघना	21	8
	मोघना	18	5
	मुदियखेरा	10	2
	मुरतपुरा	2	2
	नखलौलि	4	4
	नरिपुरा	2	1
	नरसिङहघरह	15	12
	नवलिवरिंदवन	22	12
	नयब	11	4
	नेवरि	33	32
	पलि	18	12
	परा	72	41
	परयया	21	18
	पवै	51	34
	पिदोरा	13	13
	पिपरि	29	18
	पिथंपुरा	16	7
	परतपपुरा	7	3
	पुर	22	12
	रैपुरा	21	11
	रमा	34	34
	रिदौलि	9	1
	सकरया	32	18
	सौरा	6	3
	शुकलपुरा	11	3
	सिंरओ	13	13
	सोइ	16	4
	सुरपुरा	18	13
	सयवलि	16	14

	तरसोखर	10	8
	उदोथगरह	6	4
	उदोतपुरा	7	4

मध्य प्रदेश के दतिया जिले में पंचायत-वार संचयी स्वीकृत एवं पूर्ण किए गए आवासों का ब्यौरा			
ब्लॉक का नाम	**पंचायत का नाम**	**स्वीकृत आवास**	**पूर्ण आवास**
भांडेर	आंसुलि	41	24
	अहरोनि	60	45
	अजितपुरा	34	21
	असतोत	107	67
	बदेरा-सोपन	97	75
	बगपुरा	49	47
	बरना	83	74
	बरचोलि	65	56
	बरका	42	40
	बेरछ	22	20
	भलका	56	37
	भररोलि	44	36
	भितरि	35	29
	बिछोंदना	53	36
	बिलहेति	73	58
	बिंदवा	63	39
	बिशलपुरा	27	23
	चंदनि	37	29
	चंदरोल	47	41
	दलपतपुर	73	49
	धनोति	90	65
	धंपिपरि	107	89
	धरंपुरा	59	57
	धोध	75	61
	गोदन	144	115
	इमिलिया	30	25

	जोउरि	69	26
	कंलपुरि	68	35
	खिरिया-अलम	81	56
	खिरिया-फ़ज़ुलला	47	40
	खिरिया-सहव	116	97
	कुलरिया	18	14
	कुतोलि	44	33
	लहार-हवेलि	42	41
	मधोपुरा	15	15
	महदुअ	73	53
	मेथना-पहुज	120	101
	मेथनपलि	41	35
	मुसतरा	53	41
	नोगवा	77	62
	पंदोखर	135	122
	पिपरोउअ-कलां	121	92
	पोरसा	33	22
	पुरदबोह	98	69
	पयवल	54	47
	रखरा	82	49
	रंनेर	36	36
	रिछोरा	54	46
	सदका	62	57
	सलेतरा	118	58
	सलोन-अ	104	79
	सलोन-ब	80	66
	सरसै	79	72
	सेंथरि	60	57
	सिङहपुरा	94	69
	सोदा	145	103
	सोफ़ता	69	45
	सोहन	39	33
	सुनरि	105	90

	सयोरा	71	67
	तलगओन	59	46
	ततरपुर	38	31
	तेदोत	36	32
	तेतना	41	29
	तिगराकलां	31	30
	तोरि	84	52
	उदि	43	38
	उदिना	106	76
दतिया	अगोरा	69	69
	अकोला	42	41
	बदेरा	47	30
	बदगोद	172	144
	बदोनिखुर्द	0	0
	बदोनकलां	198	180
	बहदुरपुर	144	91
	बजनि	70	58
	बंरोल	115	76
	बनोलि	126	97
	बंवस	70	58
	बरधुवन	58	57
	बरगओन	113	99
	बसै	92	85
	बसवहा	129	96
	बेहरुका	39	31
	भदेवरा	53	42
	भदुंरा	21	18
	भगोर	55	49
	भसदाकलां	96	64
	भसदाखुर्द	83	68
	भितोरा	168	139
	बिदनिया	21	18
	बिकर	87	60

	बिलहरिखुर्द	36	35
	बिलोनि	56	49
	बुधेदा	31	27
	बुहरा	75	52
	चरबरा	146	109
	छता	170	143
	चिरोलि	83	52
	चिरुला	99	91
	चितुवा	36	10
	दगरा-(कुना)	87	66
	दगुरै	47	45
	दरयपुर	61	55
	देवरा	51	51
	धवरि	66	48
	दिसवर	123	117
	दोङरपुर	61	55
	दुरगपुर	107	96
	दुरसदा	47	44
	एरै	107	97
	गधि	82	73
	गंधरि	45	40
	गरेरा	32	31
	घुघसि	47	47
	गोधरि	95	76
	गोरा	31	25
	गोविंदपुर	107	100
	गुधा	145	119
	गुजररा	50	39
	गुलमौ	75	59
	हतलै	199	181
	हतलव	78	66
	हिदोरा	60	50
	हिनोतिया	65	51

	इकरा	61	59
	इमलिया	94	83
	जैतपुर	34	34
	जनोरि	76	59
	झदिया	63	43
	जिगना	212	146
	जोंहर	81	68
	कमद	130	125
	कंररि	76	57
	कररिखुर्द	133	69
	करखरा	90	77
	कतिलि	56	48
	खदरवनि	38	33
	खमेरा	132	94
	खिरेयघोघु	184	126
	कुंहेदि	78	55
	कुरेथा	36	35
	कुरथरा	102	91
	कुसौलि	177	169
	लखंपुर	99	84
	ललौवा	135	122
	लमकना	55	49
	लरयता	61	59
	लेतरा	124	116
	महेबा	61	35
	मकदरि	45	38
	मुदरा	68	65
	मुरेना	69	29
	नदै	102	94
	नयगओ	98	95
	नयखेदा	34	32
	निचरोलि	56	56
	नोनेर	78	76

	नुंवहा	123	102
	ओरिना	93	85
	पचोखरा	129	53
	पलोथर	60	53
	परसरि	254	226
	पथरि	168	153
	पथरा	88	86
	रधपुर	93	55
	रजपुर	126	102
	रजपुर	56	50
	रंसगर	66	64
	रवबुजुर्ग	17	12
	रवरि	72	53
	रेदा	53	35
	रिछर	53	45
	रिछरा	63	62
	रिछरि	11	11
	सदवरा	100	84
	सहदोउरा	33	24
	सलैयपमर	76	75
	सनै	98	63
	संकुलि	36	31
	सनोरा	28	24
	ससुति	96	75
	सतरि	91	65
	सतलोन	83	66
	सेमै	85	76
	सेरसा	94	80
	सिजोरा	50	46
	सिमरिया	74	41
	सिनवल	73	40
	सिंधवरि	76	73
	सिरोल	53	21

	सितपुर	109	61
	सुजेद	98	75
	तगा	66	58
	तरगुवन	74	68
	थकुरपुरा	49	41
	उदगुवा	57	53
	उनओ	205	174
	उपरैन	233	138
	उरदना	61	46
सेवढ़ा	अतरा	35	31
	अतरेता	23	22
	बदोखरि	42	40
	बघवलि	31	21
	बगपुरा	44	23
	बगुरदन (परोज)	47	38
	बरगुवन	17	17
	बरजोरपुरा	71	65
	बसतुरि	28	28
	बेरछा	103	101
	भदोल	42	35
	भदोना	30	20
	भगुपुरा	27	27
	भररोलि	91	76
	भरसुला	43	40
	भोवैबुजुर्ग	25	22
	बिजोरा	29	29
	बिलासपुर	33	29
	बिसोर	81	80
	चककबेना	82	80
	चीना	15	12
	छिकौ	45	41
	दभेरा	54	40
	दभनि	8	7

	दरयओपुर	31	31
	देभै	44	43
	देगवडूंजर	30	28
	देलुअ	110	103
	देवपुरा	24	16
	धिरपुरा	77	74
	दिगुवन	94	90
	दिरोलिपर	54	48
	दोहर	22	20
	गुमंपुरा	16	16
	गयरा	44	44
	हेतंपुरा	7	6
	इकोना	55	44
	इडुंइ	53	51
	इतोंदा	15	12
	जसवलि	14	14
	जिगिनिया	82	72
	जोनिअ	30	28
	जुझरपुर	70	56
	कंजोलि	103	99
	कसेरुअ	75	70
	कतपुर	40	40
	खदौअ	80	73
	खजूरि	9	8
	खंरोलि	75	72
	खंजपुरा	24	22
	खेरिदेवता	53	49
	खेरोना	51	41
	खेरोनघत	72	63
	कुदरि	55	54
	कुलेंथ	18	14
	लहराकलां	99	89
	लोच	101	99

	लोधिपुरा	57	56
	मगरोल	16	15
	महरोलि	29	22
	महोनजत	72	55
	मलियपुरा	61	57
	मरसेनिबुजुर्ग	42	39
	मरसेनिखुर्द	30	28
	मेओलि	16	16
	मोहंपुरा	21	20
	मुरगवन	43	41
	नहला	54	52
	नींदंदा	36	36
	पचोखरा	50	48
	पदरि	38	34
	परसोंदबमन	26	24
	परसोंदगूजर	24	20
	पिपरुअ	48	36
	रंदेवा	53	45
	रंगरहा	48	43
	रंपुराखुर्द	43	38
	ररुअजिवन	60	51
	ररुअरै	77	68
	रुबहा	36	35
	रुहेरा	38	37
	सेगुवन	77	75
	सिकरि	54	41
	सिलोरि	33	30
	सिरसा	27	24
	सुनरि	37	36
	थरेत	128	121
	तिगरू	81	78
	तोदपहद	77	62
	उचद	97	76

	उंचिया	80	69

पीएम-जनमन के अंतर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के भिंड जिले में पंचायत-वार संचयी स्वीकृत एवं पूर्ण किए गए आवासों का ब्यौरा			
ब्लॉक का नाम	**पंचायत का नाम**	**कुल स्वीकृत**	**पूर्ण**
गोहद	दंग	32	32
	गुरिखा	11	10
	तेतोन	9	9

पीएम-जनमन के अंतर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के दतिया जिले में पंचायत-वार संचयी स्वीकृत एवं पूर्ण किए गए आवासों का ब्यौरा			
ब्लॉक का नाम	**पंचायत का नाम**	**स्वीकृत आवास**	**पूर्ण आवास**
सेवढ़ा	भरसुला	7	7
	देगवडूजर	2	2
	इकोना	3	1
	खदौअ	5	5
	मरसेनिबुजुर्ग	5	5
	रंदेवा	2	1
	थरेत	2	1
दतिया	अगोरा	55	48
	बजनि	66	39
	बरधुवन	5	5
	बसै	32	27
	भदेवरा	7	6
	भगोर	16	13
	भितोरा	21	12
	बिदनिया	64	57
	दगरा-(कुना)	4	4
	दगुरै	20	17
	दरयपुर	2	2
	दुरगपुर	4	0
	गंधरि	10	5

	गोविंदपुर	64	37
	इमलिया	19	10
	जैतपुर	1	1
	जनोरि	22	1
	कतिलि	14	13
	खदरवनि	0	0
	खमेरा	15	9
	कुसौलि	67	39
	लखंपुर	19	18
	ललौवा	21	5
	मकदरि	10	9
	मुदरा	14	0
	नुंवहा	27	22
	ओरिना	28	6
	परसरि	35	27
	पथरि	45	31
	पथरा	0	0
	रजपुर	2	2
	रजपुर	25	20
	रंसगर	46	37
	सलैयपमर	35	33
	संकुलि	16	11
	सतरि	13	8
	सतलोन	15	9
	सिमरिया	4	1
	तरगुवन	34	23
	थकुरपुरा	9	3
	उनओ	52	46
	उरदना	3	0
भांडेर	भररोलि	18	14
	बिछोंदना	32	22
	खिरिया-सहव	20	14
	कुलरिया	9	9

	पिपरोउअ-कलां	2	2
	सलेतरा	1	1
	सलोन-अ	4	4
	सरसै	24	15
	ततरपुर	8	7

पीएमएवाई-जी के अंतर्गत व्यय:-

पीएमएवाई-जी के प्रारंभ से अब तक, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य द्वारा पीएम-जनमन सहित कुल 62,394 करोड़ रुपये (केंद्र एवं राज्य अंश सहित) व्यय किए जा चुके हैं।

(ख) मनरेगा

मध्य प्रदेश के भिंड और दतिया जिलों में मनरेगा योजना के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2014 से अब तक स्वीकृत कार्यों एवं किए गए व्यय का ब्लॉक-वार ब्यौरा				
जिला	**ब्लॉक का नाम**	**वर्ष 2014 से अब तक स्वीकृत कार्यों की कुल संख्या**	**वर्ष 2014 से अब तक पूर्ण किए गए कार्यों की कुल संख्या**	**किया गया कुल व्यय (करोड़ रुपये में)**
भिंड	अटेर	11764	10689	157.20
	भिंड	6971	6007	83.33
	गोहद	12032	10999	283.43
	लहार	11554	9691	115.45
	मेहगांव	15322	13623	316.39
	रौन	7789	6507	61.74
दतिया	भांडेर	10845	9540	99.56
	दतिया	24395	21527	200.77
	सेवढ़ा	15710	15113	154.04

(ग) पीएमजीएसवाई

वित्तीय वर्ष 2014-15 से अब तक भिंड और दतिया जिलों में पीएमजीएसवाई के अंतर्गत विभिन्न घटकों/कार्यकलापों के तहत स्वीकृत एवं पूर्ण किए गए कार्यों तथा किए गए व्यय का ब्यौरा								
जिला	निवल स्वीकृत सड़कों की संख्या	सड़क की लंबाई (किमी.)	एलएसबी की संख्या	स्वीकृत लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)	पूर्ण सड़कों की संख्या	सड़क की लंबाई (किमी.)	एलएसबी की संख्या	राज्यांश सहित व्यय (करोड़ रुपये में)
भिंड	98	404	3	250	195	679	3	306
दतिया	63	263	3	190	87	376	4	186

(घ) डब्ल्यूडीसी-पीएमकेएसवाई

भिंड और दतिया जिलों में डब्ल्यूडीसी-पीएमकेएसवाई 1.0 के अंतर्गत किए गए विकास कार्यों एवं व्यय का ब्यौरा			
जिला	कार्य का नाम	कार्यों की संख्या	राशि (लाख रुपये में)
भिंड	खेत तालाब	10	27.13
	चेकडैम एवं स्टॉपडैम	4	20.17
	नाला बंधान (मृदा/बोल्डर)	63	81.84
	पर्कोलेशन टैंक	9	30.42
	तालाबों सहित अन्य	21	53.07
दतिया	खेत तालाब	101	245.98
	चेकडैम एवं स्टॉपडैम	423	2045.44
	नाला बंधान (मृदा/बोल्डर)	93	219.84
	पर्कोलेशन टैंक	32	108.49
	तालाबों सहित अन्य	60	319.48

CREDIT GUARANTEE SCHEME FOR STARTUPS AND SISFS

2594. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

(a) the measures taken by the Government to ensure that the benefits of the Startup India initiative, including the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups and the Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS), effectively reach startups in Tier-II and Tier-III cities in the country including districts such as Jhalawar-Baran in Rajasthan;

(b) whether any specific strategies have been adopted by the Government to address challenges such as limited access to finance, mentorship and infrastructure in these regions, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to promote job creation through startups in sectors beyond technology, with a view to encouraging diversified employment and sustainable economic growth; and

(d) the manner in which the measures are being tailored to meet the specific needs of startups in smaller cities and towns and the support mechanisms in place to ensure their long-term viability and growth?

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

(a) Startup India initiative was launched on 16th January 2016, with an intent to build a strong ecosystem for nurturing innovation, startups and encouraging investments in the startup ecosystem of the country.

The Government is implementing the Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS) and Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS) under the Startup India initiative to support startups at various stages of their business cycle.

SISFS provides financial assistance to seed-stage startups through incubators. SISFS is implemented from 1st April 2021. The Experts Advisory Committee (EAC) of SISFS evaluates and selects incubators for allocation of funds. The approved incubators select startups in accordance with the guidelines. Funds under this Scheme are released to the incubators in milestone-based installments. For the purpose of seeking milestone-based installments, incubators submit detailed report on status of utilization of funds and audited expenditure. The EAC monitors the performance of the incubators and funding to startups from time to time. The operational guidelines of the Scheme are available at link https://www.dpiit.gov.in/static/uploads/2025/07/eaf3e3bdae9f4d657117f18f6c91780a.pdf

Specifically in the State of Rajasthan, incubators supported under the Scheme have selected 169 startups with approved funding of Rs. 27.56 crore as on 30th June 2026. Further, incubators under the Scheme have selected 1 startup each from the districts of Baran and Jhalawar, with approved funding of Rs. 15 lakh each.

CGSS is implemented to enable credit access through debt funding to startups through eligible financial institutions [Member Institutes (MIs)]. CGSS is operationalized by the National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company

(NCGTC) Limited and has been operationalized from 1st April 2023. The MIs evaluate credit applications by using prudent banking judgement and due diligence in selecting commercially viable proposals and conduct the account of the borrowers with banking prudence. The MIs are governed by the financial institutions norms, monitoring and procedures as laid down by the Reserve Bank of India [in case of banks, Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and Financial Institutions] and Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) [in case of Alternative Investment Funds]. The operational guidelines for CGSS are available at link: https://www.ncgtc.in/en/product-details/CGSS/Credit-Guarantee-Scheme-for-Start-ups-(CGSS)

Specifically, in the State of Rajasthan, 6 loans amounting to Rs 28.10 crore have been guaranteed to startup borrowers from Jaipur and Udaipur as on 30th June 2026.

Further, the selected incubators under the SISFS and the network of Member Institutes under the CGSS are spread across the country, enabling effective reach of the Schemes across Tier-II and Tier-III cities as well.

(b) The Government is undertaking several measures to enable access to finance, mentorship and infrastructure across the country, including in Tier II and Tier III cities. Details of such measures are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c) Under the Startup India initiative, the Government constantly undertakes various efforts for the development and growth of startup ecosystem and to enhance job creation in the country.

As a result, a total of 2,40,092 entities have been recognised as startups by DPIIT as on 30th June 2026. These recognized startups have reportedly created over 24.62 lakh direct jobs across more than 55 varied industries which include areas beyond technology as well. The industry-wise list of direct jobs created by recognized startups (self-reported) is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(d) The programs under the Startup India initiative are implemented on a Pan-India basis with certain specific outreach and awareness measures for Tier-II and Tier-III cities. Such measures inter-alia include capacity building and handholding, ecosystem development and international exposure programs. The details of such measures are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I

Measures undertaken by the Government to enable access to finance, mentorship and infrastructure across the country including in Tier-II and Tier-III cities

1. The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) through its autonomous organizations, namely National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD) and Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) has taken various initiatives to promote entrepreneurship development amongst all sections of the

society. These initiatives include, Swavalambini programme, Entrepreneurship Awareness Programmes (EAP), Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDP), Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyaan (PMJANMAN), Entrepreneurship Development Centres (EDC) in North East Region's Educational Institutions, Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarshh Abhiyan (DAJGUA), Pradhan Mantri Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana Scheme (PM SGMBY Scheme), and Capacity Building Programme for Fair Price Shop Owners.

2. Ministry of Micro Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) is implementing the Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme (ESDP) which aims to motivate the youth/aspiring entrepreneurs to consider self-employment or entrepreneurship as one of the career options.

3. The Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) of NITI Aayog fosters innovation and entrepreneurship among India's youth through flagship programs like Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs) and the Community Innovator Fellowship (CIF). Atal Incubation Centres (AICs) incubation facilities and Atal Community Innovation Centres (ACIC) are established under AIM to nurture innovative startup businesses and serve the unserved/underserved areas of the country with respect to the startup and innovation ecosystem. Further, programmes such as Mentor India under Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) and Women Entrepreneurship Platform, are connecting startups and aspiring entrepreneurs with

mentors.

4. The Ministry of Education's Innovation Cell (MIC) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) promotes innovation and entrepreneurship across educational institutions.

5. Youth-centric initiatives have been introduced by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports such as setting up of the autonomous body called Mera Yuva Bharat (MY Bharat), the purpose of it, is to provide an over-arching institutional mechanism powered by technology for youth development and youth-led development through Experiential Learning Programs (ELPs), volunteering opportunities, mentorship programme, etc.

6. Under the Ministry of Defence the Scheme for Innovations for Defence Excellence (iDEX) and Acing Development of Innovative Technologies with iDEX (ADITI) are fostering innovation and technology development in defence and aerospace by engaging startups.

7. Under the Department of Science & Technology, the Research, Development, and Innovation (RDI) Scheme has been approved to incentivize private sector participation in research and development (R&D). Further, DST is implementing the National Initiative for Developing and Harnessing Innovations (NIDHI) to promote innovation and entrepreneurship among the youth. The initiative comprises NIDHI-PRAYAS (prototype grant support), NIDHI-EIR (Entrepreneur-in-

Residence fellowships), NIDHI-iTBI (Inclusive TBIs in Tier-II and Tier-III regions). The DST is also implementing the National Quantum Mission (NQM), under which four thematic hubs (T-Hubs) have been established.

8. The Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF) has initiated the program, Mission for Advancement in Highimpact Areas (MAHA) to address priority-driven, solution-focused research in mission-mode.

9. The Department of Biotechnology (DBT) has established biotechnology incubation and pre-incubation centres across States & Union Territories (UTs) under the BioNEST (Bioincubators Nurturing Entrepreneurship for Scaling Technologies) and EYUVA (Encouraging Youth for Undertaking Innovative Research Activities) schemes.

10. Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) is undertaking initiatives such as GENESIS (Gen-Next Support for Innovative Startups) Scheme, TIDE 2.0 (Technology Incubation and Development of Entrepreneurs) Scheme, and IndiaAI Mission to promote the startup ecosystem.

11. Under the Ministry of Rural Development, the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) through Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) supports Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their family members to set-up small enterprises in the nonfarm livelihoods sector.

12. The Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare (DA&FW), Government of India is implementing "Innovation and Agri-Entrepreneurship Development" programme under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) from 2018-19 onwards with an objective to promote innovation and agri-entrepreneurship by providing financial support and nurturing an incubation ecosystem in the country.

13. The Government is undertaking taking various measures under the Startup India initiative. The flagship Schemes namely, Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS), Startup India Fund of Funds 2.0, Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS) and Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS) support startups across sectors at various stages of their business cycle. The Government also implements periodic exercises and programs including States' Startup Ranking, National Startup Awards, Innovation Week, and TEJAS (Transforming Entrepreneurial Journeys Across States & Districts) which play an important role in the holistic development of the startup ecosystem including non-metro and rural startup ecosystems. The Government also encourages and supports ecosystem led initiatives such as Startup Mahakumbh which serve as a vibrant platform for stakeholders to network and collaborate. Initiatives to improve market access and enable public procurement also support startups in growing and scaling up their businesses. The Government has also taken various measures to enhance ease of doing business including starting up of business, raising capital, and reducing

compliance burden to simplify the regulatory environment and create a conducive business environment. Activities to encourage corporates to support startups by way of mentorship, access to infrastructure, sharing resources and knowledge, assistance in market linkages, and investor connect are also undertaken.

14. To strengthen international linkages and enable global market access for Indian startups, the Government facilitated participation of startups in major international innovation platforms such as Bharat Innovates 2026 and VivaTech 2026. Bharat Innovates 2026, organised in Nice, France as part of the India–France Year of Innovation, enabled Indian startups to showcase innovations, participate in over 1,350 B2B meetings, and forge more than 50 collaborations with global partners, creating opportunities for startup acceleration, research partnerships, technology commercialisation and market access. Similarly, at VivaTech 2026, where India participated as the AI Country Partner with its largest-ever delegation of over 80 deep-tech startups, Indian startups showcased innovations across emerging technology sectors and engaged with global investors, technology leaders and businesses, strengthening cross-border collaborations and expanding international market opportunities.

STATEMENT-II

Industry-wise details of direct jobs created by entities recognised as startups by DPIIT as of 30th June 2026 (self-reported)

S. No.	Industry	Number of direct jobs created
1.	Advertising	16,913
2.	Aeronautics Aerospace and Defence	21,402
3.	Agriculture	119,311
4.	AI	54,149
5.	Airport Operations	1,403
6.	Analytics	12,187
7.	Animation	2,674
8.	AR VR (Augmented + Virtual Reality)	7,360
9.	Architecture Interior Design	15,675
10.	Art and Photography	6,378
11.	Automotive	56,467
12.	Biotechnology	6,517
13.	Chemicals	26,015
14.	Computer Vision	3,434
15.	Construction	149,325
16.	Dating Matrimonial	1,046
17.	Design	12,820
18.	Education	123,930
19.	Enterprise Software	35,241
20.	Events	8,889
21.	Fashion	37,454
22.	Finance Technology	81,139
23.	Food and Beverages	151,875
24.	Green Technology	38,498
25.	Healthcare and Lifesciences	212,510
26.	House-Hold Services	25,377
27.	Human Resources	116,124

28.	Indic Language Startups	4,714
29.	Internet of Things	18,825
30.	IT Services	292,226
31.	Logistics	18,583
32.	Marketing	38,668
33.	Media and Entertainment	29,606
34.	Nanotechnology	2,322
35.	Non- Renewable Energy	15,498
36.	Other Specialty Retailers	23,699
37.	Others	28,382
38.	Passenger Experience	403
39.	Pets and Animals	4,620
40.	Professional and Commercial Services	133,486
41.	Real Estate	23,711
42.	Renewable Energy	67,131
43.	Retail	50,291
44.	Robotics	8,633
45.	Safety	12,286
46.	Security Solutions	48,635
47.	Social Impact	15,386
48.	Social Network	6,402
49.	Sports	10,088
50.	Technology Hardware	76,067
51.	Telecommunication & Networking	21,813
52.	Textiles and Apparel	59,332
53.	Toys and Games	6,870
54.	Transportation & Storage	39,856
55.	Travel and Tourism	38,126
56.	Waste Management	22,817
TOTAL		**24,62,589**

STATEMENT-III

The details of various measures being undertaken to ensure that the benefits of the Startup India initiative are effectively reaching startups across the country

1. Capacity Building and Handholding

Capacity building workshops are undertaken throughout the year across regions including non-metro cities under the States' Startup Ranking ('SRF') exercise to promote and handhold States and UTs in developing regional ecosystems. Monitoring, capacity development, and handholding sessions are also conducted specifically for incubators beyond metro cities and regions.

2. Outreach and Awareness

Outreach and awareness activities for startups are organized across the country including in areas beyond metropolitan cities. These activities include encouraging entrepreneurs from non-metropolitan cities and enabling opportunities for funding, incubation, mentorship and business linkages in collaboration with State/UT administrations. Various startup showcases are also organised where startups pitch their business proposals to investors and participate in capacity building activities. The programs implemented under the Startup India initiative are also propagated through various social media platforms.

3. Ecosystem Development Events and Programs

Various national ecosystem development events and programs are held such as the Startup Mahakumbh, which fosters innovation and

entrepreneurship by bringing the ecosystem together from various parts of the country; ASCEND (Accelerating Startup Caliber & Entrepreneurial Drive) sensitization workshops on startups and entrepreneurship are conducted across North Eastern States to support upcoming entrepreneurs from the region; and the Startup India Innovation week is held around the National Startup Day i.e., 16th January, to celebrate entrepreneurship and promote innovation with stakeholders from across India. Further, the TEJAS (Transforming Entrepreneurial Journeys Across States & Districts) initiative seeks to strengthen district-level startup ecosystems.

4. International Exposure and Linkages

International linkages are developed through international Government to Government partnerships, participation in international forums, hosting of global events, and international bridges with different countries that aid in promoting cross collaboration.

5. Encouraging Ecosystem Collaboration

The Government launched the Startup India Hub portal for stakeholders of the entrepreneurial ecosystem in India to discover resources, information, and various benefits under the Startup India initiative on a common digital platform. This portal enables various programs and initiatives to be accessed digitally, improving accessibility for entrepreneurs and startups even from non-metro cities and regions.

REVAMPED RASHTRIYA GRAM SWARAJ ABHIYAN PROJECTS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

2595. DR. GUMMA THANUJA RANI:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the reasons for non-approval of economic development and income generation projects under the Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan in Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has received proposals from Andhra Pradesh for rural livelihood, tourism, food processing or Self Help Group-based economic development projects under the Scheme; and

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

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

(a) to (c) Panchayat, being a “Local Self Government”, is a State subject and part of the State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Accordingly, strengthening Panchayat capacity is primarily the responsibility of States/UTs. However, the Ministry is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely the Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA), w.e.f. financial year 2022-23, with the objective of supporting Panchayati Raj institutions (PRIs) by imparting training to Elected Representatives (ERs) and other stakeholders to develop leadership abilities, thereby enabling Gram Panchayats to function effectively across all States/UTs.

Under RGSA, Innovative and Economic Development and Income Enhancement is one of the components in which GP/cluster of GPs are being funded for micro projects on economic development and income enhancement. Financial assistance in the form of viability gap funding for micro projects catering to subject areas enlisted in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution for devolution to Panchayats is provided based on the merit of the proposal and its viability and sustainability.

During FY 2025-26, the State of Andhra Pradesh has submitted 9 projects focused on rural livelihood, eco-tourism and Self-Help Groups, under the Innovative and Economic Development and Income Enhancement component of RGSA. Out of these, the Ministry has sanctioned 4 projects to the State of Andhra Pradesh amounting to Rs.16.50 crore, and the remaining 5 projects were deferred due to limited availability of time for implementation. The details of these projects are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

Details of Innovative and Economic Development and Income Enhancement Projects submitted by the State of Andhra Pradesh under Revamped RGSA during FY 2025-26

S.No.	Project Name	Objectives	Proposed Cost (Rs. in crore)	Decision of the Committee
1.	Araku – Camping and Caravan Villages	Establishment of an iconic bamboo-built campus including	5.00	Recommended the same with an amount of Rs.5.00 crore and

	(Innovative)	stays, processing zones, wellness pods, trails, café, and workshops		being an income generation project in nature, shifted under the Economic Development and Income Enhancement component.
2.	Kuchipudi – Heritage Village (Innovative)	i. Preserve and promote the cultural heritage of Kuchipudi village ii. Create sustainable livelihood opportunities for local residents iii. Improve infrastructure and visitor experience	3.00	Recommended the same with an amount of Rs.3.00 crore and being an income generation project in nature, shifted under the Economic Development and Income Enhancement component.
3.	Etikkopaka – Toy Village (Innovative)	i. Safeguard the traditional Etikoppaka toy craft ii. Develop tourism infrastructure to increase footfall and market access; iii. Generate direct and indirect employment, particularly for women and youth;	3.00	Recommended the same with an amount of Rs.3.00 crore and being an income generation project in nature, shifted under the Economic Development and Income Enhancement component.
4.	Empowerment of Gram Panchayats to bring about Behavioral Change on Solid Waste Management Practices in Rural Households of Andhra Pradesh (Innovative)	Dedicated team of 6000 Community Resource Persons (CRPs) will be deployed to provide hands-on training to 60 lakh households to bring about Behavioral Change on Solid Waste Management	6.00	Recommended with an amount of Rs.5.50 crore subject to the condition that 5500 Community Resource Persons (CRPs) as proposed in the Annual Action Plan of the State, to be taken into consideration.
5.	Araku – Craft Village (Innovative)	i. Completion of 60 existing shop structures into 30 functional retail spaces. ii. Establishment of a Craft	3.50	The Committee took consideration of the proposal and decided that it may not be considered at this stage due to

		Bazaar.		limited availability of time.
6.	Gandikota – Lemon village (Innovative)	i. To develop essential tourist amenities, ii. To promote local agriculture, and create employment opportunities through the establishment of a Market Plaza, Lemon Experience Center and Electric and Solar Buggies.	3.00	The Committee examined the proposal and decided to defer it in view of paucity of time to complete the activity within this financial year.
7.	Maredumilli – Bamboo Village (Innovative)	i. Establishment of Andhra Bamboo Innovation Center ii. Establishment of an iconic bamboo-built campus including stays, processing zones, wellness pods, trails, café, and workshops	3.00	The Committee examined the proposal and decided to defer it in view of paucity of time to complete the activity within this financial year.
8.	Lepakshi – Silk Village (Innovative)	i. Establishment of an Information Centre with interactive exhibits. ii. Development of a Silk Experience Centre with hands-on activities.	3.00	The Committee examined the proposal and decided to defer it in view of paucity of time to complete the activity within this financial year.
9.	Uppada – Weaver Village (Innovative)	i. Development of Weavers Street for local artisans. ii. Construction of Flying Decks for a unique coastal experience.	3.00	The Committee examined the proposal and decided to defer it in view of paucity of time to complete the activity within this financial year.

IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON AGRICULTURE

2596. SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:

SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the impact of climate change, unseasonal rainfall, floods and drought on agricultural production in Keralam and other coastal States during the last five years;

(b) the details of crop losses and financial assistance provided to farmers in the State during the said period, crop-wise;

(c) the funds allocated and released to Keralam under various Central schemes for climate resilient agriculture during the last five years;

(d) the measures taken by the Government to promote climate-resilient farming, crop diversification and sustainable agricultural practices in Keralam;

(e) the measures taken to strengthen scientific support and climate adaptation for farmers; and

(f) whether the Government proposes any special package or targeted intervention to strengthen the resilience and income of farmers in Keralam in view of the State's recurring climate-related challenges?

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

(a) to (c) The Government, through the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), is implementing the National Innovations in Climate Resilient

Agriculture (NICRA) project to assess the impact of climate change and weather aberrations, including unseasonal rainfall, floods and drought, on agricultural production in the country, including the State of Keralam and other coastal States.

As reported by the Government of Keralam, crop losses are assessed based on applications under the State Contingency for Natural Calamity Scheme and the State Crop Insurance Scheme. From 01.04.2021 to 31.03.2026, 31,281.878 hectares of crop area was affected due to natural calamities. 257,214.73 hectares was covered under the State Crop Insurance Scheme, for which compensation of ₹122.32 crore was disbursed. In addition, Government of India released ₹164.43 crore under the Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) during 2023-2025. The crop-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

The Government is implementing various schemes to promote climate-resilient agriculture. During the last five years (2021–22 to 2025–26), under the Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) scheme, a total amount of ₹97.83 crore was allocated to the State of Kerala, against which ₹26.03 crore was released. During the same period, under the Rainfed Area Development (RAD) scheme, a total allocation of ₹17.54 crore was made, against which ₹6.89 crore was released. Under the Soil Health Card (SHC) Scheme, a total of ₹22.65 crore was allocated and ₹6.96 crore was released. Under the Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), a total allocation of ₹59.50 crore was made, against which ₹33.65 crore was released. Further, under the National Mission on

Natural Farming (NMNF), a total of ₹5.58 crore was allocated and the entire allocated amount was released during the said period.

(d) to (f) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is implementing a project- National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) in 651 districts that studies the impact of climate change on agriculture. It conducts district level risk & vulnerability assessment due to climate change including the State of Keralam. Out of the 310 districts identified as vulnerable to climate change, 201 districts are categorized as 'High' climate-vulnerable and 109 districts as 'Very High' climate-vulnerable. Of the 109 'Very High' climate-vulnerable districts, 8 districts (Kasaragod, Kozhikode, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alappuzha, Pathanamthitta, Kollam and Thiruvananthapuram) are in Keralam. Of the 201 'High' climate-vulnerable districts, 5 districts (Kannur, Wayanad, Malappuram, Palakkad and Thrissur) are in Keralam. District Agriculture Contingency Plans (DACPs) for these 651 districts have been prepared to address weather aberrations. Under NICRA location-specific climate resilient technologies such as system of rice intensification, aerobic rice, direct seeding of rice, in-situ incorporation of rice residues etc. have been demonstrated through KVKs in 448 model Climate Resilient Villages. 9 villages are in the State of Keralam.

The Government is taking various measures to promote sustainable agricultural practices. Per Drop More Crop scheme is implemented to promote water use efficiency at the farm level through Micro Irrigation technologies. Rainfed Area Development scheme is implemented to promote Integrated

Farming System for enhancing productivity and minimizing risks associated with climatic variability. The Soil Health and Fertility scheme assists states in promoting Integrated Nutrient Management through judicious use of fertilizers. The Government is also promoting organic farming through Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana and natural farming through National Mission on Natural Farming scheme. “Mission for Aatmanirbharta in Pulses”, National Mission on Edible Oils – Oilseeds, and National Food Security and Nutrition Mission promotes crop diversification. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture, Agroforestry & National Bamboo Mission also promote climate resilience in agriculture.

To strengthen scientific support and climate adaptation, the Government is leveraging emerging technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), Internet of Things (IoT), and digital platforms to enhance crop productivity and sustainability, including in the State of Kerala. The “Kisan e-Mitra” voice-based AI chatbot, supporting 11 regional languages, assists farmers with queries related to PM-KISAN and other Government programmes. It handles over 20,000 queries daily and has responded to more than 95 lakh queries to date. Further, the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has launched “Bharat VISTAAR”, an AI-powered multilingual digital platform that provides farmers with real-time advisories, access to Government schemes, and weather updates through a single interface. The National Pest Surveillance System (NPSS) uses AI and Machine Learning technologies for early detection of pest infestations, thereby helping farmers reduce climate-induced crop losses. The

system is currently utilized by over 10,000 extension workers and supports surveillance of 61 crops and more than 400 pests. AI-based analytics using field photographs and satellite imagery are also being deployed for crop-weather matching and monitoring of sowing patterns.

STATEMENT

The crop-wise details of the crop losses and compensation disbursed

		Natural Calamity			State Crop Insurance	
Sl. No.	**Crop**	**Crop Area Affected (Ha)**	**State Fund (Rs in lakhs)**	**SDRF Fund (Rs in lakhs)**	**Crop Area Affected (Ha)**	**Compensation Disbursed (in Rs.)**
1	Amaranthus	42.25	0	5.71	5.38	32,800
2	Amorphophallus	46.43	0	5.90	7.14	50,260
3	Arecanut	104.69	49.15	14.45	8.57	6,70,540
4	Ash Gourd	20.26	0	2.42	13.69	85,400
5	Banana	3821.52	2297.19	383.70	3,076.45	86,28,075,25
6	Beans	97.14	0	13.05	0.58	7,300
7	Beetroot	0.56	0	0.08	0	0
8	Betelvine	51.91	13.33	8.63	10.14	18,24,800
9	Bhindi	45.45	0	5.56	11.24	1,03,000
10	Bitter Gourd	109.39	0	13.81	29.65	5,25,280
11	Black Gram	20.49	0	1.40	13.92	36,880
12	Bottle Gourd	9.20	0	0.92	13.72	1,09,120
13	Brinjal	9.21	0	1.20	0.78	4,300
14	Cabbage	17.09	11.48	2.30	0	0

15	Cardamom	4868.67	0	242.66	6.78	2,78,400
16	Carrot	30.16	0	4.08	0	0
17	Cashew	41.46	0.31	6.99	1.74	81,550
18	Clove	2.16	0.34	0.46	0	0
19	Cluster Bean	0.12	0	0.02	0	0
20	Coccinea	20.27	0	2.64	1.08	28,800
21	Cocoa	11.00	5.57	3.29	0.11	3,300
22	Coconut	212.71	41.39	32.96	17.12	19,68,600
23	Coffee	6.14	8.97	4.77	0.01	2,100
24	Coleus	0.81	0	0.14	0	0
25	Colocasia	22.61	0	3.21	0	0
26	Cool Season Vegetables	1.86	0	0.25	0	0
27	Cowpea	58.28	0	3.79	14.44	21,640
28	Cucumber	78.20	0	9.31	39.38	2,07,000
29	Curry Leaf Tree	0.09	0	0.02	0	0
30	Dragon Fruit	0.05	0	0	0	0
31	Drumstick	0.26	0	0.04	0	0
32	Fodder Crops	1.79	0	0.21	0	0
33	Garlic	45.14	0	6.11	0	0
34	Ginger	31.80	0	4.32	1.03	45,120
35	Green Chilli	9.99	0	1.34	3.01	20,900
36	Green Gram	5.41	0	0.37	0	0
37	Groundnut	0.82	0	0.11	0	0
38	Mango	3.53	0	0.34	0.47	11,600
39	Nutmeg	271.60	39.54	37.40	3.92	9,36,000
40	Paddy	18771.88	0	2469.50	253387.32	34,66,07,366

41	Paddy Upland	28.92	0	3.90	0	0
42	Pepper	177.89	23.22	22.45	4.42	6,12,400
43	Pineapple	15.35	0.08	2.68	1.44	71,400
44	Potato	52.80	0	7.15	0	0
45	Pulses	18.08	0	1.23	0	0
46	Pumpkin	20.50	0	2.40	23.24	1,09,400
47	Rubber	248.85	114.14	48.72	12.70	35,02,400
48	Sesamum	208.71	0	27.72	141.38	3,69,340
49	Snake Gourd	112.43	0	13.87	30.80	3,64,080
50	Sorghum	0.04	0	0	0	0
51	Sugarcane	12.53	0	0.80	0.29	14,400
52	Sweet Potato	2.95	0	0.35	1.49	300
53	Tapioca	983.26	0	117.48	274.40	7,77,012
54	Tea	0.16	0	0.04	0	0
55	Tobacco	0.21	0.06	0.01	0	0
56	Tomato	10.52	0	1.23	0.88	11,000
57	Tuber Crops	47.15	0	6.35	0	0
58	Turmeric	13.48	0	1.88		17,520
59	Vegetable Cowpea	198.07	0	26.14	45.59	7,91,840
60	Vegetables	221.81	0	29.86	0	0
61	WaterMelon	6.53	0	0.01	9.55	7,50,00
62	Yams	9.26	0	1.29	0	0
	Total	**31281.90**	**2604.77**	**3609.02**	**257214.73**	**122,31,85,673**

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS TO KERALA

2597. SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN:

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

(a) the details of funds released to Kerala under rural employment programmes during the current financial year;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed employment generated in coastal and backward districts, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any additional allocation has been considered for districts with high unemployment, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken to ensure timely release of Central assistance, State-wise?

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

(a) Consequent upon enactment of Viksit Bharat–Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin) (VB-G RAM G), Act 2025, the new scheme has been operationalized in rural areas of the entire country including Kerala with effect from 1st July, 2026. During the financial year 2026–27, (as on 29.07.2026), an amount of Rs. 1230.01 crores has been sanctioned to Kerala under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS. Further an interim allocation of Rs 3136.44 crore have been made to the State as Central Share for FY 2026-27 for the period between 01.07.2026 to 31.03.2027. Subsequently, Mother Sanctions amounting to Rs. 925.33 crore have been issued as first instalment for various component under VB-G RAM G based on the proposal received from the State.

(b) The VB-G RAM G which is a demand driven Scheme, provides for a statutory guarantee of one hundred and twenty five days of wage employment

in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to undertake unskilled manual work. The Government monitors the implementation of the Scheme, including generation of employment across all rural districts of the country, through the Management Information System (MIS).

Employment generation under the Scheme depends on various factors such as the demand for work by registered eligible rural household, acceptance of the offer of employment made and agro-climatic conditions etc. Necessary technical and financial support is provided to States/UTs to facilitate effective implementation of the Scheme across all districts, including coastal and backward districts. Through regular review meeting and field visits States are sensitized to ensure that no demand for employment remain unmet. During the current financial year 2026-27, as on 31.07.2026, over 99.90% of the workers have been offered employment against demand and 1.66 crore Persondays have been generated in Kerala under VB G RAM G and Mahatma Gandhi NREGS.

(c) As per the provisions of Act, funds are allocated by the Central Government to States/UTs. The intra-State distribution of funds among districts is prerogative of the concerned State/UTs in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme notified by them. However, it is stated that the VB–G RAM G Act, scheme incorporates several structural reforms to address the diverse development needs of rural areas. The provision of normative allocation of funds has been introduced to ensure equitable distribution of resources among

the States based on objective development parameters. Further, the approved normative allocation is required to be distributed within the State in an equitable, need-based and transparent manner across districts and Gram Panchayats, taking into consideration the categorisation of Gram Panchayats and their assessed infrastructure and development needs.

The Scheme also provides for preparation of Viksit Gram Panchayat Plans (VGPPs) through an evidence-based, participatory and saturation-based planning process, ensuring that works are selected according to local priorities and developmental needs. Further, Category III – Livelihood-related Infrastructure Works focuses on creation of durable livelihood assets relating to agriculture, allied sectors, Self Help Groups, rural enterprises and other income-generating activities, thereby promoting sustainable livelihoods and reducing rural poverty.

(d) The Government has put in place a robust mechanism to ensure the timely release of Central assistance to the States/UTs under the Viksit Bharat-Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin) (VB-G RAM G) Scheme. Under the scheme SNA SPARSH system has been implemented to facilitate timely and transparent release of funds, enable effective monitoring of fund flows and ensure efficient utilisation of scheme funds. The Ministry regularly monitors fund availability and utilisation through the Management Information System (MIS), reviews the financial position with the States/UTs and releases funds time to time depending upon demand for employment at the field level.

Further, it is mentioned that in order to ensure continuous employment to eligible rural households, The Ministry of Rural Development has already made an interim allocation of fund to the State/UTs. Detailed State/UT-wise interim allocation made and Mother Sanctions issued under VB-G RAM-G during the current financial year 2026-27 as on 31.07.2026 is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise details of interim allocation made and mother sanction issued under VB-G RAM-G during the current financial year 2026-27 as on 31.08.2026

(Figures in ₹ crore)

S. No.	States	Interim Allocation to States/ UTs	Mother Sanctions Issued as 1st Instalment
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7707.21	2545.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	560.7	147.55
3.	Assam	1929.7	630.96
4.	Bihar	6715.83	1663.56
5.	Chhattisgarh	3354.85	1006.46
6.	Goa	3.7	1.23
7.	Gujarat	1540.54	310.64
8.	Haryana	590.19	194.93
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1203.28	397.41
10.	Jharkhand	2705.64	786.72
11.	Karnataka	5709.9	1750.88
12.	Kerala	3136.44	925.33
13.	Madhya Pradesh	6252.03	630.76
14.	Maharashtra	4420.32	1459.92
15.	Manipur	581.99	192.21
16.	Meghalaya	1155.09	381.50

17.	Mizoram	611.65	199.21
18.	Nagaland	287.85	95.07
19.	Odisha	3763.8	932.32
20.	Punjab	1331.61	439.80
21.	Rajasthan	7581.87	2274.37
22.	Sikkim	97.57	32.23
23.	Tamil Nadu	7585.49	2176.84
24.	Telangana	3825.31	1263.41
25.	Tripura	1041.7	344.05
26.	Uttar Pradesh	9721.48	3210.76
27.	Uttarakhand	626.43	193.78
28.	West Bengal	8508	1264.49
29.	Puducherry	40.56	12.88
30.	Jammu And Kashmir	1151.2	380.21
31.	Andaman & Nicobar	4.44	0
32.	Ladakh	85.98	0
33.	Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman Diu	9.02	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0.32	0
	Total	93841.69	25844.97
	Funds for Central Admin	1850.62	
	Grand Total	**95692.31**	

FISHERIES COOPERATIVES

2598. SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI AMAR SHARADRAO KALE:

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

SHRI RAMESH AWASTHI:

SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

SHRI TRIVENDRA SINGH RAWAT:

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR:

SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:

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

(a) the details of progress made so far towards strengthening Fisheries Cooperative Societies under the vision of "Sahkar se Samriddhi" (Prosperity through Cooperation), including details of the number of newly formed fisheries cooperative societies along with the number of existing societies modernised;

(b) the current status of the formation of new fisheries cooperative societies and their integration with the National Cooperative Database, State-wise including Karnataka, Palghar district in Maharashtra and West Champaran district in Bihar;

(c) the details of financial and technical assistance provided for deep-sea fishing trawlers, cold-chains, processing units and development of other infrastructural facilities to fisheries cooperative societies, State-wise including Palghar district in Maharashtra;

(d) whether an effective convergence has been established with schemes like 'Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana'; and

(e) if so, the details of achievements and outcomes obtained so far through this convergence?

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

(a) to (e) Under the National Plan for formation of new Multipurpose PACS, Dairy and Fishery Cooperative Societies to achieve cooperative coverage in every uncovered Panchayat/village over a period of five years, effective convergence has been established with the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY). Information relating to Fishery Cooperative Societies, as furnished by the States/UTs, is being maintained on the National Cooperative Database for identification of uncovered areas, monitoring progress and facilitating implementation of the Plan. As on 15.07.2026, a total of 2,356 new Fishery Cooperative Societies (FCSs) have been registered across the country under the National Plan approved on 15.02.2023, while 1,700 existing FCSs have been strengthened. The current status of the formation of new fisheries cooperative societies, State-wise, including Karnataka, Palghar district in Maharashtra and West Champaran district in Bihar is given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

The National Cooperative Database (NCD) is used for identification of uncovered areas and for maintaining updated information on cooperative societies. Bihar has completed two-way integration of its cooperative database

with the NCD, while data relating to Karnataka and Maharashtra are updated on the portal through nodal officers designated by the respective State Governments.

Further, the Department of Fisheries, through NFDB as the nodal agency and in convergence with the Ministry of Cooperation, is implementing Pradhan Mantri Matsya Kisan Samridhi Sah-Yojana (PM-MKSSY) during 2024–25 to 2028–29 to form 6,000 new multipurpose Fisheries Cooperative Societies (FCSs) and strengthen 5,500 existing FCSs across the country under the vision of "Sahkar se Samriddhi."

Under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), financial and technical assistance is provided to eligible Fisheries Cooperative Societies, FFPOs and other eligible entities for establishment of deep-sea fishing vessels/trawlers, cold chain infrastructure, fish processing units, hatcheries, integrated aqua parks, integrated fish farming projects and other fisheries infrastructure, as per the scheme guidelines.

So far, six projects of Fisheries Cooperative Societies/FFPOs have been approved under these components in the States of Assam, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh, involving a total approved project cost of Rs1,643.54 lakhs with an eligible subsidy of Rs 410.87 lakh. Of these, subsidy amounting to Rs 135.99 lakh has been released to eligible beneficiaries in accordance with the prescribed norms. In Maharashtra, three projects with a total approved project cost of Rs 888.78 lakh and eligible subsidy of Rs 222.19 lakh have been sanctioned, including projects relating to integrated deep-sea fishing vessels,

cold chain development and freshwater finfish hatchery. No project has been sanctioned in Palghar district of Maharashtra under these components as on date.

Further, Fisheries Cooperative Societies are being supported through gap analysis, preparation of Business Development Plans (BDPs), mentoring, capacity building and need-based financial assistance under PM-MKSSY, while eligible societies are also availing assistance under PMMSY for fisheries infrastructure such as hatcheries, deep-sea fishing vessels, cold chain facilities, fish processing and value addition units, and other post-harvest infrastructure. This convergence has enhanced institutional capacity, improved access to modern fisheries infrastructure, strengthened the business viability of Fisheries Cooperative Societies and contributed to better income and livelihood opportunities for fisher communities.

Department of Fisheries has allocated the task of converting 1,000 existing fisheries cooperative societies into Fish Farmer Producer Organizations (FFPOs) to the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC). This initiative has an approved outlay of ₹280.65 crore. As of May 31, 2026, NCDC has disbursed ₹130 crore to FFPOs and Cluster-Based Business Organizations (CBBOs) to facilitate market linkages and processing facilities. Further, the NCDC provides long-term and working capital loans specifically for the fisheries sector. In the financial year 2025-26, NCDC disbursed ₹319.03 crore specifically for fisheries cooperative activities.

Further, Fisheries cooperative societies are being enabled to act as Bank Mitras of District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) and State Cooperative Banks (StCBs). They are being provided with Micro-ATMs (supported by NABARD) to provide "doorstep financial services," enhancing transparency and financial inclusion in rural areas.

These measures are intended to strengthen institutional capacity, improve access to infrastructure, facilitate processing and marketing, and enhance market linkages for fishers and fisheries cooperatives.

The details of financial and technical assistance provided for deep-sea fishing trawlers, cold-chains, processing units and development of other infrastructural facilities to fisheries cooperative societies, State-wise including Palghar district in Maharashtra and the details of achievements and outcomes obtained so far through this convergence are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

STATEMENT-I

The current status of the formation of new fisheries cooperative societies, State-wise, including Karnataka, Palghar district in Maharashtra and West Champaran district in Bihar

S.No.	State/Union Territory	New Fishery Cooperative
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11
2	Andhra Pradesh	2
3	Arunachal Pradesh	29
4	Assam	89
5	Bihar*	2

6	Chhattisgarh	336
7	Goa	4
8	Gujarat	26
9	Haryana	6
10	Himachal Pradesh	12
11	Jammu & Kashmir	40
12	Jharkhand	227
13	Karnataka	52
14	Ladakh	1
15	Lakshadweep	29
16	Madhya Pradesh	255
17	Maharashtra**	167
18	Manipur	71
19	Meghalaya	19
20	Mizoram	2
21	Nagaland	19
22	Odisha	61
23	Puducherry	3
24	Punjab	52
25	Rajasthan	31
26	Sikkim	4
27	Tamil Nadu	36
28	Telangana	102
29	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	1
30	Tripura	26
31	Uttar Pradesh	514
32	Uttarakhand	124

33	West Bengal	3
34	Kerala	0
35	Chandigarh	0
36	Delhi	0
	Total	**2,356**

**In West Champaran, Bihar, Zero new Fishery cooperative societies have been registered.*

***In Palghar, Maharasthra, 1 new Fishery cooperative society has been registered.*

STATEMENT-II

State wise projects approved for FCS/FFPO are as follows

S. No	Name of the Society/ FFPO	State/ UT	Project/ outcome	Approved Project cost (In Lakhs)	Eligible Subsidy (In Lakhs)
1	M/s. Ankur Min Palan Samabai samiti Ltd, Mr. Haren Chandra Borah	Assam	Integrated Aqua Park project for sustainable fisheries and resource conservation	251.02	62.75
2	PVRAQUA	Uttar Pradesh	Culture, Recreational and Live fish sale	418.48	104.62
3	Sanjivani Matsya Vikas Co-operative Society Ltd.	Maharashtra	Establishment of New Freshwater Finfish hatchery and related component.	100.78	25.19
4	Om Sai Sagar Matsyodyog Sahakari Sanstha Maryadit,	Maharashtra	Integrated Deep Sea Fishing vessel & cold	290	72.5

S. No	Name of the Society/ FFPO	State/ UT	Project/ outcome	Approved Project cost (In Lakhs)	Eligible Subsidy (In Lakhs)
	Ratnagiri Maharashtra		chain Development		
5	Zuari Fishermen Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd (Goa State)	Maharashtra	Integrated Deep Sea Fishing Vessel & Cold Chain Development	498	124.5
6	M/s Abhinav FFPO	Uttar Pradesh	Integrated Inland Fish Farming Project	85.26	21.31

SINGLE UNIFIED LICENCES IN APMCs

2599. SHRI SHYAMKUMAR DAULAT BARVE:

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

(a) whether the Government has issued any orders, circulars, guidelines or policy directives regarding grant and operation of Single Unified Licences for traders and commission agents in Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs) across the country, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of States and Union Territories that have adopted or implemented the Single Unified Licence system;

(c) the details of MoUs, agreements or arrangements entered into among State Governments, APMCs or marketing boards for facilitating inter-State trading under such system;

(d) the number of Single Unified Licences issued during the last five years, year-wise and State/UT-wise;

(e) the value of inter-State agricultural trade conducted by licence holders during the last five years, State/UT-wise and year-wise; and

(f) whether the Government has taken any measures to evaluate the effectiveness of the system and the outcomes, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Agricultural marketing is a State subject. The State Governments undertake developmental policy measures for Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs) in accordance with their respective Acts and Rules. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through appropriate policy initiatives, budgetary support and schemes/programmes. 26 States/UT (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal) have the provision of single unified license in their respective APMC Acts.

(c) No State has entered into Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) or agreements with other State Agricultural Marketing Departments/Boards to facilitate inter-state trade on the basis of Single Unified License system. State APMC Act of Chhattisgarh enables inter-state trade even without MoU, through National Agriculture Market (e-NAM). Similarly, Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar and Jharkhand support inter-state bids on e-NAM.

(d) The licenses are issued/ renewed by the respective APMCs at local level. Information of the Single Unified Licences issued is not maintained centrally.

(e) and (f) Value of inter-State agricultural trade conducted by license holders is not maintained centrally. State/UT-wise inter-State agricultural trade through National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) during the last five years is given in the enclosed **Statement**. No specific evaluation of the effectiveness of Unified Licensing System has been undertaken by the Government.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise value of inter-state trade through e-NAM during last 5 years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	States/UT	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
		Trade value	Trade value	Trade value	Trade value	Trade value
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	316.69	33.97
2	Assam	-	-	0.02	-	-
3	Bihar	-	-	2.00	-	59.74
4	Chhattisgarh	-	0.09	-	-	339.85
5	Haryana	-	1.09	44.37	100.05	4.01
6	Jammu and Kashmir	-	123.77	151.98	35.78	27.95
7	Jharkhand	-	0.39	0.77	0.60	-

8	Madhya Pradesh	-	0.45	-	-	1.42
9	Maharashtra	-	70.46	3069.93	25.64	19.23
10	Puducherry	0.50	73.34	27.66	98.83	34.00
11	Punjab	-	2.06	-	-	-
12	Rajasthan	-	0.70	-	-	7.30
13	Tamil Nadu	2.20	89.39	720.12	1294.11	895.63
14	Telangana	-	-	13.17	-	-
15	Uttar Pradesh	-	11.71	212.62	226.15	3.16
16	Uttarakhand	-	0.62	7.13	7.28	2.36
	Total	**2.70**	**374.07**	**4249.77**	**2105.13**	**1428.62**

SUPPORT FOR FARMER PRODUCER ORGANISATION

2600. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the Government's concerted efforts, many Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) are struggling to achieve economic viability;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the National Academy of Agricultural Sciences has recommended that institutional buyers must prioritise (FPOs) in the procurement of both food and non-food commodities;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Government has been maintaining that it will help in the formation of 10,000 FPOs;

(d) whether it is also a fact that many FPOs struggle to achieve the economies of scale required for profitability due to many factors; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The Government is implementing the Central Sector Scheme for "Formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs). 10,000 FPOs have been formed under the scheme since 2020-21. FPOs undertake a wide range of business activities including agri-input supply, aggregation and trading of agricultural produce, value addition and processing, seed production, digital commerce through e-market places, custom hiring services & export promotion. From the audited financial statements 2024-25 of the scheme FPOs, 6964 FPOs had a turnover of up to Rs.50 Lakh, 862 FPOs had a turnover of Rs.50 Lakh to Rs.1 Crore and 1135 FPOs had a turnover of over Rs.1 Crore.

(b) The National Academy of Agricultural Sciences, in Policy Paper No. 144, covers all FPOs registered in the country. The recommendations in the Policy Paper No. 144 include promotion of FPOs - industry linkages, link institutional buyers with FPOs, strengthening linkage of FPOs with Research & Development etc.

(c) Under the 10K FPO Scheme, financial assistance of up to ₹18 lakh per FPO is provided to meet management and handholding expenses during the initial 3 years. A matching Equity Grant of up to ₹15 lakh per FPO is provided to strengthen the capital base of eligible FPOs and Credit Guarantee Facility for project loans of up to ₹2 crore per FPO to improve access to institutional

credit. In addition, each FPO is provided 5 years of handholding support through a Cluster-Based Business Organization (CBBO) for capacity building, business planning, market linkages, and overall institutional development. Till date 827.81 crore has been released to the FPOs registered under the 10K FPO Scheme as management cost and Rs.631.98 crore as matching equity grant.

(d) and (e) So far, under the 10K FPO Scheme, more than 65 lakh shareholders (predominantly small and marginal farmers) have been collectivized to leverage economies of scale. As on date, for greater bargaining for input supply, 6928 FPOs have seed licenses, 4987 have pesticide licenses and 6650 have fertilizer licenses. 5765 FPOs have their own processing units and 3083 FPOs have availed credit guarantee.

SUGAMYA BHARAT ABHIYAN

2601. SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised for the implementation of the Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan from Financial Year 2015-16 to Financial Year 2024-25, year and State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of applications received, approved and pending under the Unique Disability ID (UDID) project from March 2016 to March 2026, year and State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of Divyangjans linked to the UDID's central database, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government intends to establish a disability registry to gather accurate data regarding Divyangjans and their status, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the policy measures being taken by the Government to address the increase in dropout rates among Divyangjans children at the primary and higher secondary levels?

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

(a) The Accessible India Campaign, also known as "Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan", is a nationwide initiative to create a barrier-free environment for persons with disabilities (PwDs). The details of State/UT-wise and year-wise funds released and utilised for the implementation of the Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan from Financial Year 2015-16 to Financial Year 2024-25 are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(b) Under the UDID sub-scheme, a centralized online platform, namely the UDID Portal(https://swavlambancard.gov.in/), has been developed for issuance

of Disability Certificates and Unique Disability Identity (UDID) Cards to eligible persons with disabilities through hospitals authorized by the respective State/UT Governments. The year-wise and State/UT-wise details of applications received, approved and pending under the UDID Project from March, 2016 to March, 2026 are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

(c) and (d): Government has established a centralized national database of persons with disabilities under the Unique Disability Identity (UDID) Project. UDID Portal serves as a national repository of certified persons with disabilities by integrating data received from hospitals authorized by the respective State/UT Governments for issuance of Disability Certificates and UDID Cards. The database is continuously updated as new applications are processed and disability certificates/UDID Cards are issued. State/UT-wise number of persons with disabilities linked to the UDID central database is given in the enclosed **Statement-III.**

(e) The Department of School Education and Literacy is implementing the Samagra Shiksha Scheme wherein the following measures are taken to address dropout rates and enhance enrolment, retention and participation of CwSN at the primary and higher secondary levels.

Under the Scheme, financial assistance of ₹3,500 per enrolled CwSN per annum is provided for identification and assessment, aids and assistive devices, transportation, escort and scribe allowance, Braille and large-print books, teaching-learning materials and other support services, including home-based education. In addition, a stipend of ₹2,000 per annum is provided

through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to Divyang girl students to encourage regular school attendance.

To facilitate early identification and timely educational intervention, the Department has developed PRASHAST (Pre-Assessment Holistic Screening Tool) for screening school-going children aged 3–18 years for the identification of disabilities. The Government has also notified Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) norms for Special Educators in general schools to strengthen inclusive education.

Further, NCERT has developed accessible digital learning resources on the DIKSHA platform based on Universal Design for Learning (UDL), including Indian Sign Language (ISL)-based content and assistive learning materials.

STATEMENT-I

The details of State/UT-wise and year-wise funds released and utilised for the implementation of
Financial Year 2015-16 to Financial Year 2024-25

Sl No.	State/UT/Years	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-19	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-22	2022-23	2023
1	Andhra Pradesh		718.17	718.17	-	-	-	-	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh		-	-	789.28	-	734.42	-	-
3	Assam		-	-	697.84	-	-	542.34	80.16
4	Bihar		925.15	-	-	-	-	-	
5	Chattisgarh		688.59	-	1,988.22	91.77	-	-	
6	Goa		-	444.63	-	-	-	99.21	
7	Gujarat		114.37	-	-	-	477.95	-	
8	Haryana	253.66	464.68	880.02	-	-	-	-	
9	Himachal Pradesh		-	48.49	390.98	-	-	-	

10	Jammu and Kashmir	42.74	-	1,073.98	878.58	-	-	-		-	1,995.30	957.61
11	Jharkhand		583.43	583.43	-	-	-	-		-	1,166.85	755.42
12	Karnataka		-	1,104.11	1,604.54	-	-	-	-	-	2,708.65	1,104.11
13	Kerala		-	429.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	429.98	197.56
14	Madhya Pradesh		316.00	467.49	190.03	-	2,074.06	-	-	-	3,047.57	2,502.88
15	Maharashtra	1,863.34	-	-	-	627.43	-	-	-	-	2,490.77	2,053.59
16	Manipur		-	-	-	-	1,379.15	208.61	-	-	1,587.76	1,587.76
17	Meghalaya		1,689.67	325.16	31.88	-	1,320.82	-	-	-	3,367.53	3,070.37
18	Mizoram	298.05	-	-	417.67	-	-	-	-	-	715.72	715.71
19	Nagaland	432.12	78.48	-	-	317.61	-	-	95.65	-	923.86	828.20
20	Odisha	607.13	118.11	1,028.49	221.74	-	-	-	-	-	1,975.47	1,505.77
21	Punjab		-	837.74	1,144.02	-	-	-	-	-	1,981.76	1,065.30
22	Rajasthan		3,813.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,813.00	3,813.00
23	Sikkim	578.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	578.14	578.14

24	Tamil Nadu	796.38	307.50	-	-	2,856.37	648.69	-	-	-	4,608.94	3,916.97
25	Telangana		459.62	459.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	919.24	455.63
26	Tripura		-	-	2,625.05	-	-	-	-	-	2,625.05	2,520.53
27	Uttar Pradesh	99.32	2,614.70	746.28	1,446.71	-	-	-	-		4,907.01	4,878.40
28	Uttarakhand	50.07	-	115.56	372.88	-	-	-	-	-	538.50	538.51
29	West Bengal		289.51	1,105.22	-	-	297.50	-	-	-	1,692.24	1,480.05
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		-	632.32	-	448.59	-	-	-	-	1,080.91	1,080.91
31	Chandigarh	415.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	415.38	415.38
32	Delhi	1,348.43	45.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,393.78	1,121.17
33	Lakshadweep		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Puducherry		273.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	273.16	273.16
35	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**6,784.75**	**13,499.47**	**11,000.68**	**12,799.39**	**4,341.77**	**6,932.59**	**850.15**	**175.82**	*	**56,384.61**	**46,462.77**

** No GIA was released in FY 2024-25 due to implementation of TSA module for transfer of sanctioned funds to State/UT Governments.*

STATEMENT-II

The year-wise and State/UT-wise details of applications received, approved and pending under the UDID Project from March, 2016 to March, 2026

state_name	01-03-2016 - 31-03-2017		FY 2017-2018		FY 2018-2019		FY 2019-2020		FY 2020-2021		FY 2021-2022		FY 2022-2023		FY 2023-2024		FY2024-25_Total			FY2025-26_Total		
	Received	Generated	Received	Generated	Received	Generated	Received	Generated	Received	Generated	Received	Generated	Received	Generated	Received	Generated	Received	Generated	pending	Received	Generated	pending
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	2	0	390	3	2054	697	1899	1058	450	437	882	1083	575	799	639	895	659	818	43	531	1031	115
Andhra Pradesh	279	1	3221	0	664	1	98744	97785	53904	51859	234146	233049	4601	4787	583129	576080	25473	2330	3003	22583	22309	6342
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	71	0	109	97	681	683	445	421	863	916	921	885	695	626	719	531	155	628	514	115
Assam	11	0	332	2	237	0	42568	13915	48828	27185	95760	68282	74209	65844	38019	26080	33674	21262	3150	35511	22916	5798
Bihar	253	0	1296	1	4561	1516	14898	7599	151612	107548	95066	66561	230567	218037	110944	96607	142929	102485	21749	205643	121548	71882
Chandigarh	5	0	101	0	2659	1748	2650	2396	686	519	1070	887	2405	1894	2660	2006	2392	1879	257	2098	1656	394
Chhattisgarh	92	0	42033	25478	89079	83187	30622	31129	19421	20147	33374	36928	20877	22923	20366	23123	13908	14649	115	14767	17743	243
Delhi	407	0	1559	5	2161	52	5546	1190	7134	3176	51560	12087	32522	25346	32680	25819	39919	19977	9075	33083	22877	1158

																						2
Goa	1	0	56	0	792	0	1000	112	1180	904	2418	2541	5579	3964	1904	2113	1855	2040	118	2381	1697	616
Gujarat	3650	370	47140	24013	161085	84856	85547	74851	32882	33352	57230	55178	58125	58384	50211	55823	48256	53914	2848	46407	53118	4222
Haryana	2886	0	5826	3541	48111	25175	11612	6185	12651	5873	42298	17440	110221	67927	62007	51627	47912	31153	5796	38151	28094	8999
Himachal Pradesh	11	0	78	1	13288	2600	27173	20135	12027	16172	21620	17922	20105	21735	12197	14080	12230	9589	3066	10463	7996	4030
Jammu And Kashmir	20	0	128	0	13042	3765	29494	14849	15074	8864	38067	15648	131295	86025	48578	56030	32209	23790	3468	24559	20602	5081
Jharkhand	54	1	6124	2259	14228	7917	4030	4119	2055	700	43731	26936	115715	104819	31997	30412	30118	19112	8680	28346	17068	10307
Karnataka	455	0	3513	0	26410	4	354664	149636	129011	118243	166698	167030	177951	206351	130450	125652	106356	82831	9146	110903	85456	21265
Kerala	254	0	1830	160	147544	3983	46311	109916	13829	25994	13730	17953	133358	90291	56850	75803	71010	53124	15957	52554	51800	12220
Ladakh	0	0	2	0	2	2	302	230	151	135	931	826	2041	2175	252	259	230	210	17	456	436	31
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	89	0	28	24	827	273	114	510	28	15	293	66	97	183	0	159	298	1
Madhya Pradesh	316398	6087	63139	212792	255654	84748	54614	59375	157642	210916	89952	116601	78257	76718	82378	77435	99627	86303	5373	82881	78758	7155
Maharashtra	2824	0	44153	12628	163543	60427	272983	179635	195894	166377	262795	215873	236999	206789	250091	208586	224259	168034	11443	266536	200052	45199

Manipur	0	0	72	0	42	0	2558	1038	2477	1102	3510	2706	4604	4475	2725	2597	2990	2364	689	3285	2724	1027
Meghalaya	1	0	355	216	3831	2296	5374	3922	12613	10131	3103	3267	4129	4933	2317	3574	1719	2884	23	1986	3140	30
Mizoram	0	0	49	38	975	954	1079	1079	922	908	528	525	639	643	1652	1641	776	678	99	1384	1074	294
Nagaland	0	0	6	0	2	0	592	470	191	247	758	723	715	754	679	581	821	558	166	778	694	178
Odisha	21197	114	208001	56920	178010	135282	160870	112902	73671	46972	79374	57121	197846	158640	154699	97308	251540	118757	5858	146120	165442	19098
Puducherry	24	0	367	0	56	0	3672	2937	9687	10075	4761	4701	1835	1335	1592	1581	2169	2069	55	2038	1915	164
Punjab	88	0	903	0	85302	24049	102457	91216	10316 6	81766	61655	53925	66716	55204	42196	34150	31143	23305	382	26941	20962	2314
Rajasthan	36	0	222969	222218	72632	72275	56049	55805	8919	8661	64341	63561	62251	59694	49998	33775	219852	102989	8032	130664	124159	9691
Sikkim	0	0	192	9	125	117	337	358	1459	1427	1306	1280	1047	1026	571	569	608	596	8	650	548	74
Tamil Nadu	28163	0	165698	14123	42386	23562	70413	119937	76369	111186	16910 0	198255	145176	173818	154077	152863	118259	95454	1922	148627	136910	6016
Telangana	11	0	110	2	68	2	477190	477134	136	0	130	4	167	71	301290	284432	24375	39	904	154193	109838	7215
The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	2	0	31	0	396	352	507	434	257	140	1670	1276	911	998	654	453	1148	517	464	628	559	53
Tripura	0	0	154	78	1106	526	1850	967	2271	1661	20090	16295	9301	9790	2581	3679	3386	4574	124	6304	7652	600
Uttar Pradesh	19851	4	44828	14703	24058 3	145363	23326 8	204114	20575 3	182153	21246 7	162856	35602 0	318549	29746 5	249026	30211 5	210120	4975 1	25085 2	192824	6348 0

Uttarakhand	22	0	321	0	404	0	4697	2732	9026	4734	22994	20252	51670	52479	10451	10715	7598	7186	40	8590	8608	184
West Bengal	120	4	412	7	490	13	257	7	590	9	440	10	2455	33	49543	31685	191221	66002	5480 4	152521	139334	47769
Total	**397117**	**6581**	**865460**	**589197**	**1571720**	**765566**	**2206536**	**184987 4**	**1363210**	**126026 7**	**1898532**	**166100 8**	**2341833**	**210815 0**	**2588830**	**235775 1**	**2093552**	**133230 6**	**226780**	**2014201**	**167235 2**	**373784**

STATEMENT-III

State/UT-wise number of persons with disabilities linked to the UDID central database

Name of State/UT	PwD linked to UDID Database
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	7164
Andhra Pradesh	990890
Arunachal Pradesh	4878
Assam	253516
Bihar	757082
Chandigarh	13470
Chhattisgarh	280183
Delhi	117449
Goa	13928
Gujarat	512874
Haryana	246310
Himachal Pradesh	112251
Jammu And Kashmir	235792
Jharkhand	218521
Karnataka	957888
Kerala	441908
Ladakh	4393
Lakshadweep	1457
Madhya Pradesh	1030287

Maharashtra	1492109
Manipur	17753
Meghalaya	35174
Mizoram	7762
Nagaland	4337
Odisha	980954
Puducherry	25249
Punjab	390136
Rajasthan	765471
Sikkim	6077
Tamil Nadu	1067128
Telangana	907019
The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	4861
Tripura	47453
Uttar Pradesh	1736238
Uttarakhand	109878
West Bengal	271154
Total	**14068994**

MSP FOR ALL CROPS

2602. SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) the details of measures taken by the Government to provide remunerative price to farmersfor their produce during last five years;

(b) whether the Government is aware of the fact that measures and policies adopted by Government have failed and it has compelled lakhs of farmers to leave their profession and seek job as labourer in cities;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Government would legalize Minimum Support Price (MSP) for all crops during current Monsoon session and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d) Every year, Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated agricultural crops for the country as a whole, based on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP), after considering the views of the State Governments and Central Ministries / Departments concerned.

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

Out of the total production, only marketable surplus is available for procurement by Government agencies when market price of these produce fall below the MSP. Government procures cereals and coarse cereals through

Food Corporation of India (FCI) and other designated State Agencies to provide price support to the farmers. Procurement of pulses, oilseeds and copra is done under Price Support Scheme under umbrella scheme of Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA), on the request of the concerned State Government as per the guidelines as and when market price of these produce fall below the MSP. Procurement agencies under PM-AASHA Scheme are National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd (NAFED) and National Co-operative Consumers' Federation of India Ltd. (NCCF). Cotton and Jute are also procured by Government at MSP through Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) and Jute Corporation of India (JCI), respectively.

In addition, Adequate number of procurement centres are opened by respective State Government Agencies, taking into account the production, marketable surplus, convenience of farmers and availability of other logistics / infrastructure such as storage and transportation etc. Temporary purchase centres, in addition to the existing mandis and depots/godowns are also established at key points. The procurement operation is a continuously evolving process and during the last few years, procurement processes under MSP have improved to ensure payment of MSP to farmer’s bank account directly and linkage of Aadhaar and land records with the States’ procurement portals ensure that the farmers directly get the benefits of the MSP purchase.

Government has launched Mission for Aatmanirbharta in Pulses till 2030-31, to reduce import dependence and achieve self-sufficiency in pulses. To encourage domestic production of pulses, the Government is undertaking

procurement of Tur, Urad and Masur under the PM-AASHA Scheme on the request of State Government from pre-registered farmers as much as offered by them through Central Nodal Agencies, namely the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) and the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Limited (NCCF).

Government also implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS), a component under PM-AASHA, for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities, which are perishable in nature and are not covered under the Price Support Scheme (PSS). The objective of intervention is to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of a bumper crop during the peak arrival period when the prices tend to fall below economic levels and the cost of production. There should be at least a 10 percent decrease in the ruling market prices over the previous normal year. The scheme is implemented at the request of a State/UT government.

Government has introduced a new component of Price Differential Payment (PDP) under Market intervention scheme (MIS) from 2024-25 season for direct payment of the price difference between the Market Intervention Price (MIP) and the selling price to the farmers of perishable crops. States/UTs have an option to choose either to do physical procurement of the crop or to make the differential payment between the MIP & Sale Price to the farmers.

Further, from 2024-25 season, Government added another component under Market intervention scheme (MIS) for reimbursing the Storage and Transportation cost of TOP crops (Tomato, Onion and Potato) to central nodal

agencies & State designated agencies for transporting them from the producing State to consuming states in the interest of the farmers.

Increased MSP has benefited farmers of the country which are evident from data of procurement and MSP amount paid to the farmers. The details of procurement and MSP amount paid to farmers during 2021-22 to 2025-26 (upto June, 2026) are given as under:

Procurement and MSP amount paid to farmers during last five years

2021-22 to 2025-26	
Total Procurement (In LMT)	Total MSP Value (In lakh Crore)
5781	14.58

The total procurement of all 22 MSP crops has increased from 6,987 Lakh Metric Tonne (LMT) during 2004-14 to 12,819 LMT during 2014-26(upto June 2026). The MSP amount paid to farmers has increased from Rs. 7.41 Lakh Crores during 2004-14 to Rs. 27.80 Lakh crores during 2014-26 (upto June 2026).

The Government is implementing several policies, reforms, developmental programmes to increase agricultural productivity, reduce the cost of cultivation, promote crop diversification, ensure remunerative returns and provide income support to farmers. These various schemes / programmes cover the entire spectrum of agriculture including credit, insurance,income support, infrastructure, crops including horticulture, seeds,

mechanization,marketing, organic and natural farming, farmer collectives, irrigation, extension activities,procurement of crops, digital agriculture etc.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS ON GOODS PRODUCED USING FORCED LABOUR

2603. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

SHRI KISHORI LAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has any policy or legal framework to prohibit the import of goods produced wholly or partly through forced labour, including child labour and bonded labour, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has examined international practices, including import restrictions imposed by other countries on goods suspected to have been produced using forced labour;

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce legislation, amend the Customs Act, or frame rules to prohibit the import of goods manufactured using forced labour and to strengthen due diligence in supply chains; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that India's import policies are consistent with its commitments under the Constitution, International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions, and international human rights standards while safeguarding legitimate trade?

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

(a) to (d) Yes. Section 3 of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992 empowers the Central Government to make provisions for the development and regulation of foreign trade by facilitating imports and increasing exports and, in particular, to make provision for prohibiting, restricting or otherwise regulating the import or export of goods. In exercise of these powers, the Government has inserted Paragraph 2.20B in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), 2023, vide Notification No. 23/2026-27 dated 13.07.2026, to prohibit the import of goods produced wholly or in part using forced labour. The Government has also examined international practices, including import restrictions imposed by other countries on goods suspected to have been produced using forced labour.

"Forced Labour" has been defined under Paragraph 11.64 of the FTP in accordance with the ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29). The Central Government may notify specific goods for prohibition under this provision upon completion of due enquiry and satisfaction that such goods have been produced wholly or in part using forced labour. Bonded labour is addressed under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, and child labour under the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.

The Government has also, through Public Notice No. 21/2026-27 dated 13.07.2026, inserted Paragraph 2.50A in the Handbook of Procedures, 2023, prescribing the procedure for determining whether imported goods were produced using forced labour.

These measures provide a legal and policy framework to prohibit the import of goods produced wholly or in part using forced labour and are designed to ensure that India's import policy remains consistent with the Constitution of India, relevant International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions, and international human rights standards, while safeguarding legitimate trade.

ADOPTION OF MODERN TECHNOLOGIES IN AGRICULTURE

2604. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance or subsidies for adoption of modern technologies like precision farming and micro-irrigation, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether access to affordable agricultural machinery remains limited for small landholders, if so, the details thereof and steps taken to promote shared infrastructure like custom hiring centres;

(c) whether the Government has taken the steps to promote sustainable farming practices to restore soil fertility and improve long-term productivity and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether digital platforms and mobile-based advisory services are being effectively utilised to educate farmers, if so, the details thereof and usage statistics;

(e) whether the Government has identified regional disparities in adoption of modern agricultural practices among small farmers, if so, the details thereof and corrective actions taken in this regard; and

(f) whether a comprehensive policy framework exists to address training, soil health, and industrial exposure collectively for small landholders, if so, the details thereof and timeline for implementation?

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

(a) Government is implementing various schemes to provide financial assistance and promote adoption of modern technologies such as precision farming and micro-irrigation. Details of some major schemes may be seen as under:

Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) is being implemented across the country for holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetables, root and tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, coconut, cashew and cocoa. For adoption of modern technologies, financial assistance @ 50% of the eligible cost is provided under MIDH for construction of protected cultivation structures like poly house, shade net house, plastic/non-woven cloth tunnels, walk in tunnels, hydroponics and aeroponics etc. Under MIDH, assistance is also provided for training on adoption of modern technologies through State Horticulture Missions, Precision

Farming Development Centres (PFDCs), Centres of Excellence (CoEs), ICAR Institutes, State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) and other recognized institutions. Centres of Excellence established under MIDH serve as demonstration and training centres and act as sources of elite planting material and vegetable seedlings under protected cultivation. Sixty-one (61) crop-specific Centres of Excellence have been established under MIDH through Indo-Israel Cooperation, Indo-Dutch Cooperation and Research Institutes.

Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) scheme promotes micro irrigation for enhancing water use efficiency at farm level and increasing productivity of crops and income of farmers through efficient water management. Financial assistance is provided to farmers @ 55% of the benchmark cost for Small and Marginal Farmers and 45% of the benchmark cost for other Farmers, for installation of micro-irrigation systems. The scheme also supports activities such as micro-irrigation demonstrations, capacity building, training, and awareness programmes to facilitate adoption of efficient irrigation technologies. Under the scheme, an area of 114.60 lakh hectares has been covered under micro irrigation since 2015-16.

Government is implementing Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) scheme across the country to mobilize a medium to long term debt financing facility for investment in viable projects relating to post harvest management infrastructure and community farming assets through incentives and financial support. Under AIF, there is provision for collateral free term loan upto Rs. 2.00 crore and interest subvention of 3% on the term loan availed for creation of

post-harvest infrastructure, including establishment of hydroponics and aeroponics units.

(b) Under Sub Mission for Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM), in order to make farm machinery more accessible and affordable to farmers, financial assistance @ 40%-50% of the cost of machinery, depending on the category of farmers, is provided for purchase of agricultural machines. Further, financial assistance @ 90% of the cost of machines is provided to beneficiaries covered under the Forest Rights Act (FRA) Patta Holders. With a view to make available machines and equipment to farmers on rental basis, financial assistance is provided for establishment of Custom Hiring Centers (CHCs) upto project cost of Rs. 250 lakhs @ 40% of the project cost. Financial assistance for establishments of Farm Machinery Banks (FMBs) is provided upto project cost of Rs. 30 Lakhs @ 80% of the project cost. However, the rate of financial assistance for establishing FMBs in the North Eastern States is @ 95% of the project cost. Under SMAM, from FY 2014-15 till date, central funds amounting to Rs. 11,643.93 Crores have been released to various States. Under the scheme, 23,73,639 number of machines have been distributed as subsidy to individual farmers and 29,356 CHCs; 671 Hi-tech Hubs & 27,026 FMBs have been established.

(c) Government is implementing National Mission for sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) to implement strategies to make Indian agriculture more resilient to the changing climate. Various schemes have been integrated under NMSA to deal with the adverse climate situations in the agriculture sector. PDMC scheme increases water use efficiency at the farm level through micro irrigation

technologies i.e. drip and sprinkler irrigation systems. Rainfed Area Development (RAD) scheme focuses on integrated Farming System (IFS) for enhancing productivity and minimizing risks associated with climatic variability. The Soil Health & Fertility scheme assists states in promoting integrated Nutrient Management through judicious use of chemical fertilizers including secondary and micro nutrients in conjunction with organic manures & bio-fertilizers for improving soil health and its productivity.

Further, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is implementing a project National Innovation in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) that studies the impact of climate change on agriculture including crops, livestock, horticulture and fisheries. It also develops and promotes climate resilient technologies to help the regions prone to extreme weather conditions. NICRA project creates awareness about impact of climate change among farmers. Capacity building programmes are conducted to educate the farmers for wider adoption of climate resilient technologies. Large scale demonstrations of climate resilient varieties are undertaken in farmers' fields through Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) under NICRA. Farmers are also provided with advisories as ICAR in collaboration with India Metrological Department issues Agromet Advisories to farmers through Gramin Krishi Mausam Seva program.

ICAR has undertaken Awareness Campaign on Balanced use of Fertilizers and Khet Bachao Abhiyan during May – June 2026 to make farmers aware on restoration of soil fertility through balanced use of chemical fertilizers and subsequently improving long-term productivity.

(d) Government is implementing Digital Agriculture Mission to promote precision farming, satellite-based crop monitoring, and AI-driven advisories for improving productivity and resource efficiency. The Mission focuses on building a Digital public infrastructure (DPI) ecosystem for agriculture, including Agri Stack, the Krishi Decision Support System and comprehensive soil profile mapping. Agristack comprises foundational databases such as Framers' Registry, Geo-referenced Village Maps and Crop Sown Registry, enabling timely and reliable information of farmers and their farming assets. The Mahalanobis National Crop Forecast Centre (MNCFC) supports the Mission through satellite-based crop forecasting under the FASAL project, drought monitoring, and technological support to Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) through YES-TECH. The government is also promoting AI and IoT-based solutions for personalized advisories and improved farm management.

Government has launched National Pest Surveillance System (NPSS) to tackle the loss of produce by utilizing AI and Machine Learning to detect pest infestation in crop issues, enabling timely intervention for healthier crops. This tool allows farmers to capture images of pests to help them mitigate pest attacks and reduce crop losses. At present, it covers 73 crops for 436 pests. AI-based analytics using field photographs for satellite-based crop mapping is being used in Crop-weather matching and monitoring of crops sown. As of today, 35, 565 advisories have been issued through the application.

BharatVistaar (Virtually Integrated System to Access Agricultural Resources), a multilingual Artificial Intelligence (AI)-powered Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) platform for Agriculture has been developed by the

Government. This platform provides farmers with AI-enabled, real-time and location-specific agricultural advisories and access to Government schemes and agricultural support services. Till date, the platform has served over 6 lakh farmers and addressed more than 95 lakh farmer queries. It also provides information on various Central Government schemes. The platform is available through a Chatboat (web portal & mobile application), and through a dedicated telephone line.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has developed ICT based platform “KISAN SARATHI” to provide advisories on different aspects of agriculture and allied sectors to farmers. More than 2.97 crore farmers including small and marginal farmers across the country are registered on this platform. During 2025-26, 512 lakh messages have been sent through this platform to the farmers.

(e) and (f) Government promotes the adoption of modern agricultural practices across the country through various Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes, with flexibility to States/UTs to implement need-based interventions suited to local agro-climatic conditions and region-specific requirements, including those of small and marginal farmers. This decentralized approach helps address regional variations in the adoption of modern agricultural practices through location-specific interventions, capacity building and technology dissemination.

In order to strengthen farmer friendly extension system in the country, Government is also implementing “Support to State Extension Programs for Extension Reforms (ATMA) scheme throughout the country with the objective

to make available latest agricultural technologies and good agricultural practices to farmers through extension activities i.e. farmers trainings, demonstrations, exposure visits, kisan mela, mobilization of farmer groups and organizing farm schools. Under the scheme, it has been provisioned that at least 50% beneficiaries must be selected from small and marginal farmer category.

Government also promotes judicious use of fertilizer through Soil Health and Fertility scheme. The scheme provides Soil Health Cards (SHCs) for all farm holdings, to promote balanced and integrated nutrient management for improving productivity and soil fertility. Since 2014-15, 26.10 crore Soil Health Cards have been generated/ distributed as on date across the country. Total 8313 Soil Testing Labs (1267 Static Soil Testing Labs, 168 Mobile Soil Testing Labs, 6197 Mini Soil Testing Labs and 681 Village Level Soil Testing Labs) have been established across the country. In addition to above state soil labs, 1935 School Mini Soil Testing Labs are also established under School Soil Health Programme in the country. Under the scheme, Rs. 2152.04 crore fund has been released so far since inception. 130627 farmer's trainings, 7.17 lakh demonstrations, 7425 farmer's Melas/ campaigns on soil health card recommendations have been organized across the country.

GRANTS TO STARTUPS IN TECHNICAL TEXTILES

2605. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:

SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:

SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:

SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:

SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

SHRI GODAM NAGESH:

SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:

SHRI AVIMANYU SETHI:

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

(a) the details and the total amount allocated by the Government for grants to startups in technical textiles in the current fiscal year and the criteria used for selecting these startups;

(b) the details of anticipated economic impact of these grants on the technical textiles sector, supported by projected growth figures and employment generation estimates;

(c) the details and the total number of startups that have received grants under this initiative so far, along with total amount received by each startup and the specific technological innovations they aim to develop; and

(d) the details of steps taken by the Government to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of these grants in fostering innovation and sustainability in the technical textiles industry, including key performance indicators tracked annually??

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

(a) Under the Ministry of Textile's National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM), the scheme of "Grant for Research and Entrepreneurship across Aspiring Innovators in Technical Textiles (GREAT)" aims to support the start-up ecosystem in the technical textiles sector by providing assistance to young innovators, scientists, technologists, and start-up ventures in translating their ideas into commercial technologies and products. The total budget allocated to the NTTM for the current financial year (2026-27) is Rs. 256 crore, which includes the provision for releasing grants to start-ups under the GREAT scheme.

An Evaluation and Monitoring Committee (EMC) has been constituted under NTTM to evaluate, monitor, and review the technical and financial parameters of the start-up proposals. Based on the criteria laid out in the GREAT guidelines, the EMC submits its recommendations to the Empowered Programme Committee (EPC) under NTTM for approval of start-up proposals. GREAT guidelines are available at link https://nttm.texmin.gov.in/.

(b) The grants provided to start-ups under NTTM are aimed at promoting innovation, commercialization of indigenous technologies, and the development of value-added technical textile products. The anticipated economic impact of these grants is fundamentally driven by robust collaborations between the supported start-ups and established industry partners. By fostering strong synergies between innovators and industry stakeholders for prototype development, field trials, and market launches, the scheme ensures market-ready commercialization. This active industry engagement is anticipated to successfully scale these start-ups, significantly strengthen the overall technical

textiles ecosystem in the country, and thereby catalyze broader sustainable industry growth and employment generation.

(c) Under NTTM, a total of 31 start-ups have been approved at a total cost of Rs 15.40 crore, of which Rs 13.65 crore is the Government of India share, details of which are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d) A Review and Monitoring Committee has been constituted to assess and oversee the progress of the approved start-ups, with the authority to recommend for release of subsequent instalments of grant and closure of projects to the Empowered Programme Committee under NTTM. Further, various public events, workshops, seminars and outreach activities are being organized nationwide to disseminate information about the scheme and facilitate industry engagement for scaling up the potential start-up projects.

STATEMENT

Details of Start-up projects under GREAT scheme of NTTM

S. No.	Title of start-up project	Approved cost of Project
1	Warming and Cooling High Performance Textiles	55,00,000
2	Surgical simulation models based on textile materials for training of doctors	50,00,000
3	Development and commercialization of Industrial hemp pultrusion cord & composites	66,16,500
4	Smart Fabrics of Tomorrow: Nanofibers-Infused Textiles for Energy Generation and Sensing	50,00,000
5	High-performance tyre-yarns : green product by green process	50,00,000
6	Radome Integrated IFF Antenna	50,00,000
7	Development of Braided composites for use in Defense and	49,86,875

	Automobile application	
8	Sustainable Processing of Technical Textiles with Emerging Technologies	50,00,000
9	Manufacturing of Nanomaterial based Smart Textiles	50,00,000
10	Development of Node Locked Three Dimensional (3D) material based advanced composite	50,00,000
11	Algae-Based coated textile as an alternative to leather/synthetic materials.	56,00,000
12	Production & Scaleup of UniClenz- A zero waste, next generation, SMART, Self-Sanitizing Personal Protective Medical Apparel	46,80,000
13	Natural Anti Microbial Coated Textiles for Hospitals Wears	49,76,000
14	Bioengineered Textiles & Materials Manufacturing	50,00,000
15	Novel E-Textiles Woven with Shape Memory Materials to Design Intelligent Wearables for Healthcare and Wellness Applications	50,00,000
16	Development of shrink-resistant, detergent washable, camouflage dyed, far infra-red wool clothing for protection in extreme cold conditions through plasma technology with enhanced mechanical, comfort and thermal properties	50,00,000
17	Novel composite material based space deployable communication antenna	56,50,000
18	Design and Development of pilot scale innovative zero solid discharge (ZSD) system for resource recovery from final residue in textile and industrial ZLD plants (Circularity and Sustainability)	47,82,250
19	Smart Textile Wearable: Enhancing Mental Wellbeing Through Innovative Stress Management	50,00,000
20	Flushable Sanitary Pads as a Sustainable and Innovative Solution for Menstrual Hygeine	56,00,000
21	Development of anti-bacterial, anti-oxidant and UV-protective pineapple fabric as a sustainable and multi-functional protective clothing with enhanced mechanical and comfort properties.	50,00,000

22	Revolutionizing High-Performance Sustainable fibers with the Spider Silk Technology	50,00,000
23	Development of advanced medical textile products based on biomaterials	32,50,000
24	High-performance Sports gears for high-altitude Adventure sport & defense applications	50,00,000
25	Smart Textiles for Winter Thermal Comfort	50,00,000
26	Development of Cosmeto textiles/ Wellness textiles utilizing Indian unconventional natural fibres and eco-friendly finishes	50,00,000
27	Smart Vest with Continuous Heart Rhythm Monitoring for Arrhythmia Detection	50,00,000
28	Development of Lightweight, Thermal, and Radiation Shielding Composite Tiles Using Technical Textiles for Space Applications	23,98,000
29	Textile waste composite panels for Building applications	50,00,000
30	Indigenous production of fine-count hemp yarn and it's blends for the development of inherently antimicrobial Wound Dressing Material and Coveralls.	50,00,000
31	Neosense: Comfyhug Vital Monitoring	50,00,000

पेसा अधिनियम बनाना

2606. श्री राजकुमार रोतः

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने सभी राज्यों को पेसा (पीईएसए) अधिनियम के तहत नियम बनाने के निर्देश जारी किए थे और यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक राज्य द्वारा बनाए गए नियमों का ब्यौरा क्या है और ये नियम किन-किन तिथियों को लागू किए गए थे तथा तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है।

(ख) सरकार द्वारा देश में पेसा अधिनियम को ज़मीनी स्तर पर प्रभावी ढंग से लागू करने के लिए अब तक उठाए गए कदमों का और इसके तहत देश में गठित ग्राम सभाओं की संख्या का राज्य-वार सांख्यिकीय ब्यौरा क्या है।

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि राजस्थान में पेसा अधिनियम के तहत पंचायती राज ग्राम पंचायत के सरपंच को ग्राम सभा का अध्यक्ष नामित किया गया है और इस कारण राज्य में पेसा अधिनियम का मूल उद्देश्य हासिल नहीं हो पा रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या केंद्र सरकार का राज्य सरकार को महाराष्ट्र की तर्ज पर पेसा ग्राम सभा के लिए एक अलग अध्यक्ष चुनने का प्रावधान करने का निर्देश देने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो कब तक तथा यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) हां। संविधान के भाग-IX के प्रावधानों को पांचवीं अनुसूची क्षेत्रों पर विस्तारित करने के लिए, संसद ने, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 243M(4)(b) के अनुसार, "पंचायत उपबंध (अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों पर विस्तार) अधिनियम, 1996" (पेसा) को, कुछ अपवादों और संशोधनों के साथ, अधिनियमित किया था। मंत्रालय ने वर्ष 2009 में मॉडल पेसा नियम तैयार किए तथा इन्हें सभी पेसा राज्यों को परिचालित किया। पेसा नियम बनाने के लिए, पंचायती राज मंत्रालय समय-समय पर पेसा राज्यों को परामर्श जारी करता रहता है। वर्तमान में 10 पेसा राज्यों में से 9 राज्यों, अर्थात् आंध्र प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, गुजरात, हिमाचल प्रदेश, झारखंड, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान और तेलंगाना (ओडिशा राज्य को छोड़कर) ने अपने पेसा नियम अधिसूचित कर दिए हैं। संबंधित राज्यों के ये राज्य पेसा नियम उन राज्यों के पंचायती राज विभाग की वेबसाइट पर उपलब्ध हैं तथा इस मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट पर निम्नलिखित लिंक पर भी उपलब्ध हैं: https://panchayat.gov.in/en/document-category/pesa-rules-framed-by-pesa-states/ संबंधित राज्यों द्वारा बनाए गए पेसा नियमों के अधिनियमन की तिथियों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख) 'पंचायत', "स्थानीय सरकार" होने के कारण, राज्य का विषय है और भारत के संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची में राज्य सूची का एक हिस्सा है। पंचायतें संबंधित राज्य पंचायती राज

अधिनियमों के माध्यम से स्थापित एवं संचालित होती हैं। राज्यों ने संविधान के प्रावधानों के अधीन रहते हुए अपने-अपने पंचायती राज अधिनियम बनाए हैं। तदनुसार, पंचायतों से संबंधित सभी विषय, जिनमें ज़मीनी स्तर पर पेसा अधिनियम का प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन शामिल है, संबंधित राज्य सरकार के अधिकार-क्षेत्र में आते हैं। पंचायती राज मंत्रालय पेसा अधिनियम के अंतर्गत गठित ग्राम सभाओं की राज्यवार सांख्यिकीय जानकारी का रख-रखाव नहीं करता है।

राज्यों को सहयोग प्रदान करने हेतु, पंचायती राज मंत्रालय ने निम्नलिखित पहल भी की हैं-

(i) पहली बार, राज्यों में पेसा के कार्यान्वयन का ज़मीनी स्तर पर आकलन करने हेतु, मंत्रालय ने पेसा सूचकांक तैयार किया हैं, जो राज्य स्तर पर पेसा कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न पहलुओं को समाहित करते हैं। इन सूचकांकों के आधार पर, वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 हेतु पेसा राज्यों की रैंकिंग जारी की गई है। इस रैंकिंग का उद्देश्य राज्यों को अपने सुधार के क्षेत्रों का वस्तुनिष्ठ मूल्यांकन करने तथा पेसा के कार्यान्वयन में विद्यमान कमियों को दूर करने में सहायता प्रदान करना है।

(ii) केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना, राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान (आरजीएसए) के अंतर्गत, वर्ष 2022-23 से 2025-26 तक, राज्य, जिला एवं ब्लॉक स्तर पर पेसा के प्रमुख विषयों पर कुल 1,86,971 प्रतिभागियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है। वर्ष 2024-25 और 2025-26 में, 10 पेसा राज्यों में 630 राज्य-स्तरीय मास्टर प्रशिक्षक तथा 25 राष्ट्रीय स्तरीय मास्टर प्रशिक्षक भी प्रशिक्षित किए गए हैं, जो आगे ज़मीनी स्तर पर प्रशिक्षण प्रदान कर सकते हैं।

(iii) पंचायती राज मंत्रालय सभी 10 पेसा राज्यों को पेसा के कार्यान्वयन हेतु आरजीएसए के अंतर्गत, समर्पित स्टाफ की नियुक्ति में भी सहयोग दे रहा है, जिसमें राज्य, जिला, ब्लॉक स्तर पर समन्वयक तथा ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर मोबिलाइज़र शामिल हैं।

(iv) इसके अतिरिक्त, आरजीएसए के अंतर्गत, पंचायती राज मंत्रालय ने ग्राम पंचायत विकास योजना (जीपीडीपी) ढांचे के भीतर पेसा-विशिष्ट ग्राम विकास योजनाओं की तैयारी को सक्षम बनाने हेतु पेसा-जीपीडीपी एकीकरण की पहल की है। परिणामस्वरूप, वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए, कुल 65,738 पेसा ग्रामों ने अपनी पेसा-जीपीडीपी योजना तैयार की है। यह पोर्टल

पेसा ग्राम सभाओं को अपनी विकास योजनाएँ डिजिटल रूप से प्रस्तुत करने की सुविधा प्रदान करता है, जिससे पारंपरिक शासन प्रणाली को सुरक्षित रखते हुए मुख्यधारा की योजनाओं के साथ अभिसरण सुनिश्चित होता है।

(v) मंत्रालय ने पेसा के प्रमुख विषयों पर हिंदी और अंग्रेज़ी में सात प्रशिक्षण मैनुअल तैयार किए हैं और ज़मीनी स्तर पर बेहतर प्रसार हेतु इन मैनुअलों का क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं, अर्थात् ओड़िया, गुजराती, तेलुगु, मराठी, तथा जनजातीय भाषाओं, अर्थात् भीली, मुंडारी, संथाली एवं गोंडी में अनुवाद किया गया है।

(ग) ग्राम सभा के अध्यक्ष की नियुक्ति/चयन का विषय संबंधित राज्य सरकार के अधिकार-क्षेत्र में आता है।

राजस्थान राज्य ने सूचित किया है कि 'राजस्थान पंचायती राज (उपबंधों का अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों में उनके लागू होने के संबंध में उपान्तरण) नियम, 2011' के अनुसार ग्राम पंचायत के सरपंच को ग्राम सभा का अध्यक्ष नामित किया गया है। चूँकि पेसा क्षेत्र में ग्राम पंचायत का सरपंच भी उसी क्षेत्र से संबंधित होता है, अतः वे पेसा अधिनियम के अनुसार अपने कर्तव्यों का निर्वहन करते हैं।

(घ) नहीं। यह विषय संबंधित राज्य सरकार के अधिकार-क्षेत्र में आता है।

<u>विवरण</u>

संबंधित राज्यों द्वारा बनाए गए पेसा नियमों के अधिनियमन की तिथियों का ब्यौरा

पेसा राज्य	पेसा नियम अधिसूचित करने की तिथि
आंध्र प्रदेश	24.03.2011
छत्तीसगढ	08.08.2022
गुजरात	17.01.2017
हिमाचल प्रदेश	26.03.2011
झारखंड	02.01.2026
मध्य प्रदेश	15.11.2022

महाराष्ट्र	04.03.2014
राजस्थान	01.11.2011
तेलंगाना	02 जून, 2014 को एक अलग राज्य बना। 2014 में आंध्र प्रदेश के पेसा नियम, 2011 को अंगीकार किया गया।

FISHING HARBOUR DEVELOPMENT

2607. SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY:

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

(a) the current physical progress and status of the five fishing harbour projects sanctioned under the Sagarmala programme, specifically Juvvaladinne, Uppada, Nizampatnam and Machilipatnam in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the status of Phase-2 projects at Budigatlapalem, Pudimadaka and Kothapatnam in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the current status of fishing harbour and fish landing centre projects in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) the Central assistance sanctioned and released under PMMSY and the status of the remaining proposed projects; and

(e) the operational status of the Visakhapatnam fishing harbour upgrade, including the current vessel handling capacity, number of active beneficiaries and the commissioning status of international-standard landing and auctioning facilities?

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

(a) to (e) The Department of Fisheries, Government of India has approved fisheries projects at a total cost of Rs 2328.89 Crore in State of Andhra Pradesh under Central Sponsored Scheme Component of Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) with central share of Rs 681.38 Crore and an amount of Rs 462.56 crore has already been released to the Government of Andhra Pradesh under the PMMSY. The approved projects include 4 projects of development of fishing harbours namely at Pudimadaka, Budgatlapalem, Kothapathnam and Kakinada, 1 project of modernization of Visakhapatnam fishing harbour and 6 projects of development of fish landing centres namely at Rajayyapeta, Chintapalli, Dhondawaka, Rayadaruvu, Bheemili and Uppalanka approved at a total cost of Rs 1515.14 Crore in Andhra Pradesh under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana.

The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying has approved the proposal of the Government of Andhra Pradesh in March 2020 for the construction of a fishing harbour at Juvvaladinne in SPSR Nellore District of Andhra Pradesh at an estimated cost of Rs. 288.80 crore with central share of Rs 138.29 Crore under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries. The project was approved in convergence with the Sagarmala Scheme of Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways (MoPSW) with equal sharing of the centre share. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has reported

that the physical progress of project about 97.98% has been achieved and finishing works are in progress.

The Department of Fisheries, Government of India has approved the proposals of the Government of Andhra Pradesh under Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) scheme in March 2020 for the Construction of 3 Fishing harbours at Uppada at an estimated cost of Rs 289.4 Crores, Nizampatnam at an estimated cost of Rs 340.78 Crores and Machilipattinam at an estimated cost of Rs 252 Crores.

The details of sanctioned cost with current status of various fishing harbour and fish landing centre project approved under the PMMSY and FIDF are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

The Department of Fisheries, Government of India has approved the project of “Modernization and Upgradation of Visakhapatnam Fishing Harbour” at a cost of Rs 178.51 Crore under central sector component of the PMMSY in convergence with Sagarmala Scheme of Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways (MoPSW). The project is implemented by Visakhapatnam Port Authority and it is reported that about 53.75% progress is achieved and that the project is scheduled to be completed by 31.03.2027. The existing vessel handling capacity of the fishing harbour is 400 mechanized fishing vessels. Upon completion, the modernization project is expected to directly and indirectly benefit around 10,000 fishermen by providing improved fish landing, handling, auctioning and post-harvest infrastructure.

The remaining proposal of Government of Andhra Pradesh for Development of Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbour at Kakinada in Andhra

Pradesh was approved by Department of Fisheries, Government of India in June, 2026 at an estimated cost of Rs 72.42 Crore under the PMMSY.

STATEMENT

Details of sanctioned cost with current status of various fishing harbour and fish landing centre projects approved under PMMSY and FIDF

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Scheme	Project Cost (Rs in Crore)	Year of Approval	Status
1.	Development of Pudimadaka Fishing Harbour	PMMSY	387	2022-23	Work is under formulation stage by State Government. It is reported that the Government of Andhra Pradesh is exploring the possibility of Development of Pudimadaka Fishing Harbour along with coastal cargo berth in Anakapalli District on Public-Private Partnership Mode.
2.	Development of Budugatlapalem Fishing Harbour	PMMSY	386.2	2022-23	The estimates of Budugatlapalem Fishing Harbour are under revision by State Government as per new Schedule of Rates (SoR) 2026–27.

3.	Development of Kothapatnam Fishing Harbour	PMMSY	364	2022-23	The estimates of Kothapatnam Fishing Harbour are under revision by State Government as per new Schedule of Rates (SoR) 2026–27.
4.	Development of Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbour at Kakinada	PMMSY	72.42	2026-27	Work is in pre-tendering stage.
5.	Modernization and up-gradation of Vishakapatnam Fishing Harbour	PMMSY	178.51	2021-22	Physical Progress of work is 53.75%.
6.	Development of Rajayyapeta Fish Landing Centre	PMMSY	24.77	2021-22	Work awarded to agency and is in progress.
7.	Development of Chintapalli Fish Landing Centre.	PMMSY	23.74	2021-22	Work awarded to agency and is in progress.
8.	Development of Dhondawaka Fish Landing Centre.	PMMSY	23.90	2022-23	Work awarded to agency and is in progress.
9.	Development of Rayadaruvu Fish Landing Centre.	PMMSY	23.90	2022-23	The estimates of works are under revision by State Government as per new Schedule of Rates (SoR) 2026–27.

10.	Development of Bheemili Fish Landing Centre.	PMMSY	24.86	2021-22	The estimates of works are under revision by State Government as per new Schedule of Rates (SoR) 2026–27.
11.	Development of Uppalanka Fish Landing Centre.	PMMSY	5.74	2022-23	The estimates of works are under revision by State Government as per new Schedule of Rates (SoR) 2026–27.
12.	Construction of Fishing harbour at Uppada.	FIDF	289.40	2019-20	Physical Progress of work is 86.09%.
13.	Construction of Fishing harbour at Nizampatnam.	FIDF	340.78	2019-20	Physical Progress of work is 81.61%.
14.	Construction of Fishing harbour at Machilipattinam	FIDF	252.00	2019-20	Physical Progress of work is 71.96%.
15.	Construction of Fishing harbour at Vodarevu.	FIDF	409.22	2019-20	Work under formulation stage by State Government.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT JOBS IN HEAVY INDUSTRIES

2608. DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the decline in employment opportunities in the manufacturing sector and heavy industry sector despite initiatives to promote domestic manufacturing;

(b) the details of number of direct and indirect jobs created in the heavy industries sector during the last five years, State wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes new industrial projects in economically backward regions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Since, Industry is a State Subject as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, the Ministry of Heavy Industries (MHI) does not maintain any centralized data on number of direct and indirect jobs created in the heavy industries in any part of the country.

However, the Ministry of Heavy Industries administers two Schemes namely the National Programme on Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery Storage, and the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Automobile and Auto Component Industry (PLI-Auto) notified on 09.06.2021 and 23.09.2021 respectively. The year-wise data regarding employment generated under the Schemes as reported by the beneficiaries is as under:

Name of Scheme	Employment generated					
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total (Scheme Wise)
Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Automobile and Auto Component Industry (PLI-Auto)	7,177	11,909	11,416	14,485	22,833	67,820
National Programme on Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery Storage	-	404	214	222	405	1,245
Total (year wise)	**7,177**	**12,313**	**11,630**	**14,707**	**23,238**	**69,065**

(c) There is no such proposal with this Ministry.

(d) Does not arise.

राष्ट्रीय तकनीकी वस्त्र आयोग

2609. श्री संतोष पांडेयः

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

(क)राजनांदगांव जिले में राष्ट्रीय तकनीकी वस्त्र आयोग के नियंत्रणाधीन भूमि के एकड़ में क्षेत्रफल का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख)क्या सरकार का उक्त भूमि पर किसी प्रकार का उद्योग या व्यवसाय स्थापित करने का विचार है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का उक्त रिक्त भूमि को राज्य सरकार को या किसी अन्य प्रयोजन के लिए उपलब्ध कराने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा वस्त्र मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पबित्रा मार्गेरिटा):

(क) से (ग) राष्ट्रीय तकनीकी वस्त्र मिशन (एनटीटीएम) ने राजनांदगांव जिले या देश के किसी अन्य जिले में भूमि के किसी भी खंड का अधिग्रहण नहीं किया है। इस मिशन को वस्त्र मंत्रालय द्वारा देश में तकनीकी वस्त्र क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, जो विशेष फाइबर जैसे कार्बन फाइबर, एरामिड फाइबर, नायलॉन, कंपोजिट आदि के साथ-साथ तकनीकी वस्त्र के

विभिन्न सेगमेंट जैसे जिओ-टेक्सटाइल्स, एग्रो-टेक्सटाइल्स, मेडिकल टेक्सटाइल्स आदि के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान और नवाचार और मशीनरी के स्वदेशी विकास; उपयोगकर्ताओं के बीच जागरूकता को बढ़ावा देने; तकनीकी वस्त्र के भारत के निर्यात को बढ़ाने; और अपेक्षित कौशल के साथ मानव संसाधन का निर्माण करने के द्वारा लक्षित समूहों पर केंद्रित है। इसके अलावा, मिशन के तहत दी गई वित्तीय सहायता में किसी भी इकाई या परियोजना के लिए भूमि की खरीद या अधिग्रहण शामिल नहीं है। मिशन के विभिन्न घटकों के विस्तृत दिशानिर्देश https://nttm.texmin.gov.in. लिंक पर उपलब्ध हैं।

प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियां

2610. डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:

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

(क) देश में उन ग्राम पंचायतों की संख्या कितनी है जहां प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियां (पीएसीएस), डेयरी या मत्स्य सहकारी समितियां पंजीकृत हैं;

(ख) क्या सभी ग्राम पंचायतों में प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समिति/सहकारी समिति की स्थापना की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार तथा राजस्थान में जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या ये पीएसीएस सहकारी क्षेत्र में अल्पकालिक कृषि वित्त के अत्तिरिक्त सामान्य सेवा केन्द्रों, जन औषधि केन्द्रों, पेट्रोल पंपों, एलपीजी वितरण, “हर घर नल से जल” योजना के रखरखाव, गोदाम संचालन और रेलवे टिकट बुकिंग जैसी गतिविधियां भी संचालित कर रही हैं;

(घ) इन कार्यों के कंप्यूटरीकरण के लिए सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ङ) क्या पीएसीएस को मृत्यु और जन्म प्रमाणपत्र जैसी नागरिक सेवाओं के वितरण केंद्रों के रूप में भी विकसित किया जा रहा है; और

(च) क्या आयकर कानूनों के तहत सहकारी समितियों को अधिभार से छूट दी जा रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय सहकारी डाटाबेस (NCD) के अनुसार, दिनांक 15.07.2026 तक देशभर की कुल 2,71,110 ग्राम पंचायतों (GPs) में से 2,59,515 ग्राम पंचायतें (95.72 प्रतिशत) प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों (PACS), डेयरी सहकारी समितियों अथवा मत्स्य सहकारी समितियों द्वारा आच्छादित हैं।

(ख) हाँ। राष्ट्रीय सहकारी डाटाबेस (NCD) के अनुसार, दिनांक 15.07.2026 तक देशभर की कुल 2,71,110 ग्राम पंचायतों (GPs) में से 2,64,656 ग्राम पंचायतें (97.62 प्रतिशत) एक या अधिक सहकारी समितियों द्वारा आच्छादित हैं। राजस्थान में कुल 11,442 ग्राम पंचायतों में से 11,436 ग्राम पंचायतें (99.94 प्रतिशत) एक या अधिक सहकारी समितियों द्वारा आच्छादित हैं। राज्य-वार एवं राजस्थान के लिए जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्रमशः संलग्न **विवरण-I** और **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(ग) सरकार ने सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को PACS के मॉडल उपविधियाँ प्रसारित की हैं, जिससे PACS को 25 से अधिक व्यावसायिक गतिविधियाँ संचालित करने तथा उनके कार्यकलापों में सुशासन, पारदर्शिता एवं जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने में सहायता मिलती है। PACS को कॉमन सर्विस सेंटर (CSC) के रूप में 300 से अधिक ई-सेवाएँ प्रदान करने में सक्षम बनाया गया है, जिनमें बैंकिंग, बीमा, आधार नामांकन/अद्यतन, स्वास्थ्य सेवाएँ, पैन कार्ड सेवाएँ तथा आईआरसीटीसी/बस/हवाई टिकट बुकिंग जैसी सेवाएँ शामिल हैं। दिनांक 15.07.2026 की स्थिति में 55,514 PACS कॉमन सर्विस सेंटर (CSC) के रूप में कार्यरत हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, PACS को प्रधानमंत्री भारतीय जनऔषधि केंद्र (PMBJK), पेट्रोल/डीजल के खुदरा बिक्री केंद्र तथा एलपीजी वितरक संचालित करने तथा पंचायत/ग्राम स्तर पर ग्रामीण पाइप्ड पेयजल आपूर्ति योजनाओं के प्रचालन एवं अनुरक्षण (Operation and Maintenance - O&M) का कार्य करने की अनुमति भी

प्रदान की गई है। इसके अलावा, सहकारी क्षेत्र में विश्व की सबसे बड़ी अन्न भंडारण योजना के अंतर्गत PACS को गोदाम, कस्टम हायरिंग सेंटर, प्राथमिक प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों तथा अन्य कृषि अवसंरचना से विकसित किया जा रहा है।

(घ) PACS को सुदृढ़ बनाने के उद्देश्य से सरकार ने वर्ष 2022 में PACS के कम्प्यूटरीकरण हेतु केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजना प्रारंभ की। इस योजना का उद्देश्य राजस्थान सहित देश की सभी क्रियाशील PACS को एक समान ईआरपी (एंटरप्राइज रिसोर्स प्लानिंग) आधारित राष्ट्रीय सॉफ्टवेयर पर लाना है। प्रारंभ में ₹2,516 करोड़ की वित्तीय लागत से 63,000 PACS को इस परियोजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई थी। बाद में इस परियोजना का विस्तार कर 79,630 PACS को शामिल किया गया तथा परियोजना की संशोधित लागत ₹2,925.39 करोड़ कर दी गई।

(ङ) हाँ। PACS को कॉमन सर्विस सेंटर (CSC) के रूप में 300 से अधिक ई-सेवाएँ प्रदान करने में सक्षम बनाया गया है, जिनमें जन्म एवं मृत्यु प्रमाण-पत्र से संबंधित सेवाएँ भी शामिल हैं।

(च) हाँ। आयकर अधिनियम के अंतर्गत ₹1 करोड़ से अधिक किन्तु ₹10 करोड़ तक की कुल आय वाली सहकारी समितियों पर लागू अधिभार (Surcharge) की दर 12 प्रतिशत से घटाकर 7 प्रतिशत कर दी गई है। इस कमी का उद्देश्य ऐसी सहकारी समितियों पर कर का बोझ कम करना तथा उन्हें अपने सदस्यों के हित में अधिक वित्तीय संसाधन उपलब्ध कराने में सक्षम बनाना है।

<u>विवरण-I</u>

सहकारी समितियों द्वारा आच्छादित ग्राम पंचायत का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

क्रम संख्या	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	कुल ग्राम पंचायत	आच्छादित ग्राम पंचायत
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	264	150
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	13,367	12,804
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2,108	1,226
4	असम	2,714	2,691
5	बिहार	8,329	8,326
6	छत्तीसगढ़	11,719	11,703

7	गोवा	191	191
8	गुजरात	14,859	14,618
9	हरियाणा	6,692	6,693
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3,615	3,608
11	जम्मू और कश्मीर	4,291	4,186
12	झारखंड	4,372	4,368
13	कर्नाटक	5,966	5,962
14	केरल	941	941
15	लद्दाख	193	158
16	लक्षद्वीप	15	14
17	मध्य प्रदेश	23,071	23,058
18	महाराष्ट्र	28,080	27,699
19	मणिपुर	3,184	2,401
20	मेघालय	7,056	5,762
21	मिजोरम	856	430
22	नागालैंड	1,321	990
23	ओडिशा	6,802	6,772
24	पुडुचेरी	108	107
25	पंजाब	13,250	12,954
26	राजस्थान	11,442	11,436
27	सिक्किम	199	199
28	तमिलनाडु	12,521	12,140
29	तेलंगाना	12,944	12,682
30	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	38	34
31	त्रिपुरा	1,194	1,160
32	उत्तराखंड	7,862	7,843
33	उत्तर प्रदेश	58,205	58,013
34	पश्चिम बंगाल	3,340	3,337
	कुल	**2,71,109**	**2,64,656**

स्रोत: एनसीडी पोर्टल 15.07.2026 तक

विवरण-II

राजस्थान में सहकारी समितियों द्वारा ग्राम पंचायतों के कवरेज का जिला-वार ब्यौरा

क्रम संख्या	जिला	कुल ग्राम पंचायत	आच्छादित ग्राम पंचायत
1	अजमेर	272	241
2	अलवर	317	306
3	बालोत्रा	362	293
4	बांसवाड़ा	417	417
5	बारान	232	232
6	बार्मर	543	531
7	ब्यावर	219	163
8	भरतपुर	220	218
9	भीलवाड़ा	397	396
10	बीकानेर	366	366
11	बुंडी	184	184
12	चित्तौड़गढ़	299	299
13	चुरू	304	304
14	दौसा	284	284
15	डीग	184	184
16	धौलपुर	188	188
17	डिडवाना-कुचमन	236	236
18	डूंगरपुर	353	353
19	गंगानगर	346	344
20	हनुमानगढ़	269	268
21	जयपुर	556	525

22	जैसलमेर	206	183
23	जालोर	307	302
24	झालावाड़	254	254
25	झुंझुनू	337	336
26	जोधपुर	422	416
27	करौली	241	241
28	खैरथल-तिजारा	153	152
29	कोटा	156	156
30	कोटपुतली-बहरोड़	206	204
31	नागौर	262	262
32	पाली	264	263
33	फलोदी	234	232
34	प्रतापगढ़	234	234
35	राजसमंद	214	214
36	सलम्बर	158	157
37	सवाई माधोपुर	226	221
38	सीकर	373	372
39	सिरोही	171	170
40	टोंक	236	236
41	उदयपुर	499	499
	कुल	**11,701***	**11,436**

स्रोत: एनसीडी पोर्टल 15.07.2026 तक।

**नोट: ग्राम पंचायतों (जीपी) की कुल संख्या अलग-अलग हो सकती है, क्योंकि 259 ग्राम पंचायतें राजस्थान में एक से अधिक जिलों में समान हैं और संबंधित जिलों के तहत गिना गया है।*

GLOBAL CERTIFICATION FOR INDIAN SEAFOOD

2611. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:

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

(a) the amount of funds sanctioned by the Government under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) 2.0 to support Indian fisheries in obtaining global certifications such as the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certification;

(b) the number of fisheries across India that have been provided such assistance, along with the total amount disbursed;

(c) whether any fisheries from Andhra Pradesh have been assisted under this scheme for obtaining global certification, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the expected timeline for completion of certification and the estimated cost per fishery under this programme?

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

(a) to (d) The Department of Fisheries, Government of India has been implementing Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), a flagship scheme since FY 2020-21 for five years and the scheme has been extended up to September 2026 on the existing terms and conditions. The PMMSY supports obtaining certifications and traceability by funding the establishment of certification, accreditation, and comprehensive traceability systems using IT

applications and blockchain technology. Under PMMSY, financial assistance has been provided for certification, traceability, and accreditation of fish hatcheries, inland fish farms, and fish feed mills in six States, namely Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Gujarat, Assam, and Chhattisgarh, with a total outlay of ₹4.50 crore. Out of this, ₹1.68 crore has been approved for the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

No proposal has been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh seeking financial assistance under the PMMSY for obtaining global certifications such as *Marine Stewardship Council (MSC)* certification. Further, no fisheries have been provided financial assistance under the PMMSY specifically for obtaining such global fishery certifications, and accordingly, no funds have been disbursed for this purpose.

Ecolabelling and fishery certification schemes for marine capture fisheries are guided by the *FAO Guidelines for the Ecolabelling of Fish and Fishery Products from Marine Capture Fisheries*, which outline internationally recognised principles and criteria for sustainable fisheries management. The Fishery Survey of India (FSI) and ICAR-Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (ICAR-CMFRI) undertake periodic stock assessments and resource monitoring, providing the scientific basis required for sustainable fisheries management and credible certification initiatives. Under PMMSY, the Department of Fisheries is supporting strategic initiatives such as yellowfin tuna stock assessment by ICAR-CMFRI and marine mammal stock assessment and monitoring programmes by FSI. The Department has also endorsed the

proposal of the Department of Fisheries, Lakshadweep, for obtaining MSC certification for the pole-and-line skipjack tuna fishery of Lakshadweep. In addition to MSC, internationally recognised certification schemes such as *Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC)* and *Best Aquaculture Practices (BAP)* are increasingly adopted in India, with several aquaculture farms, hatcheries, feed mills, and processing units already certified.

मुक्त व्यापार समझौते के अंतर्गत माल और सेवा निर्यात

2612. श्रीमती संजना जाटव:

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

(क) विगत वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान भारत द्वारा अपने मुक्त व्यापार समझौता (एफटीए) भागीदार देशों के साथ किए गए कुल माल और सेवा निर्यात तथा राजस्थान, विशेषकर राजस्थान के भरतपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से संबंधित निर्यात के क्षेत्र-वार और उत्पाद-वार योगदान का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) हाल ही में लागू किए गए द्विपक्षीय व्यापार समझौतों के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध रियायती सीमा शुल्क लाभों की उपयोग दर क्या है तथा भरतपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के निर्यातकों द्वारा उक्त लाभों का उपयोग किए जाने की स्थिति क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा भरतपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में स्थित श्रम - गहन घरेलू विनिर्माण क्षेत्रों, विशेषकर सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) में निर्यात वृद्धि की प्रभावी निगरानी और संवर्धन हेतु क्या रणनीतिक निगरानी तंत्र और सहायक उपाय अपनाए गए हैं?

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

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 में, भारत ने अब तक का अपना उच्चतम निर्यात हासिल किया, जो 863.1 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर तक पहुंच गया । पण्यवस्तु निर्यात 441.8 बिलियन अमेरिकी

डॉलर रहा, जबकि सेवा निर्यात बढ़कर 421.3 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर हो गया- जो समग्र निर्यात वृद्धि को गति में दोनों क्षेत्रों की संयुक्त क्षमता को दर्शाता है। पण्यवस्तु निर्यात के लिए गंतव्य-वार डेटा उपलब्ध है, और वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान मुक्त व्यापार समझौतों (एफटीए) के तहत भारत के पण्यवस्तु निर्यात को तालिका 1 में प्रस्तुत किया गया है। पण्यवस्तु निर्यात के लिए जिला-स्तरीय डेटा भी उपलब्ध है, वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए तालिका 2 में राजस्थान के भरतपुर जिले से प्रमुख वस्तु-वार पण्यवस्तु निर्यात पर प्रकाश डाला गया है।

वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 में एफटीए भागीदारों को भारत का पण्यवस्तु निर्यात (मिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर)

मुक्त व्यापार समझौतें	**कार्यान्वयन की तिथि**	**वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 में पण्यवस्तु निर्यात(मिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर)**
भारत-ऑस्ट्रेलिया आर्थिक सहयोग और व्यापार समझौता (ईसीटीए)	29 दिसंबर 2022	7284.17
भारत-भूटान व्यापार, वाणिज्य और पारगमन समझौता	29 जुलाई 2006 और 29 जुलाई 2017 से नवीनीकृत	1252.86
भारत-जापान व्यापक आर्थिक भागीदारी समझौता (सीईपीए)	1 अगस्त, 2011	6039.5
भारत-कोरिया गणराज्य व्यापक आर्थिक भागीदारी समझौता (सीईपीए)	1 जनवरी, 2010	6012.03
भारत-मलेशिया व्यापक आर्थिक सहयोग समझौता (सीईसीए)	1 जुलाई, 2011	6825.55
भारत-मॉरीशस व्यापक आर्थिक सहयोग और साझेदारी समझौता (सीईसीपीए)	1 अप्रैल, 2021	473.64
भारत-नेपाल व्यापार संधि	27-10-2009	7447.11
भारत-न्यूजीलैंड मुक्त व्यापार समझौता (एफटीए)	हस्ताक्षरित, अभी लागू नहीं हुए	566.51

भारत-ओमान व्यापक आर्थिक भागीदारी समझौता (सीईपीए)	01 जून 2026	4021.48
भारत-सिंगापुर व्यापक आर्थिक सहयोग समझौता (सीईसीए)	1 अगस्त, 2005	11863.66
भारत-श्रीलंका मुक्त व्यापार समझौता (आईएसएफटीए)	1 मार्च, 2000	5516.83
भारत-थाईलैंड मुक्त व्यापार समझौता (अर्ली हार्वेस्ट स्कीम)	1 सितंबर, 2004	5058.6
भारत-संयुक्त अरब अमीरात व्यापक आर्थिक भागीदारी समझौता (सीईपीए)	1 मई 2022	37359.11
भारत-यूके व्यापक आर्थिक और व्यापार समझौता (सीईटीए)	15 जुलाई 2026	13444.19
आसियान-भारत वस्तु, सेवा एवं वस्तुएं निवेश व्यापार समझौता (एआईएफटीए)	• दिनांक 1 जनवरी 2010 को भारत और मलेशिया, सिंगापुर, थाईलैंड के संबंध में। • 1 जून 2010 को भारत और वियतनाम के संबंध में। • 1 सितम्बर 2010 को भारत और म्यांमार के संबंध में। • 1 अक्तूबर 2010 को भारत और इंडोनेशिया के संबंध में। • 1 नवंबर 2010 को भारत और ब्रुनेई के संबंध में। • 24 जनवरी 2011 को भारत और लाओस के संबंध में। • 1 जून 2011 को भारत और फिलीपींस के संबंध में। • 1 अगस्त, 2011 को भारत और कंबोडिया के संबंध में। सेवाएँ और निवेश 1 जुलाई, 2015	38416.33

दक्षिण एशियाई मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्र (एसएएफटीए) समझौता	1 जनवरी 2006 *(टैरिफ रियायतें 1 जुलाई, 2006 से लागू की गईं)*	25774.68
भारत-यूरोपीय मुक्त व्यापार संघ व्यापार और आर्थिक साझेदारी समझौता (टीईपीए)	01 अक्टूबर 2025	1755.07

स्रोत: डीजीसीआईएंडएस, टीआईए पोर्टल

वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 में राजस्थान के भरतपुर ज़िले से पण्यवस्तु निर्यात

क्र.सं.	**मुख्य वस्तु का ब्यौरा**	**निर्यात (अमेरिकी डॉलर हजार में)**
1	डेयरी उत्पादों	11,220.80
2	अन्य अनाज	594.23
3	सूती धागा	127.20
4	चावल (बासमती को छोड़कर)	87.84
5	थोक दवाएं, दवा इन्टर्मीडीएट	78.65
6	जैविक रसायन	30.55
7	ताज़ी सब्जियां	21.29
8	ग्रेनाइट, प्राकृतिक पत्थर और उत्पाद	16.70
9	सभी प्रकार के पंप	14.87
10	डेयरी आदि के लिए औद्योगिक मशीनरी	13.31
11	कृषि रसायन	9.39
12	पेंट, वार्निश और संबद्ध उत्पाद	5.99
13	मसाले	4.95
14	इलेक्ट्रिक मशीनरी और उपकरणों	4.46
15	हस्तशिल्प (हस्तनिर्मित क्रिप्ट्स को छोड़कर)	4.13
16	दवा के फॉर्मूलेशन, जैविक	4.03
17	सौंदर्य प्रसाधन और प्रसाधन सामग्री	2.91
18	आईसी इंजन और पार्ट्स	2.74
19	मैनमेड यार्न, फ़ैब्रिक, मेडअप्स	2.18
20	विविध संसाधित मदें	1.58
21	प्लाईवुड और संबद्ध उत्पाद	1.09

क्र.सं.	मुख्य वस्तु का ब्यौरा	निर्यात (अमेरिकी डॉलर हजार में)
22	इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स घटक	1.08
23	चिकित्सा और वैज्ञानिक उपकरण	0.98
24	सर्जिकल्स	0.66
25	अन्य निर्माण मशीनरी	0.47
26	लोहा और इस्पात के उत्पाद	0.27
27	सिरेमिक और संबद्ध उत्पाद	0.20
28	कागज़, पेपर बोर्ड और उत्पाद	0.04

स्रोत: डीजीसीआईएंडएस

(ख) सरकार नए लागू हुए व्यापार समझौतों (वर्ष 2021 के बाद हस्ताक्षरित) के अंतर्गत अधिमान्य प्रशुल्क लाभों के उपयोग पर उत्पत्ति के प्रमाणपत्र और भागीदार-देश व्यापार डेटा के माध्यम से निगरानी करती है।

- भारत-यूएई व्यापक आर्थिक भागीदारी समझौता (सीईपीए): दिनांक 1 मई 2022 को लागू होने के बाद से, 4.45 लाख उत्पत्ति के प्रमाणपत्र जारी किए गए हैं, जो भारतीय निर्यातकों द्वारा टैरिफ रियायतों के मजबूत उपयोग को दर्शाते हैं। इसके अलावा, संयुक्त अरब अमीरात को निर्यात की जाने वाली एचएस 8-अंकीय स्तर पर टैरिफ लाइनों की संख्या वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 (प्री-सीईपीए) में 7,546 से बढ़कर वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 में 8,053 हो गई, इन टैरिफ लाइनों पर निर्यात 37.3 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर मूल्य का है। यह 507 टैरिफ लाइनों (6.7%) की वृद्धि को दर्शाता है, जो सीईपीए लागू होने के बाद यूएई बाजार में अधिक निर्यात विविधीकरण और बाजार में गहरी पैठ का संकेत मिलता है।
- भारत-ऑस्ट्रेलिया आर्थिक सहयोग और व्यापार समझौता (ईसीटीए): दिसंबर 2022 में इसके लागू होने के बाद से, 2.73 लाख उत्पत्ति के प्रमाणपत्र जारी किए गए हैं। ईसीटीए से पहले, वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 में केवल 1,482 उत्पत्ति के प्रमाणपत्र जारी किए गए थे। समझौते के कार्यान्वयन के बाद, उत्पत्ति के प्रमाणपत्र जारी करने की संख्या में काफी वृद्धि हुई, जिसमें वार्षिक औसतन लगभग 45,527 उत्पत्ति प्रमाण पत्र जारी किए जाते हैं। वित्तीय

वर्ष 2021-22 में, एचएस 8 स्तर पर 5396 टैरिफ लाइनें और वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 में एफटीए के बाद, एचएस 8 स्तर पर 5668 टैरिफ लाइनें 7.2 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर मूल्य की हैं। यह 272 टैरिफ लाइनों की वृद्धि को दर्शाता है, जो ईसीटीए के लागू होने के बाद निर्यात में अधिक विविधता और बाजार तक बेहतर का संकेत मिलता है।

- भारत-मॉरीशस व्यापक आर्थिक सहयोग और साझेदारी समझौता (सीईसीपीए): दिनांक 1 अप्रैल 2021 को सीईसीपीए लागू हुआ। यह समझौता मॉरीशस में 310 भारतीय उत्पाद लाइनों के लिए अधिमान्य बाजार पहुंच प्रदान करता है और इसमें वस्तुओं, सेवाओं, उत्पत्ति के नियमों, सीमा शुल्क प्रक्रियाओं और आर्थिक सहयोग को शामिल किया गया है। भारतीय निर्यातकों ने समझौते के तहत 1,956 सर्टिफिकेट ऑफ ओरिजिन जारी करके अधिमान्य टैरिफ लाभ प्राप्त किया है। इसके अलावा, मॉरीशस को निर्यात की जाने वाली एचएस 8-अंकीय स्तर पर टैरिफ लाइनों की संख्या वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 (प्री-सीईसीपीए) में 3,593 से बढ़कर वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 में 4,345 हो गई, जिसमें इन टैरिफ लाइनों में निर्यात लगभग 473 मिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर था। यह 752 टैरिफ लाइनों (20.9%) की वृद्धि को दर्शाता है, जो सीईसीपीए लागू होने के बाद निर्यात में अधिक विविधता और बाजार तक बेहतर का संकेत मिलता है।
- भारत-ओमान व्यापक आर्थिक भागीदारी समझौता (सीईपीए): सीईपीए ओमान को मूल्य के आधार पर भारत के 99.38% निर्यात को शुल्क मुक्त पहुंच प्रदान करता है, जिसमें ओमान की 98.08% टैरिफ लाइनों को कवर करता है, जिससे यह खाड़ी क्षेत्र में भारत के सबसे व्यापक बाजार पहुंच परिणामों में से एक बन जाता है। दिनांक 1 जून 2026 को इसके लागू होने के बाद से, 783 उत्पत्ति के प्रमाणपत्र जारी किए गए हैं। इसके अलावा, ओमान को निर्यात किए जाने वाले एचएस 8-अंकीय स्तर पर टैरिफ लाइनों की संख्या मई 2026 में 2,879 से बढ़कर जून 2026 में 3,371 हो गई। इन टैरिफ लाइनों में निर्यात जून 2026 में 622.8 मिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर रहा, जबकि मई 2026 में यह 402.7 मिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर (54.7% की महीने-दर-महीने वृद्धि) और जून 2025 में 215.1 मिलियन अमेरिकी

डॉलर (189.6% की वर्ष-दर-वर्ष वृद्धि) था, जो समझौते के कार्यान्वयन के बाद बढ़ी हुई बाजार पहुंच और निर्यात विविधीकरण को दर्शाता है।

- भारत ईएफटीए-टीईपीए: टीईपीए के तहत, ईएफटीए ने भारत के निर्यात के 99.6% को शामिल करते हुए 92.2% टैरिफ लाइनें प्रस्तुत की है। इसमें 100% गैर-कृषि उत्पाद और प्रसंस्कृत कृषि उत्पादों (पीएपी) पर टैरिफ रियायतें शामिल हैं। अक्टूबर 2025 में इसके लागू होने के बाद से, 7885 उत्पत्ति के प्रमाणपत्र जारी किए गए हैं, जो भारतीय निर्यातकों द्वारा टैरिफ रियायतों के प्रभावशाली उपयोग को दर्शाता है।

(ग) भारत की हालिया एफटीए बातचीत में श्रम प्रधान क्षेत्रों को प्रमुख प्राथमिकता दी गई हैं। संयुक्त अरब अमीरात, ऑस्ट्रेलिया, यूनाइटेड किंगडम, ओमान, न्यूजीलैंड और ईएफटीए के साथ संपन्न समझौतों ने संवेदनशील घरेलू क्षेत्रों की सुरक्षा के लिए एक संतुलित तरीका अपनाते हुए बेहतर बाजार पहुंच प्राप्त की है। कुल मिलाकर, ये समझौते भागीदार-देश टैरिफ लाइनों के एक बड़े हिस्से तक अधिमान्य पहुंच प्रदान करते हैं, उदाहरणस्वरूप, यूके को होने वाले भारतीय निर्यातों का 99%, यूरोपीय संघ टैरिफ लाइनों का 97% द्विपक्षीय व्यापार मूल्य के लगभग 99.5% को कवर करता है, न्यूजीलैंड को होने वाले भारतीय निर्यातों के लिए 100% शुल्क-मुक्त पहुंच, ओमान की टैरिफ लाइनों का 98% और भारत-ईएफटीए टीईपीए के तहत 99.6% टैरिफ लाइनों को कवर करता है। ये समझौते श्रम-प्रधान क्षेत्रों जैसे वस्त्र और परिधान, चमड़ा और जूते, रत्न और आभूषण, समुद्री उत्पाद, कालीन, हस्तशिल्प और कृषि उत्पादों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण निर्यात अवसर प्रदान करते हैं। साथ ही टैरिफ में सोच समझकर ढील देने और बदलाव के इंतजामों के जरिये संवेदनशील घरेलू क्षेत्रों के लिए पर्याप्त नीतिगत स्थान भी बनाये रखते है। यह संतुलित दृष्टिकोण रोजगार-गहन निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने, घरेलू विनिर्माण प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को मजबूत करने और वैश्विक मूल्य श्रृंखलाओं में भारत के एकीकरण को गहरा करने का प्रयास करता है।

सरकार ने श्रम प्रधान घरेलू विनिर्माण क्षेत्रों में निर्यात वृद्धि सहित सभी क्षेत्रों में निर्यात प्रदर्शन पर नज़र रखने के लिए एक व्यापक निगरानी ढांचा तैयार किया है। यह ढ़ाचा संपूर्ण -सरकार दृष्टिकोण

से प्रेरित है, जिसमें प्रत्येक हितधारक - वाणिज्य विभाग, विदेश व्यापार महानिदेशालय (डीजीएफटी), निर्यात संवर्धन परिषदों (ईपीसी), कमोडिटी बोर्डों, संबंधित मंत्रालयों और विभागों, राज्य सरकारों (जिला स्तर तक) और विदेशों में भारतीय मिशनों की सक्रिय भागीदारी सुनिश्चित की जाती है। इस व्यापक संस्थागत नेटवर्क को जुटाकर, सरकार निर्यात संवर्धन में जवाबदेही, समन्वय और जवाबदेही को मजबूत कर रही है - भारत की निर्यात वृद्धि को बनाए रखने और तेज करने के लिए एक एकीकृत तंत्र का निर्माण कर रही है।

वाणिज्य विभाग ने ट्रेड ई-कनेक्ट और ट्रेड इंटेलिजेंस एंड एनालिटिक्स (टीआईए) पोर्टल जैसे व्यापार सुविधा और व्यापार आसूचना प्लेटफार्मों को भी काफी मजबूत किया है। ट्रेड ई-कनेक्ट एक व्यापक निर्यातक सुविधा मंच के रूप में कार्य करता है, जो निर्यातकों को अवसरों की पहचान करने और भारत के एफटीए के तहत अधिमान्य बाजार पहुंच का प्रभावी ढंग से उपयोग करने में मदद करने के लिए बाजार आसूचना, टैरिफ जानकारी, गैर-टैरिफ बाधाओं, उत्पत्ति के नियमों के मार्गदर्शन, क्रेता-विक्रेता जानकारी, व्यापार कार्यक्रमों, देश और उत्पाद गाइड और एफटीए से संबंधित एडवाइजरी सेवाओं को एकीकृत करता है। यह प्लेटफॉर्म निर्यातकों, विदेशों में भारतीय मिशनों और संबंधित सरकारी एजेंसियों के बीच जुड़ाव की सुविधा भी प्रदान करता है, जिससे सूचनाओं की विषमताओं को कम किया जा सकता है और अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजारों तक पहुंच में सुधार होता है। टीआईए पोर्टल डेटा-संचालित नीति निर्माण और निर्यात कार्य-निष्पादन की वास्तविक समय की निगरानी का समर्थन करने के लिए व्यापक व्यापार विश्लेषण, वस्तु-स्तरीय डेटा, भागीदार-देशों की जानकारी और इंटरैक्टिव डैशबोर्ड प्रदान करके इन प्रयासों को पूरा करता है।

WORLD’s LARGEST GRAIN STORAGE PLAN

2613. SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

SHRI ATUL GARG:

DR. LATA WANKHEDE:

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

(a) the physical progress of the project titled the World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in the Cooperative Sector implemented during 2025-2026 within the States of Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the total number of PACS in Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh where decentralized godowns, custom hiring centres and fair price shops are actively under construction or operationalized during the last one year;

(c) the total central financial convergence funds released from agriculture and food distribution schemes to support these cooperative storage units in Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh;

(d) whether the Government has encountered any land allocation or structural safety challenges during the construction of these storage facilities by local societies in Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to integrate these PACS-led godowns with the national electronic warehouse receipt system for Bihar's, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh farmers?

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

(a) The progress in the states of Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

The State of Madhya Pradesh informed that it has surplus storage capacity, therefore, it is not participating under the decentralized plan in cooperative sector. However, one godown was constructed in Paraswada Samiti in Balaghat district of the State.

(b) The total number of PACS where decentralized godowns, custom hiring centers and fair price shops constructed/operationalized in Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh as on date is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c) The details of subsidy released under Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) scheme to support cooperative storage units in Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement-III.** Subsidy has not been released to the State of Andhra Pradesh under AMI so far.

(d) Under decentralised grain storage plan in cooperative sector eligible cooperative societies, including PACS, may establish infrastructure on either self-owned land or leased land. Land allocation is facilitated by the concerned State Governments, wherever required. Further, all storage facilities are constructed in accordance with the prescribed technical standards and WDRA specifications. So far, no structural safety challenges have been reported by the states of Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

(e): The godowns constructed under the Plan are registered under Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority (WDRA) framework. Efforts are made to facilitate registration of eligible PACS and cooperative societies with WDRA so that they may avail the benefits of the electronic

Negotiable Warehouse Receipt (e-NWR) system, wherever intended. The States of Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh can avail the facilities of e-NWR system of WDRA.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise details of the projects approved, constructed and under construction

Sr. No.	State	Number of Projects approved	Number of godowns constructed	Number of Projects under construction
1.	Andhra Pradesh	117	117	-
2.	Bihar	36	-	5
3.	Uttar Pradesh	14	1	-
4.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	-
Total		**168**	**119**	**5**

STATEMENT-II

The total number of PACS where decentralized godowns, custom hiring centers and fair price shops constructed/operationalized in Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh

S.No	State	PACS		
		Godowns	Custom hiring centers	Fair Price Shops
1	Andhra Pradesh	685	6	71
2	Bihar	5828	2659	3752
3	Madhya Pradesh	2032	87	4012
4	Uttar Pradesh	1862	169	212

STATEMENT-III

The details of subsidy released under Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) scheme to support cooperative storage units in Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh

Sr. No.	State	No. of Projects	Total advance subsidy (Rs. in crore)
1	Bihar	25	5.06
2	Madhya Pradesh	1	0.13
3	Uttar Pradesh	1	0.05

GI-TAGGED ERODE TURMERIC

2614. SHRI K. E. PRAKASH:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any assessment of production, market arrivals and price trends of GI-tagged Erode Turmeric during the current Kharif season and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any financial or technical assistance is being provided under ongoing Central schemes to support turmeric farmers affected by climatic conditions and production constraints, including those in Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has any proposal to strengthen post-harvest infrastructure, value addition, storage, export facilitation and market linkages for turmeric growers in Erode and other producing regions, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any measures are under consideration to improve price stabilisation, market intelligence and risk-management support for turmeric farmers and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) No. However, as per Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, the area and production of turmeric in the country has shown an increasing trend during the recent years. Overall, favourable climatic conditions, coupled with lower incidence of pests and diseases, supported increase in production. In addition, the prevailing high market prices of turmeric encouraged farmers to bring more area under cultivation, leading to a corresponding increase in turmeric production. The annual average price of Turmeric for the last five years in Tamil Nadu is given below:

Annual Average Prices of Turmeric in Major Producing States (Price in Rs./quintal)		
S. No.	**Year**	**Tamil Nadu - Erode**
1	2021-22	7173
2	2022-23	6774
3	2023-24	9582
4	2024-25	14341
5	2025-26	12173

(b) As per information available with Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, the State Government is primarily responsible for providing necessary relief measures on ground level in the wake of notified calamities under the National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM). The State Governments undertake relief measures in the wake of natural calamities from funds available in the form of the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) in accordance with the Government of India approved items and norms. Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), as per laid down procedure, in case of disaster of 'severe nature', which includes an assessment based on the visit of an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT). The financial assistance provided under SDRF and NDRF is by way of relief and not for compensation. The details of the fund allocated and released under SDRF/NDRF to the States, are available at link ndmindia.mha.gov.in.

In addition, the Government has introduced the yield-based Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and weather index based Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) from Kharif 2016 to provide financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage arising out of natural calamities, adverse weather incidence and to stabilize the income of farmers etc. PMFBY provides for comprehensive risk insurance against crop damage from pre sowing to post-harvest for crops and area notified by the concerned State Government. The scheme not only safeguards against wide spread yield loss due to non-preventable natural risks/ & extreme climate calamities viz. flood, inundation, landslide, drought, heat waves, hailstorm,

cyclone, pests/diseases, natural fire and lightening, storm, typhoon, tempest, hurricane, tornado etc. but also, against farm level yield loss due to localized risks (hailstorm, landslide, inundation, cloud burst and natural fire) and post-harvest losses due to cyclone, cyclonic/unseasonal rain and hailstorm and prevented sowing.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) implements a flagship network project National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) to strengthen climate resilience in agriculture and to promote climate-resilient agricultural practices across the country.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) through implementation of various initiatives and schemes viz. Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY), Prime Minister Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) and Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industries (PLISFPI) aims for the overall development of food processing sector. Under various component of the aforementioned schemes, the MoFPI provides financial assistance for creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet. The infrastructure created and assistance provided aims at improving shelf life of agri-produce, providing better returns to farmers, creation of employment opportunities, reducing wastage and post-harvest losses, increasing the processing level and enhancing the export of the processed foods.

Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare also implements several measures/schemes to strengthen post-harvest management, logistics,

storage and value addition. Under Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) Scheme, 12,353 storage infrastructure projects with storage capacity of 369.18 lakh MT and 6,901 non-storage projects have been sanctioned in last ten years. Under Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) interest subvention support has been extended to 18,893 warehouses, 3,110 cold stores/cold chain projects and 2,105 integrated primary and secondary processing units. Under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) component, about 1.76 lakh infrastructure units, including pack houses, cold storages, refrigerated vans, ripening chambers, pre-cooling and processing units have been created.

Under the Central Sector Scheme for Formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs), Poigai Farmer Producer Company Limited (FPCL) was sanctioned assistance on 18.03.2021 in Bhavani Block of Erode District with Turmeric as the commodity for the FPO. Under the scheme, Cluster-Based Business Organization (CBBO) cost of ₹25.00 lakh and FPO cost of ₹18.00 lakh have been sanctioned. In addition to other activities, the FPO is engaged in turmeric value addition products such as Turmeric powder, Turmeric Halwa and pickle etc. The FPOs collectivise farmers for aggregation of produce to leverage economies of scale and increase bargaining power of member farmers.

The Government of India established the National Turmeric Board in 2023 to promote turmeric production, development and value addition; enhance domestic and international consumption; facilitate the creation and

improvement of infrastructure and logistics for turmeric exports; and support the overall growth of the turmeric sector.

Spices Board is mandated for export promotion and quality management for export of 53 scheduled spices, as well as the production, research and domestic marketing of cardamom. Spices Board, under its "Sustainability in Spice Sector through Progressive, Innovative and Collaborative Interventions for Export Development (SPICED)" scheme, has been undertaking several measures to strengthen post-harvest infrastructure, value addition, storage, export facilitation and market linkages for turmeric growers, including the growers from Erode. These measures inter alia include support for setting up turmeric boilers and polishers; support to groups for obtaining Organic certification and maintaining Internal Control System; organization of Buyer Seller meets; and capacity building programs on post-harvest improvement practices, food safety & quality compliance. Also, the Board's Quality Evaluation laboratories provide analytical services to the sector, including testing and clearance of export consignments of turmeric to major export destinations.

The development of turmeric is also supported by the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India through their flagship programmes such as the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), Natural Resource Management (NRM), Soil Health Card, e-National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) etc. Under MIDH,

several production-oriented programmes are being implemented by the Government of India through State Horticulture Missions set up under the State Governments including Tamil Nadu. MIDH has special components for creation of Marketing Infrastructure and Mechanization, which also extends for turmeric. The National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) virtually integrates Physical Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs). The platform provides farmers access to a larger pool of buyers through transparent online bidding, better price discovery and direct payment of sale proceeds into their bank accounts. The platform also facilitates inter-State trade by enabling buyers across the country to participate in online bidding. As on 30th June, 2026, 1.89 crore farmers and 2.78 lakh traders are registered on e-NAM. Inter-State trade on e-NAM has increased from 563 MT (₹37 lakh) in 2018-19 to 2,984.3 MT (14.28 crore) in 2025-26, with cumulative inter-State trade of 28,566 MT valued at ₹83.95 crore.

PANCHAYATI RAJ DEVOLUTION AND GRASSROOTS GOVERNANCE

2615. ADV. GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI:

DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:

SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken an assessment, through the devolution Index, of the devolution of the 29 subjects listed in the Eleventh

Schedule to Panchayati Raj Institutions, and if so, the details thereof, along with the reasons for the poor performing States in this regard, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Ministry has taken any action to ensure that States/UTs effectively implement the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details and steps taken by the Ministry to curb the 'Sarpanch Pati' practice or proxy functioning in Panchayati Raj Institutions;

(d) whether the Ministry has completed the collection of updated devolution index data from certain States which were unable to provide the same during the previous assessment and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if so, the timeline of the release of the latest version of the Devolution Index?

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

(a) Yes. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has released a report titled “Status of Devolution to Panchayats in States - An Indicative Evidence-Based Ranking, 2024” in February 2025 to assess the effectiveness of devolution and the role of local governments in strengthening grassroots democracy. This report presents the Devolution Index, which provides the overall scores and ranks for all States/Union Territories (UTs) covered under Part-IX of the Constitution, based on six identified dimensions: Framework, Functions, Finances, Functionaries, Capacity Enhancement, and Accountability. The dimension “Functions” includes the assessment of devolution of the 29 subjects listed in

the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. This report reveals that the extent of devolution has increased from 39.9% to 43.9% between the period 2013-14 to 2021-22. Ranking of States/UTs in Devolution Index and Sub-indices is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

As per this report, States/UTs of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Goa, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Ladakh, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Puducherry, and Punjab have been categorized as “Very Low (below National Average of 43.9)” on Devolution Index. The reason of their poor performance includes delay in elections, delays in delimitation, shortage of Staff, parastatal interference, inadequate training infrastructure and training activities and irregular constitution & delays in recommendations by State Finance Commissions etc.

(b): “Panchayat”, being “Local Government”, is a State subject and part of State List of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Panchayats are set up and operate through the respective State Panchayati Raj Acts. All the States/UTs, covered under Part-IX of the Constitution, have made their own Panchayati Raj Act, subject to the provisions of the Constitution. This Ministry has not received any reference/complaint from any State/UT for facing any difficulty in implementation of provisions of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 incorporated as the Part IX of the Constitution.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has implemented a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely the Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA), w.e.f. financial year 2022-23, with the objective of supporting Panchayati Raj institutions by imparting trainings to Elected Representatives and other

stakeholders to develop leadership abilities, thereby enabling Gram Panchayats to function effectively across all States/UTs. Under the scheme, capacity building support is provided to elected representatives, functionaries, and other stakeholders of Panchayats under different categories, viz. basic orientation and refresher programmes, thematic interventions, specialized trainings and Panchayat Development Plan-related programmes, etc. The scheme also supports exposure visits to facilitate experiential learning and replication of best practices for strengthening Panchayat governance, as well as development of training modules and materials etc. The Ministry also supplements the efforts of States/UTs on limited scale for creating basic infrastructure for effective functioning of Gram Panchayats such as Construction of Gram Panchayat Bhawans, Computers and Co-location of Common Service Centres (CSC) with Gram Panchayat Bhawans with focus on North East States, as proposed by States/UTs in their Annual Action Plans and later approved by Central Empowered Committee.

Further, to enhance skills and knowledge, a major step has also been taken to build capacity and train elected representatives and functionaries of Panchayats through Institutes of excellence such as IIMs/IITs under the Leadership/Management Development Program (MDP).

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj, in collaboration with IIM Ahmedabad, has also developed a training module on Own Source Revenue (OSR) to strengthen the financial self-reliance of Gram Panchayats. The module helps elected representatives and Panchayat functionaries understand how OSR is generated through tax and non-tax sources.

This Ministry has implemented the e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP) under Revamped RGSA, which has significantly enhanced transparency, efficiency, and governance at the grassroots level. The eGramSwaraj application, developed as part of the e-Panchayat MMP, has facilitated digital planning, accounting, monitoring, and online payments at the Panchayat level. The integration of eGramSwaraj with the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) enables real-time payments to vendors and service providers, ensuring seamless fund flow and reducing delays. The Ministry has strengthened the e-GramSwaraj platform through integration with other national digital platforms. Integration with the Government e-Marketplace (GeM) facilitates transparent, efficient and rule-based procurement by Gram Panchayats.

Further, 'AuditOnline', an application has been developed for online audits of Panchayat accounts and their financial management. AuditOnline for transparent auditing of Central Finance Commission funds utilization to strengthen financial management of Panchayats launched in April 2020.

Furthermore, applications developed by the Ministry like Meri Panchayat have endeavoured to bring transparency in Panchayat Governance by making information on planning, activities and progress of works in Panchayat accessible to public. Similarly, Panchayat NIRNAY is an online application that aims at bringing transparency and better management in conduct of Gram Sabhas by Panchayats.

The 16th Finance Commission (Financial Year 2026-27 to 2030--31) has recommended Rs. 87,048 Crores as Performance Grants. These

Performance Grants have been divided in two components– (i) Local Body Performance Grant, which shall be released depending on the quantum of Own Source Revenue generated and enhanced by the Rural Local Bodies and (ii) State Performance Grant, which shall be contingent upon the quantum of fund transferring by the State from its own resources.

(c) It is the responsibility of the State Government concerned to take steps to curb the 'Sarpanch Pati' practice or proxy functioning in Panchayati Raj Institutions.

However, on the direction of the Hon’ble Supreme Court, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj constituted an Advisory Committee in September 2023 to examine the issue of Women Pradhans being represented by the male members of their families and also to examine other issues related to proxy practices. The Committee has submitted its Report with recommendations to the Ministry in February 2025, and the same has been accepted by the Ministry.

The Advisory Committee recommended that the State Governments take necessary measures, including social campaigns, legal reforms, monitoring and schemes to eliminate Sarpanch Patis in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and ensure empowerment of women Sarpanches. Owing to the importance of this matter and its impact on women's leadership in PRIs, this Ministry has also constituted a Task Force on 17th April 2025.

Further, the Ministry has launched a Specialized Training Module as a part of “Shashkta Panchayat Netri Abhiyan” for the capacity building of Women Elected Representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions. The focus of this

training module is to build the capacity of Women Elected Representatives across different aspects of rural governance and enhance their knowledge and practical skills for the effective discharge of roles and responsibilities as elected representatives, thereby promoting women-led governance.

(d) and (e) No. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has no proposal, at present, to update the Devolution Index or to release any latest Devolution Index.

STATEMENT

Ranking of States/UTs in Devolution Index (DI) and Sub-indices

Rank	DI		Framework		Functions		Finances		Functionaries		Capacity Building		Accountability	
	State	Score	State	Score	State	Score	State	Score	State	Score	State	Score	State	Score
General Category States														
1	Karnataka	72.23	Kerala	83.56	Tamil Nadu	60.24	Karnataka	70.65	Gujarat	90.94	Telangana	86.19	Karnataka	81.33
2	Kerala	70.59	Maharashtra	74.74	Karnataka	57.62	Kerala	62.89	Tamil Nadu	84.25	Tamil Nadu	84.29	Kerala	81.18
3	Tamil Nadu	68.38	Karnataka	74.43	Odisha	57.46	Tamil Nadu	55.78	Kerala	82.99	Gujarat	83.96	Maharashtra	80.36
4	Maharashtra	61.44	Haryana	73.3	Rajasthan	56.13	Rajasthan	54.56	Karnataka	80.11	Goa	77.7	Uttar Pradesh	76.07
5	Uttar Pradesh	60.07	Madhya Pradesh	70	Kerala	53.86	Odisha	53.57	Chhattisgarh	78.33	Andhra Pradesh	76.69	Tamil Nadu	71
6	Gujarat	58.26	Odisha	69.2	Uttar Pradesh	46.89	West Bengal	52.96	Bihar	75.13	Uttar Pradesh	74.44	Andhra Pradesh	60.49
7	Rajasthan	56.67	Rajasthan	68.54	Maharashtra	46.52	Uttar Pradesh	51.76	Maharashtra	73.63	Maharashtra	73.35	Telangana	60.43
8	West Bengal	56.52	Chhattisgarh	68.51	Chhattisgarh	42.39	Chhattisgarh	51.45	Andhra Pradesh	68.78	Karnataka	71.59	Chhattisgarh	58.17
9	Chhattisgarh	56.26	Tamil Nadu	66.83	Gujarat	41.23	Telangana	46.86	West Bengal	67.76	Kerala	71.11	West Bengal	57.87
10	Telangana	55.1	West Bengal	62.3	Madhya	39.47	Bihar	43.86	Rajasthan	64.03	West Bengal	70.63	Odisha	51.92

					Pradesh									
11	Andhra Pradesh	54.43	Gujarat	61.65	Telangana	38.77	Andhra Pradesh	43.19	Uttar Pradesh	63.13	Madhya Pradesh	70	Bihar	51.64
12	Madhya Pradesh	50.94	Andhra Pradesh	60.08	West Bengal	33.07	Maharashtra	42.96	Madhya Pradesh	62.22	Rajasthan	61.43	Gujarat	47.9
13	Odisha	50.03	Uttar Pradesh	54.64	Punjab	31.97	Madhya Pradesh	42.34	Telangana	58.01	Bihar	55.27	Haryana	41.93
14	Bihar	48.24	Goa	52.88	Andhra Pradesh	30.5	Gujarat	41.63	Goa	46.31	Chhattisgarh	47.61	Rajasthan	41.43
15	Haryana	39.33	Bihar	49.76	Jharkhand	27.56	Haryana	40.38	Haryana	38.48	Odisha	43.43	Madhya Pradesh	36.55
16	Goa	37.71	Punjab	47.26	Bihar	18.69	Punjab	36.36	Jharkhand	27.83	Haryana	35.35	Goa	31.75
17	Punjab	29.34	Telangana	45.35	Haryana	16.82	Jharkhand	30.05	Odisha	27.42	Punjab	26.34	Punjab	24.87
18	Jharkhand	27.73	Jharkhand	42.3	Goa	6.63	Goa	26.88	Punjab	8.2	Jharkhand	24.72	Jharkhand	16.47
Northeastern / Hilly Area States														
1	Tripura	57.58	Uttarakhand	70.95	Sikkim	42.59	Tripura	59.16	Himachal Pradesh	70.06	Himachal Pradesh	83.68	Tripura	70.69
2	Himachal Pradesh	53.17	Tripura	66.5	Assam	28.66	Himachal Pradesh	48.41	Assam	65.12	Tripura	76.82	Assam	57.14
3	Uttarakhand	49.11	Sikkim	65.27	Himachal Pradesh	23.01	Uttarakhand	47.11	Uttarakhand	60.49	Assam	71.96	Uttarakhand	52.72
4	Assam	49.06	Himachal	62.22	Tripura	21.5	Sikkim	43.5	Tripura	52.22	Uttarakhand	56.02	Himachal	39.41

			Pradesh										Pradesh	
5	Sikkim	43.81	Assam	54.04	Uttarakhand	16.68	Assam	34.06	Sikkim	31.42	Sikkim	53.23	Sikkim	34.94
6	Arunachal Pradesh#	17.96	Arunachal Pradesh#	41.5	Arunachal Pradesh#	12.7	Manipur#	13.17	Manipur#	21.4	Arunachal Pradesh#	37.4	Manipur#	28.75
7	Manipur#	17.13	Manipur#	34.05	Manipur#	11.23	Arunachal Pradesh#	6.83	Arunachal Pradesh#	5.74	Manipur#	3.75	Arunachal Pradesh#	22.56
Union Territories														
1	Jammu and Kashmir	27.85	Andaman &Nicobar Islands	55.21	Jammu and Kashmir	11.88	Puducherry	16.16	Lakshadweep#	39.53	Jammu and Kashmir	55.08	Andaman &Nicobar Islands	45.73
2	Andaman &Nicobar Islands	27.15	Lakshadweep#	31.42	Ladakh	11.08	Jammu and Kashmir	13.29	Jammu and Kashmir	36.97	Andaman &Nicobar Islands	54.82	Jammu and Kashmir	39.76
3	Lakshadweep#	18.32	Jammu and Kashmir	23.07	Lakshadweep#	10.36	Andaman &Nicobar Islands	9.09	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu#	31.69	Ladakh	29.32	Puducherry	29.33
4	Ladakh	16.18	Ladakh	22.21	Puducherry	4.63	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu#	5.45	Ladakh	25.25	Lakshadweep#	15.18	Lakshadweep#	28.13
5	Puducherry	16.16	Dadra & Nagar	22.06	Andaman &Nicobar	4.5	Lakshadweep#	3.99	Puducherry	21.49	Puducherry	13.75	Ladakh	27.43

			Haveli and Daman & Diu#		Islands									
6	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu#	13.62	Puducherry	9.31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu#	0	Ladakh	0	Andaman &Nicobar Islands	20.94	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu#	8.57	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu#	24.91
	National Average	**43.89**		**54.29**		**29.18**		**37.04**		**50.96**		**54.63**		**47.51**

Source: Report titled “Status of Devolution to Panchayats in States - An Indicative Evidence-Based Ranking, 2024”

Note: #States for which previous data is used.

PROGRESS OF NATIONAL MISSION ON NATURAL FARMING

2616. SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:

SHRI MOHIBBULLAH:

SHRIMATI DIMPLE YADAV:

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

(a) the progress of the National Mission on Natural Farming, indicating the area covered, number of districts, farmers trained and financial assistance released, classified State and district-wise particularly for Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government has received proposals from Uttar Pradesh for promoting gaushala-based organic fertiliser under any Centrally Sponsored Scheme, if so, the details of proposals received, approved, funds sanctioned, released and utilised;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of natural farming on chemical fertiliser consumption under PM-PRANAM, if so, the State-wise details, classified district-wise for Uttar Pradesh including incentives released to Uttar Pradesh;

(d) the number of Soil Health Cards issued in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and the measures taken to improve their adoption by farmers; and

(e) the steps taken to promote certification, value addition and market access for natural farming produce in Uttar Pradesh?

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

(a) and (b) The progress made till date under National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF) indicating the area, farmers and financial assistance released State-wise is given in the enclosed **Statement–I**. District-wise details as reported by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

NMNF provides for setting up need-based Bio-input Resource Centres (BRCs). The BRC may be setup nearby Goshalas for supply of the required quantities of urine and dung. BRCs provide ready-to-use Natural Farming bio-inputs for farmers who may not be making own on-farm inputs. Bio-inputs enhance soil health and plant immunity and reduce dependence on chemical pesticides. Till date 83 BRCs has been setup in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(c) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), on June 28, 2023, approved the “PM Programme for Restoration, Awareness Generation, Nourishment, and Amelioration of Mother-Earth (PM-PRANAM)”. This initiative aims to preserve the health of Mother Earth through the promotion of sustainable and balanced fertilizer use, adoption of alternative fertilizers, promotion of organic farming and implementation of resource conservation technologies.

Under PM-PRANAM Scheme, all States/UTs are covered including the State of Uttar Pradesh. There is a provision to provide incentives to States/UTs for reduction of consumption of chemical fertilizers (Urea, DAP, NPK, MOP) in a given financial year compared to the average consumption over the previous three years equivalent to 50% of the fertilizer subsidy saved.

Under PM-PRANAM scheme, 14 States/UTs (Karnataka, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Puducherry, Manipur, Goa, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli) have shown reduction of 15.14 Lakh Metric Tons of chemical fertilizer (Urea, DAP, NPKs & MoP) usage in 2023-24 as compared to average consumption of previous 3 years. Similarly, 6 States/UTs (Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur) showed reduction in chemical fertilizer consumption by 0.49 LMT, in 2024-25 as compared to the average consumption of previous 3 years. 5 States/UTs (Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Goa, Manipur and Mizoram) showed a reduction of 0.18 Lakh Metric Tons chemical fertilizer usage in 2025-26 as compared to the average consumption of previous 3 years.

(d) The number of Soil Health Cards (SHCs) issued in the State of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years is 4.85 Lakh in 2023-24, 8.26 Lakh in 2024-25, and 16.01 Lakh in 2025-26. Government promotes judicious use of fertilizer through Soil Health & Fertility scheme. The scheme provides Soil Health Cards (SHCs) for farm holdings to promote balanced and integrated nutrient management. In Uttar Pradesh 2,35,750 farmer's trainings, 20,746 demonstrations, farmer's 127 Melas/campaigns on soil health card recommendations have been organized to improve the SHC adoption and use.

(e) Natural Farming Certification System (NFCS) for certification of natural farming produce has been initiated under NMNF. NFCS adopts a digital online certification under Participatory Guarantee System (PGS-INDIA NATURAL)

with logo “PGS-INDIA NATURAL”. It is a decentralized, training led, low-cost, peer-reviewed certification tailored for smallholder farmers. The system ensures uniformity of standards and end-to-end traceability covering certification of farm produce and primary processed items. Natural Farming certified products are available in the market as well as on Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) for Business to Consumer sales. More than 2.45 lakh farmers have been registered under the NFCS till date with over 2.19 lakh farmers issued natural farming certificates in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT-wise details of area covered, number of districts, farmers trained and financial assistance released under the National Mission on Natural Farming as on 30.07.2026

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No.	State/ UT	Cluster Formation	Farmer Enrolment	Area covered (in Ha)	Budget Release
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	500	200.00	30.10
2	Andhra Pradesh	5931	651567	428252.56	14839.61
3	Arunachal Pradesh	270	17982	8805.32	1605.69
4	Assam	76	6683	4884.10	486.53
5	Bihar	564	57815	26855.31	2138.33
6	Chhattisgarh	592	72058	31505.42	3871.16
7	Delhi	6	375	150.00	41.86
8	Goa	13	1623	630.89	71.71
9	Gujarat	1376	151108	61919.23	5905.08
10	Haryana	227	12686	10703.21	874.17
11	Himachal Pradesh	648	76628	27852.32	4965.17
12	Jammu & Kashmir	240	24291	10905.05	2066.35

13	Jharkhand	204	14312	5686.88	438.00
14	Karnataka	1266	133540	58136.80	7020.51
15	Kerala	141	19227	8210.15	779.09
16	Ladakh	4	621	175.62	71.98
17	Madhya Pradesh	1899	168100	91199.66	9586.17
18	Maharashtra	2197	204457	63014.96	10904.00
19	Manipur	144	16077	6364.63	1211.64
20	Meghalaya	166	9617	3223.40	851.42
21	Mizoram	363	22110	15800.14	1748.90
22	Nagaland	298	17996	103391.62	2117.64
23	Odisha	581	74484	29683.65	2418.92
24	Puducherry	6	772	256.25	73.39
25	Punjab	80	6152	2688.28	400.36
26	Rajasthan	2814	266596	112865.58	10629.55
27	Tamil Nadu	76	8072	3509.91	542.84
28	Telangana	634	70903	39699.13	1802.45
29	Tripura	336	33643	11188.99	2087.56
30	Uttar Pradesh	2324	290500	116200.00	11104.86
31	Uttarakhand	257	29782	10066.55	1437.16
32	West Bengal	294	9000	3600.00	784.00
	Total	**24031**	**2469277**	**1181425.73**	**102906.19**

STATEMENT-II

District-wise details of area covered, number of districts, farmers trained and financial assistance allocated under the mission particularly for Uttar Pradesh till 2025-26

S. No.	District	Cluster	Farmers Benefitted	Area Covered (Ha.)	Allocation
1	Hathras	10	1,250	500	32.54
2	Balrampur	23	2,875	1,150	39.62
3	Mathura	42	5,250	2,100	89.53

4	Rae Bareli	20	2,500	1,000	67.29
5	Hardoi	20	2,500	1,000	46.93
6	Lakhimpur	91	11,375	4,550	152.55
7	Lakhimpur Kheri	20	2,500	1,000	72.47
8	Agra	24	3,000	1,200	66.84
9	Sonbhadra	37	4,625	1,850	107.39
10	Baghpat	43	5,375	2,150	163.33
11	Siddharthnagar	36	4,500	1,800	55.95
12	Mathoura*	94	11,750	4,700	269.04
13	Fatehpur	9	1,125	450	34.35
14	Bulandshahr	20	2,500	1,000	26.91
15	Hamirpur	97	12,125	4,850	225.30
16	Pratapgarh	22	2,750	1,100	34.50
17	Mau	21	2,625	1,050	60.61
18	Rae Bareli	50	6,250	2,500	132.48
19	Barabanki	10	1,250	500	17.33
20	Baghpat	10	1,250	500	15.02
21	Kanpur Dehat	22	2,750	1,100	79.72
22	Saharanpur	20	2,500	1,000	65.77
23	Azamgarh	22	2,750	1,100	44.10
24	Jalaun	114	14,250	5,700	228.67
25	Banda	118	14,750	5,900	273.40
26	Ghaziabad	2	250	100	19.06
27	Ayodhya	8	1,000	400	31.88
28	Jhansi	80	10,000	4,000	126.91
29	Amethi	34	4,250	1,700	53.51
30	Sambhal	9	1,125	450	16.87
31	Basti	17	2,125	850	29.16
32	Bhadohi	10	1,250	500	17.83
33	Rampur	37	4,625	1,850	130.98
34	Kaushambi	8	1,000	400	18.16
35	Aligarh	10	1,250	500	36.40
36	Gautam Buddha Nagar	10	1,250	500	32.32
37	Chitrakoot	35	4,375	1,750	64.05

38	Meerut	26	3,250	1,300	72.23
39	Prayagraj	12	1,500	600	43.37
40	Bareilly	21	2,625	1,050	37.61
41	Kaushambi	8	1,000	400	15.67
42	Moradabad	8	1,000	400	29.89
43	Jaunpur	55	6,875	2,750	109.67
44	Shravasti	20	2,500	1,000	39.80
45	Amethi	40	5,000	2,000	121.63
46	Kannauj	10	1,250	500	34.63
47	Gonda	10	1,250	500	38.21
48	Sant Kabir Nagar	10	1,250	500	24.63
49	Mirzapur	25	3,125	1,250	55.02
50	Shamli	22	2,750	1,100	68.10
51	Farrukhabad	20	2,500	1,000	55.21
52	Firozabad	50	6,250	2,500	169.70
53	Deoria	64	8,000	3,200	177.25
54	Etah	21	2,625	1,050	40.18
55	Sultanpur	20	2,500	1,000	84.08
56	Maharajganj	20	2,500	1,000	71.23
57	Bijnor	10	1,250	500	33.75
58	Azagar*	26	3,250	1,300	113.69
59	Muzaffarnagar	10	1,250	500	43.63
60	Kasganj	26	3,250	1,300	79.27
61	Kushinagar	41	5,125	2,050	58.92
62	Shahjahanpur	20	2,500	1,000	39.25
63	Ambedkar Nagar	10	1,250	500	18.82
64	Ghazipur	50	6,250	2,500	158.15
65	Lucknow	6	750	300	20.83
66	Kanpur Nagar	8	1,000	400	33.94
67	Chandauli	22	2,750	1,100	88.59
68	Pilibhit	20	2,500	1,000	57.87
69	Budaun	20	2,500	1,000	33.81
70	Bahraich	120	15,000	6,000	384.34
71	Sonbhadra	80	10,000	4,000	290.71

72	Varanasi	10	1,250	500	30.85
73	Etawah	20	2,500	1,000	69.00
74	Gorakhpur	100	12,500	5,000	209.28
75	Unnao	8	1,000	400	15.14
	Total	**2,324**	**290,500**	**116,200**	**6,046.72**

ISSUE OF ISLANDER CARDS TO THE LEFTOUT GENUINE ISLANDERS

2617. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY:

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

(a) whether the Government received representation from the Member of Parliament, Andaman and Nicobar Islands vide Letter No. 10/MP-ANI/2025/412 dated 31.10.2025, requesting a re-survey and issuance of Islander Cards to the left-out genuine Islanders;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government on the said representation;

(c) whether the Government proposes to conduct a fresh re-survey for identification of the left-out genuine Islanders and issue Islander Cards to all eligible persons; and

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

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

(a) to (d) The Union Territory Administration of Andaman and Nicobar Islands has informed that a request for a re-survey and issuance of Islander Cards to the left-out genuine Islanders, has been received from the Member of Parliament, Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The issue has been dwelt on by the Union Territory Administration. Even in the absence of Islander Cards, genuine

residents who are eligible on the basis of the prescribed criteria and notified documents are provided benefits, like sea travel (inter-island and mainland) fare concession, inter-island helicopter travel fare concession, etc.

ADDITIONAL LAND PORTS

2618. SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to build 74 additional land ports along the International Border, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the new land ports proposed are expected to strengthen trade and seamless movement of people with the neighbouring countries; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the proposed 74 new land ports will be executed phase-wise and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) Land Ports are developed with the aim to facilitate trade and passenger movement across the International land borders. Development of Land Ports at designated points depends upon volume of trade and passenger movement, existence of mirror facilities and geopolitical conditions in the neighboring countries.

FINANCIAL HEALTH OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

2619. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the functioning and financial health of cooperative societies operating in Mumbai during the last three years, including housing, consumer, credit and labour cooperatives;

(b) the details of schemes implemented for digitisation, professional management, capacity building and governance reforms in cooperative institutions located in Mumbai;

(c) whether the Government has identified challenges relating to transparency, elections, financial sustainability and member participation in cooperative societies functioning in Mumbai; and

(d) the measures taken or proposed to strengthen cooperative governance, improve accountability, facilitate digital transformation and promote the cooperative movement in Mumbai?

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

(a) As per the National Cooperative Database (NCD), as on 15.07.2026, there are 41,501 cooperative societies in Mumbai, including housing, consumer, credit and labour cooperatives. Of these, 40,853 are functional. Among the functional cooperative societies, 19,911 are profit-making and 14,877 are loss-making, while financial information is not available for 6,065 societies.

(b) The Government approved the Centrally Sponsored Project for Computerisation of functional Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), including those in Maharashtra, in 2022. The objective of the project is to bring all functional PACS on a common ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning)-based National Software. Initially, 63,000 PACS were approved under the Project for Computerization of PACS with a financial outlay of ₹2,516 crore. The project has since been expanded to cover 79,630 PACS with a revised outlay of ₹2,925.39 crore.

Additionally, the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) provides financial assistance for infrastructure development, business diversification, value chain development, and capacity building of cooperative institutions across the country, including Maharashtra. As on 30.06.2026, NCDC has cumulatively disbursed ₹5,74,090.48 crore, including ₹3,96,763 crore during the last five years, for the development of cooperative institutions.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Cooperation, since its inception on 06.07.2021, has undertaken several initiatives to realize the vision of “Sahakar-se-Samriddhi” and to strengthen cooperative sector across the country including Mumbai. Key areas of initiatives include:

i. **Computerization of PACS:** The Government has approved the Centrally Sponsored Project for Computerization of 79,630 PACS with a financial outlay of ₹2,925.39 crore, along with provision of IT infrastructure and implementation guidelines (Margdarshika), to promote digitalization, transparency and efficient service delivery.

ii. **Model Bye-laws for PACS:** Enabled PACS to undertake more than 25 business activities, improve governance, transparency and accountability in their operations. Now, PACS can operate as PM-Kisan Samridhi Kendras (PMKSKs), Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Kendras (PMBJKs), Common Service Centres (CSC) etc.

iii. **Capacity Building and Training**: Training programmes and workshops are organized for PACS officials to strengthen governance, financial management and operational capacity.

iv. **Strengthening of the Three-Tier Cooperative Credit Structure:** Measures have been taken to strengthen coordination among PACS, District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) and State Cooperative Banks (StCBs) to improve liquidity management and credit flow.

v. **World's Largest Decentralized Grain Storage Plan**: The Government is implementing the World's Largest Decentralized Grain Storage Plan in the Cooperative Sector to enhance storage capacity at the grassroots level.

vi. **National Cooperative Database (NCD):** The NCD has been developed to identify gaps in cooperative coverage, facilitate formation of new cooperative societies, support evidence-based policymaking, and enable performance assessment of cooperative societies through the Cooperative Ranking Framework.

vii. **Tribhuvan Sahkari University**: The Government has established Tribhuvan Sahkari University to strengthen cooperative education, training, research and capacity building.

BHARAT TEX 2026

2620. SHRI BRIJMOHAN AGRAWAL:

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

(a) the extent to which Bharat Tex utilize the "5F" vision Farm to Foreign to enhance the global competitiveness of Indian exporters and attract overseas buyers;

(b) the extent to which the B2B and G2G networking sessions facilitate cross-border partnerships that equally benefit regional weavers and major international fashion brands;

(c) the extent to which regional partners, like the State of Chhattisgarh, leverage their dedicated space in Bharat Tex editions to highlight unique local weaves and boost artisan incomes;

(d) the details of circularity and sustainability initiatives being prioritized to position India’s regional textile hubs as future-ready leaders in the global market;

(e) the extent to which overseas buyers participated in the Bharat Tex editions, year and country-wise; and

(f) the details of the success metrices and measured outcomes achieved by organizing this event which helped our exporters to have a larger global footprint?

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

(a) Bharat Tex 2026, organized by the Bharat Tex Trade Federation (BTTF) with the support of the Ministry of Textiles, has been conceived around the Hon'ble Prime Minister's 5F Vision of Farm to Fibre to Factory to Fashion to Foreign. Since its inception in the year 2024, Bharat Tex mirrored this value chain directly in its physical layout, with exhibition halls sequenced from fibres, yarns and raw materials through fabric and apparel manufacturing to finished, export-ready products, enabling buyers to engage with the complete textile value chain under a single unified platform.

(b) The Bharat Tex serves as a platform for facilitating Business-to-Business (B2B), Government-to-Government (G2G) and Business-to-Government (B2G) engagement among global and domestic stakeholders across the textile value chain. The event provides opportunities for manufacturers, exporters, artisan groups, handloom and handicraft clusters, MSMEs, global brands, retailers, sourcing companies and investors to interact through buyer-seller meetings, business networking sessions, country engagements and thematic discussions.

Facilitated through the Export Promotion Councils (EPCs), regional weavers, handloom cooperatives and artisanal exporters engaged directly with international buyers through structured B2B matchmaking sessions, enabling traditional craft clusters to showcase their products to global sourcing and procurement teams.

Indi Haat, organized alongside Bharat Tex 2026, further complemented these efforts by bringing together weavers and artisans from across the country, providing them with a dedicated platform to interact with domestic and international buyers and expand their market outreach.

In addition, MSMEs, start-ups, and weavers from Champion and Aspirational Districts were invited to participate in the event, providing them exposure to the broader textile ecosystem, emerging market trends, technological innovations and networking opportunities with industry leaders, buyers and institutional stakeholders. Together, these initiatives sought to foster inclusive participation and create greater market access for stakeholders across different segments of the textile sector.

(c) The State of Chhattisgarh was provided a dedicated 100 sq. metre exhibition pavilion at Bharat Tex 2026. The pavilion showcased the State's rich textile and handicraft traditions, handloom products, regional clusters, industrial capabilities and investment opportunities before domestic and international buyers, global brands, industry leaders and investors. It also highlighted the State's efforts to promote traditional crafts alongside modern textile value chains.

(d) Bharat Tex 2026 featured a dedicated Eco-Stitch Sustainability & Circularity Hub, presented jointly by the Clothing Manufacturers Association of India (CMAI) and the Global Alliance for Textile Sustainability (GATS), under the theme “Sustainable, Circular and Competitive Bharat.” The Hub comprised six curated zone, the India Impact Wall, Circularity at Scale, From Waste to Global Wardrobe, Made in Circular Bharat, the Material & Innovation Library, and the Circular Bharat Forum, bringing together recyclers, manufacturers, brands, innovators and technology providers working on circular textile solutions. The Ministry is also promoting circularity and sustainability through 'Weave the Future', an initiative of the Office of the Development Commissioner

(Handlooms), which facilitates collaboration among artisans, designers, industry, academic institutions, and innovators to encourage responsible production, resource efficiency, material innovation, and sustainable livelihoods. The initiative also promotes upcycling, recycling, repair, repurposing and circular design practices, thereby strengthening the competitiveness and sustainability of India's regional textile hubs.

To further promote knowledge exchange and adoption of sustainable practices, 41 dedicated knowledge sessions were organized on themes such as circular economy, sustainable fibres and materials, textile recycling, ESG and sustainability reporting, traceability, responsible sourcing, decarbonisation, resource efficiency, water stewardship, digital product passports, climate resilience, green finance and emerging global sustainability regulations.

(e) Overseas buyer participation across the three editions of Bharat Tex held so far is given below:

Edition	Dates & Venue(s)	Overseas/International Buyers	Countries Represented
Bharat Tex 2024	26th – 29th February 2024; Bharat Mandapam & Yashobhoomi, New Delhi	Approx. 3,000	111
Bharat Tex 2025	14th – 17th February 2025; Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi & India Expo Centre & Mart, Greater Noida	4,335	126
Bharat Tex 2026	14th – 17th July 2026; Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi	6,090 (Including Buying Houses)	138

(f) The Bharat Tex 2026 recorded the following key outcomes: 1,647 exhibiting companies (1,628 domestic and 19 international) across 65,000+ square metres of exhibition space, conducted over 29,000 structured B2B meetings. Additionally, over 40 MoUs signed across trade, investment, technology, sustainability and institutional collaboration, including a Letter of Intent between the Bharat Tex Trade Federation and Première Vision Paris.

During Bharat Tex 2026, 22 new buyer markets were added to the buyer network, further expanding India's global sourcing footprint. The event also facilitated the onboarding of over 500 new Indian exporters through the participating EPCs, broadening the country's export base and enabling greater participation of Indian enterprises in international markets. Collectively, these outcomes strengthened Bharat Tex 2026 as a platform for promoting exports, fostering international business partnerships and enhancing the global visibility of the Indian textile and apparel industry.

पशुपालन आधारित उद्यमिता

2621. डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवानः

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

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन (एनएलएम) के माध्यम से पशुपालन आधारित उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देकर किसानों, महिलाओं और युवाओं के लिए रोजगार तथा आय के नए अवसर सृजित किए जा रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो अब तक स्थापित पशुपालन उद्यमों, सृजित किए गए रोजगार, स्वीकृत हुए बैंक ऋण और वितरित की गई राजसहायता का कार्यकलाप-वार और राज्य-वार तथा विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश के बागपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उक्त मिशन के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की नियमित समीक्षा और प्रभाव मूल्यांकन किया है और यदि हां, तो इसके मुख्य निष्कर्ष क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने परियोजनाओं, बैंक ऋणों, तकनीकी सहायता और कार्यान्वयन के शीघ्र अनुमोदन में उत्पन्न होने वाली कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए राज्यों और वित्तीय संस्थानों के साथ समन्वय सुदृढ़ किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन को अधिक पारदर्शी, प्रौद्योगिकी-सक्षम, परिणामोन्मुखी और समयबद्ध बनाने के लिए एक डिजिटल निगरानी और सरलीकृत प्रचालन कार्यढांचे का कार्यान्वयन कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन (NLM) के अंतर्गत कार्यान्वित उद्यमिता विकास कार्यक्रम (NLM-EDP) पशुपालन आधारित उद्यमिता विकास को बढ़ावा देता है। इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत, पात्र लाभार्थियों को पशु प्रजनन फार्म और पशु आहार और चारा बनाने वाली इकाई लगाने के लिए 50.00 लाख रुपये तक की 50% पूंजीगत सब्सिडी दी जाती है। कुल 2,956.79 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाली 4,291 परियोजनाओं को मंज़ूरी दी गई है, जिनके लिए 1,356.53 करोड़ रुपये की सब्सिडी संस्वीकृत की गई है। इन परियोजनाओं से लगभग 21,000 लोगों को सीधे रोज़गार मिलने और लगभग 91,000 किसानों को अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से लाभमिलने की उम्मीद है।

श्रेणी					परियोजना लागत (करोड़ में)	ऋण राशि (करोड़ रुपये में)	अनुमोदित सब्सिडी (करोड़ में)	कुल जारी सब्सिडी	अनुमानित प्रभावित किसान	संभावित रोज़गार सृजन
पशु आहार और चारा	सूअर पालन	पोल्ट्री	जुगाली करने वाले छोटे पशु	कुल योग						
0	3	0	2	5	2.2	0.84	0.94	0.038	27	12

NLM-EDP के अंतर्गत अनुमोदित परियोजना, उनसे सृजित रोजगार, संस्वीकृत बैंक ऋण और वितरित की गई सब्सिडी की राज्य-वार और कार्यकलाप-वार जानकारी संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है। बागपत ज़िले के लिए कुल 5 परियोजनाएं अनुमोदित की गई हैं। विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

हालाँकि, निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-वार डेटा नहीं रखा जाता है।

(ख) और (ग) भारत सरकार का पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग, परियोजना अनुमोदन समिति (PAC) की बैठकों के माध्यम सेउद्यमिता विकास कार्यक्रम (EDP) के कार्यान्वयन की नियमित रूप से समीक्षा करता है। PAC लम्बित आवेदनों और राज्यों व संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से मिलने वाले अनुमोदन पर नज़र रखने के साथ-साथ तकनीकी सहायता भी देती है। वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के स्तर पर क्षेत्रीय समीक्षा बैठकें भी आयोजित की जाती हैं, जिनमें परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन की समीक्षा और निगरानी की जाती है। भारत सरकार के पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग में केंद्र स्तरीय बैंकर समिति (CLBC) बनाई गई है। इसका उद्देश्य सभी ऋण देने वाली संस्थाओं के साथ सामंजस्य बिठाकर कठिनाईयों को दूर करना और आवेदनों को शीघ्र अनुमोदन दिलाना है।

नीति आयोग ने EDP घटक सहित NLM योजना की विस्तृत समीक्षा की है। मूल्यांकन से पुष्टि होती है कि NLM से नस्ल विकास, पशु आहार और चारे की सुरक्षा, क्षमता निर्माण और उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा मिला है।

(घ) राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन को एक एंड-टू-एंड डिजिटलीकृत पोर्टल (www.nlm.udyamimitra.in) के माध्यम से लागू किया जाता है। सब्सिडी बैंक ट्रांज़ैक्शन के माध्यम से लोक वित्तीय प्रबंधन प्रणाली (PFMS) से लाभार्थियों के खाते में जारी की जाती है।

विवरण

अब तक अनुमोदित NLM-EDP परियोजनाओं, उनसे सृजित रोज़गार, संस्वीकृत बैंक ऋण और वितरि राज्य और कार्यकलाप-वार ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	राज्य	अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं की संख्या									परियोजना लागत (करोड़ में)	ऋण राशि(करो रुपये में)
		पशु आहार और चारा	बीज प्रसंस्करण	घोड़ा	ऊट	गधा	सुअर	पोल्ट्री	जुगाली करने वाले छोटे पशु	कुल		
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	5	1	0	0	0	26	36	262	330	272.79	112.28
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	0	66	2	15	83	53.82	20.60
3	असम	0	0	0	0	0	23	5	22	50	32.68	13.12
4	बिहार	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0.70	0.19
5	छत्तीसगढ़	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	23	29	17.43	7.30
6	गुजरात	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	13	12.49	2.31
7	हरियाणा	2	0	0	0	0	4	3	18	27	19.06	8.02
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	15	21	11.46	4.72
9	जम्मू और कश्मीर	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	25	27	12.23	5.72
10	झारखंड	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2.49	0.98
11	कर्नाटक	9	0	0	0	0	53	48	1048	1158	815.82	279.05
12	केरल	0	0	0	0	0	18	4	4	26	14.59	6.02

13	मध्य प्रदेश	70	0	0	0	0	4	33	400	507	377.41	141.75	174.36	95.1	3770	15686
14	महाराष्ट्र	67	1	1	0	0	8	82	279	438	265.38	96.54	125.06	56.57	2749	11398
15	मणिपुर	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	0	11	5.17	2.32	1.65	0	14	66
16	मिजोरम	1	0	0	0	0	91	0	2	94	57.44	27.57	21.32	14.3	94	1641
17	नागालैंड	0	0	0	0	0	78	6	11	95	41.66	4.05	20.29	14.47	476	1690
18	ओडिशा	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	3.67	1.48	1.58	0.85	21	130
19	पुदुचेरी	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.64	0.27	0.30	0	6	0
20	पंजाब	7	0	0	0	0	2	1	14	24	17.58	7.02	6.52	3.14	80	240
21	राजस्थान	3	0	5	1	0	12	4	164	189	107.39	37.80	45.76	23.23	189	1782
22	सिक्किम	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	3	12	7.32	3.16	3.20	1.14	46	64
23	तमिलनाडु	8	0	0	0	0	13	24	169	214	142.44	57.11	61.18	30.73	791	3907
24	तेलंगाना	5	0	0	0	0	9	57	442	513	446.21	184.71	216.28	118.29	3240	4269
25	त्रिपुरा	0	0	0	0	0	24	8	5	37	25.75	10.59	9.54	4.34	28	87
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	15	0	0	0	0	89	8	173	285	146.15	55.60	63.01	27.61	1287	8481
27	उत्तराखंड	1	0	0	0	0	19	12	52	84	38.77	15.51	16.18	9.16	328	6614
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	11	15	8.25	3.19	3.51	2.34	58	1722
कुल योग		**204**	**3**	**6**	**1**	**1**	**568**	**339**	**3169**	**4291**	**2956.79**	**1108.98**	**1356.66**	**699.69**	**21071**	**91012**

HIGH-POWERED COMMITTEE ON LGBTQIA

2622. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

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

(a) the status, scope and terms of reference of the High-Powered Committee constituted pursuant to the Supreme Court's judgment in Supriyo Vs. Union of India to examine measures for same-sex couples and LGBTQIA+ persons to address discrimination and facilitate access to services and welfare schemes;

(b) the number of meetings held by the Committee since its constitution in April 2024, with dates;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report and if not, the expected timeline for submission;

(d) whether the Government has noted that over two years have elapsed since the constitution of the High-Powered Committee and its report is still awaited, if so, the reasons and expected timeline thereof; and

(e) the interim measures taken by the Government, pending the Committee's report, for samesex couples and LGBTQIA+ persons to address discrimination and facilitate access to public services and welfare schemes, along with details thereof?

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

(a) The High-Powered Committee has been constituted pursuant to the Supreme Court's judgment in Supriyo Vs. Union of India to examine measures for same-sex couples and LGBTQIA+ persons to address discrimination and facilitate access to services and welfare schemes and is being chaired by Cabinet Secretary. The scope and terms of reference of the High-Powered Committee are as under:

(i) measures to be taken by the Central Government and the State Governments to ensure that there is no discrimination in access to goods and services to the queer community;

(ii) measures to be taken such that queer community do not face any threat of violence, harassment or coercion;

(iii) measures to be taken to ensure that queer person are not subjected to involuntary medical treatments, surgeries, etc., including modules to cover mental health of queer persons;

(iv) measures to be taken to ensure that there is no discrimination in access to social welfare entitlements to queer persons;

(v) any other issues as deemed necessary.

(b) Till date, 02 meetings have been held by the Committee on 21.05.2024 and 22.08.2024.

(c) and (d) The Committee has not submitted its report. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its judgment in *Supriyo @ Supriya Chakraborty & Anr. vs. Union of India*, while directing the constitution of the Committee, did not prescribe any specific timeline for submission of its report.

(e) The interim measures taken by the Government, pending the Committee's report, for same-sex couples and LGBTQIA+ persons to address discrimination and facilitate access to public services and welfare schemes are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

The interim measures taken by the Government, pending the Committee's report, for same-sex couples and LGBTQIA+ persons to address discrimination and facilitate access to public services and welfare schemes are as under:

i. Department of Food and Public Distribution (D/oF&PD) has issued an advisory to all the States and UTs, that as per existing provisions, enabling partners in a queer relationship are to be treated as a part of the same household for the purposes of ration card. Further, States/UTs have been asked to take necessary measures to ensure that partners in queer relationship are not subject to any discrimination in the issuance of ration cards.

ii. Department of Financial Services (DFS) has issued an advisory that there are no restrictions for persons of the queer community to open a joint bank account and also to nominate a person in queer relationship as a nominee to receive the balance in the account, in the event of death of the account holder.

iii. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has issued letters to all stakeholders including all States/UTs to take measures to ensure the rights of LGBTQI+ community with relation to healthcare, planning awareness activities, prohibition of conversion therapy, availability of sex reassignment surgery, changes in curricula, provision of Tele consultation, sensitization and training various levels of staff and making of provision to claim the body when near relative/next of kin/family is not available.

iv. The Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has also issued letter to the State Health Departments and other stakeholders on the subject of ensuring the health care access and reducing discrimination towards LGBTQI+ community.

v. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has framed guidelines in respect of medical intervention required in infants/ children with disorders of sexual differentiation (intersex) to have medically normal life without complications. The Ministry is working on guidelines to address the issues pertaining to mental health/well-being of queer community.

एफडीआर और पारंपरिक तकनीक से सड़कों का निर्माण

2623. श्री देवेश शाक्य:

श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहा:

श्री लालजी वर्मा:

सुश्री इकरा चौधरी:

श्रीमती रुचि वीरा:

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

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 से 2025-26 तक एटा (एटा एवं कासगंज जिले) और मुरादाबाद लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत सड़कों का वर्ष-वार और बजट-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में फुल डेप्थ रिक्लेमेशन (एफडीआर) और पारंपरिक तकनीक का उपयोग करके बनाई गई सड़कों की संख्या कितनी है और ब्यौरा क्या है और ई-मार्ग पोर्टल के आंकड़ों के अनुसार विगत दो वर्षों के दौरान निष्पादन मूल्यांकन में 80 प्रतिशत से कम अंक प्राप्त करने वाली सड़कों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में त्रुटि दायित्व अवधि (डिफेक्ट लायबिलिटी पीरियड) के मानदंडों का उल्लंघन करने और पहली बारिश के बाद क्षतिग्रस्त हुई सड़कों की निर्धारित समय के भीतर मरम्मत न किए जाने के कारण ई-मार्ग पोर्टल के माध्यम से किसी ठेकेदार का भुगतान रोका गया है या नोटिस दिया गया है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या लोक निर्माण विभाग (पीडब्ल्यूडी) और यूपीआरआरडीए द्वारा जिला स्तर पर ऐसे अत्यधिक यातायात वाले मार्गों की पहचान की गई है, जहां सड़कों की संरचनात्मक क्षमता से अधिक यातायात के कारण वे प्रायः क्षतिग्रस्त हो जाती हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमलेश पासवान):

(क) प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) की शुरुआत भारत सरकार द्वारा पात्र संपर्कविहीन बसावटों को बारहमासी सड़कों के माध्यम से ग्रामीण संपर्कता प्रदान करने और देश भर में मौजूदा ग्रामीण सड़क नेटवर्क को सुदृढ़ करने के उद्देश्य से की गई थी। वर्षों के दौरान, इस योजना का विस्तार विभिन्न घटकों के माध्यम से किया गया है, जिनमें पीएमजीएसवाई-II, आरसीपीएलडब्ल्यूईए, पीएमजीएसवाई-III और पीएमजीएसवाई-IV (सितंबर 2024 में वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 से 2028-29 के लिए शुरू की गई) शामिल हैं।

वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 से 2025-26 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के एटा (एटा एवं कासगंज जनपद) तथा मुरादाबाद लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों (बिजनौर एवं मुरादाबाद जनपद) में प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत सड़कों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

स्वीकृति वर्ष	**निर्माण तकनीक**	**जिले का नाम**	**स्वीकृत सड़कें**	**स्वीकृत लंबाई (किमी)**	**स्वीकृत लागत (करोड़)**
2021-22	पारंपरिक पद्धति	एटा	18	116.51	70.32
		कासगंज	5	38.60	23.66
		मुरादाबाद	6	33.40	22.48
		बिजनौर	0	0.00	0.00
	फुल डेप्थ रिक्लेमेशन (एफडीआर)	एटा	1	17.00	19.15
		कासगंज	3	26.05	28.02
कुल			**33**	**231.56**	**163.63**

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 2021–22 के दौरान प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई)-III के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत कुल 40 सड़कों में से 4 सड़कें (लंबाई: 43.05 किमी, लागत: ₹47.17 करोड़) फुल डेप्थ रिक्लेमेशन (एफडीआर) प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग करते हुए स्वीकृत की गई थीं, जबकि 36 सड़कें (लंबाई: 234.41 किमी, लागत: ₹141.94 करोड़) पारंपरिक निर्माण प्रौद्योगिकी का

उपयोग करते हुए स्वीकृत की गई थीं। इन सभी कार्यों का भौतिक रूप से निर्माण पूर्ण हो चुका है तथा वर्तमान में ये अनुरक्षण अवधि में हैं।

विगत दो वर्षों के दौरान प्रदर्शन मूल्यांकन में 80 प्रतिशत से कम अंक प्राप्त करने वाली पीएमजीएसवाई सड़कों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

वित्त वर्ष 2024-25

जिला	**ई-मार्ग में रखरखाव के अधीन सड़कों की कुल संख्या**	**पीई में 80% से कम अंक प्राप्त करने वाली सड़कों की संख्या**		
		कुल सड़कें	**किए गए कुल निरीक्षण**	**निरीक्षणों की संख्या जिनमें पीई अंक 80 से कम हैं**
मुरादाबाद	26	5	29	10
कासगंज	13	1	6	2
एटा	36	1	6	2

वित्त वर्ष 2025-26

जिला	**ई-मार्ग में रखरखाव के अधीन सड़कों की कुल संख्या**	**पीई में 80% से कम अंक प्राप्त करने वाली सड़कों की संख्या**		
		कुल सड़कें	**किए गए कुल निरीक्षण**	**निरीक्षणों की संख्या जिनमें पीई अंक 80 से कम हैं**
मुरादाबाद	23	3	16	3
कासगंज	13	1	6	3
एटा	36	1	6	2

नोट: ई-मार्ग निष्पादन निगरानी: *रखरखाव नीति के अंतर्गत, रखरखाव भुगतान सीधे ई-मार्ग पोर्टल पर निष्पादन मूल्यांकन (पीई) अंकों से जुड़े होते हैं। यदि किसी सड़क को 80% से कम अंक प्राप्त होते हैं, तो दोष सुधार होने तक रखरखाव भुगतान रोक दिया जाता है।*

(ग) और (घ) ई-मार्ग पोर्टल के माध्यम से नोटिस ऑनलाइन जारी नहीं किए जाते हैं। ठेकेदार अपने स्वयं के लॉगिन आईडी के माध्यम से ई-मार्ग पोर्टल पर अपने भुगतान का ब्यौरा देख सकते हैं, जबकि रखरखाव न करने के संबंध में आधिकारिक नोटिस रखरखाव दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार ऑफलाइन जारी किए जाते हैं।

- **जिलावार कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा:**

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

  - **जिला एटा:** दोष दायित्व अवधि मानदंडों के उल्लंघन के लिए पैकेज संख्या यूपी21128, 21131, 21126, 21122 और 21124 के लिए भुगतान रोक दिया गया है।
  - **जिला कासगंज:** इसके अतिरिक्त, सड़क का रखरखाव न किए जाने के कारण पैकेज संख्या यूपी7413 के लिए भुगतान रोक दिया गया है, और ठेकेदार को ऑफलाइन नोटिस भी जारी किया गया है।
  - **जिला मुरादाबाद:** मुरादाबाद जिले में कोई भुगतान नहीं रोका गया है।

(ङ) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, उपर्युक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में लोक निर्माण विभाग (पीडब्ल्यूडी) या उत्तर प्रदेश ग्रामीण सड़क विकास अभिकरण (यूपीआरआरडीए) द्वारा किसी भी सड़क को उसकी संरचनात्मक अभिकल्प क्षमता से अधिक भारित के रूप में चिन्हित नहीं किया गया है।

OPERATIONAL STATUS OF GARIMA GREHS FOR TRANSGENDER PERSONS

2624. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:

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

(a) the total number of Garima Greh shelters established for transgender persons, their capacity and number of beneficiaries during the last five years, shelter and year-wise;

(b) the funds allocated, released and utilised for operation and maintenance, year and State-wise;

(c) the details of sanctioned staff positions and current staffing status with job role-wise details for each shelter;

(d) the number of proposals received from NGOs/CBOs via Expression of Interest for new shelters and the current status;

(e) whether any operational or administrative challenges have been reported, including staff, infrastructure, service delivery or outreach issues and if so, the details thereof;

(f) the number of complaints or grievances received from beneficiaries and action taken, year and State-wise; and

(g) the steps taken or proposed to improve operational efficiency, service delivery and accessibility of Garima Greh shelters?

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

(a) A total of 20 Garima Grehs are operational across 16 States/UTs and three more Garima Grehs have been sanctioned during the financial year 2025-2026 [Puducherry (1) and Uttar Pradesh (2)].

Each Garima Greh has a minimum capacity of 25 beds.

Shelter and Year-wise number of beneficiaries during the last five years is given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(b) Garima Grehs are a component of the Support for Marginalized Individual for Livelihood and Enterprise (SMILE) (Comprehensive Rehabilitation for Welfare of Transgender Persons) Scheme, which is a Central Sector Scheme; therefore, funds are not allocated State-wise, but are released directly to the implementing organizations.

The details of funds allocated, released and utilised for operation and maintenance, year and State-wise are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

(c) Each Garima Greh has 11 sanctioned staff positions, and presently, in each Garima Greh, 11 staffs are working. Job role-wise details for staff of Garima Greh are given in the enclosed **Statement-III.**

(d) A total of 31 proposals from 10 States/UTs were received and forwarded to the respective State Governments/UT Administrations for their recommendations about setting up new Garima Grehs.

Based on the recommendations received, 06 new Garima Grehs have been sanctioned during financial year 2025-26 in the following States/UTs:

Jharkhand (1), Manipur (1), Madhya Pradesh (1), Puducherry (1) and Uttar Pradesh (2).

(e) No operational or administrative challenges have been reported.

(f) No complaints or grievances have been received from beneficiaries of Garima Grehs.

(g) The steps taken to improve operational efficiency, service delivery and accessibility of Garima Greh shelters are as under:

(i) Operational guidelines have been revised on 06.02.2025.

(ii) Regular monitoring is undertaken through periodic reports, review meetings and inspections.

(iii) Capacity building and orientation programmes are conducted for staff of Garima Grehs.

(iv) Outreach is undertaken with State Governments and Community Based Organisations to improve awareness and facilitate access to Garima Greh shelters.

STATEMENT-I

Shelter and Year-wise number of beneficiaries during the last five years

Sl. No	State/UT	Name of the Community Based Organisation/ Non-Government Organisation	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	Andhra Pradesh	Sarvodaya Women Welfare Society	0	0	0	25	25
2	Assam	NEWARD	0	0	0	25	25
3	Bihar	Dostana Safar	19	20	2	43	25
4	Chhattisgarh	Mitwa Sankalp Samiti	47	47	25	35	40
5	Delhi	Mitr Trust	92	16	20	25	25
6	Gujarat	Lakshya Trust	60	19	5	23	23
7	Karnataka	CAD MS Trust	0	0	0	26	39
8	Madhya	Tapish Foundation	0	0	0	8	8

	Pradesh						
9	Maharashtra	Aarju Foundation	44	22	21	25	27
10	Maharashtra	Kinnar Asmita	44	20	20	23	26
11	Maharashtra	Tweet Foundation	43	21	19	24	26
12	Odisha	Sakha	50	2	22	25	34
13	Punjab	Mansa Foundation	0	0	0	25	25
14	Rajasthan#	Nai Bhor Sansta	27	6	23	25	0
15	Tamil Nadu	Transgender Rights Association	58	15	3	20	21
16	Uttar Pradesh	Ekta Sewa Sanstha	0	0	0	25	28
17	West Bengal	Gokhale Road Bandhan	30	20	4	13	22
18	West Bengal	Kolkata Rista	30	19	5	14	24
Total			**544**	**227**	**169**	**429**	**443**

** Garima Greh Jharkhand (1), Manipur (1), Madhya Pradesh (1), Puducherry (1) and Uttar Pradesh (2) were sanctioned during financial year 2025-26.*

 # - Centre has stopped functioning since 2024-25.

STATEMENT-II

Year and State-wise details of funds allocated, released and utilised for operation and maintenance

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2021-22	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	5.02	30.71
2.	Assam	0	0	5.02	14.99
3.	Bihar	29.17	29.63	0	27.10
4.	Chhattisgarh	29.17	26.86	9.09	42.83
5.	Delhi	29.17	33.95	30.72	31.44
6.	Gujarat	29.17	24.87	22.68	26.94

7.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	5.02
8.	Karnataka	0	0	5.02	30.71
9.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	5.02*	5.02
10.	Maharashtra	87.51	70.11	56.24	141.48
11.	Manipur	0	0	0	5.02
12.	Odisha	29.17	28.76	26.59	31.41
13.	Punjab	0	0	5.02	28.99
14.	Rajasthan#	29.17	30.10	0	31.42
15.	Tamil Nadu	29.17	9.77	0	22.65
16.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	5.02	10.16
17.	West Bengal	58.34	45.88	0	89.43
	Total	**350.04**	**299.93**	**175.44**	**575.32**

** - Funds has been sanctioned, but not released due to issue of registration under Society Act.*

 # - Centre has stopped functioning since 2024-25

Note: Garima Greh Jharkhand (1), Manipur (1), Madhya Pradesh (1), Puducherry (1) and Uttar Pradesh (2) were sanctioned during financial year 2025-26.

STATEMENT-III

Job role-wise details for staff of Garima Greh

Sl.No.	Staff Position	Numbers	Roles and responsibilities
1.	Project Director	1	The Project Director is responsible for the overall management, coordination and monitoring of the Garima Greh, including implementation of scheme guidelines, supervision of staff, maintenance of beneficiary records, and effective

			service delivery.
2.	Project Manager	1	The Project Manager is responsible for the overall day-to-day management and effective functioning of the Garima Greh, ensuring compliance with the prescribed standards of care, protection and rehabilitation.
3.	Accountant assistant	1	The Account Assistant is responsible for maintaining the day-to-day accounts and separate bank account of the Garima Greh, along with scrutiny of vouchers and bills related to procurement.
4.	Bridge Course Coordinator	1	The Bridge Course Coordinator is responsible for creating a supportive and inclusive environment in the Garima Greh while facilitating the educational, life skills, and vocational development of transgender residents.
5.	Counsellor	1	The Counsellor provides psychosocial support to transgender residents by building trust, addressing their emotional and personal concerns, and facilitating informed decision-making. The Counsellor shall help residents identify goals, develop action plans, and adopt a holistic approach to their well-being.
6.	Cook	1	The Cook is responsible for cooking and maintaining hygiene in kitchen
7.	Multi task worker	1	The Multi-task Worker is responsible for assisting in the day-to-day management of the Garima Greh, including procurement of essential items, maintaining purchase records, and supporting administrative and programme-related activities.
8.	Sweeper	1	The Sweeper is responsible for maintaining cleanliness and hygiene of Garima Greh.

9.	Watchmen	3	The Watchmen are responsible for ensuring the safety and security of the Garima Greh.
	Total	**11**	

राष्ट्रीय बागवानी मिशन के अंतर्गत शामिल जिले

2625. श्रीमती मंजू शर्माः

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

(क) राजस्थान में बागवानी मिशन के अंतर्गत शामिल किए गए जिलों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का उक्त मिशन का शेष बचे जिलों में भी विस्तार करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार को उक्त मिशन के अंतर्गत अधिक जिलों को शामिल करने के लिए कई अन्य राज्यों से कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

(क) देश में बागवानी के समग्र विकास के लिए कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा राष्ट्रीय बागवानी मिशन (एनएचएम) को समेकित बागवानी विकास मिशन (एमआईडीएच) के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2014 से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। एमआईडीएच के प्रचालन दिशा-निर्देशों में वर्ष 2025 में किए गए संशोधन के पश्चात इस मिशन के अंतर्गत राजस्थान के सभी जिलों को शामिल किया गया है।

(ख) से (घ) एमआईडीएच के प्रचालन दिशा-निर्देशों में वर्ष 2025 में संशोधन से पूर्व, राष्ट्रीय बागवानी मिशन (एनएचएम) का क्रियान्वयन उन चयनित जिलों में किया जाता था जिन्हें बागवानी फसलों की तुलनात्मक लाभप्रदता, कृषि-जलवायु उपयुक्तता तथा मार्केटिंग लिंकेज के विकास की संभावनाओं के आधार पर चिन्हित किया गया था। वर्ष 2014-15 में एमआईडीएच के शुभारंभ के

बाद से सरकार को विभिन्न राज्यों से मिशन के अंतर्गत अतिरिक्त जिलों को शामिल करने हेतु अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए। मिशन के क्रियान्वयन के अनुभव तथा राज्यों से प्राप्त अभ्यावेदनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, वर्ष 2025 में एमआईडीएच के प्रचालन दिशा-निर्देशों में संशोधन किया गया, जिसके अंतर्गत मिशन का विस्तार सभी राज्यों एवं केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के सभी जिलों तक कर दिया गया। तदनुसार, अब सभी जिले प्रचालन दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार मिशन के अंतर्गत सहायता प्राप्त करने के पात्र हैं।

ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR CONTROL OF ANIMAL DISEASE (ASCAD)

2626. DR. M. P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:

SHRI ASHISH DUBEY:

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

(a) whether the Government has received a representation from the State Government of Kerala highlighting that the allocated central share under the Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD) for the financial year 2026-27 is grossly inadequate, and requesting an enhancement to 1679.625 lakhs;

(b) whether the Government has taken steps to clear the pending central assistance bills amounting to Rs. 180.618 lakhs under the ASCAD (60:40 cost-sharing) component for the fiscal year 2025-26 to support the state's ongoing veterinary interventions; and

(c) the details of the capacity-building programmes conducted for veterinarians and para-veterinary professionals in the country, State/district-wise including Madhya Pradesh?

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

(a) and (b) One of the main criteria deciding the allocation for the State under Livestock Health & Disease Control Programme (LHDCP) was the livestock population of the State. Accordingly, under Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD), Rs. 69.00 lakh was allocated to the State of Kerala for 2026-27. An amount of Rs. 31.74 lakhs has been released to the State, and no expenses have been incurred till date. Further, any increase in allocation to the State depends on timely utilisation of the released amount and availability of the funds. Also, during 2025-26, the State could not utilise Rs. 180.81 lakh, which lapsed at the end of the financial year.

(c) The States are financially supported for capacity building and training. As per the information received from the States, the details of the number of veterinary and para-veterinary professionals trained during 2025–26, including Madhya Pradesh, are given in the enclosed **Statement**. Further, details of training at the district level are maintained by the respective States/UTs.

STATEMENT

State wise number of Veterinary/Para-veterinary professionals trained in 2025-26

Sl. No.	State / UT	Veterinary/ Paraveterinary professionals trained
1	Andhra Pradesh	2061
2	Arunachal Pradesh	84
3	Assam	138
4	Chhattisgarh	280
6	Haryana	1613
7	Himachal Pradesh	48
8	Jharkhand	532
9	Karnataka	60
10	Kerala	110
11	Madhya Pradesh	1533
12	Maharashtra	66
13	Meghalaya	158
14	Odisha	2753
15	Punjab	186
16	Rajasthan	1309
17	Sikkim	177
18	Tamil Nadu	74
19	Telangana	40
20	Uttarakhand	54
21	West Bengal	368
22	Delhi	55
23	Jammu and Kashmir	300

24	Ladakh	211
25	Lakshadweep	14
	Total	**12224**

PANCHAYAT DEVELOPMENT INDEX

2627. SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

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

(a) whether the Ministry has successfully implemented the "Panchayat Development Index" (PDI) to rank all 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats on their socio-economic performance, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether a special incentive fund has been created in the 2026-27 Budget for "Frontrunner" Panchayats that achieve the status of 'Child-Friendly' or 'Water-Sufficient' villages, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether the Ministry has completed the thematic training of over 30 lakh elected representatives to align local planning with the Sustainable Development Goals, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) whether the "Gram Panchayat Development Plans" (GPDP) for the current fiscal year have successfully integrated climate-resilient farming techniques, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(e) whether the Ministry is collaborating with international agencies like the UNDP, if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(f) whether case India’s LSDG model as a global benchmark for rural governance, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes. The Ministry has developed the Panchayat Advancement Index (PAI), earlier known as Panchayat Development Index (PDI), as a composite assessment framework to measure the incremental performance of Gram Panchayats/Equivalent to Gram Panchayats across the themes of localization of sustainable development goals. The PAI provides theme-wise and overall scores through scorecards and dashboards, enabling identification of performance gaps, relative strengths, and areas requiring focused attention at the Panchayat level. A total of 2.59 Lakh Gram Panchayats/Equivalent to GPs of 33 State/UTs have been onboarded in the exercise of PAI 2.0 for FY 2023-24. State/UT wise numbers of GPs by overall PAI grades in 2.0 are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(b) No. Special incentive fund has not been created in the 2026-27 Budget for “Frontrunner” Panchayats in any themes of localization of sustainable development goals, including Theme 3: Child Friendly Village and Theme 4: Water Sufficient Panchayat.

(c) The Ministry has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) w.e.f. financial year 2022-23 with the major objective of Capacity Building & Training (CB&T) of Elected Representatives, Functionaries and other stakeholders of Panchayats across all States/UTs for enhancing the leadership skills and improving Panchayat Governance. Under the scheme of RGSA, the Ministry provides support for CB&T of elected representatives, functionaries and other stakeholders of Panchayats in different categories viz. basic orientation and refresher training, thematic training, specialized training, panchayat development plan training etc. A total of 36,81,750 elected representatives & other stakeholders of Panchayati Raj Institutions were trained on themes of localization of sustainable development goals (LSDGs) from FY 2022-23 to FY 2026-27 (as on 10th July 2026) under the scheme. State/UT wise details of Thematic Training from FY 2022-23 to 2026-27 are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(d) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj facilitates the preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs) through a thematic planning approach aligned with the nine themes of the Localization of Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs). Gram Panchayats are advised to identify and prioritize key

developmental sectors, referred to as “Sankalp”, before the preparation of their GPDPs.

Sectors related to climate-resilient agricultural practices viz efficient water management through drip irrigation & sprinkler systems, watershed development, agroforestry, and other sustainable agricultural practices, are integrated under Theme 4: Water Sufficient Panchayat and Theme 5: Clean and Green Panchayat.

For the Plan Year of FY 2026-27 (as on 29.07.2026), a total of 1,56,019 Gram Panchayats have taken Sankalp for the preparation of GPDP. Of these, 31,789 Gram Panchayats have selected Theme 4: Water Sufficient Panchayat and 32,806 Gram Panchayats have selected Theme 5: Clean and Green Panchayat as their respective focus areas.

(e) No. No such collaboration has been established by the Ministry with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) under PAI.

(f) The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provide a globally accepted framework for sustainable and inclusive development. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has localized the SDGs for Panchayats by developing a framework of nine Localization of Sustainable Development Goals (LSDG) themes, making the global development agenda more relevant and actionable at the grassroots level. The localization of SDGs through the nine LSDG themes, supported by the PAI framework, facilitates effective rural governance, improved service delivery, and outcome-oriented Panchayat development.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT wise No. of GPs by overall score graded under PAI 2.0
FY 2023-24

S. No	State/UT	Total	A+	A	B	C	D
1	Andaman & Nicobar	70	0	0	21	49	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	13,310	0	591	10,178	2,468	73
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2,108	0	0	72	1,718	318
4	Assam	2,192	0	25	1,209	884	74
5	Bihar	8,053	0	2	771	6,862	418
6	Chhattisgarh	11,643	0	30	3,936	5,941	1,736
7	Goa	188	0	0	80	107	1
8	Gujarat	14,534	0	75	11,963	2,471	25
9	Haryana	6,225	0	7	3,342	2,779	97
10	Himachal Pradesh	3,615	0	1	1,706	1,828	80
11	Jammu & Kashmir	4,291	0	1	1,459	2,792	39
12	Jharkhand	4,345	0	6	1,993	2,311	35
13	Karnataka	5,946	0	36	3,707	2,172	31
14	Kerala	941	0	95	840	6	0
15	Ladakh	193	0	0	62	129	2
16	Lakshadweep	10	0	0	5	5	0
17	Madhya Pradesh	23,011	0	33	11,154	11,514	310
18	Maharashtra	27,894	0	315	10,049	16,909	621
19	Manipur	3,041	0	0	57	1,231	1,753
20	Meghalaya	3,069	0	0	18	2,292	759
21	Mizoram	840	0	34	549	253	4
22	Nagaland	1,277	0	0	33	1,040	204
23	Odisha	6,794	0	555	4,566	1,627	46
24	Puducherry	108	0	0	77	31	0
25	Punjab	13,233	0	1	3,275	9,464	493
26	Rajasthan	11,037	0	8	5,437	5,389	203
27	Sikkim	199	0	1	163	35	0

28	Tamil Nadu	12,482	0	197	10,520	1,746	19
29	Telangana	12,556	0	624	10,056	1,853	23
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	42	0	1	29	12	0
31	Tripura	1,176	0	943	233	0	0
32	Uttarakhand	7,766	0	3	2,359	5,203	201
33	Uttar Pradesh	57,678	0	51	18,905	32,598	6,124
Total		**259,867**	**0**	**3,635**	**118,824**	**123,719**	**13,689**

STATEMENT-II

Total Participants trained in Thematic Trainings 2022-23 to 2026-27 (As on 10.07.2026)

S.No	States/UT	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27 (As on 10.07.2026)
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	536	1,396	2,305	2,457	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	406,617	158	96,589	307,591	5,254
3	Arunachal Pradesh	-	1,363	798	568	-
4	Assam	25,255	1,369	20,491	20,758	-
5	Bihar	14,073	43,192	98,709	59,553	-
6	Chhattisgarh	2,809	10,597	4,382	327	-
7	Goa	-	434	30	286	-
8	Gujarat	-	32	40,020	266	-
9	Haryana	-	151	-	-	-
10	Himachal Pradesh	-	123	3,023	332	-
11	Jammu And Kashmir	189,327	171,419	-	20,413	-
12	Jharkhand	27	323	113	-	-
13	Karnataka	30	150,462	56,226	50,829	10
14	Kerala	98,592	83,307	54,129	4,923	-
15	Ladakh	-	-	-	4,368	-

16	Madhya Pradesh	30,355	10,813	25,214	17,450	313
17	Maharashtra	270,470	130,851	7,385	34,992	173
18	Manipur	-	341	42	-	-
19	Meghalaya	4,083	67,600	59,569	61,360	-
20	Mizoram	1,260	846	4,424	150	-
21	Nagaland	-	-	91	224	-
22	Odisha	64	72,932	103,882	130,745	71
23	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-
24	Punjab	24,143	10,213	2,567	21,540	-
25	Rajasthan	1,108	4,211	7,870	9,524	-
26	Sikkim	8,999	4,565	2,890	4,039	-
27	Tamil Nadu	8,568	38,765	31,220	1,195	-
28	Telangana	762	608	64	57	-
29	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	457	250	335	800	-
30	Tripura	100	51,643	27,937	24,400	-
31	Uttar Pradesh	2,367	762	5,767	11,383	-
32	Uttarakhand	72,937	21,764	141	159	-
33	West Bengal	27,410	25,391	101,088	28,585	-
34	Center	2,516	137	471	-	-
	TOTAL	**1192865**	**906018**	**757772**	**819274**	**5821**

ILLEGAL FISHERIES

2628. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study/surveys to identify and assess illegal fisheries in the country;

(b) if so, the details regarding the number of illegal fisheries detected during the last five years, State-wise and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh and in Eluru District in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the details regarding the enforcement action taken against illegal fisheries during the last five years, including the number of units shut down across the country, State-wise and district wise in Andhra Pradesh and in Eluru District; and

(d) the details regarding the measures undertaken by the Government to prevent and reduce illegal fisheries and undertake awareness programmes for fishers and coastal communities?

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

(a) to (c) 'Fisheries' is a state subject, and each Coastal State has enacted its Marine Fishing Regulation Act (MFRA) for governance of fishing activities within the territorial waters up to 12 nautical miles from the baseline. The regulation of Fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) beyond territorial waters is governed by the Union Government through the Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of fishing by foreign vessels) Act, 1981 and the Sustainable Harnessing of Fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone of India Rules, 2025. Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that the Andhra Pradesh Marine Fishing Regulation Act (AP-MFRA) and AP-MFR Rules are implemented to

curb the illegal fishing in the territorial waters of Andhra Pradesh and the details of district wise violations of the AP-MFRA across the state during the last 4 years are given in the enclosed **Statement**. It is further informed that Eluru district of Andhra Pradesh has no coastline.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has also informed that there is a continuous intrusion of mechanized fishing boats from Tamil Nadu and Puducherry in the territorial waters of Andhra Pradesh near south coastal districts i.e., Tirupathi, SPSR Nellore, Prakasam and Bapatla and around 160 cases of illegal fishing have been reported during last 5 years. Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that in 2022-23, a penalty amounting to Rs. 52,500 was collected and fish catch worth Rs.31000 was confiscated from 21 fishing boats from Srikakulam, Krishna, Bapatla and Prakasam Districts, in 2024-25, a penalty of Rs. 7500 was collected and fish catch worth Rs.5000 was confiscated from 3 fishing boats from Bapatla District and in 2025-26, Rs. 2500 was collected and fish catch worth Rs.2500 was confiscated from 1 Fishing boat from Kakinada District for violation of fishing ban period.

(d) The Department of Fisheries, Government of India (DoF, GoI) has issued advisories from time to time to all the coastal States/UTs for preventing juvenile fishing and ban on destructive fishing practices for ensuring sustainability. Paired bottom trawling or bull trawling and use of LED lights in fishing are banned in the EEZ of India. All the maritime States/UTs have also been advised to take necessary steps to prevent pair or bull trawling and use of LED

light for fishing within and beyond the territorial waters. Besides, the DoF, GoI has also advised to coastal states/UTs to review and amend their respective MFRAs to ensure mandatory use of Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) towards marine turtle conservation. The implementation of TED has been included and supported under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) with 100% financial assistance (60% Central and 40% State). The Sustainable Harnessing of Fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone Rules, 2025 are framed to promote sustainability of marine ecosystem with optimum utilization of untapped fishery resources. Emphasis is also given to promote ecosystem approach for sustainable harnessing of resources in the EEZ, and implementation of the conservation and management measures, such as uniform ban on fishing during monsoon or fish breeding season, minimum legal size of fish, bycatch reduction, best practices for reducing post-harvest losses, conservation of fish stocks or rejuvenation measures including sea ranching, installation of artificial reefs, etc. The Rules also prohibit destructive fishing and juvenile fishing in the EEZ to protect the marine biodiversity of our seas.

The DoF, GoI issues advisory to coastal States and Union Territories (UTs) from time to time to sensitize the fishermen for prevention of crossing the International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL). Besides, Indian Navy and Indian Coast Guard regularly conduct Community Interaction Programmes (CIPs) for the fishermen in the coastal villages to sensitize them about IMBL among other safety and security measures. ICG ships and aircrafts, during regular patrol

close to IMBL undertake shepherding of Indian fishing boats into Indian waters. Co-ordinated patrols with neighboring countries are also undertaken in order to sensitize the fishermen to avoid crossing of the IMBL. ICG also sensitizes Fisheries Departments of Coastal States/UTs and fisheries associations about the perils of fishing near/across IMBL.

DoF, GoI has approved a project with total outlay of Rs. 364.0 Crores under the PMMSY for the National Rollout of Vessel Communication and Support System (VCSS) including installation of transponders on 1,00,000 fishing vessels in all coastal States and UTs. The transponders are being fitted in the fishing vessels with 100% government assistance. The transponders have geo-fencing features to give alerts to the fishermen upon approaching to or crossing over the authorized areas of fishing and to prevent cross State borders or unauthorized fishing.

STATEMENT

The details of district wise violations of the AP-MFRA across the state during the last 4 years

Sl. No.	Year	District	No. of Violations observed under AP MFR Act
1.	2022-23	Srikakulam	2
		Krishna	1
		Bapatla	1
		Prakasam	17
2.	2023-24	Nil	Nil
3.	2024-25	Bapatla	3
4.	2025-26	Kakinada	1

REDUCING CARBON EMISSIONS

2629. DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN:

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

(a) whether the Government has prepared any roadmap for reducing carbon emissions from energy-intensive manufacturing and heavy industries sectors;

(b) the details of schemes and programmes promoting adoption of green technologies, industrial energy efficiency and renewable energy integration during the last five years;

(c) the details of amount of financial assistance, incentives and budgetary support provided for industrial decarbonisation projects, State-wise;

(d) the details of expected contribution of such initiatives towards achieving India's climate commitments and industrial sustainability goals; and

(e) whether industries located in Karnataka, including industrial units operating in and around Davanagere district, have benefited from such programmes and the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has informed that India’s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement aims for a reduction in the emission intensity of its GDP and is not sector-specific. Accordingly, no sector-specific roadmap for reducing

greenhouse gas emissions from energy-intensive manufacturing and heavy industries is prescribed under the NDC framework document.

The Government promotes low-carbon development through the convergence of various schemes and programmes relating to energy efficiency, renewable energy, green hydrogen, and resource efficiency. The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCC) provide the overarching framework for these actions. Eligible industries across states, including Karnataka, can avail of benefits under applicable schemes subject to respective guidelines.

As a result of cumulative national measures, India successfully decoupled its economic growth from greenhouse gas emissions. As per India's First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR), the emission intensity of GDP declined by 37.38% in 2022 from the 2005 level. Furthermore, India's non-fossil fuel-based cumulative installed electric power capacity has crossed 50%, achieving this milestone five years ahead of the 2030 target.

Further, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), a CPSE under Ministry of Heavy Industries continuously implements measures to reduce its carbon footprint. These include Improving energy efficiency across its manufacturing facilities; increasing renewable energy adoption; generating nearly 276 million units of electricity from in-house solar installations over the last 9 years; creating carbon sinks by planting over 44,000 saplings in FY 2025-26 alone;

reducing waste and developing efficient, low-emission technologies for the power, industry, and transportation sectors.

OILSEED AND PALM OIL PRODUCTION

2630. SHRI SELVARAJ V.:

SHRI SUBBARAYAN K.:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a national mission is launched in November 2024 aiming to boost primary oil seeds production from 39 MT in 2022-23 to 69.7 MT by 2030-31;

(b) if so, the details thereof and to what extent this target has been achieved so far;

(c) whether it is a fact that the palm oil shipments accounts for about 47% of the total imports of about 16 MT cooking oil in 2024-25 oil year; and

(d) the details of measures being taken to raise the palm oil production in the country?

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

(a) and (b) The National Mission on Edible Oils-Oilseeds (NMEO-OS) was approved on 3rd October, 2024 to boost domestic oilseed production and to strive towards self-reliance (Atmanirbhar Bharat) in edible oils. The mission

aims to increase primary oilseed production from 39 million tonnes (2022-23) to 69.7 million tonnes by 2030-31.

The NMEO-OS is implemented through a cluster-based approach. Over 600 Value Chain Cluster have been identified across the country which is managed by Value Chain Partners such as Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), cooperatives and other agencies. Under these clusters, farmers are provided free high-quality seeds of latest high yielding varieties and training on good agricultural practices. The mission supports the establishment and upgradation of post-harvest infrastructure (oil mills) to improve oil recovery from primary and secondary sources.

The mission strengthens availability of certified seeds through 100% support for purchase of breeder seeds, establishment of new seed hubs and specialised seed storage units in the public sector to enhance production and storage capacity.

The mission focuses on improving productivity through Frontline Demonstrations (FLDs), Cluster Frontline Demonstrations (CFLDs) and Block-Level Demonstrations (BLDs) to help farmers adopt latest varieties and good agricultural practices.

Oilseed production has increased from 39.67 million tonnes in 2023-24 to 43.06 million tonnes in 2025-26 (3rd Advance Estimate, DA&FW). Under the mission, 13.52 lakh hectares were covered under free seed distribution in Value Chain Clusters during 2025-26, against the annual target of 10.00 lakh

hectares. 60 Seed Hubs & 50 specialized seed storage units have been sanctioned for production of Breeder Seed of recently released varieties.

(c) and (d) As reported by the Directorate of Sugar & Vegetable Oils, Department of Food and Public Distribution, India imported 160.72 lakh tonnes of edible oils during 2024–25. Of this, 75.17 lakh tonnes comprised palm oil, accounting for 46.77% of the total edible oil imports.

The Government of India launched the National Mission on Edible Oils–Oil Palm (NMEO-OP) in August 2021 to promote oil palm cultivation, with special focus on North Eastern States. The Mission is being implemented in 15 States. The mission provides comprehensive support to farmers, including assistance for high quality planting materials, inputs for intercropping and maintenance during the four year gestation period. There is also a provision for replanting of old and unproductive plantations. The mission supports farm machinery, irrigation facilities, seed gardens, nurseries and Custom Hiring Centres. The North Eastern States are provided financial assistance for setting up oil palm processing mills.

From 2021-22 to 2025-26, 2.73 lakh hectares was brought under oil palm cultivation, taking the cumulative area to 6.40 lakh hectares as on 31.03.2026. During this period, 114.66 lakh tonnes of Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFBs) were harvested, resulting in the production of 20.10 lakh tonnes of Crude Palm Oil (CPO). At present, 27 oil palm processing mills are operational across the country. The Mission provides Viability Gap Payment (VGP) to support oil palm

growers. As on date, ₹18.90 crore has been disbursed to 9,244 oil palm farmers in Goa, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Karnataka, Odisha, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, and Mizoram under this provision.

PROJECTS SANCTIONED TO ANDHRA PRADESH UNDER NHM

2631. SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

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

(a) whether the Government has implemented specific projects under the National Horticulture Mission (NHM) during 2025-2026 in Andhra Pradesh, with particular reference to the Rajahmundry Lok Sabha Constituency;

(b) if so, the details of the total financial assistance provided for expanding the cultivation of high-value crops like oil palm, coconut and citrus fruits in the Rajahmundry region;

(c) the number of integrated post-harvest management units and cold storage facilities set up in the East Godavari district under this scheme during the last one year;

(d) whether the Ministry has received any proposals from horticulture growers in Rajahmundry regarding the establishment of specialized processing hubs for value addition; and

(e) the details of the steps being taken by the Government to supply disease-resistant planting materials to small farmers in Rajahmundry?

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

(a) and (b) The Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare is implementing Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) throughout the country including in the State of Andhra Pradesh, under which financial assistance is provided for establishment of various horticulture activities such as Establishment of New Gardens, Creation of Water Resources, Protected Cultivation, Integrated Post-Harvest Management, Centre of Excellence (CoE), Marketing, Beekeeping, and Horticulture Mechanization.

Further, Government is implementing various interventions through Coconut Development Board for the integrated development of coconut sector in the country wherein financial assistance is provided @ Rs. 56000 per hectare for new coconut plantation.

In addition, National Mission on Edible-Oils-Oil Palm (NMEO-OP) is being implemented in 15 States including Rajahmundry region of Andhra Pradesh to promote oil palm cultivation and achieve Aatmanirbhar Bharat in edible oils. The Mission provides comprehensive support to farmers, including assistance for high-quality planting material, inputs for intercropping, and maintenance during the four-year gestation period, as well as replanting of old and unproductive plantations. Additional inputs such as farm machinery and irrigation facilities are also supported. Furthermore, the scheme promotes the establishment of seed gardens, nurseries, and custom hiring centres, while

North-Eastern States receive additional support for setting up oil palm processing mills.

During 2025-26, an amount of Rs. 179.82 Lakhs was utilized in Andhra Pradesh under CDB scheme, out of which Rs. 2.94 Lakhs was utilized in Rajahmundry region covering 10.50 ha of coconut plantation. Under Oil Palm scheme, an amount of Rs. 9.42 crore has been distributed for expanding oil palm cultivation in Rajahmundry region. Under MIDH, an amount of Rs. 13.31 Lakhs has been utilized for area expansion of citrus and dragon fruit in Rajahmundry region.

(c) Under the Post Harvest Management (PHM) component of MIDH scheme, during 2025-26, two (02) Pack houses have been established in East Godavari District.

Further, Government is implementing Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) scheme across the country to mobilize a medium to long term debt financing facility for investment in viable projects relating to post harvest management infrastructure and community farming assets through incentives and financial support. Under AIF, there is provision for collateral free term loan upto Rs. 2.00 crore and interest subvention of 3% on the term loan availed for creation of post-harvest infrastructure, including establishment of cold storages. Under the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF), a total of 111 projects have been approved in East Godavari district, with a cumulative approved amount of ₹232.39 crore against a total project cost of ₹425.19 crore. The projects include

44 Primary Processing Centres, 30 Warehouses, 11 Sorting & Grading Units, 10 Assaying Units, 7 Silos, 7 Post-Harvest Management (PHM) Activities, 1 Integrated Primary and Secondary Processing Unit, and 1 Packaging Unit.

(d) Under MIDH scheme, assistance is provided to horticulture growers @35% to 50% of the maximum eligible cost for setting up of primary and secondary processing units which is entrepreneur based demand driven activity. Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has not received any proposals from horticulture growers in Rajahmundry regarding the establishment of specialized processing hubs for value addition.

(e) Under MIDH scheme, for ensuring availability of the disease-free planting material to the farmers, assistance is provided for production and distribution of good quality seeds and planting material of horticulture crops through setting up nurseries, and Tissue Culture (TC) units. Financial assistance is provided @ 40% of the eligible cost for private sector and 100% of eligible cost in case of public sector. Since inception of MIDH scheme i.e. from 2014-15 onwards, a total of 1184 nurseries have been established throughout the country.

COMPETITION IN SECTORS FOR LARGE BUSINESS GROUPS

2632. SHRI SANATAN PANDEY:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the level of competition in sectors where a few large business groups have significant market presence;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any measures have been taken to facilitate the participation of MSMEs and new entrants in Government tenders; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the outcome of such measures?

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

(a) and (b) The Competition Commission of India (CCI) under the Ministry of Corporate Affairs conducts market studies from time to time to develop a better understanding of competitive conditions within one or more sectors. These studies enable CCI to gauge market developments, track evolving competition dynamics, understand specific business practices and analyse implications for competition arising from structural features. In the past, CCI has carried out market studies in various sectors/areas including e-Commerce, Telecom, Cab Aggregation and Artificial Intelligence.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken following measures to facilitate the participation of MSMEs and new entrants in Government tenders: -

- As per the Public Procurement Policy Order, 2012, the target for procurement from Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) is 25%. As reported by Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) on SAMBANDH portal, procurement by CPSEs from MSEs has been

49.05% in 2025-26.

- GeM has implemented the following measures to facilitate the participation of MSMEs on GeM portal;
  i. GeM has integration with Udyam database to verify and update status of sellers as MSMEs.
  ii. In case of direct purchase from Marketplace, buyers are provided with the marketplace filters to identify the products offered by MSMEs.
  iii. In line with Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) order, 2012 functionality provided for reserving the bid for procurement from MSEs, giving purchase preference and relaxation in Earnest Money Deposit (EMD)/ prior experience/ turnover.

पीएम-किसान योजना का प्रभाव

2633. श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोरः

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

(क) दाहोद लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के किसानों को आर्थिक रूप से सशक्त बनाने में प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (पीएम-किसान) योजना की उपलब्धियां और सफलता का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) इस क्षेत्र में योजना की शुरुआत से लेकर अब तक, इस दूरदर्शी योजना से प्रत्यक्ष रूप से लाभान्वित होने वाले किसानों की वर्षवार कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) दाहोद संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में पारदर्शी वितरण सुनिश्चित करते हुए, प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी) के माध्यम से किसानों के बैंक खातों में सीधे अंतरित की गई कुल धनराशि कितनी है;

(घ) सरकार द्वारा दाहोद लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में पात्र जनजातीय और सीमांत किसानों का 100% पंजीकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उठाए गए सक्रिय कदमों और चलाए गए विशेष संतृप्ति अभियान का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) कृषि उत्पादकता, कृषि आदानों की खरीद और इस क्षेत्र में किसान समुदाय की आजीविका के संबंध में इस निरंतर वित्तीय सहायता का समग्र सकारात्मक सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव क्या है?

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

(क) से (ङ) पीएम-किसान योजना एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना है, जो कृषि योग्य भूमि-धारक किसानों की वित्तीय आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने हेतु प्रारंभ की गई है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत, प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी) प्रणाली के माध्यम से किसानों के आधार-सीडेड बैंक खातों में तीन समान किस्तों में प्रति वर्ष ₹6,000/- की वित्तीय सहायता अंतरित की जाती है। पीएम-किसान योजना के अंतर्गत, भारत सरकार ने योजना के प्रारंभ से अब तक, 23 किस्तों के माध्यम से लाभार्थियों को ₹4.46 लाख करोड़ से अधिक का संवितरण किया है।

नीति आयोग के विकास निगरानी एवं मूल्यांकन कार्यालय (डीएमईओ) के प्रभाव मूल्यांकन अध्ययन के अनुसार, यह योजना कृषि भूमि धारक किसानों को प्रत्यक्ष वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के अपने प्राथमिक उद्देश्य को सफलतापूर्वक पूरा कर रही है, जिससे उनकी आर्थिक स्थिरता एवं कृषि उत्पादकता में वृद्धि हुई है। अध्ययन यह भी दर्शाता है कि 92 प्रतिशत से अधिक लाभार्थी किसानों ने इस वित्तीय सहायता का उपयोग बीज, उर्वरक एवं कीटनाशकों जैसे आवश्यक कृषि इनपुट हेतु किया, जो बढ़ती इनपुट लागत एवं मौसम-संबंधी अनिश्चितताओं के मद्देनज़र विशेष रूप से महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

गुजरात के दाहोद एवं महिसागर जिलों में लाभान्वित लाभार्थियों तथा योजना प्रारंभ होने से अब तक उन्हें जारी की गई राशि का किस्त-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कि कोई भी पात्र किसान, जनजातीय एवं सीमांत किसानों सहित, वंचित न रहे, भारत सरकार गुजरात सहित राज्यों/केंद्रशासित प्रदेशों के समन्वय से संतृप्ति अभियान (सेचुरेशन ड्राइव) चलाती है। विकसित भारत संकल्प यात्रा (वीबीएसवाई) के अंतर्गत 15 नवंबर 2023 से एक बड़ा राष्ट्रव्यापी संतृप्ति अभियान चलाया गया, जिसके दौरान 01 करोड़ से अधिक किसानों को पीएम-किसान के अंतर्गत शामिल किया गया। इसके अतिरिक्त, सरकार की वर्ष 2024 की 100-दिवसीय पहल के अंतर्गत, 25 लाख से अधिक पात्र किसानों को पीएम-किसान योजना में जोड़ा गया। सितंबर 2024 में लंबित स्व-पंजीकरण मामलों को निपटाने हेतु एक विशेष अभियान भी चलाया गया, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप 30 लाख से अधिक नए किसान जुड़े। इसके अतिरिक्त, जून, 2026 में पीएम-किसान के अंतर्गत "खेत बचाओ अभियान" के साथ एक राष्ट्रव्यापी संतृप्ति अभियान चलाया गया, ताकि योजना के अंतर्गत पात्र किसानों के दायरे का विस्तार किया जा सके, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप देश में लगभग 17 लाख किसानों को जोड़ा गया, जिसमें दाहोद सहित गुजरात के 01 लाख किसान शामिल हैं।

विवरण

दिनांक 29.07.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार योजना प्रारंभ होने से अब तक दाहोद एवं महिसागर जिलों में लाभान्वित लाभार्थियों तथा उन्हें जारी की गई राशि का किस्त-वार ब्यौरा

किस्त	दाहोद		महिसागर	
	लाभान्वित लाभार्थी	जारी राशि (करोड़ रुपये में)	लाभान्वित लाभार्थी	जारी राशि (करोड़ रुपये में)
पहली किस्त (दिसंबर'18 - मार्च'19)	1,31,071	26.21	96,520	19.30
दूसरी किस्त (अप्रैल'19 - जुलाई'19)	1,41,507	28.30	1,18,241	23.65
तीसरी किस्त (अगस्त'19 - नवंबर'19)	2,11,181	42.24	1,36,655	27.33

चौथी किस्त (दिसंबर'19 - मार्च'20)	2,38,616	47.72	1,35,160	27.03
पांचवीं किस्त (अप्रैल'20 - जुलाई'20)	3,77,197	75.44	1,64,676	32.94
छठी किस्त (अगस्त'20 - नवंबर'20)	4,15,315	83.06	1,71,512	34.30
सातवीं किस्त (दिसंबर'20 - मार्च'21)	3,45,311	69.06	1,70,384	34.08
आठवीं किस्त (अप्रैल'21 - जुलाई'21)	3,46,978	69.40	1,86,495	37.30
नौवीं किस्त (अगस्त'21 - नवंबर'21)	3,56,999	71.40	1,83,203	36.64
दसवीं किस्त (दिसंबर'21 - मार्च'22)	4,24,001	84.80	2,05,666	41.13
11वीं किस्त (अप्रैल'22 - जुलाई'22)	3,64,240	72.85	1,76,928	35.39
12वीं किस्त (अगस्त'22 - नवंबर'22)	2,40,362	48.07	1,62,601	32.52
13वीं किस्त (दिसंबर'22 - मार्च'23)	2,23,755	44.75	1,65,367	33.07
14वीं किस्त (अप्रैल'23 - जुलाई'23)	2,35,008	47.00	1,55,499	31.10
15वीं किस्त (अगस्त'23 - नवंबर'23)	2,46,977	49.40	1,53,687	30.74
16वीं किस्त (दिसंबर'23 - मार्च'24)	4,26,625	85.33	1,71,452	34.29
17वीं किस्त (अप्रैल'24 - जुलाई'24)	3,09,030	61.81	1,60,110	32.02
18वीं किस्त (अगस्त'24 - नवंबर'24)	2,76,841	55.37	1,56,625	31.33
19वीं किस्त (दिसंबर'24 - मार्च'25)	3,27,856	65.57	1,71,012	34.20
20वीं किस्त (अप्रैल'25 - जुलाई'25)	2,99,891	59.98	1,60,839	32.17
21वीं किस्त (अगस्त 25-नवंबर 25)	2,54,390	50.88	1,47,238	29.45
22वीं किस्त (दिसंबर 25-मार्च 26)	2,64,562	52.91	1,52,003	30.40
23वीं किस्त (अप्रैल 26-जुलाई 26)	2,67,405	53.48	1,55,495	31.10

राष्ट्रीय वयोश्री योजना और दीनदयाल दिव्यांग पुनर्वास योजना

2634. श्री उज्ज्वल रमण सिंह:

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

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा "राष्ट्रीय वयोश्री योजना (आरवीवाई)" और दीनदयाल दिव्यांग पुनर्वास योजना के कवरेज और प्रभाव का कोई मूल्यांकन किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इलाहाबाद लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित उत्तर प्रदेश में इन योजनाओं के लाभार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है?

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले):

(क) और (ख) हां; राष्ट्रीय वयोश्री योजना (आरवीवाई) और दीनदयाल दिव्यांगजन पुनर्वास योजना (डीडीआरएस) के मूल्यांकन के लिए इनका अन्य पक्ष द्वारा प्रभाव मूल्यांकन किया गया है।

मूल्यांकन अध्ययन में पाया गया है कि राष्ट्रीय वयोश्री योजना पात्र वरिष्ठ नागरिकों की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप है। इस योजना का लाभार्थियों के चलने-फिरने और दैनिक कार्यों की क्षमता पर परिवर्तनकारी प्रभाव हुआ है। उन्हें ऐसे सहायक उपकरण दिए गए हैं जिनकी सहायता से वे बिना किसी सहारे के चल-फिर सकते हैं। इससे विशेष रूप से लोगों को स्वावलंबी तरीके से रहने और दैनिक कार्यों व चलने-फिरने में दूसरों पर निर्भरता कम करने में मदद मिलती है।

दीनदयाल दिव्यांगजन पुनर्वास योजना के मूल्यांकन अध्ययन से पता चलता है कि इस योजना ने शिक्षा, पुनर्वास, सहायक सहायता और आजीविका में शामिल करने के क्षेत्रों में महत्वपूर्ण परिणाम दिए हैं। इसके अंतर्गत शैक्षिक और चिकित्सीय सेवाओं पर जोर दिया जाता है, जिससे दैनिक कार्यों को निपटाने में मदद मिलती है; साथ ही, इसके अंतर्गत नि:शुल्क सहायक उपकरण भी बांटे जाते हैं, जो उपयोग में बहुत आसान और लाभार्थियों के लिए संतोषजनक साबित हुए हैं। मूल्यांकन में आजीविका की बेहतर उपलब्धता, समुदाय और माता-पिता की प्रबल भागीदारी, और ई-अनुदान डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से बेहतर पारदर्शिता और समयबद्धता का भी उल्लेख किया गया है। कुल मिलाकर, निष्कर्षत: लाभार्थियों की अधिक संतुष्टि, बेहतर सामाजिक समावेश और जीवन की बेहतर गुणवत्ता को दर्शाया गया है।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य और इलाहाबाद लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में पिछले तीन वित्त वर्षों के दौरान आरवीवाई और डीडीआरएस के तहत शामिल लाभार्थियों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है:

वित्त वर्ष	उत्तर प्रदेश (आरवीवाई)	उत्तर प्रदेश (डीडीआरएस)	इलाहाबाद लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र (आरवीवाई)	इलाहाबाद लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र (डीडीआरएस)
2023-24	21,901	3,017	-	197
2024-25	44,710	4,095	25,428	197
2025-26	56,198	2,872	1,094	268

GLOBALLY IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL HERITAGE SYSTEMS

2635. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) the details of the financial, technical and institutional assistance provided by the Government to the Kuttanad Agricultural Heritage System, Kerala, after its recognition as a Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) site by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO);

(b) the details of the projects sanctioned, funds allocated and expenditure incurred for the conservation and sustainable development of the Kuttanad GIAHS site, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government has formulated or proposes to formulate a dedicated action plan for the conservation, climate resilience, branding and promotion of the Kuttanad Agricultural Heritage System and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether consultations have been held with the Government of Kerala and other stakeholders for the long-term conservation and management of the site; and

(e) the further steps proposed to strengthen and promote Kuttanad as a globally significant agricultural heritage landscape?

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

(a) and (b) As reported by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), India, the Kuttanad Farming System in Kerala was recognized as a Globally Important Agricultural Heritage System (GIAHS) in 2013 under the FAO's GIAHS Programme.

As reported by the Government of Kerala, Kuttanad has been declared as a Special Agricultural Zone by the State Government. A comprehensive Kuttanad Package for mitigation of agrarian distress and restoration of the Kuttanad wetland ecosystem was implemented during 2008–2019 through more than 14 implementing agencies. Funding was mobilised through various Central Ministries and schemes, Government of Kerala Plan schemes and Finance Commission grants. As reported by the Kerala State Planning Board, expenditure of about ₹1,013.35 crore had been incurred under the Package up to 31 March 2019.

The International Research and Training Centre for Below Sea Level Farming (IRTCBSF) at Alappuzha undertakes research relating to climate

change and salinity intrusion in Kuttanad and develops technologies for improving productivity and farmers' income. Under the Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (Detailed Project Report Component), a project titled "Ecological Utilization of Water Hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*) in Kuttanad" was sanctioned during 2022-23 with a project cost of ₹1,513 lakh, against which ₹107.52 lakh has been released.

The Government of India also supports sustainable agriculture, conservation of agro-biodiversity, climate resilience and farmers' livelihoods through various Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Farmers and institutions in the Kuttanad region are eligible for assistance under these schemes, subject to the respective scheme guidelines and the priority proposed by the State Government in the Annual Action Plan of the State. Details of relevant projects and assistance reported in respect of the Kuttanad region are given in the **Statement.**

In addition, the Ministry of Jal Shakti implemented two flood mitigation projects for Padasekharams of the Kuttanad region during 2014-15 and 2017-18 at a total cost of ₹54.63 crore.

The Government of Kerala has further reported implementation of the following State Plan schemes in the Kuttanad region:

(i) Development of Agriculture Sector in Kuttanad, with a budget provision of ₹7 crore during 2025-26 for strengthening paddy field infrastructure. Since

2020-21, an expenditure of ₹2,017.55 lakh has been incurred for replacement of traditional Petti and Para systems with Vertical Axial Flow (VAF) pump sets.

(ii) Rebuild Kerala Initiative Project for sustainable development of the Kuttanad rice ecosystem and integrated farming, with an outlay of ₹203 lakh.

(iii) Assistance to Paddy Cultivation in Kuttanad, under which financial assistance is provided to paddy farmers.

(iv) Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (NABARD) General, under which two infrastructure projects with a total outlay of ₹1,800 lakh are under implementation.

(c) to (e) The Government of India continues to support the Kuttanad region through various ongoing Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes, under which assistance is available for sustainable agriculture, climate resilience, farm mechanization, water management, infrastructure development and farmers' livelihoods, subject to the provisions of the respective schemes and the priority proposed by the State Government in the Annual Action Plan of the State.

Financial assistance is available under the Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) for procurement of suitable farm machinery, including paddy transplanters, combine harvesters, power tillers and weeders, and for establishment of Custom Hiring Centres to improve access to farm machinery for small and marginal farmers. Infrastructure and water management interventions, including de-silting of canals, strengthening of bunds and

modernization of pumping systems, are also supported under schemes such as PM-RKVY, while drainage and flood mitigation infrastructure is supported under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund with NABARD assistance. These interventions contribute towards improving productivity, strengthening climate resilience and supporting sustainable agriculture in the Kuttanad region.

STATEMENT

Details of Bharatiya Prakrithik Krishi Padhati in Kuttanad Region

(Rupees in lakhs)

Year	Allotment	Expenditure
2021-22	191.33	190.47
2022-23	121.80	120.84
2023-24	39.71	36.81
2024-25	49.23	33.69
2025-26	111.03	62.45

Details of Soil Health and Fertility Scheme in Kuttanad Region

(Rupees in lakhs)

Year	Allotment	Expenditure
2024-25	23.90	23.90
2025-26	30.76	21.44

Sub Mission on Agricultural Extension — SMAE-ATMA

(Rupees in lakhs)

Year	Allotment	Expenditure
2021-22	182.81	182.81
2022-23	185.94	185.94
2023-24	148.10	148.10
2024-25	127.86	127.86
2025-26	182.20	182.20

RKVY-DPR - Release of Funds and Expenditure

(Rupees in lakhs)

Year	Released	Expenditure
2021-22	338.47	338.39
2022-23	172.05	171.97
2023-24	0.00	0.00
2024-25	123.02	123.02
2025-26	348.54	291.98
Ongoing project of IRTCBSF	1513.00	107.52

Other Project Under PM-RKVY DPR Scheme

(Rupees in lakhs)

Project Name	Year	Sanction Amount	Amount Released During Last 5 Years
Ecological Utilization of Water Hyacinth (Eichornia	2022-23	1513	82.98

Project Name	Year	Sanction Amount	Amount Released During Last 5 Years
crassipes) in Kuttanad, Kerala (KE/RKVY-NRM/2022/1499), implemented by IRTCBSF			
(continuation of above project)	2025-26	—	24.54

Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Year	Allotted	Utilized
2021-22	1591.02	1379.15
2022-23	2086.05	2064.95
2023-24	950.26	47.59
2024-25	381.41	370.40
2025-26	78.83	78.83

COFFEE BOARD

2636. SHRIMATI PRIYANKA GANDHI VADRA:

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

(a) whether the Government and Coffee Board have taken initiatives to promote and market Indian coffee in overseas markets, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of overseas promotional campaigns, including trade fairs and branding initiatives since 2019;

(c) whether the Government has identified any new and emerging export markets for Indian coffee, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government and the Coffee Board have taken initiative to promote GI-tagged coffee and support growers cultivating such varieties, particularly in Wayanad Lok Sabha Constituency;

(e) whether the grant of GI certification has resulted in higher prices, export demand and income for coffee growers, particularly small and tribal farmers, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of Indian coffee varieties that have received Geographical Indication (GI) certification, State-wise?

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

(a) to (c) Under the scheme ‘Integrated Coffee Development Project (ICDP)’ Coffee Board undertakes various activities for promotion of coffee that inter alia include participation in international trade fairs/events; capacity building programs; entrepreneurship development programs; organization of coffee tasting sessions and training programs on barista skills; generic branding of Indian coffee for premiumization; digital media / social media campaigns for branding and promotion; support for value-addition; organizing Buyer-Seller meets in association with Indian Missions abroad and promotion of value added

coffees sold in retail packs (upto 1000 Gms) which have ‘Coffees of India’ logo and also depict the words indicating ‘Made in India’ on the retail packs. Further, the Coffee Board also promotes GI coffees and has developed Gourmet GI Coffee Gift Boxes in collaboration with Indian Missions abroad to enhance the domestic and international visibility of Indian GI coffees. In order to promote Indian coffees in different regions of the world Coffee Board has participated in 41 international fairs from 2018-19 onwards that inter alia include events such as Gulf food, Dubai, World of Coffee, Amsterdam, Melbourne International Coffee Expo, Host Milano, World Specialty Coffee Conference and Exhibition Tokyo, International Café Show Seoul etc. Indian coffee was exported to more than 140 countries during FY 2025–26 with a significant increase in coffee exports to emerging and expanding markets such as United Arab Emirates, Libya, Australia, South Korea, Egypt, Kuwait and United Kingdom and new markets such as Djibouti, Micronesia, Timor-Leste etc.

(d) to (f) Government undertakes several initiatives to enhance the visibility and marketability of GI products that inter alia include organization of India GI fair, GI Mahotsav and GI Pavilions at national and international exhibitions. Further, Coffee Board has undertaken several initiatives to promote GI-tagged coffees and support coffee growers for cultivating GI-registered coffees, including those in Wayanad Lok Sabha Constituency. The 'Wayanad Robusta Coffee' is registered as Geographical Indication. The Coffee Board is the Authorized User

Registrar for GI-tagged coffees and conducts regular awareness programmes on GI user registration for all stakeholders across the coffee value chain. It also organizes GI coffee tasting sessions, Buyer-Seller Meets and participates in coffee-centric trade fairs and food and beverage events to promote GI-tagged coffees. The initiatives also interalia include development support to growers, including small and tribal coffee farmers under Coffee Board's ICDP scheme. During FY 2025–26, the average export unit values of GI-registered Arabica and Robusta coffees increased by 34.36% and 29.73%, respectively, compared to FY 2024–25. The details of Indian Coffee varieties that have received Geographical Indications (GI), state-wise, are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

State-wise details of Indian Coffee varieties that have received Geographical Indications (GI)

Sl.No.	Geographical Indications for Coffee	Geographical Area
1.	Coorg Arabica Coffee	Karnataka
2.	Chikmagalur Arabica Coffee	Karnataka
3.	Baba Budangiris Arabica Coffee	Karnataka
4.	Wayanad Robusta Coffee	Kerala
5.	Araku Valley Arabica Coffee	Andhra Pradesh and Odisha
6.	Monsooned Malabar Arabica Coffee	Karnataka and Kerala
7.	Monsooned Malabar Robusta Coffee	Karnataka and Kerala

सीएपीएफ का आधुनिकीकरण

2637. डॉ. भोला सिंहः

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

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों (सीएपीएफ) के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए कोई कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में पिछले तीन वर्षों में किए गए प्रमुख उपायों, उपलब्ध कराई गई आधुनिक हथियार प्रणालियों, उपकरणों, तकनीक और अवसंरचना संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) इस उद्देश्य के लिए आवंटित और व्यय की गई निधि का वर्षवार और बल-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) इन उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप सीएपीएफ की कार्यात्मक क्षमता में हुए सुधार का ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क) और (ख) हां, केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों (सीएपीएफ) के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए किए गए प्रमुख उपायों में एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना, नामतः, सीएपीएफ के लिए आधुनिकीकरण योजना-IV, के माध्यम से आधुनिक हथियारों, निगरानी एवं संचार प्रणालियों, गतिशीलता प्लेटफार्मों, बल संरक्षण उपकरणों, परिचालन अवसंरचना तथा उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकियों का समावेश शामिल है। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस योजना के माध्यम से सीएपीएफ को उपलब्ध कराई गई प्रमुख वस्तुएँ निम्नलिखित हैं:

(i) आधुनिक हथियार प्रणालियां एवं युद्धक उपकरण: असॉल्ट राइफलें, कॉर्नर शॉट प्रणाली सहित ग्लॉक पिस्तौलें, आधुनिक शस्त्र एवं गोला-बारूद तथा हथियार संबंधी सहायक उपकरण।

(ii) निगरानी एवं आसूचना प्रणालियां: थर्मल इमेजर, पैसिव नाइट विजन गॉगल्स, यूएवी/ड्रोन, स्वचालित अग्नि पहचान एवं शमन प्रणालियां तथा अन्य इलेक्ट्रॉनिक निगरानी उपकरण।

(iii) संचार एवं सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी: सुरक्षित संचार उपकरण, हाइपर-कन्वर्ज्ड इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (एचसीआई) सर्वर/नोड्स, नेटवर्किंग अवसंरचना, कमांड-एवं-कंट्रोल प्रणालियां तथा डिजिटल परिचालन प्लेटफार्म।

(iv) गतिशीलता एवं विशिष्ट वाहन: मीडियम बुलेट प्रूफ वाहन, लाइट बुलेट प्रूफ वाहन, माइन प्रोटेक्टेड वाहन, व्हील आर्मर्ड प्लेटफॉर्म, आपातकालीन बचाव अग्निशमन वाहन तथा रबरयुक्त इन्फ्लेटेबल बोट।

(v) बल सुरक्षा उपकरण: बुलेट रोधी जैकेट, बैलिस्टिक हेलमेट, सुरक्षा ढाल तथा अन्य व्यक्तिगत सुरक्षा उपकरण।

(vi) विशिष्ट परिचालन उपकरण: काउंटर-आईईडी/बम निरोधक उपकरण, बचाव एवं आपदा प्रतिक्रिया उपकरण तथा विशिष्ट सामरिक साजो-सामान।

(vii) अवसंरचना: सीमा सुरक्षा एवं आंतरिक सुरक्षा परिचालनों में सहायता हेतु आधुनिक प्रशिक्षण सुविधाएं, संचार अवसंरचना, रसद सहायता प्रणालियां, आईसीटी अवसंरचना, अनुरक्षण सुविधाएं तथा अन्य परिचालन अवसंरचना।

(ग) आधुनिकीकरण योजना-IV के अंतर्गत सीएपीएफ को बल-वार एवं वर्ष-वार आवंटित निधि तथा व्यय की गई राशि का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(घ) आधुनिकीकरण उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप, सीएपीएफ की परिचालन क्षमता में उल्लेखनीय सुधार हुआ है तथा इन उपायों ने परिचालन तत्परता, गतिशीलता, स्थिति संबंधी जागरूकता,

निगरानी, बल संरक्षण, खुफिया जानकारी एकत्र करने तथा प्रतिक्रिया क्षमता को सुदृढ़ किया है, जिससे सीमा सुरक्षा, उग्रवाद-रोधी, नक्सल-रोधी तथा अन्य आंतरिक सुरक्षा अभियानों को सुदृढ़ करने और उभरती सुरक्षा चुनौतियों का प्रभावी ढंग से सामना करने में सहायता मिली है।

विवरण

आधुनिकीकरण योजना-IV के अंतर्गत सीएपीएफ को बल-वार एवं वर्ष-वार आवंटित निधि तथा व्यय की गई राशि का ब्यौरा

(रु. करोड़ में)

सीएपीएफ	**वित्तीय परिव्यय**	**2022-23**		**2023-24**		**2024-25**		**2025-26**		**2026-27**	
		कुल आवंटन	**व्यय**	**कुल आवंटन**	**व्यय**	**कुल आवंटन**	**व्यय**	**कुल आवंटन**	**व्यय**	**कुल आवंटन**	**व्यय (26.07.2026 तक)**
ए आर	218.15	32.97	32.19	35.66	35.00	28.11	22.71	32.41	21.76	88.98	32.89
बीएसएफ	355.66	5.44	2.02	3.02	2.48	46.37	30.65	153.69	153.04	38.40	23.02
सीआईएसएफ	141.73	5.70	4.52	11.70	8.13	18.00	19.33	28.31	28.15	38.03	10.94
सीआरपीएफ	463.96	28.57	25.75	18.94	18.91	56.54	32.76	140.17	140.08	117.01	1.03
आईटीबीपी	116.00	31.24	12.88	22.66	22.66	5.88	7.44	30.11	30.04	8.80	8.16
एनएसजी	88.62	0.01	0.01	10.50	3.86	15.00	4.56	38.77	34.38	32.71	2.96
एसएसबी	138.88	0.53	0.31	8.79	6.76	11.31	1.78	97.78	73.57	39.52	13.85
कुल योग	**1523.00**	**104.46**	**77.68**	**111.27**	**97.80**	**181.21**	**119.23**	**521.24**	**481.02**	**363.45**	**92.85**

AIMS AND OBJECTS OF AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES

2638. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

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

(a) the aims and objectives of Krishonnati Yojana, National Mission on Natural Farming and National Bee and Honey Mission;

(b) the status of implementation of above schemes across the country since their launch, year-wise, State-wise and scheme-wise;

(c) whether there are any plans to merge above schemes with PM-Krishi Vikas Yojana; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) Krishonnati Yojana (KY) is an umbrella Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare comprising several flagship interventions, including the National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Sub-Mission on Agricultural Extension (SMAE), National Mission on Edible Oil-Oilseeds (NMEO-OS), National Mission on Edible Oil-Oilpalm (NMEO-OP), Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SMSP), Digital Agriculture Mission, Mission for Atmanirbharta in Pulses, Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) and Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Marketing (ISAM).

The overarching objective of Krishonnati Yojana is to promote holistic, sustainable and inclusive development of the agriculture sector by enhancing agricultural production and productivity, promoting quality seeds and planting

materials, supporting crop diversification, horticulture and agroforestry, strengthening agricultural marketing and post-harvest infrastructure, facilitating digital agriculture and data-driven governance, extension services and markets, ensuring food and nutritional security. The details of implementation of Krishonnati Yojana are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Mission on Natural Farming is being implemented since November, 2024 to promote natural farming across the country. Natural Farming (NF) is a chemical free farming, involving livestock (preferably local breed of cow) integrated natural farming methods and diversified crop systems rooted in the Indian traditional knowledge. It is aimed towards improving soil health and restoring ecosystems and reducing input cost to the farmer to achieve greater climate resilience. The objectives of the Mission are: -

i. To promote nature based sustainable systems of farming, enhancing usage of on-farm made natural farming bio-inputs, to reduce dependency on externally purchased inputs and input cost reduction, to also improve soil health and have sustainable agriculture practices.

ii. To popularize livestock (preferably local breed of cow) integrated agriculture-animal husbandry models.

iii. To strengthen on-farm agroecological research and knowledge based extension capacities of ICAR institutions, KVKs, Agricultural Universities, etc.

iv. To build upon the on-field experience of practicing Natural Farming farmers and scientific expertise to thereby evolve and improvise location specific NF package of practices for increased spread of NF.

v. To establish scientifically supported common standards and easy farmer friendly certification procedures for naturally grown chemical-free produce.

vi. To create and promote a single national brand for naturally grown chemical-free produce.

The details of implementation of National Mission on Natural Farming are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

The Government is implementing National Beekeeping and Honey Mission (NBHM) for promotion of scientific beekeeping and holistic development of beekeeping sector across the country. The Mission aims to increase honey production and productivity, improve the quality and traceability of honey and other bee products, strengthen production and processing infrastructure, promote research, capacity building and entrepreneurship, create employment opportunities and augment farmers' income by promoting beekeeping as a viable allied agricultural activity. NBHM is a demand-driven,

project-based Central Sector Scheme under which financial assistance is provided to eligible implementing agencies as per the scheme guidelines. No State-wise allocation of funds is made under the Mission. The details of implementation of National Beekeeping and Honey Mission are given in the enclosed **Statement-III.**

(c) and (d) Presently, the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare are implemented under two umbrella schemes, namely Pradhan Mantri-Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PM-RKVY) and Krishonnati Yojana (KY).

STATEMENT-I

Krishonnati Yojana: **Details of fund released in 2024-25 and 2025-26 are as under:**

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	2024-25	2025-26
1	Andhra Pradesh	211.23	355.60
2	Bihar	233.63	200.88
3	Chhattisgarh	227.75	145.11
4	Goa	5.43	3.81
5	Gujarat	129.48	145.44
6	Haryana	52.34	66.06
7	Jharkhand	50.24	84.66
8	Karnataka	377.06	306.41
9	Kerala	41.09	61.46
10	Madhya Pradesh	357.63	451.33
11	Maharashtra	361.76	379.32

12	Orissa	185.19	188.48
13	Punjab	42.43	66.95
14	Rajasthan	243.89	339.49
15	Tamil Nadu	252.68	301.06
16	Telangana	161.36	201.21
17	Uttar Pradesh	420.35	365.97
18	Uttarakhand	43.86	71.58
19	West Bengal	135.93	161.46
20	Himachal Pradesh	35.74	70.28
21	Arunachal Pradesh	172.62	202.93
22	Assam	291.60	361.75
23	Manipur	94.16	59.87
24	Meghalaya	51.05	45.70
25	Mizoram	82.50	117.20
26	Nagaland	161.32	116.32
27	Sikkim	82.84	104.41
28	Tripura	81.21	106.92
29	Jammu and Kashmir	112.87	121.36
30	Ladakh	17.43	-
31	Poducherry	2.78	5.72
32	A&N	2.75	-
33	Delhi	-	0.41
	Total	**4722.20**	**5209.14**

STATEMENT-II

National Mission on Natural Farming

S. No.	State/UT	Cluster formed	Number of Farmers enrolled	Area in Hectare
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	250	100

2	Andhra Pradesh	5002	650163	425912.564
3	Arunachal Pradesh	108	2982	705.316
4	Assam	32	3721	2584.596
5	Bihar	450	50065	21155.308
6	Chhattisgarh	467	57590	25605.416
7	Delhi	6	375	150
8	Goa	13	1623	630.888
9	Gujarat	1033	117108	48740.94
10	Haryana	194	11288	9307.212
11	Himachal Pradesh	531	62003	22002.316
12	Jammu and Kashmir	160	19791	6905.048
13	Jharkhand	182	11562	4586.88
14	Karnataka	991	124332	54456.8
15	Kerala	114	16700	6210.112
16	Ladakh	4	621	175.616
17	Madhya Pradesh	1805	167661	90902.256
18	Maharashtra	1711	143707	40514.96
19	Manipur	88	9077	3564.632
20	Meghalaya	84	7017	2273.396
21	Mizoram	176	13503	8396.04
22	Nagaland	107	7998	3473.12
23	Odisha	442	60422	24058.648
24	Puducherry	6	772	256.252
25	Punjab	68	5295	1831.28
26	Rajasthan	2380	212346	91165.58
27	Tamil Nadu	60	6072	2708.912
28	Telangana	506	61205	35819.928
29	Tripura	111	13643	5188.988
30	Uttar Pradesh	1857	230733	83166.9
31	Uttarakhand	203	23032	9566.548
	Total	**18893**	**2092657**	**1032116.452**

STATEMENT- III

National Beekeeping and Honey Mission

Sl. No.	FY	No. of projects	Sanctioned Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	States/UTs
1.	2020-21	41	8040.86	Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand
2.	2021-22	50	3897.10	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal
3.	2022-23	59	7185.34	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal
4.	2023-24	46	2888.92	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur Nagaland, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal
5.	2024-25	114	11324.01	Andaman and Nicobar, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal
6.	2025-26	99	5982.80	Andaman and Nicobar, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya

				Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal
7.	2026-27	52	2277.81	Assam, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal
	Total	**461**	**41596.84**	

IMPACT OF FTA ON EXPORT

2639. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

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

(a) the details of tariff concessions, if any, agreed for tea under the India-UK FTA and the phase-wise timeline for reduction;

(b) the rules of origin requirements that Assam tea exporters must meet to avail these concessions;

(c) the projected increase in Assam tea exports to the UK following the agreement; and

(d) whether the Tea Board of India was consulted during negotiations and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The India-UK Comprehensive Trade and Economic Agreement (CETA) has provided zero duty access at entry into force for exports of tea from India.

(b) The product specific rule requirements that must be met to avail the tariff concessions on tea are as under:

Chapter/ heading/ subheading	Description	Product Specific Rule of Origin
090210	Green tea (not fermented) in immediate packings of a content not exceeding 3kg	Change in Tariff Sub Heading (CTSH); or blending
090220	Green tea (not fermented) in immediate packings of a content exceeding 3kg	Change in Chapter (CC); or blending
090230	Black tea (fermented) and partly fermented tea, in immediate packings of a content not exceeding 3kg	Change in Tariff Sub Heading (CTSH); or blending
090240	Black tea (fermented) and partly fermented tea, in immediate packings of a content exceeding 3kg	Change in Chapter (CC); or blending

(c) CETA gives Indian exporters access at zero duty to the UK market. UK imported tea worth around USD 400 mn in 2025 from the world. Zero duty access under CETA will provide a boost to competitiveness of exports of tea from India, including Assam.

(d) The negotiating positions in Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) such as CETA are formulated based on consultations with relevant stakeholders including the Tea Board. India and UK engaged diligently to conclude a trade deal that is

fair, equitable and takes into consideration the ambitions and sensitivities of both the sides.

एक ज़िला एक उत्पाद

2640. श्रीमती रुचि वीरा:

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा भारतीय हस्तशिल्प को बढ़ावा देने की योजना के अंतर्गत पिछले छह माह में अर्जेंटीना, इज़राइल, सऊदी अरब और ऑस्ट्रेलिया जैसे 40 नए वैकल्पिक देशों में भेजे गए व्यापार प्रतिनिधिमंडलों की देश-वार कुल संख्या कितनी है, साथ ही इन प्रतिनिधिमंडलों के माध्यम से हुए कुल व्यापार समझौतों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के मुरादाबाद ज़िले में हाल ही में स्थापित बी2बी कैश एंड कैरी केंद्र और 3डी डिज़ाइन स्टूडियो की तर्ज़ पर, उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्य हस्तशिल्प और 'एक ज़िला एक उत्पाद' (ओडीओपी) संकुलों में आधुनिक अवसंरचना विकसित करने के लिए वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष में आवंटित निधि कितनी है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का पारंपरिक कारीगरों को अंतरराष्ट्रीय गुणवत्ता मानकों, पैकेजिंग की आवश्यकताओं और डिजिटल 3डी प्रोटोटाइपिंग में प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए कोई विशेष केंद्रीय योजना बनाने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो अगले तीन वर्षों के लिए प्रस्तावित वित्तीय परिव्यय कितना है और लक्षित लाभार्थियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है?

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

(क) सरकार विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय मिशनों के साथ सहभागिता और निर्यात संवर्धन मिशन के बाज़ार पहुँच सहयोग संबंधी क्रियाकलापों के तहत अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शनियों, क्रेता-विक्रेता बैठकों

(बीएसएम) और व्यापार मेलों में भागीदारी के माध्यम से हस्तशिल्प और एक ज़िला एक उत्पाद सहित भारतीय उत्पादों को बढ़ावा देती है। बाज़ार पहुँच सहयोग संबंधी क्रियाकलापों का उद्देश्य बाज़ार विविधीकरण और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दृश्यता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाज़ारों का विकास, विस्तार और उन्हें अस्थाई बनाए रखना है।

पिछले छह महीनों के दौरान, कई देशों में व्यापारिक लिंकेजो को सुगम बनाने और निर्यात अवसरों को बढ़ाने के लिए 132 संवर्धानात्मक क्रियाकलापों (133.43 करोड़ रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता के साथ) को मंजूरी प्रदान की गई है। सऊदी अरब और ऑस्ट्रेलिया के लिए स्वीकृत कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा निम्नवत है:

क्र.सं.	**देश**	**कार्यक्रमों की संख्या**	**बजट (करोड़ रू. में)**
1	सऊदी अरब	6	1.98
2	आस्ट्रेलिया	2	0.69

(ख) एक जिला एक उत्पाद (ओडीओपी) का कार्यान्वयन मुख्य रूप से केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों और राज्य सरकारों की योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों के साथ सम्मिलन के माध्यम से किया जाता है। ओडीओपी पहल के तहत कोई जिला-विशिष्ट वित्तीय आवंटन नहीं किया जाता है। हालांकि, ओडीओपी उत्पादों को बढ़ावा देने और उनकी दृश्यता बढ़ाने के लिए कई कदम उठाए गए हैं, जिनमें घरेलू और अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शनियों में भागीदारी को सुगम बनाना, विभिन्न एजेंसियों के सहयोग से क्षमता निर्माण पहल, सरकारी ई-मार्केटप्लेस (जीईएम)-ओडीओपी बाज़ार के लिए ई-कॉमर्स ऑनबोर्डिंग अभियान शामिल हैं। विभिन्न द्विपक्षीय/बहुपक्षीय बैठकों के दौरान ओडीओपी उत्पादों को कार्यालयीन उपहार के रूप में भी शामिल किया गया है, जिससे अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजारों में उनकी दृश्यता बढ़ रही है।

व्यय विभाग की पूंजीगत निवेश हेतु राज्यों को विशेष सहायता योजना (एसएएससीआई) के तहत, विधानसभा वाले राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को पीएम एकता मॉल (यूनिटी मॉल) स्थापित करने

के लिए 200 करोड़ रुपये तक की वित्तीय सहायता 50 वर्षों हेतु ब्याज मुक्त ऋण के रूप में प्रदान की जाती है, जिसका उद्देश्य देश में ओडीओपी उत्पादों, भौगोलिक संकेतक (जीआई) वाले उत्पादों और अन्य हस्तशिल्पों की बिक्री को बढ़ावा देना है।

वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान वस्त्र मंत्रालय ने उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में अवसंरचना विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए ₹6.27 करोड़ की राशि स्वीकृत की है।

(ग) ओडीओपी पहल ने हाल ही में भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईआईटी बॉम्बे, रुड़की, खड़गपुर और भुवनेश्वर) और राष्ट्रीय डिजाइन संस्थान (एनआईडी अहमदाबाद) जैसे प्रमुख संस्थानों सहित विदेश व्यापार महानिदेशालय (डीजीएफटी) और प्रेस इन्फॉर्मेशन ब्यूरो (पीआईबी) के साथ उत्पाद नवाचार, विविधीकरण, गुणवत्ता संवर्धन और बाजार तत्परता पर केंद्रित क्षमता निर्माण पहलों को शुरू करने के लिए साथ मिलकर कार्य किया है।

वस्त्र मंत्रालय, विकास आयुक्त (हस्तशिल्प) कार्यालय की मौजूदा योजनाओं के तहत पारंपरिक कारीगरों को प्रशिक्षण सहायता प्रदान करता है।

निर्यात संवर्धन प्रोत्साहन मिशन के तहत, सरकार ने निर्यातकों को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय परीक्षण, निरीक्षण, प्रमाणन और अन्य अनुरूपता संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु व्यापार विनियम, प्रत्यायन और अनुपालन सक्षमीकरण क्रियाकलाप भी शुरू किया है।

निर्यात संवर्धन मिशन प्रशिक्षण/क्षमता निर्माण, जिला एवं संकुल सुविधा, अनुसंधान, नवाचार एवं पायलट परियोजनाओं जैसी क्रियाकलापों को भी सहयोग प्रदान करता है, जिसका उद्देश्य सूचना संबंधी विषमताओं और क्षमता अंतराल को दूर करके निर्यातकों की तैयारी को मजबूत करना और संस्थागत सहायता प्रणालियों का विकास करना है।

DISPOSAL OF STEEL SCRAP

2641. SHRI KALI CHARAN SINGH:

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

(a) the current status of implementation of the Steel Scrap Recycling Policy in the country;

(b) the details of steel scrap presently lying at various Central Public Sector steel plants and other major integrated steel plants for disposal or recycling, plant-wise, indicating the estimated quantity, value and reasons for accumulation;

(c) the details of steel scrap disposed of or recycled during each of the last three years and the current year, plant-wise, along with the revenue realised and whether disposal has been carried out through transparent auction or other approved mechanisms; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure timely disposal of accumulated scrap, promote organized scrap collection and processing, increase the use of recycled scrap in steel production and strengthen the steel scrap recycling ecosystem to improve resource efficiency, reduce dependence on imported scrap and lower carbon emissions?

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

(a) and (d) The current status of implementation of Steel Scrap Recycling Policy in the country including the steps taken by the Government for steel scrap recycling to promote the circular economy in the sector is as under:-

(i) The Steel Scrap Recycling Policy, 2019 provides a coordination framework with various Ministries to promote recycling of ferrous scrap generated from various sources.

(ii) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) has formulated the Vehicle Scrapping Policy that includes a system of incentives/disincentives for creation of an ecosystem to phase out older, unfit polluting vehicles. Under the policy, MoRTH has issued rules for Registration and Functions of Vehicle Scrapping Facility (RVSF), which provides the procedures and infrastructure facilities required for de-pollution and dismantling of End-of-Life Vehicles (ELVs) for further recovery of metal and other materials under environmental regulations. As on 24.07.2026, 151 Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facilities (RVSFs) are operational across 23 States/UTs.

(iii) The Government of India has notified the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 to ensure safe handling, storage, recycling, utilisation, treatment and disposal of hazardous and other wastes in an environmentally safe manner.

(iv) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has introduced the Environment Protection (End-of-Life Vehicles) Rules, 2025, which

establishes a framework for managing End-of-Life Vehicles (ELVs) in an environmentally sound manner and mandates Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), requiring vehicle producers to meet annual scrapping targets based on the type of vehicle and materials recovered.

(v) Recycling of Ships Act, 2019 has been notified by Ministry of Shipping, Ports and Waterways with aims to regulate and promote the safe and environmentally sound recycling of ships.

(b) and (c) Steel is de-regulated sector and hence, the decision for recycling and utilization of ferrous scrap is taken by the steel plants based on their specific requirement and market dynamics. Scrap is continuously generated in steel plants during steel production and milling, which is continuously consumed and surplus scrap is disposed of as per market dynamics.

The details of steel scrap disposed off or recycled and accumulated at Central Public Sector Enterprises under the administrative control of Ministry of Steel during the last three years and the current year are as under: -

Plant		**Details of steel scrap recycled or disposed**				**Scrap available in stock (tonnes)**
		2023-24	**2024-25**	**2025-26**	**2026-27 (upto 30.06.26)**	
SAIL Plants	Recycled scrap (tonnes)	15,51,023	14,42,286	15,24,037	3,71,172	1,56,782
	Disposed scrap (tonnes)	1,72,729	2,40,707	2,82,135	58,439	

Rastriya Ispat Nigam Limited, Visakha-patnam,	Recycled scrap (tonnes)	3,66,649	2,34,908	3,66,377	1,08,122	1,81,373
	Disposed scrap (tonnes)	22,424	71,318	191	3,564	

प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों का कंप्यूटरीकरण

2642. श्री इमरान मसूदः

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने जनवरी से जून, 2026 की अवधि के दौरान प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों (पीएसीएस) के कंप्यूटरीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण की प्रगति की समीक्षा की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कंप्यूटरीकृत पीएसीएस, बहुउद्देशीय पीएसीएस और जन औषधि केंद्रों तथा बैंक मित्रों के रूप में कार्य कर रही पीएसीएस का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने निष्क्रिय या घाटे में चल रही पीएसीएस के पुनर्गठन और वित्तीय सुदृढ़ीकरण के लिए कोई विशेष कार्य योजना तैयार की है;

(घ) क्या पीएसीएस के कार्यकरण की ऑनलाइन निगरानी के लिए कोई एकीकृत राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म विकसित किया गया है; और

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

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

(क) हाँ। सहकारिता मंत्रालय, नाबार्ड और सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र की सहकारी समितियों के रजिस्ट्रार राष्ट्रीय और राज्य-स्तरीय समितियों के अधीन नियमित निगरानी के माध्यम से प्राथमिक कृषि क्रेडिट समितियों (पैक्स) के डिजिटलीकरण की प्रगति की नियमित रूप से समीक्षा

कर रहे हैं । राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में इस परियोजना की प्रगति की प्रभावी समीक्षा के लिए एक संरचित निगरानी संरचना स्थापित की गई है, जिसमें राष्ट्रीय स्तर की निगरानी और कार्यान्वयन समिति (एनएलएमआईसी), राज्य और जिला स्तरीय कार्यान्वयन और निगरानी समितियां (एसएलआईएमसी और डीएलआईएमसी), राज्य सहकारी विकास समिति (एससीडीसी) (मुख्य सचिव के अधीन) और जिला सहकारी विकास समिति (डीसीडीसी) (जिला कलेक्टर के अधीन) शामिल हैं । ये निकाय पैक्स कंप्यूटरीकरण सहित सहकारी क्षेत्र की सभी पहलों का प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन, पर्यवेक्षण और समन्वय सुनिश्चित करते हैं । समीक्षा बैठकों के दौरान, पैक्स के ऑनलाइन कार्यकलापों को समय पर पूरा करने के लिए उनके प्रदर्शन की बारीकी से निगरानी की जाती है, जो पैक्स स्तर पर वित्तीय लेनदेन में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करती है।

सरकार राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों, नाबार्ड, राज्य सहकारी बैंकों (एसटीसीबी), जिला केंद्रीय सहकारी बैंकों (डीसीसीबी), सिस्टम इंटीग्रेटर्स और अन्य हितधारकों के साथ आवधिक समीक्षा बैठकों के माध्यम से पैक्स कंप्यूटरीकरण की केंद्रीय प्रायोजित परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन की लगातार समीक्षा भी करती है । परियोजना की प्रगति की निगरानी ईआरपी-आधारित राष्ट्रीय सॉफ्टवेयर, मैनेजमेंट इन्फॉर्मेशन सिस्टम (एमआईएस), परियोजना डैशबोर्ड और आवधिक फील्ड समीक्षाओं के माध्यम से की जाती है।

जनवरी से जून, 2026 तक की अवधि के दौरान, हार्डवेयर परिनियोजन, ईआरपी ऑनबोर्डिंग, पैक्स के गो-लाइव, डिजिटल लेनदेन, सांविधिक संपरीक्षा और विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म्स के साथ अभिसरण में निरंतर प्रगति हुई है । राज्य-विशिष्ट व्यावसायिक अपेक्षाओं और प्रचालन प्रक्रियाओं को पूरा करने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों से प्राप्त फीडबैक के आधार पर परियोजना में निरंतर वृद्धि और अनुकूलन भी किया जा रहा है।

(ख) दिनांक 30.06.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार केंद्रीय प्रायोजित परियोजना के अधीन 63,686 पैक्स को ईआरपी-आधारित राष्ट्रीय सॉफ्टवेयर पर ऑनबोर्ड किया गया है । अनुमोदित पैक्स,

वितरित हार्डवेयर और ईआरपी पर ऑनबोर्ड किए गए पैक्स का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

भारत सरकार ने अगले पांच वर्षों में देश की सभी पंचायतों और गांवों को आच्छादित करने के उद्देश्य से नई बहुउद्देशीय पैक्स/डेयरी/मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना की योजना को अनुमोदित किया है। इसके अधीन पंजीकृत सहकारी समितियों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

प्रधानमंत्री भारतीय जनऔषधि केंद्र (पीएमबीजेके) योजना के अधीन, पैक्स से 4,275 आवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं, जिनमें से 4,255 को प्रारंभिक अनुमोदन प्राप्त हो गया है, 900 ने ड्रग लाइसेंस प्राप्त कर लिए हैं, 846 को स्टोर कोड आबंटित किए गए हैं और 645 केंद्र, जन औषधि केंद्रों के रूप में प्रचालनरत हो गए हैं। राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार सूची संलग्न **विवरण-III** में दी गई है।

सहकारिता में सहकार अभियान के अंतर्गत जिला केंद्रीय सहकारी बैंकों (डीसीसीबी) के बैंक मित्रों के रूप में कार्यरत गैर-ऋण प्राथमिक सहकारी समितियों (डेयरी आदि) की सूची संलग्न **विवरण-IV** में दी गई है।

(ग) सरकार ने प्राथमिक कृषि क्रेडिट समितियों (पैक्स), जिनमें वे समितियां भी शामिल हैं जिनका प्रदर्शन अपेक्षा से कम है या जिनके बंद होने का जोखिम है, के पुनर्गठन और उन्हें वित्तीय रूप से सशक्त करने के लिए एक बहु-आयामी कार्यनीति अपनाई है। इस केंद्रीय दृष्टिकोण में इन समितियों को अपनी दीर्घकालिक वित्तीय संधारणीयता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आर्थिक रूप से जीवंत, बहुउद्देशीय संस्थाओं में रूपांतरित करना शामिल है। इस कार्य योजना के प्रमुख घटकों में निम्नलिखित शामिल है:

1. **बहुउद्देशीय पैक्स (एम-पैक्स) का गठन:-** नई बहुउद्देशीय पैक्स /डेयरी/मत्स्य सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना की योजना राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (नाबार्ड), राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास बोर्ड (एनडीडीबी) और राष्ट्रीय मत्स्य विकास बोर्ड (एनएफडीबी) के सहयोग से

कार्यान्वित की जाती है, जो भारत सरकार की विभिन्न मौजूदा योजनाओं जैसे राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास कार्यक्रम (एनपीडीडी), प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (पीएमएमएसवाई) आदि के अभिसरण के माध्यम से लागू की जाती है।

इस रणनीति में नए एम-पैक्स के गठन और मौजूदा पीएसीएस को ऋण और कई गैर-ऋण सेवाएं प्रदान करने में सक्षम बहुउद्देशीय संस्थाओं में बदलने दोनों की परिकल्पना की गई है।

2. बहुउद्देशीय समितियों में रूपांतरण: सरकार ने आदर्श उपविधियां तैयार कर परिचालित की हैं जो पैक्स को 25 से अधिक व्यावसायिक कार्यकलाप शुरू करके अपनी आय के स्रोतों में विविधता लाने में सक्षम बनाते हैं। इन उपविधियों को अपनाकर, पैक्स अब कॉमन सेवा केंद्रों (सीएससी), जन औषधि केंद्रों, पीएम किसान समृद्धि केंद्रों के रूप में कार्य कर सकते हैं और एलपीजी/पेट्रोल वितरण एवं ग्रामीण जलापूर्ति जैसे क्षेत्रों में काम कर सकते हैं। यह विविधीकरण उन्हें मुख्य रूप से क्रेडिट-उन्मुख समितियों से आधुनिक सेवा केंद्रों में रूपांतरित करने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है। विभिन्न गतिविधियों में शामिल पैक्स का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-V** में दिया गया है।

3. वित्तीय सशक्तीकरण और क्षमता निर्माण: बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2023 की धारा 63क के अधीन, रुग्ण बहुराज्य सहकारी समितियों के पुनरुद्धार और उनकी अवसंरचनात्मक अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु एक समर्पित कोष स्थापित किया गया है।

"प्रदर्शन की कमियों" को दूर करने और कार्यात्मक क्षमताओं को सशक्त करने के लिए, राष्ट्रीय सहकारी प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एनसीसीटी) ने एक लाख पैक्स सचिवों के क्षमता निर्माण हेतु एक व्यापक प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल विकसित किया है। इस पहल का उद्देश्य पैक्स सचिवों को अपनी जिम्मेदारियों का प्रभावी ढंग से निर्वहन करने, व्यावसायिक कार्यकलापों के विविधीकरण को बढ़ावा

देने और आंतरिक नियंत्रण प्रणालियों को सशक्त करने के लिए अपेक्षित प्रबंधकीय और प्रशासनिक दक्षताओं से सज्जित करना है।

इस प्रयोजन हेतु एक विस्तृत प्रशिक्षण और अध्ययन सामग्री तैयार की गई है। वैमनीकॉम, पुणे में दिनांक 24-25 मार्च, 2026 को राष्ट्र-स्तरीय प्रशिक्षकों का प्रशिक्षण (ToT) कार्यक्रम संचालित किया गया था जिसमें एनसीसीटी के विभिन्न संस्थानों के 43 संकाय सदस्यों को मास्टर ट्रेनर के रूप में प्रशिक्षित किया गया।

4. प्रचालनात्मक आधुनिकीकरण और पारदर्शिता: कंप्यूटरीकरण परियोजना: ₹2,925.39 करोड़ के वित्तीय परिव्यय के साथ यह परियोजना कार्यशील पैक्स को एक कॉमन ईआरपी-आधारित राष्ट्रीय सॉफ्टवेयर पर ला रही है। इसका उद्देश्य शासन में सुधार करना, लेनदेन लागत को कम करना और सहकारी बैंकों के साथ निर्बाध लेखांकन सुनिश्चित करना है। सरकार भौगोलिक आच्छादन और वित्तीय प्रदर्शन की कमियां चिह्नित करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय सहकारी डेटाबेस (एनसीडी) का प्रयोग करती है जिससे अच्छा प्रदर्शन न करने वाली समितियों के लिए नीति निर्माताओं द्वारा लक्षित इंटरवेंशंस करना संभव होता है।

5. अवसंरचना विकास

i. विकेंद्रीकृत अन्न भंडारण योजना: भांडागारों और प्राथमिक प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों के निर्माण द्वारा पैक्स को सशक्त किया जा रहा है।

ii. सरकार विभिन्न केंद्रीय योजनाओं के अभिसरण से पैक्स की वित्तीय व्यवहार्यता में सुधार हेतु भारतीय खाद्य निगम और नेफेड जैसी एजेंसियों से किराया आश्वासनों के माध्यम से उन्हें स्थिर किराया आय उत्पन्न करने वाली अवसंरचना प्रदान करते हुए उनकी सहायता कर रही है।

iii. सहकार नवाचार योजना: वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 में शुरू की गई यह योजना सहकारी समितियों, विशेषकर उन समितियों की सहायता करती है जिनके पास पर्याप्त संपार्श्विक की

कमी है, को नई प्रौद्योगिकी और व्यवसाय मॉडल को अपनाने के लिए ₹25 लाख तक की सहायता अनुदान प्रदान करती है।

इन उपर्युक्त पहलों के अलावा, मंत्रालय, नाबार्ड के द्वारा निष्क्रिय या घाटे में चल रहे पैक्स के वित्तीय सुदृढ़ीकरण के लिए विभिन्न पहलों को लागू कर रहा है जो इस प्रकार हैं: -

I. **घाटे में चल रही और निष्क्रिय पैक्स का पुनरुद्धार और सुदृढ़ीकरण:** नाबार्ड ने बिजनेस प्रोसेस री-इंजीनियरिंग (बीपीआर) दृष्टिकोण के माध्यम से लगभग 59,000-60,000 घाटे में चल रहे और गैर-कार्यात्मक पैक्स के पुनरुद्धार के लिए एक संरचित कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है। पैक्स को नैदानिक मूल्यांकन करने और पूंजी वृद्धि, व्यवसाय विकास, शासन सुधार और परिचालन दक्षता को कवर करते हुए टर्नअराउंड योजनाएं (टीएपी) तैयार करने के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

II. **पैक्स एक्सेलेरेटर प्रोग्राम (पीएपी):-** नाबार्ड क्रेडिट संचालन से परे पैक्स व्यवसायों में विविधता लाने के लिए पैक्स एक्सेलेरेटर प्रोग्राम (पीएपी) को बढ़ा रहा है। गतिविधियों में व्यवहार्य व्यावसायिक अवसरों की पहचान, डीपीआर तैयार करना, वित्तपोषण सहायता, ऋण प्रक्रियाओं का मानकीकरण और हैंडहोल्डिंग समर्थन शामिल हैं।

III. **क्षमता निर्माण और हैंडहोल्डिंग: -** पैक्स बोर्डों, सीईओ, सचिवों और कर्मचारियों, संसाधन सहायता एजेंसियों (आरएसए) और संसाधन व्यक्तियों (आरपी) के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं, जिन्हें व्यवसाय योजना, शासन और परिचालन सुधार पर निरंतर मार्गदर्शन के लिए तैनात किया जा रहा है।

IV. **प्रौद्योगिकी सक्षमता और कम्प्यूटरीकरण: -** नाबार्ड पैक्स कम्प्यूटरीकरण और एमआईएस, डैशबोर्ड और निगरानी पोर्टलों के विकास के माध्यम से डिजिटल

परिवर्तन का समर्थन कर रहा है। एक प्रस्तावित राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल डैशबोर्ड (एनडीडी) पैक्स को मजबूत करने और पुनरुद्धार पहल के परिणामों की निगरानी करेगा।

V. **शासन और संस्थागत सुदृढ़ीकरण: -** पैक्स के शासन मानकों, लेखा परीक्षा, अनुपालन प्रणालियों और पेशेवर प्रबंधन में सुधार पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है। नाबार्ड डीसीसीबी/एसटीसीबी के साथ मजबूत संबंधों को बढ़ावा दे रहा है और संबद्धता और वित्तीय स्थिरता योजनाओं का समर्थन कर रहा है।

VI. **निगरानी और समीक्षा तंत्र -** राज्य-वार और जिला-वार लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं। नाबार्ड के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों और जिला विकास प्रबंधक (डीडीएम) को पैक्स को कार्यान्वयन, व्यापार विविधीकरण, परियोजना मंजूरी, संवितरण और हैंडहोल्डिंग सहायता की निगरानी का काम सौंपा गया है।

(घ) और (ङ) केंद्रीय प्रायोजित परियोजना के अधीन, देश भर में पैक्स कंप्यूटरीकरण के लिए एक कॉमन ईआरपी-आधारित राष्ट्रीय सॉफ्टवेयर का विकास एवं कार्यान्वयन किया गया है । यह सॉफ्टवेयर सदस्यता प्रबंधन, ऋण प्रचालनों, जमा, उर्वरक और बीज वितरण, इन्वेंट्री प्रबंधन, लेखांकन, सांविधिक संपरीक्षा, एमआईएस और अन्य व्यावसायिक कार्यकलापों के लिए एकीकृत मॉड्यूल्स प्रदान करता है । डिजिटल अभिलेख प्रबंधन में सुविधा प्रदान करने, पारदर्शिता में सुधार लाने और मानवीय अभिलेखन पर निर्भरता घटाने के लिए पैक्स के लीगेसी डेटा को डिजिटलीकृत करके ईआरपी प्लेटफॉर्म पर माइग्रेट कर दिया गया है ।

ईआरपी प्लेटफॉर्म निर्बाध बैंकिंग प्रचालनों और डिजिटल सेवा प्रदाय के लिए जिला केंद्रीय सहकारी बैंकों (डीसीसीबी), राज्य सहकारी बैंकों (एसटीसीबी) और अन्य डिजिटल प्लेटफार्म्स के साथ एकीकरण की सुविधा भी प्रदान करता है । इसके अलावा, केंद्रीकृत एमआईएस और प्रोजेक्ट डैशबोर्ड मंत्रालय और अन्य प्राधिकृत हितधारकों द्वारा ईआरपी ऑनबोर्डिंग, गो-लाइव स्थिति, डिजिटल लेनदेन, सांविधिक संपरीक्षा और अन्य कार्यान्वयन माइलस्टोन्स की ऑनलाइन

निगरानी को सक्षम बनाता है। यह ईआरपी सिस्टम डिजिटल अभिलेखों का अनुरक्षण, ऑडिट ट्रेल और मानकीकृत वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग उत्पन्न करने में भी सहायता प्रदान करता है, जिससे पैक्स के कार्यकरण में पारदर्शिता, जवाबदेही और दक्षता बढ़ती है।

विवरण-I

अनुमोदित पैक्स, वितरित हार्डवेयर और ईआरपी पर ऑनबोर्ड किए गए पैक्स का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा

क्रम सं.	राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के नाम	अनुमोदित पैक्स	हार्डवेयर डिलीवर किए गए	ईआरपी ऑनबोर्ड किया गया
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	46	46	46
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	2,037	2,021	2,021
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	139	14	14
4	असम	850	709	581
5	बिहार	4,495	4,477	4,482
6	छत्तीसगढ़	2,028	2,028	2,028
7	दमन और दीव	9	4	4
8	गोवा	86	58	55
9	गुजरात	6,216	5,754	5,760
10	हरियाणा	710	710	710
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,885	1,789	1,598
12	जम्मू और कश्मीर	708	537	537
13	झारखंड	2,797	1,500	1,491
14	कर्नाटक	5,894	5,491	4,590
15	लद्दाख	10	10	10
16	मध्य प्रदेश	5,455	4,536	4,536
17	महाराष्ट्र	12,178	12,000	12,033
18	मणिपुर	308	196	214
19	मेघालय	330	108	103
20	मिजोरम	99	49	45
21	नागालैंड	231	231	142
22	ओडिशा	4,240	0	0

23	पुदुचेरी	45	45	44
24	पंजाब	3,482	3,456	3,454
25	राजस्थान	8,525	6,781	6933
26	सिक्किम	131	107	107
27	तमिलनाडु	4,561	4,532	4,481
28	त्रिपुरा	475	268	268
29	उत्तर प्रदेश	6,257	3,581	3,219
30	उत्तराखंड	1,216	670	668
31	पश्चिम बंगाल	4,187	4,167	3,512
	कुल	**79,630**	**65,875**	**63,686**

विवरण -II

दिनांक 15.07.2026 तक नई बहुउद्देशीय पैक्स, डेयरी और मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना का ब्यौरा

क्रम सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	नई सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना			
		पैक्स	डेयरी	मात्स्यिकी	कुल
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	1	2	11	14
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	11	1,067	2	1,080
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	136	25	29	190
4	असम	580	725	89	1,394
5	बिहार	61	4,498	2	4,561
6	छत्तीसगढ़	517	361	336	1,214
7	गोवा	38	5	4	47
8	गुजरात	662	810	26	1,498
9	हरियाणा	40	197	6	243

10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	136	854	12	1,002
11	जम्मू और कश्मीर	232	1,339	40	1,611
12	झारखंड	45	300	227	572
13	कर्नाटक	265	1,264	52	1,581
14	केरल	0	0	0	0
15	लद्दाख	3	3	1	7
16	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	29	29
17	मध्य प्रदेश	680	1,349	255	2,284
18	महाराष्ट्र	212	1,223	167	1,602
19	मणिपुर	127	27	71	225
20	मेघालय	290	17	19	326
21	मिजोरम	97	2	2	101
22	नागालैंड	50	5	19	74
23	ओडिशा	1,539	1,009	61	2,609
24	पुदुचेरी	4	3	3	10
25	पंजाब	153	1,027	52	1,232
26	राजस्थान	2,003	3,295	31	5,329
27	सिक्किम	27	77	4	108
28	तमिलनाडु	27	940	36	1,003
29	तेलंगाना	0	166	102	268
30	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	5	0	1	6

31	त्रिपुरा	294	2	26	322
32	उत्तर प्रदेश	1,364	4,450	514	6,328
33	उत्तराखंड	606	269	124	999
34	पश्चिम बंगाल	25	241	3	269
	कुल	**10,230**	**25,552**	**2,356**	**38,138**

विवरण-III

पीएम जनऔषधि केंद्र के रूप में पैक्स

क्रम सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	प्राप्त आवेदनों की संख्या	दिए गए प्रारंभिक अनुमोदनों की संख्या	प्राप्त ड्रग लाइसेंस	जारी किए गए स्टोर कोड	प्रचालनात्मक
1	उत्तर प्रदेश	825	825	267	226	129
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	209	209	127	121	96
3	मध्य प्रदेश	308	308	87	87	79
4	महाराष्ट्र	407	407	61	61	48
5	जम्मू और कश्मीर	121	116	51	51	44
6	पंजाब	149	148	41	36	31
7	राजस्थान	211	209	34	34	27
8	छत्तीसगढ़	159	159	33	33	27
9	बिहार	381	377	33	33	30
10	कर्नाटक	222	222	28	28	25
11	उत्तराखंड	76	76	27	27	24
12	गुजरात	174	174	14	14	6
13	तेलंगाना	53	53	11	11	9
14	ओडिशा	155	150	10	10	9
15	असम	136	136	10	10	9
16	हरियाणा	97	97	9	9	9
17	हिमाचल प्रदेश	65	65	9	9	8

18	झारखंड	82	82	8	8	6
19	केरल	50	48	7	7	7
20	पश्चिम बंगाल	20	19	7	7	7
21	तमिलनाडु	167	167	7	5	3
22	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	53	53	5	5	2
23	मणिपुर	22	22	5	5	2
24	सिक्किम	11	11	2	2	2
25	मिजोरम	30	30	2	2	1
26	त्रिपुरा	27	27	1	1	1
27	पुदुचेरी	17	17	1	1	1
28	मेघालय	9	9	1	1	1
29	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	8	8	1	1	1
30	गोवा	3	3	1	1	1
31	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	14	14	0	0	0
32	लद्दाख	10	10	0	0	0
33	नागालैंड	3	3	0	0	0
34	लक्षद्वीप	1	1	0	0	0
	कुल	**4,275**	**4,255**	**900**	**846**	**645**

विवरण-IV

सहकारिता में सहकार अभियान के अधीन जिला केंद्रीय सहकारी बैंकों के बैंक मित्र के रूप में कार्यरत गैर-क्रेडिट प्राथमिक सहकारी समितियों (डेयरी आदि) की सूची

राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	बैंक मित्र
गुजरात	10,159
ओडिशा	5
मध्य प्रदेश	16
उत्तर प्रदेश	9
राजस्थान	3,130

बिहार	830
छत्तीसगढ़	194
हरियाणा	7
झारखंड	24
महाराष्ट्र	236
मिजोरम	8
मणिपुर	1
सिक्किम	78
तेलंगाना	26
त्रिपुरा	5
उत्तराखंड	70
कुल	**14,798**

विवरण-V

विभिन्न गतिविधियों में शामिल पैक्स का ब्यौरा

क्रम सं.	कार्यकलाप	पैक्स की संख्या
1	सामान्य सेवा केंद्र (सिएससी)	56019
2	उर्वरक वितरण केंद्र	41715
3	शुष्क भंडारण सुविधाएँ	31633
4	प्रधानमंत्री किसान समृद्धि केंद्र	27544
5	उचित मूल्य की दुकान का लाइसेंस	23713
6	खाद्यान्न की खरीद	20651
7	बीज वितरण	16463
8	कीटनाशक वितरण	7886
9	कृषि यंत्रों की हायरिंग	7451
10	किसान उत्पादक संगठन (एफपीओ)	752
11	सबसे बड़ी अनाज भंडारण योजना	718
12	जन औषधि केंद्र	693
13	नकद सेवा केंद्र सुविधाएँ	626
14	खाद्य प्रसंस्करण सुविधाएँ	588

15	सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम के रूप में पंजीकृत	541
16	उपभोक्ता व्यवसाय	418
17	शीत भंडारण सुविधाएँ	405
18	पीएम-कुसुम योजना	198
19	पानी समिति	173
20	एलपीजी डीलरशिप	154
21	पेट्रोल/डीजल पंप की डीलरशिप	139
22	थोक उपभोक्ता पेट्रोल पंप	113
23	दुग्ध संग्रहण इकाई सुविधा	106
24	क्या सहकारी समिति मत्स्य पकड़ने के कार्य में संलग्न है	76
25	पर्यटन	2

स्रोत : राष्ट्रीय सहकारी डेटाबेस (एनसीडी)

IMPLEMENTATION OF DIGITAL AGRICULTURE MISSION IN TAMIL NADU

2643. SHRI A. MANI:

SHRI NAVASKANI K.:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of the Digital Agriculture Mission in Tamil Nadu, and progress made in generation of Farmer IDs, digitisation of agricultural records and delivery of farmer-centric digital services across the State;

(b) the initiatives undertaken to integrate Farmer IDs with digital land records, crop information, Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT), crop insurance, credit, soil health and other agricultural support services in Tamil Nadu;

(c) the measures taken to promote awareness, digital literacy and enrolment of farmers under the Digital Agriculture Mission through Common Service Centres, Farmer Producer Organisations and agricultural extension machinery in Tamil Nadu;

(d) the number of Farmer IDs generated in Dharmapuri district and the initiatives taken to facilitate registration of eligible farmers; and

(e) whether Government proposes to further strengthen digital agriculture services in Dharmapuri district through technology-enabled advisory services, precision farming, digital crop monitoring and improved access to agricultural schemes and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The Government closely monitors the implementation of AgriStack, the Farmers' Registry, and the Crop Sowing Registry under the Digital Agriculture Mission in the States and Union Territories, including Tamil Nadu. Periodic review meetings with the States and Union Territories are being conducted to review and monitor the Mission's implementation, assess progress, address emerging challenges, and ensure timely generation of Farmer IDs, digitisation of agricultural records and delivery of farmer-centric digital services across the State including the State of Tamil Nadu. Further, to ensure effective and uniform implementation, National and Zonal Conferences are regularly organized to share best practices, address implementation issues, and provide

strategic guidance to States/UTs. Further, Capacity-building and training programmes are being conducted regularly for State Government officials and field functionaries, with continuous technical assistance for onboarding the farmers on AgriStack, IT system integration, and the operationalisation of the digital platforms for AgriStack-enabled services to farmers. As of 30th July, 2026, in Tamil Nadu, more than 36.51 lakh farmers have been issued a Unique Farmer ID.

(b) As reported by Tamil Nadu, the Farmer Registry is being integrated with Digital land records to create a reliable digital database, which enables transparent and efficient delivery of government schemes and services to eligible farmers. This data is being utilized for the selection of beneficiaries of various schemes and services such as crop information, Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT), crop insurance, credit, soil health and other agricultural support services, since 2025-26. An exclusive portal "Tamil Man Valam" is developed for viewing soil fertility status and get crop with suitability/recommendations options.

(c) and (d) A total number of 1,63,368 Farmer ID's have been generated in Dharmapuri district. Further, 1.31 crore land parcels have been integrated with farmer ID, including 4.95 lakh land parcels in Dharmapuri Districts in Tamil Nadu. State Government has taken several measures to promote awareness, digital literacy and enrolment of farmers under the Digital Agriculture Mission in Tamil Nadu. Common Service Centre is one of the enrolment centres for

Farmer Registry. Awareness campaigns are being conducted by the Department of Agriculture using the Agriculture Extension Centres (AEC) at the block level. Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs), Common Resource Persons (CRPs) and other field functionaries have been actively engaged to facilitate farmer enrolment. Special enrolment camps are being organised in villages to assist farmers in Aadhaar authentication, generation of Farmer IDs and updating of land records. 379 Social Media group has been formed in Tamil Nadu to disseminate technology information to farmers and farmer groups.

(e) The State Government proposes to further strengthen digital agriculture services in Dharmapuri district as part of the implementation of the Digital State-wide Agriculture Mission. The initiatives include expansion of the Farmer Registry by generating Unique Farmer IDs for all eligible farmers through the Farmer Sahayak and Farmer Registry TN applications. Efforts are also focused on strengthening the Digital Crop Survey using geo-tagged field data and AI-based validation for real-time crop monitoring. Farmers are provided with technology-enabled advisories through the Uzhavar App on crop management, weather, disease control, and nutrient management. Authenticated digital records and Aadhaar-enabled service delivery are improving farmers' access to Government schemes and services. So far, 20.32 lakh farmers have downloaded the Uzhavar App, which offers 24 digital services through a single platform. In addition, capacity-building and awareness programmes are being

conducted through the agricultural extension machinery to enhance farmers' adoption of digital agriculture services.

Further, the Government of India has initiated several digital agriculture services using Artificial Intelligence (AI) for technology-based advisories, such as BharatVistaar, National Pest Surveillance System (NPSS), and KISAN SARATHI for farmers across the country, including Tamil Nadu. Some of the key AI initiatives are as follows:

I. **BharatVistaar:** A multilingual AI-powered Digital Public Infrastructure for agriculture has been developed that provides farmers with real-time, location-specific advisories, government scheme information, weather forecasts, mandi prices, pest detection, and grievance support through a web portal, mobile app, and telephone. It has served over 5.9 lakh farmers and handled 93 lakh+ queries across the country.

II. **National Pest Surveillance System (NPSS):** An AI and Machine Learning-based system has been developed to help farmers detect pest infestations by analyzing pest images, enabling timely action to reduce crop losses. It currently covers 73 crops and 436 pests across the country.

III. **KISAN SARATHI:** An Information and Communication Technology (ICT) platform has been developed by ICAR and is used by Krishi

Vigyan Kendras to provide crop-specific advisories to farmers. It has 2.97 crore+ registered farmers across the country.

PERFORMANCE OF PMFBY IN TAMIL NADU PERFORMANCE OF PMFBY IN TAMIL NADU

2644. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D.:

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

(a) the total number of farmers enrolled under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) during the last five years in the country, State/UT-wise particularly in Kallakurichi constituency of Tamil Nadu;

(b) the details of total premium collected from farmers and the share of Union and State Governments under the scheme during the last five financial years;

(c) the number of claims reported, approved and settled under PMFBY along with average time taken for settlement of claims across States;

(d) whether instances of delay in settlement of crop insurance claims and denial of eligible compensation have been reported under the scheme in Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to improve transparency, grievance redressal and timely payment of claims under PMFBY along with measures proposed for strengthening the scheme further?

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

(a) State/UT-wise details of number of farmers enrolled during last five years under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Further, 8,73,793 farmer applications were enrolled under the scheme in Kallakurichi district of Tamil Nadu during 2021-22 to 2025-26.

(b) The actuarial/bidded/tendered premium rates are charged by implementing agencies under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY). However, extremely low premium rate across the country for the season is charged from the famers, which is maximum 2% of sum insured for Kharif crops, maximum 1.5% of sum insured for Rabi crops and maximum 5% of sum insured for commercial/horticultural crops. Remaining part of actuarial premium is shared by the Central and State Government in the form of assistance to make the scheme affordable to farmers.

From Kharif 2023, 3 Alternate Risk Transfer Models (ARTM) other than standard PMFBY namely, cup and cap model (80:110), cup and cap model (60:130) and profit and loss sharing model have been implemented under which in case of claims below certain threshold, portion of the premium paid by the Government as subsidy will go back to the Government and in case of claims above the threshold, Government are required to pay the additional

claims. Total liability of State and Central Government is dependent on the total claims generated in different clusters of a State and the ARTM model adopted by the State based on which excess premium becomes recoverable or claim liability becomes due.

Total premium collected by insurance companies from farmers, States and Central Government during last five years i.e. 2021-22 to 2025-26 under the scheme is Rs.18,351.69 crore, Rs.66,177.87 crore and Rs.55,738.64 crore, respectively, out of which Rs.15,552.29 crore have been refunded by the insurance companies to the States and Central Government under ARTM. (c) and (d) Total claims reported and claims paid during last 5 years under the scheme are Rs.91,318.21 crore and Rs.86,731.59 crore respectively. Majority of the claims are settled within the stipulated timelines under the operational guidelines of the scheme by the insurance companies. However, some claims remained pending including in Tamil Nadu, mainly on account of unverified bank account details of enrolled farmers.

As per timelines given in the Operational Guidelines of the scheme, insurance companies have to settle the claims within 21 Days from calculation of claims on National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP) and receipt of premium subsidy by Insurance Companies. In case payment is not made as per timelines mentioned above penalty of 12% is auto-calculated and levied through NCIP w.e.f. Kharif 2024 season.

(e) The following steps have been taken by the Government to bring transparency, to increase coverage, grievance redressal and ensure timely settlement of claims:

(i) For timely settlement of claims under the scheme:

- Government has undertaken development of National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP) as a single source of data for subsidy payment, dissemination of information, delivery of services including online enrollment of farmers, uploading/obtaining individual insured famer's details and transfer of claim amount electronically to the individual farmer's Bank Account.
- In order to rigorously monitor claim disbursal process, a dedicated module namely 'Digiclaim Module' has been operationalized for payment of claims from Kharif 2022 onwards. It involves integration of National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP) with Public Finance Management System (PFMS) and accounting system of Insurance Companies to provide timely and transparent processing of all claims.
- W.e.f. Kharif 2024, in case payment is not made timely by Insurance Company, penalty.of 12% is auto-calculated and levied through NCIP.
- Delinking of Central Government share of premium subsidy from that of State Governments has been implemented so that

farmers can get proportionate claims relating to the Central Government share.

- 12% penalty is also levied from Kharif 2025 on State Government for delay in release of State share of subsidy.

- Opening of ESCROW Account by the State Government concerned for deposit of their premium share in advance as per provisions of the scheme has been made mandatory w.e.f. Kharif 2025 season for bringing financial discipline.

- Also, towards leveraging technology in implementation of the scheme, various steps like capturing of yield data/Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) data through CCE-Agri App and uploading it on the NCIP, allowing insurance companies to witness the conduct of CCEs, integration of State land records with NCIP and usage of remote sensing based yield estimation through YES-TECH have already been taken to improve timely settlement of the claims to farmers.

- Crop Loss Assessment App (CLAP), developed as a digital mobile application to streamline and improve the efficiency of crop loss assessments for loacalised calamities/post harvest losses for individual farms and land parcels under PMFBY. The use of CLAP has been made mandatory for all the States/UTs under the scheme.

- YES-TECH (Yield Estimation System Based on Technology) for gradual migration to Remote-Sensing based yield estimation to help assess yields as well as fair and accurate Crop Yield Estimation. This initiative has been launched for paddy and wheat crops from Kharif 2023 wherein 30% weightage to yield estimation will mandatorily be assigned to YES-TECH derived yield. Soybean crop has been added from Kharif 2024 season.

(ii) With a view to improve Grievance Redressal:

- Provision of Stratified Grievance Redressal Mechanism viz. District Level Grievance Redressal Committee (DGRC), State Level Grievance Redressal Committee (SGRC) has been made in the Revised Operational Guidelines of the Scheme.

- Krishi Rakshak Portal and Helpline (KRPH) has been developed. A single Pan-India toll free number 14447 has been deployed and linked to the insurance companies' database, where farmers can raise their grievances/issues. Timelines to resolve these grievances/issues have also been fixed.

STATEMENT

PMFBY & RWBCIS: State-wise details of farmer applications enrolled from 2021-22 to 2025-26 as on 24.07.2026

State/UTs	Applications Enrolled (In Lakh)
A and N Islands	0.01
Andhra Pradesh	368.76
Assam	48.70
Chhattisgarh	380.29
Goa	0.02
Haryana	491.88
Himachal Pradesh	20.78
Jammu & Kashmir	9.76
Jharkhand	50.11
Karnataka	150.66
Kerala	8.73
Madhya Pradesh	824.82
Maharashtra	778.92
Manipur	0.21
Meghalaya	1.59
Mizoram	0.01
Odisha	581.75
Puducherry	1.87
Rajasthan	1,881.54
Sikkim	0.15
Tamil Nadu	284.61
Tripura	11.87
Uttar Pradesh	391.08
Uttarakhand	12.84
Total	**6,300.97**

बीएनएस में अपराधों से निपटने के प्रावधान

2645. श्री दिलीप शइकीया:

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

(क) क्या भारतीय न्याय संहिता (बीएनएस) 2023 के अंतर्गत महिलाओं और बच्चों के विरुद्ध अपराधों से कठोरता से निपटने के लिए कोई प्रावधान किए गए हैं; और

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

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बंडि संजय कुमार):

(क) और (ख) सरकार महिलाओं और बच्चों के प्रति अपराध की रोकथाम और मुकाबला करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। भारतीय न्याय संहिता, 2023 में, पहली बार, महिलाओं और बच्चों के प्रति अपराध से संबंधित प्रावधानों को प्राथमिकता दी गई है और उन्हें एक अध्याय के अंतर्गत शामिल किया गया है। महिलाओं के प्रति अपराधों के लिए मृत्युदंड तक की कड़ी सजाओं का प्रावधान किया गया है। 18 वर्ष से कम आयु की महिला के सामूहिक बलात्कार के दोषी व्यक्ति के प्राकृतिक जीवन तक आजीवन कारावास अथवा मृत्युदंड की सजा का प्रावधान है। शादी, रोजगार, पदोन्नति के झूठे वादे के नाम पर अथवा पहचान छुपाकर यौन संबंध बनाने आदि को भी भारतीय न्याय संहिता, 2023 में एक नए अपराध के रूप में शामिल किया गया है। नई संहिताओं में महिलाओं और बच्चों की सुरक्षा से संबंधित मुख्य प्रावधान संलग्न **विवरण** में दिए गए हैं।

<u>विवरण</u>

महिलाओं और बच्चों की सुरक्षा संबंधी प्रावधान

i. भारतीय न्याय संहिता, 2023 के नए अध्याय–V में महिलाओं और बच्चों के प्रति अपराधों को अन्य सभी अपराधों से अधिक प्राथमिकता दी गई है।

ii. भारतीय न्याय संहिता में, सामूहिक बलात्कार के अवयस्क पीड़ितों के लिए उम्र संबंधी अंतर को हटा दिया गया है। इससे पूर्व 16 वर्ष और 12 वर्ष से कम आयु की लड़की के सामूहिक बलात्कार

के लिए अलग-अलग सजा का निर्धारण किया गया था। इस प्रावधान में संशोधन कर दिया गया है और अब अठारह वर्ष से कम आयु की किसी महिला के सामूहिक बलात्कार के लिए आजीवन कारावास अथवा मृत्युदंड की सजा का प्रावधान है।

iii. महिलाओं को परिवार के एक वयस्क सदस्य के रूप में मान्यता प्रदान की गई है, जो उस व्यक्ति के स्थान पर समन प्राप्त कर सकती है, जिसे समन भेजा गया है। 'किसी वयस्क पुरुष सदस्य' से संबंधित पूर्ववर्ती संदर्भ को बदलकर 'किसी वयस्क सदस्य' कर दिया गया है।

iv. पीड़ित को अधिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करने और बलात्कार के किसी अपराध की जांच में पारदर्शिता बनाए रखने के लिए, पीड़ित के बयान को पुलिस द्वारा ऑडियो-वीडियो साधनों के माध्यम से रिकॉर्ड किया जाएगा।

v. महिलाओं के प्रति कुछ विशेष अपराधों के मामले में, पीड़ित का बयान, जहां तक संभव हो, महिला मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा तथा उसके अनुपस्थित होने की स्थिति में एक महिला की उपस्थिति में पुरुष मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा दर्ज किया जाना चाहिए, ताकि संवेदनशीलता और निष्पक्षता सुनिश्चित की जा सके तथा पीड़ितों के लिए सहायक वातावरण बनाया जा सके।

vi. चिकित्सकों के लिए यह अनिवार्य किया गया है कि वे बलात्कार के किसी पीड़ित की मेडिकल रिपोर्ट 7 दिन के भीतर जांच अधिकारी को सौंपेंगे।

vii. यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि पंद्रह वर्ष से कम या 60 वर्ष (विगत में 65 वर्ष) से अधिक आयु के किसी पुरुष व्यक्ति या किसी महिला या मानसिक या शारीरिक रूप से दिव्यांग व्यक्ति या गंभीर बीमारी से ग्रस्त व्यक्ति के लिए उस स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर उपस्थित होने की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी जहां ऐसा व्यक्ति अथवा महिला रहती है। उन मामलों में जहां ऐसा व्यक्ति पुलिस स्टेशन में उपस्थित होने के लिए राजी हो, तो उसे ऐसा करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाएगी।

viii. नए कानून सभी अस्पतालों में महिलाओं और बच्चों के प्रति अपराध के पीड़ितों के लिए निःशुल्क प्राथमिक उपचार या चिकित्सा उपचार का प्रावधान करते हैं। यह प्रावधान चुनौतीपूर्ण समय के दौरान पीड़ितों के स्वास्थ्य और रिकवरी को प्राथमिकता देते हुए आवश्यक चिकित्सा देखभाल तक तत्काल पहुंच सुनिश्चित करता है।

ix. अपराध करने के लिए किसी बच्चे को काम पर रखने, नियोजित करने या नियुक्त करने के कार्य को भारतीय न्याय संहिता, 2023 की धारा 95 के तहत दंडनीय अपराध बनाया गया है, जिसमें न्यूनतम सात साल के कारावास की सजा शामिल है, जिसे दस साल तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है। इस प्रावधान का उद्देश्य गिरोहों या समूहों को अपराध करने के लिए बच्चों को नियोजित करने/काम पर रखने से रोकना है।

INVESTING IN WEST BENGAL

2646. SHRI SOUMENDU ADHIKARI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that different and national multi-business houses has shown interest in investing in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the proposal and support of the Government towards economic development of West Bengal and its participation thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Industry is a State subject. The primary responsibility for developing the industrial sector rests with the State Governments which adopts different policy measures to promote industrial development. As informed by the Government of West Bengal, many Industry Houses are showing interest and many have approached for setting up units or expanding existing units. West Bengal is home to several leading companies across a wide range of sectors, including iron and steel, tea, leather, jute, FMCG, metals and minerals, cement, textiles and apparel, logistics, chemicals, rubber, gems and jewellery, pharmaceuticals, plastics, information technology, and petro-products.

The Union Government complements the efforts of the State/UT Governments through various schemes, programmes, and policy initiatives aimed at promoting industrial growth, enhancing competitiveness, and attracting investments. These include the Bharat Audyogik Vikas Yojana (BHAVYA) for the development of plug-and-play industrial parks, Integrated Manufacturing Clusters (IMCs) under the National Industrial Corridor Development Programme, PM GatiShakti National Master Plan for integrated infrastructure and logistics planning, Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) reforms, the National Single Window System (NSWS) for investment facilitation, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy reforms, and Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes to promote domestic manufacturing and strengthen industrial value chains.

SCHEME FOR RESIDENTIAL EDUCATION FOR STUDENTS IN HIGH SCHOOLS IN TARGETED AREAS

2647. SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:

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

(a) the total number of annual seats sanctioned within private residential schools under the Scheme for Residential Education for Students in High Schools in Targeted Areas (SHRESHTA);

(b) the number of students successfully enrolled through the National Entrance Test for SHRESHTA (NETS);

(c) whether the per-student financial grant disbursed by the Government covers the entire residential fee structure; and

(d) if so, the target-versus-achievement expenditure data compiled under the scheme during the last six years?

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

(a) and (b) Under the Scheme of Residential Education for Students in High Schools in Targeted Areas (SHRESHTA), 8425 seats (3000 under Mode-I and 5425 under Mode-II) have been earmarked annually in private residential schools.

The number of students enrolled through the National Entrance Test for SHRESHTA (NETS) in the last five years is as under:-

Year	Number of enrolled Students
2022-23	4752
2023-24	7348
2024-25	11127
2025-26	20011
2026-27	21745
Total	**64983**

(c) and (d) The financial grant provided under the Scheme covers entire residential fee structure. The details of the funds allotted and expenditure incurred during last six years under the Scheme is as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

S. No	Financial Year	Funds allotted	Expenditure
1	2020-21	125.00	56.05
2	2021-22	63.21	38.04
3	2022-23	89.00	51.12
4	2023-24	90.65	81.57
5	2024-25	110.00	109.98
6	2025-26	140.00	127.93
	Total	**617.86**	**464.69**

List of Private Residential Schools/Institutions receiving funds under Mode-II of SHRESHTA scheme.

S. No.	Institution Name	Institutions location	Type of Institutions	No .of Beneficiaries assisted
Andhra Pradesh				
1	Sri Venkateswara Mahila Mandali (Guntur)	89, ground, Chowdavaram Main road Near Iron mess company Guntur rural , Main Road, Near Iron Mess company, Chowdavaram, Guntur ,	Residential School (primary)	100

		Chowdavaram- 522017		
2	International Education Society (WEST GODAVARI)	35/46/12, Ground floor, International educational society, Navata transport, Church Street, Railway station road, Tanuku, WEST GODAVARI- 534211	Residential School (primary)	100
3	Centre for Rural Education Development Society (PRAKASAM)	7-725, Ground, Near Gummaiahgari Palli, Bangalore Road, Gorantla, ANANTAPUR- 515231	Residential School (primary)	100
		Telangana		
4	Goutham Education Society (WARANGAL RURAL)	9-1, GROUND FLOOR, CHERIAL, CHERIAL, DR BR AMBEDKAR NAGAR, CHERIAL, CHERIAL, SIDDIPET- 506223	Residential School (primary)	100
5	Residential Education Society for the Blind (JOGULAMBHA GADWAL)	6-2-84, Ground Floor, Building, Near Satyanarayana Swamy Temple, Raghvendra Colony, Rayachur Road, Gadwal, Telangana	Residential School (Primary)	100
		Karnataka		
6	Swabhimaan Education Society (Chitradurga)	Sy.No.9/2P, GF and FF, Hiriyur Pavagada Road, Kanajanahalli Road, Hiriyur, CHITRADURGA- 577596	Residential School (primary)	100
7	Swabhimaan Education Society (Chitradurga)	Sy.No.9/2P, GF and FF, Hiriyur Pavagada Road, Kanajanahalli Road, Hiriyur- 577596	Residential School (secondary)	100
8	Baba Saheb Ambedkar Vidya Vardhak (YADGIR)	S.No.4, NA, Dr Baba Saheb Ambedkar Vidya Vardhaka Sangha Residential School Shorapur , Near Petrol Bunk Hasanapur Camp, Ward No. 31, Bidar to Bangalore Road, Shorapur, YADGIR- 585220	Residential School (primary)	100
9	Shridurga devi banjarasevasangh (VIJAYAPURA)	18/5, 1, Somadevar Hatti LT1, Tikot Jath Road, Tikota Vijayapur- 586114	Residential School (primary)	200
10	JnanaJyothi Jai Bheem Education (Ramanagara)	117, GROUND, BEHIND CHUDALINGESWARA TEMPLE, SANGAM ROAD, ARALALU, RAMANAGARAM- 562117	Residential School (primary)	100
11	Bhagyodaya Vidaya Vardhak (Gulbarga)	Building, Ground floor, Building, Near Banjara Bhavan, Vijaya nagar , Police Quarters Rood, Town, GULBARGA- 585305	Residential School (primary)	100

12	Jana Kalyana Trust Jana Kalyana Trust, (Mysore)	Bodhidhama, Honnapura post ,Periyapatanataluk Mysore District Village 577187	Residential School (primary)	100
13	AdhyayanaVidya Trust (BANGLORE URBAN)	adarsha secondary school kuvempu nagar,kasarawadi road, hosahalli- 571401	Residential School (secondary)	100
14	Sri Ambika Education Trust	158/9p, Ground , Kadanuru Kaimara , Kadanuru Kaimara , Doddaballapura Taulk, BANGALORE RURAL-561203	Residential School (primary)	100
15	Shree Siddharth Vidyavardhaka Sangh	Shree Siddharth Vidyavrdhak Sangh Kalakeri Tq Sindagi Karnataka-273143	Residential School Primary	100
16	Shri Satya Saibaba Education Society	54, Ground & 1st , Sindagi Road Vijaypur, Vijaypur Sindagi road , Vijaypur, Karnataka -586127	Residential School Primary	100
17	Jnanesh Education Society	Kpura Road, Ground Floor, Rcc Building, Opp To Hp Gas Agency, Kanakapura Main Road, Malavalli, Mandya Karnataka	Residential School Primary	100
		Odisha		
18	ARUN INSTITUTE OF RURAL Development (DHENKANAL)	511, Ground First floor, Mangala Mandir, Ambapada, Dhenkanal-759014	Residential School (primary)	100
19	Nehru Seva Sangh (KHORDHA)	H.No.27, Ground and 1st Floor, Gobardhan Campus, Opposite Government High School Banpur 2, Bodhapur Ward No. 14, Tahasil Road, Banpur, KHORDHA- 752031	Residential School (primary)	100
20	VISHWA JEEVAN SEVA SANGHA	89, ground floor, near mangala mandir, kaleswar village road, boudh- 762014	Residential School (primary)	100
21	Nikhila Utkal Harijan Adivasi Seva (KHORDHA)	At130, 1st, Near Laxmidaspur Chhak, At-Bayalish Bindha, Basudevpur, KHORDHA- 756125	Residential School (primary)	100
22	Jungalee Unayan Parisad	23/339, 1st, Near Badakumari G P, At-Badakumari, Umerkote, BHADRAK-764073	Residential School (primary)	100

Uttar Pradesh				
23	PawanSewaSansthan (GONDA)	GROUND FLOOR, IN FRONT OF NANDAN TRADERS, TARABGANJ ROAD, GONDA 271001	Residential School Primary	100
24	Harijan Sevak Sangh	Sarvodaya Ashram Sikanderpur, Tandiyawan Hardoi 241404	Residential School Primary	200
25	Harijan Sevak Sangh	VinobaBalikaAwasiyaVidhyalaya BARABANKI , Haidargarh Road 225001	Residential School Primary	100
26	Sw Tapeshwar Ram Kalyan Samiti Moh Saidpur Mohammadabad Gohna Mau	159, GROUND and FIRST FLOOR, BUILDING, LUCKNOW TO BALLIA HIGHWAY, MOH SAIDPUR, MOH SAIDPUR, MAU 276403	Residential School Primary	100
27	Shanti Sarvodaya Sansthan (Gonda)	GROUND FLOOR, IN FRONT OF AWADH BAL INTER COLLEGE, PARASPUR ROAD, GONDA VILLAGE AND POST MOHNA GONDA 271504	Residential School Primary	100
28	Sarvodaya Ashram (Hardoi)	Sarvodaya Ashram Sikandarpur, Tandiyawan Hardoi241404	Residential School Secondary	250
29	Servants of India Society (Pune)	ATS Palia, 2nd floor, BHL Sugar Mill, Bheera Road, Palia Kalan Balika Ashram Type School Palia KHERI 262902	Residential School Primary	100
30	Bhartiya Samaj Sewa Sansthan (Lucknow)	Siddharth Primary Viddyalay, MohallaSant Nagar, Mehmoodabad Road, Sidhauli, Distt Sitapur. Sidhauli 261303	Residential School Primary (Boys)	100
31	Deendayal Research Institute (Delhi)	parmanant Ashram PadhatiVidyalay, Ganiwan, Block Pahadi, Janpad Chitrakoot, U.P.	Residential School Primary	100
Rajasthan				
32	Shradhalaya Ashram Samiti (Kota)	RIICO Ranpur Road, Jagpura, Kota 325003	Residential School	100

			Primary	
33	Suhit Jan Kalyan Samiti (Kota)	IPC-17, 1 JAGPURA, KOTA, 325003	Residential School Primary	100
		Maharashtra		
34	Priyadarshani shikshan santha koregaon, (Satara)	4520, near MIDC Koregaon, Rahimtapur Road, Satara Maharashtra 415501,	Residential School Secondary	100
35	Adarsh Shikshan Prasarak Mandal (Dhule)	433-1, Groud, Nakane war Road, Nakane War, Dhule Maharashtra 424002	Residential School Primary	100
36	Adarsh shikshan Prasarak Mandal DHULE	433, Groud and first, Nakane war Road, Nakane War, Dhule, Maharashtra 424002	Residential School Secondary	100
37	Shri Swami Samartha Shikashan Sanstha (KOLHAPUR)	147, First, Building, Birdev Mandir, Ganesh Colany, Kolhapur Road, Peth Vadgaon Kolhapur 416112	Residential School Primary	100
38	Shri Sant Shiromani Manmath Swami Sikshan Prasarak Mandal (Nanded)	714, Ground And First , Near Mahatma Basveshwar Chouk , Main Road , Shewadi, Near Mahatma Basveshwar Chouk Nanded, Maharasthra 431708	Residential School Primary	100
39	Jijamata Shikashan Prasarak Mandal (Osmanabad)	454, GRAOUND, NEAR BUS STAND, SALGARA DIVTI, SALGARA DIVTI Tq Tuljapur, Osmanabad 413601	Residential School Secondary	100
40	Apang Mahila Mandal (Satara)	Sur.110/02, Entire Building, Near Andhari BSNL Tower, Andhari Umbri Road (Z.P), Andhari (Phalani) Satara 415002	Residential School Primary	100
41	Shri Tambaveshwar sewabhavisanstha (BEED)	826, Ground Floor, Amba sahakari karkhana Waghala, Latur Road, Waghala (Radi) Beed 431523	Residential School Primary	100
42	Prayas Education Society Purna Tq Purna Dist Parbhani	3-5-2, 1st Floor, Building, Near Vitthal Rukmai Temple, Khatik Galli Purna, Ashok Nagar Road Purna, Purna Parbhani, 431511	Residential School Secondary	100
43	Bharat Multipurpose Education Society Latur, At Post Nalgir Tq Udgir Dist Latur	241, FIRST AND SECOND, MAIN ROAD NIDEBAN, KRANTI NAGAR NIDEBAN, NIDEBAN, Latur,	Residential school Primary	100

		Maharashtra		
44	HarisundarMahilaBahuddeshiya ShikshanPrasarakManda (Latur)	Jai Tuljabhavanimata Residential School,Naka No 6, Osmanabad Road ,TuljapurDistOsmanabadTuljapur 413601	Residential School Primary	100
45	Swami Chakradhar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal (AHEMADNAGAR)	AT POST GHARGOAN ,TALUKA - SHRIGONDA,DISTRICT-AHMEDNAGAR GHARGOAN 413728	Residential School Primary	100
46	Shubham Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	charity Commissioner Nanded 431602 Maharashtra	At Alandi, Post Alandi, Near Pond, Alandi, Biloli, Nanded, Maharashtra-431505	100
Tamil Nadu				
47	Harijan Sevak Sangh	12, Ground, Building , Opp to CTO Office , Vinayaga Nagar , Dr. Thangarajan Road, MADURAI Madurai 625020	Residential School Primary	125
48	Harijan Sevak Sangh	106, Ground, Building , Near ICICI Bank , Tirukoilur , North Street, Thirukovilur 605757	Residential School Primary	250
Uttarakhand				
49	Indira Rashtriya chetna evam samajothan sansthan dehradun	NA, NA, Near Mobile Towers, BEG Camp Road, Raiwala Hoshiyari Mandir Raiwala 249205 DEHRADUN	Residential School Primary	100
				5425

HIGH-SPEED EV CHARGING INFRASTRUCTURE ON NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

2648. DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:

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

(a) whether the Government has finalized the locations for the 2,000 high-speed charging stations sanctioned for major national highways by February 2026, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is providing a 100% capital grant for the installation of these chargers in public-private partnership (PPP) mode, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these charging stations are being equipped with "Open Charging Point Protocol" (OCPP) to ensure compatibility across all EV brands;

(d) whether the Government is collaborating with the Govt of Power to ensure dedicated green-energy feeders for these high-speed charging hubs, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether this infrastructure rollout led to a measurable increase in the sales of long-range electric heavy vehicles and passenger cars, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) There is an allocation of Rs.2,000 crore under the PM E-DRIVE scheme for deployment of adequate number of EV public charging stations (EVPCS) on pan India basis including major national highways. There is no target number of charging stations for national highways.

(b) Under the PM E-DRIVE Scheme, 100% capital grant is provided only for “Category A" locations, comprising Central Government and State Government premises, including government offices, government residential complexes, and Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), subject to unrestricted public access for EV charging.

(c) To ensure broad compatibility across all electric vehicle brands, EV charging stations funded by the PM E-DRIVE scheme are equipped with the Open Charge Point Protocol (OCPP).

(d) No such proposal is under consideration.

(e) Yes. EV sales have shown a consistent upward trend during the period 2019–20 to 2025–26, and overall EV penetration has increased from 0.68% in 2019–20 to 8.26% in FY 2025–26. However, no assessment has been carried out by MHI to establish a direct causal relationship between the rollout of the charging infrastructure and the increase in sales of EVs.

NICDP

2649. SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:

SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:

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

(a) the details regarding the total number of proposals received and projects approved under the National Industrial Corridor Development Programme (NICDP) during the last five years, year and State-wise;

(b) the details regarding the funds sanctioned, released and utilised for the approved project and State-wise;

(c) the details regarding the current status and physical progress of ongoing projects under NICDP, along with their timelines for completion and reasons for delay, if any;

(d) the details regarding the infrastructure components developed under these projects, including industrial nodes, logistics hubs, transport connectivity and utilities, State-wise; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to expedite implementation and ensure timely completion of National Industrial Corridor projects?

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

(a) Government of India has undertaken development of industrial townships under the National Industrial Corridor Development Programme (NICDP), through Special Purpose Vehicles formed jointly with the State Government. The project development activities include identification of industrial nodes as per the prioritisation of the State government, followed by preparation and approval of concept master plan and development plan, environmental clearance and detailed design plan by the State government, prior to consideration of the project for approval. The State Government contribution is

in the form of land and Govt of India's contribution is in the form of equity and/or debt.

Government of India has approved a total of 20 industrial nodes under NICDP. Out of these, 12 projects were approved during the last 5 years. The State wise details of these projects is given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(b) Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has sanctioned and released funds amounting to Rs.16,172.95 Crore to National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT) for development of Industrial Corridor Projects. NICDIT has further released funds to the extent of Rs.14,569.97 Crore to the project SPVs to carry out project development for various industrial nodes/projects under NICDP.

Details regarding the funds released to the project SPVs by NICDIT for the approved projects, State and project-wise are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

(c) Out of the 20 projects approved under NICDP, four projects have been completed. The current status of ongoing projects (16 no.) under NICDP is given in the enclosed **Statement-III.** The total construction timeline for project completion is 36-48 months from the actual date of appointment of EPC contractor.

(d) The internal trunk infrastructure, including roads, water supply, sewerage and power distribution within the industrial city/node, are executed through EPC contractors engaged by the respective project SPVs. External connectivity

infrastructure such as bulk water supply, power, telecom and roads—have been comprehensively mapped and examined on the PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan (NMP) portal and undertaken by concerned state SPVs as per SHA/SSA conditions in consultation with State department/Central agencies.

The following components have been developed in the 04 completed projects:

S. No.	State	Node	Infrastructure components developed
i.	Gujarat	Dholera Special Investment Region (DSIR)	• Roads and Services • Administrative Building • Water sourcing and transmission Water • Treatment Plant • Sewage • Treatment Plant Common Effluent Treatment Plant • Power • infrastructure Information and communication Technology (ICT) facilities
ii.	Maharashtra	Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Area (SBIA)	
iii	Uttar Pradesh	Integrated Industrial Township – Greater Noida (IIT-GN)	
iv	Madhya Pradesh	Integrated Industrial Township – Vikram Udyogpuri (IIT-VUL)	

(e) The following steps are taken to expedite implementation and ensure timely completion of projects:

- An Apex Monitoring Authority periodically reviews the activities of NICDIT and the progress of the Industrial Corridor projects
- DPIIT through NICDIT periodically monitors the development of these projects with the officials of State Govt(s)/respective

agencies/stakeholders.

- All necessary regulatory as well as statutory clearances are obtained on time through coordination with stakeholders and line agencies to reduce risk.
- Regular monitoring at various levels is carried out and necessary policy interventions are made wherever required.
- The PRAGATI and PMG portals are leveraged to fast-track project implementation and ensure timely completion to remove bottlenecks wherever required.

STATEMENT-I

State wise details of the projects

Sl.No	State	Name	Project approval year
1	Uttarakhand	IMC at Khurpia	August, 2024
2	Punjab	IMC at Rajpura	
3	Maharashtra	Dighi Port Industrial Area	
4	Kerala	Palakkad Industrial Area	
5	Rajasthan	Jodhpur Pali Marwar Industrial Area	
6	Haryana	IMC at Hisar	
7	Uttar Pradesh	IMC at Agra	
8		IMC at Prayagraj	
9	Bihar	IMC at Gaya	
10	Andhra Pradesh	Orvakal Industrial Area	
11		Kopparthy Industrial Area	
12	Telangana	Zaheerabad Industrial Area	

STATEMENT-II

State and project-wise Details regarding the funds released to the project SPVs by NICDIT for the approved projects

Sl. No	State	Name	Project Cost (in crore)	Funds released (in crore)
1.	Gujarat	Dholera Special Investment Region (DSIR)	2784	Equity - 2784
2.	Maharashtra	Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Area (SBIA)	7947	Equity - 3000
		Dighi Port Industrial Area	5469	Equity - 701.13
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Integrated Industrial Township – Greater Noida (IIT-GN)	1714	Equity - 617.20
		Multi Modal Logistics Hub (MMLH) at Dadri & Multi Modal Transport Hub (MMTH) at Boraki	3907	Equity - 853.05
		IMC at Prayagraj	658	Equity - 323.09
		IMC at Agra	1812	Equity – 2.50
4	Madhya Pradesh	Integrated Industrial Township – Vikram Udyogpuri (IIT-VUL)	808	Equity - 55.93 Debt – 83.70
5	Haryana	Integrated Multi-Modal Logistics Hub – Nangal Chaudhary (IMLH- NC)	1029	Equity - 211.63 Debt – 212.15

		IMC at Hisar	4,680	Equity - 2.45
6	Rajasthan	Jodhpur Pali Marwar Industrial Cluster (JPMIA)	922	Equity - 327.69
7	Andhra Pradesh	Krishnapatnam Industrial Area	2,139	Equity - 533.86
		Orvakal Industrial Area	2,786	Equity - 500.26
		Kopparthy Industrial Area	2,136	Equity - 500.20
8	Karnataka	Tumakuru Industrial Area	1,701	Equity - 586.74
9	Kerala	Palakkad Industrial Area	3,805	Equity - 936.96
10	Uttarakhand	IMC at Khurpia Farm	1,265	Equity – 405.46
11	Punjab	IMC at Rajpura Patiala	1,367	Equity - 215.60
12	Bihar	IMC at Gaya	1,339	Equity - 134.72
13	Telangana	Zaheerabad Industrial Area	2,360	Equity - 536.23

STATEMENT-III

The current status of ongoing projects under NICDP

S. No.	Name of Project & Corridor	Area (acre)	Status
1	Krishnapatnam, Andhra Pradesh - CBIC	2,006	EPC contractor appointed in Feb' 2024.
2	Tumakuru, Karnataka - CBIC	1,736	EPC contractor appointed in Feb' 2023. 06 industrial plots admeasuring 250 acres allotted.
3	Integrated Multi-Modal Logistics Hub – Nangal Chaudhary	886	Project to be executed on PPP basis. External connectivity works (road, power and external rail connectivity) are complete.

	(IMLH-NC), Haryana - DMIC		Project appraised by PPPAC in July, 2025. The locomotive trial run to check the fitness of all tracks has been completed in June 2026.
4	Multi Modal Logistics Hub (MMLH)- Uttar Pradesh - DMIC	825	Project to be executed on PPP basis. Tender re-floated for appointment of concessionaire in July 2026.
	Multi Modal Transport Hub (MMTH) - Boraki, Uttar Pradesh - DMIC	358	The project declared as a Special Railway Project by Ministry of Railway in Dec 2024. Engineering Scale Plan (ESP) for Boraki station-Development approved by NCR in May, 2025 for finalization of master plan, cost estimates, appointment of EPC contractor.
5	Dighi, Maharashtra - DMIC	6,056	Execution of SHA & SSA: Completed. Incorporation of SPV: Completed. Programme Manager for New Cities (PMNC) onboarded except Prayagraj. EPC onboarded for 10 projects.
6	Jodhpur Pali Marwar Industrial Cluster (JPMIA) - Rajasthan	1,577	
7	Rajpura, Punjab - AKIC	1,099	
8	Khurpia, Uttarakhand - AKIC	1,002	
9	Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh - AKIC	351	
10	Gaya, Bihar - AKIC	1,670	
11	Kopparthy, Andhra Pradesh - VCIC	2,595	
12	Orvakal, Andhra Pradesh - HBIC	2,621	
13	Zaheerabad, Telangana - HNIC	3,245	
14	Palakkad, Kerala – CBIC extn.	1,710	
15	Hisar, Haryana - AKIC	2,988	Execution of SHA & SSA:

			Completed. Incorporation of SPV: Completed. PMNC onboarded.
16	Agra, Uttar Pradesh - AKIC	1,058	Matter awaiting clearance from the Supreme Court on account of falling under the Taj Trapezium Zone (TTZ).

NATIONAL OVERSEAS SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME

2650. SHRI SHAHU SHAHAJI CHHATRAPATI:

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

(a) the number of beneficiaries availing National Overseas Scholarship Scheme from Kolhapur Lok Sabha constituency during the last three years, block-wise;

(b) the venture capital fund utilisation by SC/ST entrepreneurs from Kolhapur, including applications received, sanctioned and disbursed amounts, block-wise;

(c) the accessibility audit compliance status of public buildings, educational institutions and transport facilities in Kolhapur blocks; and

(d) the district-level monitoring mechanism, grievance redressal data and scheme saturation percentages achieved, block-wise?

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

(a) Under the National Overseas Scholarship (NOS) Scheme for Scheduled Castes, 13 students have been selected from Kolhapur Lok Sabha constituency during the last three years.

(b) Under the Scheme of Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes (VCF-SC), no application has been received from Kolhapur Lok Sabha constituency during FY 2026-27. However, since the inception of the VCF-SC Scheme, financial assistance has been sanctioned to six (6) companies from Kolhapur Lok Sabha constituency, Maharashtra, amounting to Rs. 12.78 crore, out of which Rs. 9.95 crore has been disbursed. Under the Scheme of Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Tribes (VCF-ST), no application has been received from Kolhapur Lok Sabha constituency.

(c) Accessibility and audit compliance of public buildings, educational institutions and transport facilities in the blocks of the Kolhapur district are carried out by the State Government.

(d) Implementation of Schemes of the Government are monitored through a multi-tier mechanism such as periodic reviews, seeking utilization certificates, progress reports and coordination with State Governments/implementing agencies. Grievances are redressed through the Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) in a time bound manner.

भागलपुर में मेगा टेक्सटाइल पार्क

2651. श्री अजय कुमार मंडलः

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

(क) क्या सरकार का रेशम (तसर रेशम) और हथकरघा उद्योग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए बिहार के भागलपुर शहर में कोई विशेष क्लस्टर या मेगा टेक्सटाइल पार्क स्थापित करने का विचार है और

यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) इस प्रयोजन के लिए आवंटित निधि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा भागलपुर के स्थानीय बुनकरों को वैश्विक बाजार से जोड़ने तथा उन्हें ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफॉर्म पर लाने के लिए किए जा रहे प्रयासों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान 'मुद्रा योजना' या अन्य वस्त्र योजनाओं के अंतर्गत भागलपुर के बुनकरों को प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा वस्त्र मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पबित्रा मार्गेरिटा):

(क) और (ख) वस्त्र मंत्रालय हथकरघा क्षेत्र के समग्र विकास के लिए पूरे देश में राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास कार्यक्रम (NHDP) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। एनएचडीपी के दोनों घटकों, मेगा क्लस्टर विकास कार्यक्रम और आवश्यकता आधारित विशेष अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं के तहत, राज्य सरकारों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों/आईए से पूर्ण प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होने पर उन्नत करघों और ऐसेसरीज, सोलर लाइटिंग यूनिट्स, वर्कशेड, डिजाइन और उत्पाद विकास, प्री-लूम, ऑन-लूम और पोस्ट-लूम सुविधाओं के विकास, प्राकृतिक/वेजेटेबल डाई का संवर्धन, डाई हाउस की स्थापना आदि जैसे विभिन्न हस्तक्षेपों के लिए क्रमशः 30.00 करोड़ रुपये (भारत सरकार) और 12.00 करोड़ रुपये (भारत सरकार) तक की आवश्यकता आधारित वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

हालांकि, पूर्ववर्ती व्यापक हथकरघा क्लस्टर विकास योजना (CHCDS) के तहत, जिसे अब मेगा क्लस्टर विकास कार्यक्रम में शामिल कर पुनः नामित किया गया है, एनएचडीपी के एक घटक के रूप में (दिनांक 20.10.2021 से) वित्त वर्ष 2014-15 के दौरान भागलपुर (बिहार) में 01 मेगा हथकरघा क्लस्टर को मंजूरी दी गई थी। परियोजना के तहत स्वीकृत हस्तक्षेपों में 01 डाई हाउस, 01 डिजाइन स्टूडियो और उत्पाद विकास केंद्र, और 10 ब्लॉक-स्तरीय क्लस्टर की स्थापना शामिल थी। परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए कुल 5.28 करोड़ रुपये की राशि जारी की गई।

इसके अतिरिक्त, केंद्रीय बजट वर्ष 2026-27 के दौरान, सरकार ने तकनीकी वस्त्रों में मूल्य संवर्धन लाने पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए चैलेंज मोड में मेगा टेक्सटाइल पार्क स्थापित करने की घोषणा की। यह योजना वर्तमान में अपने प्रारंभिक निर्माण चरण में है, एक बार योजना दिशानिर्देशों और कार्यप्रणाली तय हो जाने पर, बिहार सहित सभी राज्यों से प्रस्ताव आमंत्रित किए जाएंगे।

(ग) हथकरघा उत्पादों के ऑनलाइन विपणन के लिए बुनकरों और कारीगरों की सहायता करने के लिए एक ई-कॉमर्स पोर्टल (https://www.indiahandmade.com/)) लॉन्च किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, हथकरघा बुनकरों को सरकारी ई-मार्केट प्लेस पर ऑनबोर्ड किया गया ताकि वे अपने उत्पादों को सीधे विभिन्न सरकारी विभागों और संगठनों को बेच सकें।

(घ) बुनकर मुद्रा योजना के तहत भागलपुर के बुनकरों को प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

वर्ष	**स्वीकृत ऋणों की संख्या**	**स्वीकृत ऋण राशि (लाख रुपये में)**
2023-24	32	23.90
2025-26	7	08.50

भारतीय बीज सहकारी समिति

2652. डॉ. संबित पात्राः

श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकरः

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगेः

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

(क) भारतीय बीज सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड (बीबीएसएसएल) द्वारा देश में वितरण के लिए अब तक बाजार में पेश की गई विभिन्न फसल बीज किस्मों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) बीबीएसएसएल द्वारा अपने बीजों का वितरण किस प्रकार किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ग) क्या बीबीएसएसएल ने बीज वितरण कार्यक्रम के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए देशभर में आंचलिक या क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय स्थापित किए हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो महाराष्ट्र तथा दादरा और नगर हवेली के संबंध में तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या बीबीएसएसएल किसानों को बीज चयन, उर्वरक संबंधी सलाह और तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण जैसी सेवाएं भी प्रदान करती है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो महाराष्ट्र तथा दादरा और नगर हवेली में बीबीएसएसएल किन माध्यमों से बीजों का वितरण कर रही है?

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

(क) भारतीय बीज सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड (बीबीएसएसएल) ने देशभर में वितरण हेतु बाजार में 'भारत बीज' ब्रांड के अंतर्गत अब तक 18 फसलों के बीज और 124 किस्में उतारी हैं।

(ख) बीबीएसएसएल विभिन्न सरकारी योजनाओं के अधीन सदस्य सहकारी समितियों, निजी वितरकों और डीलरों के साथ-साथ राज्य बीज परिसंघों और बीज निगमों के अपने राष्ट्रव्यापी नेटवर्क के माध्यम से अपने बीजों का वितरण करता है।

(ग), (घ) और (च) नहीं। अपने बीज वितरण कार्यक्रम के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए, बीबीएसएसएल ने अपने प्रधान कार्यालय में महाराष्ट्र और दादरा और नगर हवेली सहित क्षेत्र-वार जोनल प्रबंधकों और समन्वयकों को नामित किया है । महाराष्ट्र में बीबीएसएसएल द्वारा चारा फसलों, कपास, ज्वार तथा मूंगफली के बीज राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं, अर्थात् NMEO-OS, NFSNM तथा कपास क्रांति मिशन के अंतर्गत आपूर्ति किए गए हैं, जबकि गेहूँ एवं चना के बीज निजी वितरण माध्यमों से वितरित किए गए हैं। दादरा और नगर हवेली में बीज वितरण और संबंधित कार्यकलापों के समन्वय के लिए बीबीएसएसएल की नोडल एजेंसी के रूप में कृषि विभाग को नामित किया गया है।

(ङ) नहीं। बीबीएसएसएल की स्थापना उन्नत बीजों के उत्पादन, प्रापण, प्रसंस्करण, ब्रांडिंग, लेबलिंग, पैकेजिंग, भंडारण, विपणन और वितरण; रणनीतिक अनुसंधान और विकास तथा स्वदेशी प्राकृतिक बीजों के संरक्षण और संवर्धन हेतु प्रणाली विकसित करने के लिए एक शीर्ष संगठन के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए की गई है।

SUGARCANE CULTIVATION

2653. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the continuous decline in sugarcane cultivation in Tirupati district;

(b) the district-wise area, production and productivity of sugarcane during the last five years, in State of Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the reasons for the decline, including inadequate irrigation, rising cultivation costs, delayed payments and labour shortages;

(d) whether any special assistance is proposed for revival through improved varieties, mechanization, micro-irrigation and strengthening sugar mills; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) The district-wise area, production and productivity of sugarcane

during the last five years, in the State of Andhra Pradesh, including Tirupati district, are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

The Government of India is implementing various schemes for enhancing sugarcane production and revival through improved varieties, mechanization, micro-irrigation and strengthening sugar mills. The details of some major schemes are given below:

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is developing high-yielding varieties of sugarcane for the state of Andhra Pradesh. ICAR-Sugarcane Breeding Institute (SBI) has recently identified an early maturing, high-yielding, and red-rot and smut resistant variety Co09004, which is ready for release.

The sugarcane development programme is being implemented under National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM) (erstwhile NFSM) in 13 major sugarcane growing states, including Andhra Pradesh, from 2014-15 to enhance production and productivity of sugarcane wherein thrust has been given on transfer of technology through demonstrations and training in order to extend benefits to the farmers.

The Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) is being implemented w.e.f 2014-15 through States/UTs Governments, including Andhra Pradesh, which involves the use of machinery and technology to carry out tasks that were traditionally performed manually. Key components of the crop production system including sugarcane—such as land preparation,

sowing, irrigation, harvesting, and post-harvest operations—are now executed using appropriate machines. This not only enhances operational efficiency but also significantly reduces the demand for manual labour. SMAM is now being implemented under the umbrella of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). The scheme aims at 'reaching the unreached' by bringing the small and marginal farmers at the core, including women farmers, and giving the benefits of farm mechanization, by Promoting 'Custom Hiring Centres', creating hubs for hi-tech and high-value farm equipments, distribution of various agricultural equipments, creating awareness among stakeholders through demonstration and capacity building activities. Under this scheme, during the period from 2014-15 to 2026-27 (as on date), the central funds amounting to Rs. 955.28 Crores have been released to the State of Andhra Pradesh and 299815 number of machines have been distributed on subsidy to individual farmers, 7108 CHCs, 62 Hi-tech Hubs and 3428 FMBs have been established.

Per Drop More Crop (PDMC), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) is being implemented in the Country, including Andhra Pradesh, from the year 2015-16. The PDMC Scheme focuses on enhancing water-use efficiency at farm-level through Micro Irrigation technologies; namely, Drip and Sprinkler irrigation systems. Micro Irrigation helps in water-saving as well as reduced fertilizer usage, labour expenses, other input costs and overall income enhancement of farmers. The Scheme emphasises to promote micro irrigation

in water intensive/consuming crops, including sugarcane, to optimize water requirement. Under the PDMC Scheme, financial assistance is provided to farmers for installation of micro irrigation systems @ 55% and 45% of the unit cost to small and marginal farmers and other farmers, respectively. From 2015-16 to 2026-27 (so far), an area of 11.75 lakh hectares has been covered under Micro Irrigation in the State of Andhra Pradesh under PDMC Scheme with total release of Central Assistance being Rs 3424.35 crores.

To encourage the farmers for cultivation of sugarcane, Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane is fixed for every sugar season, based upon the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) in consultation with all stake holders having regard to various factors. The FRP so fixed by the Central Government is the benchmark remunerative price, below which no sugar mill can purchase cane from the cane growers.

Sugarcane is procured by the sugar mills at the FRP fixed by the Central Government. Power of Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 to regulate distribution and movement of sugarcane has been delegated to the State Governments. As per the provision of Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966, the State Government may reserve area where sugarcane is grown for a sugar factory and direct a sugarcane grower or a sugarcane growers' co-operative society, supplying sugarcane to a factory, and the factory concerned to enter into an agreement to supply or purchase, as the case may be, the quantity of sugarcane so fixed.

To maintain uninterrupted crushing operations, sugar mills plan their daily crushing requirements in advance and coordinate with the farmers to ensure timely harvest and supply of sugarcane.

Further, National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), under the Ministry of Cooperation provides financial assistance for the revival and modernization of cooperative sugar mills. NCDC implemented “Grant in Aid to NCDC for strengthening of Cooperative Sugar Mills” from 2023-24 to 2024-25, under which ₹10005.00 Cr loans were provided to Cooperative sugar mills.

STATEMENT

Andhra Pradesh District-wise Area, Production and Productivity of Sugarcane

Source: DA&FW

District	Area (Thousand Hectares)					Production (Thousand Tonnes)					Productivity (Kg./Ha.)				
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Alluri Sitharama Raju			0.05	0.04	0.06			3.34	2.86	4.64			71021	68000	77000
Anakapalli			15.91	8.45	5.89			936.03	546.88	420.19			58822	64705	71346
Ananthapuramu	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.05	6.07	2.24	3.18	6.66	5.51	97968	86077	99313	95086	103642
Annamayya			0.12	0.08	0.01			11.37	7.42	1.37			98852	95128	97571
Bapatla			0.12	0.05	0.05			9.40	4.40	4.97			79000	88000	99000
Chittoor	11.46	10.55	7.82	6.12	5.91	1044.99	1019.66	734.22	582.48	581.43	91154	96678	93866	95244	98372
East Godavari	1.72	0.92	1.08	0.90	0.65	132.11	71.83	95.22	67.26	53.44	76718	77906	88409	74979	82160
Eluru			1.44	1.34	0.51			138.07	127.47	51.93			96018	94972	102446
Guntur	0.16	0.15	0.08	0.08	0.04	14.45	14.58	5.85	5.57	3.16	91456	95268	71317	73263	82789
Kakinada			0.68	0.68	0.34			60.38	48.01	28.78			89049	70284	84312
Krishna	4.46	4.38	3.26	2.18	1.95	403.34	441.64	353.33	239.27	235.08	90497	100807	108551	109797	120279
Kurnool	0.19	0.13	0.16	0.10	0.09	20.40	14.30	15.37	9.73	9.36	109661	111750	96081	95412	102451
Nandyal			0.02	0.01	0.00			1.75	1.05	0.19			96944	95273	97000
Nandamuri Taraka Rama Rao			0.64	0.43	0.34			46.17	32.67	29.01			72027	75796	85242
Palnadu			0.05	0.01	0.00			3.08	0.88	0.20			68333	88000	99000

Parvathipuram Manyam			1.07	0.89	0.97			79.78	68.62	85.71			74837	77001	88571
Prakasam	0.17	0.18	0.08	0.02	0.01	12.49	13.73	5.32	1.26	1.13	74760	76721	65667	84000	93500
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	0.02	0.01				0.68	0.55				31000	79000			
Sri Sathya Sai			0.02	0.02	0.01			1.95	1.43	0.51			92667	95200	101800
Srikakulam	3.94	3.59	0.95	0.69	0.71	284.15	251.02	85.26	52.27	61.29	72064	70000	90222	75965	86123
Tirupati			2.12	1.90	1.22			191.73	173.82	120.33			90481	91572	98663
Visakhapatnam	23.63	19.59	0.04	0.02	0.01	1514.72	1193.90	2.71	1.43	1.00	64093	60945	67750	68000	77000
Vizianagaram	5.95	4.88	4.51	3.27	3.01	388.77	379.69	280.40	219.72	273.18	65307	77852	62228	67207	90653
West Godavari	3.11	1.98	0.09	0.10	0.11	307.08	195.00	6.68	7.73	8.89	98770	98435	71021	76515	78363
Y.S.R. Kadapa	0.07	0.13	0.09	0.05	0.04	5.35	8.65	8.30	4.97	4.01	76443	69200	95448	95538	102333

IMPLEMENTATION OF NLM-EDP

2654. SHRI MOHMAD HANEEFA:

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

(a) whether any projects have been sanctioned under the National Livestock Mission–Entrepreneurship Development Programme (NLM-EDP) in the Union Territory of Ladakh since the launch of the scheme;

(b) the number of applications received from Ladakh, the number approved, rejected and pending, along with the amount of subsidy sought and sanctioned, year-wise;

(c) the reasons for the poor implementation of the scheme in Ladakh despite a large section of the population depending on livestock and allied activities for their livelihood, and whether the Government has conducted any assessment or enquiry to identify the factors responsible for the low uptake of the scheme in the UT; and

(d) whether the Government has any proposals to take any special measures to improve implementation of the scheme and promote poultry-based entrepreneurship and employment generation in Ladakh and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) A total of ten projects has been received in the National Livestock Mission – Entrepreneurship Development (NLM-EDP) Portal with a proposed subsidy of ₹1.30 crore for the Union Territory (UT) of Ladakh. None of the above projects have been recommended by the Union Territory Level Executive Committee. The approval of this committee is mandatory for consideration of these projects by the Project Approval Committee, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD), Government of India. Hence, no project was approved by the DAHD, Government of India.

(c) and (d) The National Livestock Mission (NLM) is a credit-linked demand driven scheme. The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying continuously interact with the Government officials and bankers to create awareness among the entrepreneurs and farmers. The DAHD has requested the UT Administration to conduct awareness campaigns and provide necessary handholding support to promote livestock-based entrepreneurship, including poultry activities, under this scheme. Further, the implementation of the scheme is regularly monitored through Regional Review Meetings, Project Approval Committee (PAC) meetings, review meetings with State Nodal Officers and the Central Level Bankers Committee (CLBC) meeting to ensure effective coordination with lending institutions.

RURAL ROAD DEVELOPMENT IN PERAMBALUR

2655. SHRI ARUN NEHRU:

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

(a) the total road length sanctioned, completed and operationalized under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana Phase-III (PMGSY-III) during the last three years in Tamil Nadu, with particular reference to the Perambalur Lok Sabha Constituency;

(b) the details of the total central financial resources utilized for constructing all-weather rural roads connecting remote hamlets to market centers in Perambalur over the last three years;

(c) whether any independent quality inspections, conducted by National Quality Monitors, have flagged substandard road construction work in the district during this period; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to enforce strict long-term maintenance contracts on private road contractors operating in the State?

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

(a) Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana-III (PMGSY III), a total 672 road works of 2929 km road length and 28 bridges have been sanctioned in the state of Tamil Nadu. From Financial Year 2023-24 till date, 930 road works of 3945 km including the road length sanctioned in previous years and 66 bridges have been completed. As on 30.07.2026, under PMGSY III, 29 road works of 94 km length and 17 bridges are at various stages of construction in the state of Tamil Nadu. Perambalur Parliamentary Constituency comprises parts of Karur, Perambalur and Tiruchirapally districts. During the last three years, under PMGSY III, a total of 19 road works covering 73 km road length

have been sanctioned. In the last three years, 29 road works covering 112 km road length, including the road length sanctioned in previous years, have been constructed in the Parbhani Lok Sabha Constituency. All the sanctioned works have been completed.

Further, the State wise and District-wise details of rural road projects and the stages of construction under various interventions of PMGSY may be accessed at the programme website **https://pmgsy.dord.gov.in/dbweb**.

(b) The fund for implementation of the scheme is released by the Ministry to the States/UTs as a whole and not district-wise. Further, the funds are released on the basis of works in hand, the progress achieved in the project and after due submission of necessary documents. The fund releases under PMGSY are through the SNA SPARSH system. The funds released and expenditure incurred by the State of Tamil Nadu, during the last three and current year, are as under:-

(Rs in crore)

Financial Year	Release (Central Share)	Expenditure (including state share)
2023-24	411.36	777.78
2024-25	638.66	741.43
2025-26	508.74	1465.19
2026-27 (as on 28.07.2026)	52.50	52.99

(c) During the last three years, in the Perambalur Lok Sabha Constituency, a total of 5 inspections were conducted by National Quality Monitors and all

works graded as satisfactory. Hence, there is no Action Taken Report (ATR) pending against these inspections.

(d) The implementation of PMGSY is monitored in the States/UTs through a multi-tier mechanism to ensure the timely completion of works, quality maintenance and improved accessibility of rural roads, including in the State of Tamil Nadu. The major measures taken by the Ministry, include Electronic Maintenance of PMGSY roads (e-MARG), an online platform, has been implemented in all the states/UTs to monitor maintenance of PMGSY works for five years from the date of completion (i.e. under Defect Liability Period- DLP). Consequent upon the introduction of e-MARG i.e. software module for maintenance payments to the contractor during the defect liability period, such payments have been made commensurate with the quality of roads through a performance-based contract management system. All PMGSY works are covered by initial five-year maintenance contracts during the Defect Liability Period (DLP) as per the Standard Bidding Document. Maintenance funds to service the contract are required to be budgeted by the State/UT Governments and placed at the disposal of the State Rural Roads Development Agencies (SRRDAs) in a separate account. The routine inspections on roads are conducted on a bi-monthly basis and the expenditure is based on the performance. On expiry of the 5 years, during the post Defect Liability Period (post DLP), the roads are placed under Zonal maintenance contracts for a further term of 5 years, which includes renewal and maintenance from time to time.

PROGRESS ACHIEVED UNDER PMDDKY

2656. SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:

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

(a) whether the Government has evaluated the progress achieved in 2025 under the Pradhan Mantri Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana (PMDDKY);

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of Agri Aspirational Districts covered, convergence achieved across Ministries and measurable impact on farmers' incomes, productivity and crop diversification;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the challenges faced in implementation, such as gaps in adoption of modern farming techniques, access to credit or market linkages, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has any plans to expand the scheme or introduce new interventions under the PMDDKY to further enhance farmers' incomes, crop diversification, and climate-resilient agriculture; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) The Union Cabinet approved Prime Minister Dhan Dhaanya Krishi Yojana (DDKY) on 16th July, 2025 to cover 100 districts and the scheme was formally launched on 11th October, 2025.

As DDKY is in 1st year of implementation, it is too early for an assessment on measurable impact on farmers' incomes, productivity and crop

diversification. However, to track progress of the scheme in each district, the scheme Dashboard captures Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) on monthly basis. Progress of DDKY Districts on all Indicators is available on the Dashboard at https://pmddky.niti.gov.in/.

(c) District Action Plan (DAP) of DDKY districts are formulated by the District Dhan Dhaanya Krishi Yojana Samiti. On the basis of gap analysis, the plans are made in convergence of 36 Central Schemes of 11 Departments, state schemes and private sector participation. While preparing DAPs, the factors such as soil fertility, rainfall and irrigation, mechanization, suitability of agro-ecological conditions for crop diversification, seed replacement rate, credit penetration, storage gap etc., have been taken into account by the DDKY Samiti.

The DAPs have been reviewed by NITI Aayog and Central Ministries/Departments including Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. The feedback for the same was provided to the DDKY districts, who have accordingly incorporated the same.

(d) and (e) No further plan to expand the scheme, as the DDKY comprehensively covers the challenges faced by the farmers such as crop diversification, climate resilient agriculture etc through convergence of 36 schemes of 11 Departments, state schemes and private sector participation.

CHALLENGES IN TRADITIONAL FARMING

2657. SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

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

(a) whether the Bio-technology addresses challenges in traditional farming by enhancing crop resilience, improving yields and fostering sustainability through tools like genetically modified (GM) crops, bio-fertilizers and molecular breeding and these innovations help combat climate change, reduce reliance on synthetic pesticides and improve nutrient absorption;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken and results yielded in this regard;

(c) whether the Bio-technology offers green growth prospects in agriculture industry and if so, the details thereof and views of experts in this regard; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that given the population growth and climate change, there are challenges to traditional farming practices and food security, which can be addressed with the application of biotechnology; and

(e) if so, the details of the steps taken and foreign assistance received, funds sanctioned and utilised therefor?

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

(a) to (e) As reported by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), several research, development and capacity-building initiatives have been undertaken to harness biotechnology for enhancing agricultural productivity, resilience and sustainability. These initiatives include research on molecular

breeding, genomics, marker-assisted selection, genome editing, molecular diagnostics and genetic resource characterization through ICAR Institutes, All India Coordinated Research Projects (AICRPs), All India Network Projects (AINPs) and Consortia Research Platform Projects (CRPs). The major outcomes of these initiatives include development and dissemination of bio-fertilizers such as Rhizobium, Azotobacter, Azospirillum, phosphate-solubilizing and potash-mobilizing microorganisms for improving nutrient-use efficiency and soil health. Further, microbial biopesticides and bio-control agents such as Trichoderma, Pseudomonas fluorescens, Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt), Beauveria bassiana, Metarhizium anisopliae and nucleopolyhedrovirus (NPV) have been developed for eco-friendly pest management. Further, genome editing research has been initiated by ICAR in 24 field crops and 17 horticultural crops covering 41 crops across 34 research institutions. The Government of India has allocated ₹500 crore for genome editing research at ICAR in March 2024. Two genome-edited rice varieties, namely DRR Dhan 100 (Kamala) and Pusa DST Rice 1, have been developed by ICAR.

Bio-technology offers significant green growth prospects by enabling sustainable intensification of agriculture. It facilitates the development of climate-resilient crops and improves resource-use efficiency. It also helps in reducing dependence on synthetic agrochemicals and promotes environmentally sustainable farming practices. These technologies, when integrated with conventional breeding, good agronomic practices and appropriate biosafety and regulatory frameworks, are expected to contribute

towards enhanced productivity, conservation of natural resources, environmental sustainability, improvement in farmers' income and long-term food and nutritional security.

As reported by ICAR, to address the challenges posed by increasing population, climate change and declining natural resources, biotechnology, along with conventional breeding and improved crop management practices, provides opportunities for sustainable agricultural development. It enables the development of high-yielding and climate-resilient crop varieties. It also helps in improving nutrient and water-use efficiency and strengthening pest and disease management. Further, it promotes the use of bio-fertilizers and bio-control agents for sustainable agricultural production.

IMPLEMENTATION OF NLM-EDP

2658. SHRI K. ESWARASAMY:

SHRI K. GOPINATH:

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

(a) the total amount of subsidy sanctioned and disbursed under the National Livestock Mission- Entrepreneurship Development Programme (NLM-EDP) during the last five years, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether there are instances where approved beneficiaries under the said programme are yet to receive subsequent instalments of subsidy after release

of the initial instalment, and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for delay;

(c) whether the Government is aware that out of 3,843 approved projects under the NLM- EDP, only 2,014 projects have received the first instalment of subsidy and merely 706 projects have received the second instalment, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the delay in release of the remaining instalments of subsidy to the eligible beneficiaries;

(d) the mechanism in place to ensure timely verification, fund release and monitoring of projects sanctioned under NLM-EDP;

(e) the number of farmers/entrepreneurs trained and the number of institutions, hatcheries, breeding farms or other infrastructure units established under the Mission during the last five years, State/UT-wise; and

(f) the details of the National Livestock Mission including skill development and capacity building?

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

(a) to (c) The total amount of subsidy sanctioned and disbursed under the National Livestock Mission-Entrepreneurship Development Programme (NLM-EDP) during the last five years, State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

Since inception 4291 projects have been approved. 2908 applicants have received the first installment of subsidy to the tune of ₹478.67 Cr. till date, and 1364 projects have been completed for which ₹221.02 Cr of second

Instalment subsidy has been released. The remaining 1544 projects are yet to receive the second instalment of subsidy as these applicants have not completed the projects. Completion of projects is precondition for release of second installment subsidy.

(d) The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India regularly reviews the implementation of the Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) through Project Approval Committee (PAC) meetings to monitor the pendency of applications for completion of projects. Regional Review Meetings are also held at the level of higher officials wherein the monitoring of implementation and performance of the scheme is also undertaken. Field inspections by National Level Monitors and Departmental Officers from the Department of Animal Husbandry of State and Center are also in place to verify the projects. The Central Level Bankers Committee (CLBC) has been established in the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India to coordinate with all the lending institution and to review the progress of implementation of the programme.

(e) and (f) The re-aligned National Livestock Mission (NLM), launched in the year 2021-22. The scheme focuses on employment generation, entrepreneurship development and enhancing per-animal productivity, thereby targeting increased production of meat, goat milk, eggs, and wool. The scheme was further modified on 21st February 2024, adding the breed-upgradation of camels, horses, and donkeys, along with initiatives for fodder production

utilizing wasteland, rangeland and degraded forest land.The scheme has following three Sub-Missions:

(i) Sub-mission on Breed Development of Livestock and Poultry: The Sub-mission envisages entrepreneurship development for poultry, sheep, goat, pig,camel, horse and donkey. It also supports State Governments in establishing infrastructure for genetic improvement of sheep, goat, pig, camel, horse and donkey.

(ii) Sub-mission on Feed and Fodder Development: This Sub-Mission focuses on enhancing production of quality fodder seed (breeder, foundation and certified) and its supply chain to ensure the availability of quality breeder, foundation and certified fodder seeds essential for fodder production. It also promotes entrepreneurship by supporting the establishment of Fodder Block, Hay Baling and Silage Making Units. Further, assistance is provided to the State and Union Territory Governments for fodder production in forest and non-forest and degraded land.

(iii) Sub-mission on Innovation and Extension: This Sub-Mission assists institutes, universities and organizations engaged in research and development related to sheep, goats, pigs and the feed and fodder sector. It also supports extension activities, training and capacity building through, livestock insurance through various State and Union Territory Government.

Under the National Livestock Mission – Entrepreneurship Development Programme (NLM-EDP) a total of 4,291 projects have been approved. These

include 3,169 Sheep & Goat projects, 568 Piggery projects, 339 Rural Poultry projects, 204 Feed and Fodder projects, 3 Fodder Seed

Production projects, 6 Horse breeding projects, and one project each for Donkey and Camel breeding. State and Union Territory -wise list is given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

Further, five regional semen stations for sheep and goat have been approved in the State of West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Assam and Rajasthan. Six goat semen banks for goat have also been approved for the State of Jammu and Kashmir, Meghalaya, West Bengal, Assam, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan. In addition, 6,405 cattle and buffalo Artificial Insemination (AI) centers have been upgraded to provide AI services for goat in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Meghalaya. Further, nine pig semen collection and processing laboratories have been approved in the State of Sikkim, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Assam and Tamil Nadu.

As regard to capacity building and skill development, 1,42,144 farmers have been trained under the National Livestock Mission during the last five years, from 2021–22 to 2025–26.

STATEMENT- I

The total amount of subsidy sanctioned and disbursed under the National Livestock Mission-Entrepreneurship Development Programme (NLM-EDP) during the last five years, State/UT-wise is as under:

Sl. No.	State	Approved subsidy (Rs. In Cr)	Total released Subsidy (Rs. In Cr)
1	Andhra Pradesh	128.21	77.45
2	Arunachal Pradesh	22.05	11.03
3	Assam	13.54	4.98
4	Bihar	0.28	0.14
5	Chhattisgarh	6.59	3.23
6	Gujarat	4.83	0.3
7	Haryana	7.78	2.65
8	Himachal Pradesh	4.94	1.84
9	Jammu And Kashmir	4.80	2.27
10	Jharkhand	1.00	0.25
11	Karnataka	386.22	191.41
12	Kerala	6.68	2.87
13	Madhya Pradesh	174.36	95.1
14	Maharashtra	125.06	56.57
15	Manipur	1.65	0
16	Mizoram	21.32	14.3
17	Nagaland	20.29	14.47
18	Odisha	1.58	0.85
19	Puducherry	0.30	0
20	Punjab	6.52	3.14
21	Rajasthan	45.76	23.23
22	Sikkim	3.20	1.14
23	Tamil Nadu	61.18	30.73
24	Telangana	216.28	118.29
25	Tripura	9.54	4.34

26	Uttar Pradesh	63.01	27.61
27	Uttarakhand	16.18	9.16
28	West Bengal	3.51	2.34
Grand Total		**1356.66**	**699.69**

STATEMENT -II

State-wise list of infrastructure created under the NLM-EDP

SL.No	State	No. of approved projects								
		Feed & fodder	Seed Processing	Horse	Camel	Donkey	Piggery	Poultry	Small Ruminants	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	5	1	0	0	0	26	36	262	330
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	66	2	15	83
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	23	5	22	50
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
5	Chhattisgarh	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	23	29
6	Gujarat	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	13
7	Haryana	2	0	0	0	0	4	3	18	27
8	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	15	21
9	Jammu And Kashmir	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	25	27
10	Jharkhand	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
11	Karnataka	9	0	0	0	0	53	48	1048	1158
12	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	18	4	4	26
13	Madhya Pradesh	70	0	0	0	0	4	33	400	507
14	Maharashtra	67	1	1	0	0	8	82	279	438
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	0	11
16	Mizoram	1	0	0	0	0	91	0	2	94
17	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	78	6	11	95

18	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
19	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
20	Punjab	7	0	0	0	0	2	1	14	24
21	Rajasthan	3	0	5	1	0	12	4	164	189
22	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	3	12
23	Tamil Nadu	8	0	0	0	0	13	24	169	214
24	Telangana	5	0	0	0	0	9	57	442	513
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	24	8	5	37
26	Uttar Pradesh	15	0	0	0	0	89	8	173	285
27	Uttarakhand	1	0	0	0	0	19	12	52	84
28	West Bengal	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	11	15
Grand Total		204	3	6	1	1	568	339	3169	4291

MULTIPURPOSE PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETY

2659. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

(a) the details of Multipurpose Primary Agricultural Credit Society (PACS) Dairy Cooperative Societies and Fisheries Cooperative Societies registered since 2023 till date, State/UT and year-wise;

(b) the number of such societies that have commenced operations and generated revenue, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of societies that remain non-operational since registration along with the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of societies that have ceased functioning since their registration?

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

(a) and (b) The details of Multipurpose Primary Agricultural Credit Society (PACS), Dairy Cooperative Societies and Fisheries Cooperative Societies registered since 2023 till 15.07.2026, including societies that are functional are given in the enclosed **Statement.** The registration, functioning and day-to-day operations of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), including maintenance of their financial and operational records, are governed by the respective State Cooperative Societies Acts, Rules and bye-laws.

(c) and (d) As per data provided by States/UTs on National Cooperative Database, the number of societies currently reported as non-operational is 3,383. The functioning and outreach of cooperative institutions reflect broader systemic challenges faced by cooperative societies in various parts of the country. In the past, several constraints have been observed such as the narrow functional scope of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), limited professional management capacity, inadequate access to affordable institutional credit, and financial constraints for developing modern infrastructure.

STATEMENT

Details of Multipurpose Primary Agricultural Credit Society (PACS), Dairy Cooperative Societies and Fisheries Cooperative Societies registered since 2023 till 15.07.2026

S.No	State/UT	FY 2024-25			FY 2025-26			FY 2026-27			Overall
		PACS	DCS	FCS	PACS	DCS	FCS	PACS	DCS	FCS	
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	1	1	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	14
2	Andhra Pradesh	0	895	2	11	172	0	0	0	0	1,080
3	Arunachal Pradesh	126	17	21	10	8	7	0	0	1	190
4	Assam	189	430	51	376	279	36	15	16	2	1,394
5	Bihar	56	2,710	1	1	1,788	1	4	0	0	4,561
6	Chhattisgarh	0	245	267	482	105	54	35	11	15	1,214
7	Goa	23	3	2	15	2	2	0	0	0	47
8	Gujarat	447	592	16	186	208	10	29	10	0	1,498
9	Haryana	21	130	5	18	59	1	1	8	0	243
10	Himachal Pradesh	88	431	6	44	415	4	4	8	2	1,002
11	Jammu And Kashmir	112	1,125	34	117	209	4	3	5	2	1,611
12	Jharkhand	45	160	99	0	136	113	0	4	15	572
13	Karnataka	203	830	39	59	426	13	3	8	0	1,581
14	Ladakh	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
15	Lakshadweep	0	0	7	0	0	22	0	0	0	29
16	Madhya Pradesh	182	564	182	498	726	67	0	59	6	2,284
17	Maharashtra	132	901	141	80	316	26	0	6	0	1,602
18	Manipur	84	21	69	43	6	2	0	0	0	225
19	Meghalaya	223	16	7	43	1	11	24	0	1	326
20	Mizoram	32	2	2	65	0	0	0	0	0	101
21	Nagaland	7	4	14	43	1	5	0	0	0	74
22	Odisha	1,533	0	37	6	1,006	24	0	3	0	2,609
23	Puducherry	2	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	10
24	Punjab	0	328	17	132	689	35	21	10	0	1,232
25	Rajasthan	977	1,760	11	767	1,448	16	259	87	4	5,329
26	Sikkim	24	55	0	1	22	4	2	0	0	108
27	Tamil Nadu	27	612	26	0	328	7	0	0	3	1,003
28	Telangana	0	109	102	0	57	0	0	0	0	268
29	The Dd & Dnh	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
30	Tripura	129	2	13	162	0	13	3	0	0	322
31	Uttar Pradesh	273	1,818	331	1,045	2,525	179	46	107	4	6,328
32	Uttarakhand	530	91	104	76	178	20	0	0	0	999
33	West Bengal	22	124	0	3	117	3	0	0	0	269

S.No	State/UT	FY 2024-25			FY 2025-26			FY 2026-27			Overall
		PACS	DCS	FCS	PACS	DCS	FCS	PACS	DCS	FCS	
34	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total		**5,496**	**13,981**	**1,622**	**4,285**	**11,229**	**679**	**449**	**342**	**55**	**38,138**

Functional Cooperatives (As on 15.07.2026)

S.No	State/UT	Functional Cooperatives			
		PACS	DCS	FCS	Total
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	47	5	59	111
2	Andhra Pradesh	2041	1021	1876	4938
3	Arunachal Pradesh	177	28	30	235
4	Assam	1403	1244	447	3094
5	Bihar	8500	10809	490	19799
6	Chandigarh	4	0	0	4
7	Chhattisgarh	2554	919	1807	5280
8	Delhi	0	3	0	3
9	Goa	141	158	14	313
10	Gujarat	10572	15801	562	26935
11	Haryana	820	2436	36	3292
12	Himachal Pradesh	2227	1157	76	3460
13	Jammu And Kashmir	770	2064	49	2883
14	Jharkhand	4457	365	809	5631
15	Karnataka	6191	16851	693	23735
16	Kerala	1647	3347	528	5522
17	Ladakh	135	12	3	150
18	Lakshadweep	0	0	32	32
19	Madhya Pradesh	5195	6417	2176	13788
20	Maharashtra	21216	12569	3404	37189
21	Manipur	352	377	572	1301
22	Meghalaya	811	158	112	1081
23	Mizoram	154	46	38	238
24	Nagaland	584	34	127	745

25	Odisha	4139	2040	784	6963
26	Puducherry	53	122	70	245
27	Punjab	3682	5384	53	9119
28	Rajasthan	9620	13226	73	22919
29	Sikkim	202	391	14	607
30	Tamil Nadu	4509	9983	1480	15972
31	Telangana	906	1408	4897	7211
32	The DD & DNH	17	14	13	44
33	Tripura	565	225	251	1041
34	Uttar Pradesh	8036	7656	1287	16979
35	Uttarakhand	989	2226	261	3476
36	West Bengal	4851	1356	268	6475
Total		**1,07,567**	**1,19,852**	**23,391**	**2,50,810**

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO HANDLOOM WEAVERS

2660. SHRI ROBERT BRUCE C.:

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

(a) whether the Ministry has released Central financial assistance to handloom weavers of Tirunelveli district under any handloom development scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the funds sanctioned or released, and the physical progress achieved, during each of the last three years;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the details of further steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard for Tirunelveli district and the time-frame fixed therefor?

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

(a) to (d) The Ministry of Textiles is administering following schemes for the overall development of handloom sector and welfare of handloom workers across the country including Tamil Nadu:

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

Under the above schemes, financial assistance is provided to eligible handloom agencies/workers for raw materials, procurement of upgraded looms and accessories, solar lighting units, construction of workshed, skilling, product diversification and design innovation, technical and common infrastructure, publicity and brand development through India Handloom Brand (IHB), Handloom Mark (HLM) and GI tag, e-commerce facilities, marketing of handloom products in domestic/overseas markets, concessional loans under weavers' MUDRA scheme and social security etc.

Under small cluster development programme, a component under NHDP an amount of Rs.78.31 lakh has been released during 2023-24 and 2024-25 benefitting 343 handloom weavers in Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu.

In the schemes implemented by the Ministry of Textiles in handloom sector, budget is not allocated State/UT wise. Funds to eligible handloom agencies are released for various interventions on receipt of viable proposals

as per the extant guidelines of the respective schemes. The details of funds allocated and utilised under these schemes during the last three years across the country including Tamil Nadu are as follows:

Name of the Scheme	**2023-24**		**2024-25**		**2025-26**		**2026-27 (as on 30.06.2026)**	
	BE	**Exp.**	**BE**	**Exp.**	**BE**	**Exp.**	**BE**	**Exp.**
National Handloom Development Programme	190.00	186.36	195.84	195.51	234.84	234.32	205.00	88.62
Raw Material Supply Scheme	160.00	159.72	172.17	172.16	219.00	218.96	200.00	63.20

Further, the following support has been provided to handloom sector in Tamil Nadu during last three years and current year:

- 20 Small Handloom Clusters have been taken up for financial assistance of Rs. 21.73 crore benefitting to 3,356 handloom weavers.
- 5,466 weavers provided improved looms and accessories under Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata.
- 1,999 handloom workers imparted Skill up-gradation training.
- 14 marketing events organised to facilitate and promote sales of Handloom Products.
- To enhance productivity, marketing capabilities and facilitate better incomes, 12 Handloom Producer companies have been formed.
- 13,790 beneficiaries provided loans under Weavers' MUDRA Scheme.

- 1,35,000 beneficiaries enrolled under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana.
- Total 334.13 lakh kg of yarn supplied under Transport Subsidy and Price Subsidy.

ILLEGAL TRADE AND CRUELTY TO BIRDS AND ANIMALS

2661. SUSHRI SAYANI GHOSH:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the illegal sale, transport and caging of birds and other animals in open markets across the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of inspections conducted, cases registered, prosecutions launched and convictions secured during the last five years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the adequacy of penalties under the existing laws, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the measures taken by the Government in coordination with State Governments to curb illegal wildlife and birds trade; and

(e) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government to strengthen enforcement, surveillance and public awareness regarding animal cruelty?

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

(a) to (e) The Central Government has notified the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Pet Shop) Rules, 2018, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Dog Breeding and Marketing) Rules, 2017, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Markets) Rules, 2017, the Transport of Animals Rules, 1978 (as amended), and the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Egg Laying Hens) Rules, 2023, which prescribe welfare standards for the housing, sale, transport and handling of different categories of animals. Further, The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 is enacted to provide protection of wild animals, birds and plants. Species specified in Schedules I and II of the Act are accorded a high degree of protection against hunting and other prohibited activities. Matters relating to illegal trade in wild animals and protected birds are dealt with under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

The implementation and enforcement of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 and the above rules framed thereunder, as well as the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, are primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations through their designated enforcement agencies. Accordingly, information relating to inspections conducted, cases registered, prosecutions launched and convictions secured in respect of illegal sale, transport and caging of birds and other animals is maintained by the respective State Governments/Union Territory

Administrations and the concerned enforcement agencies and is not maintained centrally by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying.

The Government of India has reviewed the existing penalties under Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 which is very low and not having deterrent effect.

As per the information received from Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC), the important steps taken for protection and conservation of species include:

a) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 provides for punishment for violation of its provisions. The Act also provides for forfeiture of any equipment, vehicle or weapon that is used for committing wildlife offence.
b) A network of Protected Areas have been created in the country for protection of wildlife, including birds and their habitat.
c) Financial assistance is provided to State Governments /UT Administrations for management of wildlife and development of its habitat under the Centrally sponsored schemes ‘Development of Wildlife Habitats’ and ‘Project Tiger & Elephant’ of MoEF&CC.
d) A specific component of ‘Recovery programme for saving critically endangered species and habitats’ is provided under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely ‘Development of Wildlife Habitats’ of the MoEF&CC for focused conservation action on identified 25 critically endangered species.

e) Eco Development activities are undertaken by the States Governments / UT administrations involving local communities in wildlife conservation.

f) The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) has been set up under MoEF&CC to ensure co-ordination among various agencies and State Governments to combat organized wildlife crime.

g) Advisories and alerts are issued to State and Central agencies by the WCCB for preventive action on poaching and illegal wildlife trade.

h) The law enforcement agencies like Border Security Force, Central Industrial Security Force, etc who assist in control of wildlife crime have been trained by the WCCB.

i) India is a Party to Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora (CITES), South Asian Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN) and coordinates with international agencies in control of wildlife crime.

j) Technology like camera traps, drones, wireless, e-surveillance, etc. are used for monitoring of wild animals, detecting illegal intrusions, early warning system.

Further, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying through Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) coordinates with the State Governments and State Animal Welfare Boards creates public awareness regarding animal cruelty through issuance of advisories. The Government of India also issues advisories to State Governments/UT Administrations for implementation of provisions of Acts and Rules.

प्रधानमंत्री किसान मान-धन योजना

2662. श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकरः

श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंकेः

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरेः

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटीलः

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगेः

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा देशभर में कार्यान्वित की जा रही 'प्रधानमंत्री किसान मान-धन योजना' (पीएम-केएमडीवाई) का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र विशेषकर लातूर, अहिल्यानगर और छत्रपति संभाजीनगर जिलों में, मध्य प्रदेश विशेषकर खंडवा जिले में तथा दादरा और नगर हवेली संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में लाभान्वित किसानों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त राज्यों के ग्रामीण और सुदूर क्षेत्रों में अभी भी ऐसे कई किसान हैं जो उक्त योजना का लाभ उठाने में असमर्थ हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा सरकार द्वारा उक्त योजना को वंचित किसानों तक पहुंचाने के लिए क्या प्रभावी कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) प्रधानमंत्री किसान मान धन योजना (पीएम-केएमवाई), एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना है, जो 18 से 40 वर्ष के प्रविष्टि आयु वर्ग के किसानों के लिए एक स्वैच्छिक और अंशदायी पेंशन योजना है। अपवर्जन मानदंडों के अधीन, इसमें 60 वर्ष की आयु प्राप्त करने पर न्यूनतम ₹3000/- की मासिक सुनिश्चित पेंशन का प्रावधान है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य संबंधित राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश के भूमि अभिलेखों के अनुसार 2 हेक्टेयर तक कृषि योग्य भूमि के स्वामी लघु एवं सीमांत किसानों को वृद्धावस्था में सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करना है। योजना में किसानों की प्रविष्टि आयु के आधार पर

मासिक अंशदान की राशि ₹55 से ₹200 प्रति माह तक होती है। भारत सरकार भी ऐसे किसानों के पेंशन खाते में समान अंशदान प्रदान करती है। भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम (एलआईसी) इस योजना का निधि प्रबंधक है।

(ख) से (घ) पीएम-केएमवाई योजना के तहत, महाराष्ट्र राज्य से 80,981 किसान पंजीकृत हैं, जिनमें लातूर जिले के 1870, अहिल्यानगर जिले के 2595 और छत्रपति संभाजीनगर जिले के 2609 किसान शामिल हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य से 1,19,459 किसान पंजीकृत हैं, जिनमें खंडवा जिले के 846 किसान शामिल हैं, और दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव से 289 किसान पंजीकृत हैं।

महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश, दादरा और नागर हवेली व दमन एवं दीव सहित सभी अन्य राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के ग्रामीण और सुदूर क्षेत्रों में पीएम-केएमवाई योजना के कवरेज का विस्तार करने के लिए विभिन्न कदम उठाए गए हैं। योजना के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार, योजना के अंतर्गत किसानों के पंजीकरण के लिए सामान्य सेवा केंद्र (सीएससी) नामित किए गए हैं और योजना के सुचारू संचालन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सीएससी द्वारा पीएम-केएमवाई योजना के लिए एक समर्पित पोर्टल बनाया गया है। सीएससी किसानों को संगठित करते हैं, सूचना प्रसारित करते हैं और प्रधानमंत्री किसान मानधन योजना (पीएमकेएमवाई) के बारे में जागरूकता पैदा करते हैं तथा पात्र किसानों के पंजीकरण में सहायता करते हैं। इसके अलावा, राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को समय-समय पर सरकारी योजनाओं के बारे में व्यापक जागरूकता फैलाने और पीएमकेएमवाई के तहत पात्र किसानों के नामांकन को अधिकतम करने के लिए जनसंपर्क गतिविधियां चलाने की सलाह दी जाती है।

मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी में संलिप्त विदेशी नागरिक

2663. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:

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

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय राजधानी में रहने वाले कई विदेशी नागरिक मादक पदार्थों की अवैध तस्करी में संलिप्त हैं;

(ख) क्या दक्षिण दिल्ली के खानपुर एक्सटेंशन, देवली, संगम विहार, महरौली, हौज रानी तथा पश्चिम दिल्ली के उत्तम नगर और आसपास के क्षेत्रों जैसे इलाकों में नाइजीरियाई मूल के लोगों सहित विदेशी नागरिकों को नशीले पदार्थों की तस्करी के लिए पकड़ा गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो विगत दो वर्षों के दौरान पुलिस द्वारा पकड़े गए ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनके पास से जब्त किए गए मादक पदार्थों का अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में अनुमानित मूल्य सहित ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या ऐसे कई विदेशी नागरिक मकान मालिकों द्वारा विधिवत किराएदार सत्यापन कराए बिना किराए के मकानों में रह रहे हैं;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो ऐसे मकान मालिकों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई है; और

(च) क्या सरकार का राष्ट्रीय राजधानी में रह रहे इन विदेशी नागरिकों की पहचान करने के लिए कोई विशेष अभियान चलाने का विचार है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क) से (ग) दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, वर्ष 2024 से 2026 (30.06.2026 तक) की अवधि के दौरान राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली में मादक पदार्थों की अवैध तस्करी से संबंधित मामलों में 254 विदेशी नागरिकों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है। दिल्ली के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों (खानपुर एक्सटेंशन, देवली, संगम विहार, महरौली, हौज रानी, उत्तम नगर तथा पश्चिम दिल्ली और आसपास) से पकड़े गए विदेशी नागरिकों, जिनमें नाइजीरियाई नागरिक भी शामिल हैं, के कब्जे से बरामद मादक पदार्थों तथा उनकी अनुमानित कीमत का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(घ) से (च) वर्ष 2024 से 2026 (30.06.2026 तक) की अवधि के दौरान 103 विदेशी नागरिक किराए के मकानों में मकान मालिकों द्वारा अनिवार्य किरायेदार सत्यापन कराए बिना रहते हुए पाए

गए। इस संबंध में दिल्ली पुलिस ने 63 मकान मालिकों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई की है। दिल्ली में रहने वाले किरायेदारों, जिनमें विदेशी नागरिक भी शामिल हैं, का पुलिस द्वारा सत्यापन एक निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है और दिल्ली में सुरक्षा और कानून-व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के लिए दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा इसे नियमित रूप से किया जाता है।

<u>विवरण</u>

दिल्ली के विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी के आरोप में पकड़े गए विदेशी नागरिकों (नाइजीरियाई नागरिकों सहित), बरामद मादक पदार्थ एवं उनकी अनुमानित कीमत का वर्षवार ब्यौरा

वर्ष	पकड़े गए विदेशी नागरिकों की संख्या (नाइजीरियाई सहित)	बरामद मादक पदार्थ	बरामद मादक पदार्थों का अनुमानित मूल्य
2024	40	हेरोइन – 1100.34 ग्राम एम्फेटामाइन – 2.4445 किलोग्राम कोकीन – 55.9 ग्राम चरस – 339 ग्राम एमडीएमए (MDMA) – 52.88 ग्राम	₹12,75,63,140/-
2025	35	हेरोइन – 269 ग्राम एम्फेटामाइन – 409.19 ग्राम कोकीन – 1432.86 ग्राम एमडीएमए (MDMA) – 379 ग्राम गांजा – 7.276 किलोग्राम संदिग्ध टैबलेट – 100 व्हाइट अमूल लस्सी– 250 मिलीलीटर स्मैक – 50.81 ग्राम मेथ – 709 ग्राम एक्स्टेसी – 374.53 ग्राम	₹14,27,16,300/-

2026 (30.06.2026 तक)	15	हेरोइन – 330.68 ग्राम एम्फेटामाइन – 162.1 ग्राम कोकीन – 1214.68 ग्राम एमडीएमए (MDMA) – 136.16 ग्राम	₹13,50,42,500/-

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

2664. DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken various steps to promote industrial growth, attract investments and enhance export competitiveness in the country, particularly in backward and aspirational districts;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes and initiatives being implemented by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for development of industrial infrastructure, promotion of manufacturing and strengthening of supply chains;

(c) whether the Government has identified districts having potential for export-oriented industries and provided assistance under schemes such as Districts as Export Hubs (DEH);

(d) if so, the details of funds allocated and utilised under such initiatives during the last three years, State-wise; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to encourage MSMEs, startups and local producers to access domestic as well as international markets?

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

(a) and (b) Government of India launched the 'Make in India' initiative on 25th September 2014 to facilitate Investment, foster Innovation, build best in class Infrastructure, and make India a hub for manufacturing, design, and innovation. Presently, Make in India 2.0 focuses on 27 sectors including 15 manufacturing sectors, implemented across various Ministries and Departments and State Governments. The list of sectors under Make in India 2.0 is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

As part of Make in India initiative, the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes have been implemented across 14 key sectors, namely Large-Scale Electronics Manufacturing (LSEM), IT Hardware, Pharmaceuticals, Bulk Drugs, Medical Devices, Automobiles and Auto Components, Advanced Chemistry Cell Batteries, Solar PV modules, Telecom & Networking Products, Food Processing, Textiles, Specialty Steel, White Goods, Drones & Drone Components by incentivizing incremental production and sales. The PLI schemes have facilitated fresh investments in the identified sectors and supported the expansion of manufacturing capacities.

The impact of PLI Schemes has been significant across various sectors in India as these schemes have incentivized domestic manufacturing, leading to increased production, job creation and a boost in exports. As of 31st

March 2026, 892 applications have been approved across 14 sectors of the PLI schemes and has resulted in actual investments of over ₹2.40 lakh crore, production/sales exceeding ₹22.66 lakh crore, employment generation of over 14.15 lakh persons (direct and indirect) across the country. These outcomes indicate the contribution of the schemes towards expanding manufacturing capacity, increasing production, strengthening industrial ecosystems, and improving the competitiveness of participating sectors. In addition, sector specific schemes by various Central Government Ministries/ Departments and schemes by State Government also incentivise industrial growth and investments.

NITI Aayog launched the Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP) in January 2018, wherein, 117 districts were identified as Aspirational Districts. ADP monitors the progress of these Districts based on the delta ranking method, which rewards Districts for their quarterly progress in the 49 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) across sectors such as health & nutrition, education, agriculture & water resources, financial inclusion & skill development and basic infrastructure. The broad strategy of ADP rests on 3 Cs —Convergence (between Central and State Schemes), Collaboration (between Centre, State, District Administration, Development Partners and Citizens) and Competition (between Districts).

The National Industrial Corridor Development Programme (NICDP) is driving India's industrial transformation by developing 20 approved greenfield corridor projects and 306 operational plug-and-play industrial parks, with 20

more in progress. These projects, built in partnership with states and private players, aim to position India as a global manufacturing hub while fostering innovation, sustainability, and employment. AURIC in Maharashtra, one of India's first Greenfield Industrial Smart Cities, exemplifies this vision with strong multimodal connectivity through highways, dry ports, airports, and railways, all aligned with PM GatiShakti to enhance logistics efficiency and competitiveness.

Complementing NICDP, the Union Cabinet has launched the Bharat Audyogik Vikas Yojna (BHAVYA) with an outlay of ₹33,660 crore to establish 100 worldclass industrial parks. Implemented by NICDC under DPIIT, BHAVYA will provide up to ₹1 crore per acre for parks spanning 100–1000 acres, covering core infrastructure like roads, utilities, ICT systems, and value-added facilities such as factory sheds, labs, and warehousing, along with social amenities for workers. Following a challenge-based selection process and ensuring seamless connectivity under PM GatiShakti, BHAVYA aims to strengthen manufacturing, attract investments, generate large-scale employment, and promote sustainable, inclusive, globally competitive industrial growth.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken measures to identify export potential and promote exports from the districts under this initiative. It includes identifying products and services with export potential in all districts of the country, in consultation with all stakeholders, including States/UTs. In order to facilitate grassroots export growth and resolve structural bottlenecks, the

products/services (including GI products, agricultural clusters and toy clusters) with export potential in all districts of the country have been identified and institutional mechanism in the form of State Export Promotion Committees (SEPCs) at State/UT level and District Export Promotion Committees (DEPCs) at the district level has been created in all districts of the country to provide support for export promotion and address the bottlenecks for export growth in the Districts.

The core operational mechanism of this initiative relies on the District Export Action Plans (DEAPs), which are prepared and implemented by the DEPCs in collaboration with Central, State, and District stakeholders. These plans identify key products and services with export potential for each district, outline necessary interventions and identify support required by local industry from the production stage through to the exporting stage, detail specific supply chain bottlenecks and propose targeted mitigation strategies.

As part of the DEH framework, export-potential products and services have been identified across 734 districts; SEPCs and DEPCs have been successfully constituted in all 36 States and Union Territories; and DEAPs have been prepared for 713 districts, out of which 249 have been formally deliberated and adopted by their respective DEPCs.

With the advent of Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2023, the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has legitimized this cause through the inclusion of ‘Districts as Export Hubs initiatives’ under Chapter 3 of FTP 2023.

It aims to channelize the potential and diverse identity of each District of the country to make them Export Hubs.

(e) The other major measures taken up under the “Make in India” initiative include National Single Window System, GIS enabled Land Bank, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy reforms, PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan for integrated planning of multimodal infrastructure, Project Monitoring Group to remove bottlenecks in setting up of major infrastructure projects, setting up of industrial parks, interventions to improve ease of doing business, measures for reduction in compliance burden, rationalization of labor laws, introduction of Goods and Services Tax, policy measures to boost domestic manufacturing through public procurement orders and Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP).

To support the development of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), the Central Government supplements the efforts of State/UT Governments through various schemes, programmes and policy initiatives. This inter alia includes various schemes and programmes such as:-

i. **Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):** PMEGP provides margin money subsidy up to 35%, for setting up of new micro enterprises, in the non-farm sector with project cost of ₹50 lakh for Manufacturing and ₹20 lakh for Service enterprises.

ii. **Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises:** The scheme is implemented through Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises to provide credit guarantee for loans extended to MSEs. The

ceiling for guarantee coverage under the scheme is ₹10 crore.

iii. **Self-Reliant India (SRI) Fund**: The fund has been set up to infuse ₹50,000 crore as equity funding in MSMEs with a provision of ₹10,000 crore from the Government of India and ₹40,000 crore through Private Equity/Venture Capital Funds. The Budget 2026-27 has also announced a support of ₹2000 crore to top up the Self-Reliant India Fund set up in 2021 to continue support to micro enterprises and maintain their access to risk capital.

iv. Under the **Digital India programme**, the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) offers services on Digital Infrastructure as a Utility, Governance and Services on Demand, Digital Empowerment of Citizens and MSMEs. Digital payments are also done by MSMEs through different platforms.

Startup India initiative was launched on 16th January 2016, with an intent to build a strong ecosystem for nurturing innovation, startups and encouraging investments in the startup ecosystem of the country. Under the Startup India initiative, the Government constantly undertakes various efforts to support startups. The flagship Schemes namely, Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS), Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS) and Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS) support startups across sectors at various stages of their business cycle.

FFS has been established with a corpus of ₹ 10,000 crore to catalyze venture capital investments and is operationalized by Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), which provides capital to Securities and

Exchange Board of India (SEBI) registered Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) which in turn invest in startups. As on 30th June 2026, supported AIFs under the Scheme have invested ₹ 27,902.70 crore in 1,460 selected startups. SISFS provides financial assistance to seed stage startups through incubators. SISFS is implemented from 1st April 2021.

As on 30th June 2026, selected incubators under the Scheme have approved funding of ₹ 706.33 crore to 4,245 startups.

The Government is consistently working to boost exports and expand the country's global footprint, combining traditional strengths with emerging technology-driven sectors. Central to this ambition is the creation of a supportive ecosystem wherein, exporters, particularly MSMEs, can compete confidently in international markets. This effort is reinforced by a dynamic policy framework, strong financial incentives, a growing digital infrastructure, improved trade facilitation, and a determined push to secure deeper market access through next-generation trade agreements.

The RoDTEP scheme plays a central role by neutralizing embedded taxes on exports and enabling Indian goods to remain competitive worldwide. The recently launched Export Promotion Mission (EPM) further reinforces this effort through two targeted pillars: expanding access to affordable trade finance and upgrading quality, logistics, branding, and market-readiness across the export value chain. The Government has approved the EPM with a budgetary outlay of ₹ 25,060 crores (FY 2025–26 to FY 2030–31). It operates through Niryat Protsahan (focusing on trade finance and credit

enhancement) and Niryat Disha (focusing on export logistics, warehousing, and market access), specifically targeting MSME competitiveness.

India's export strategy reflects a decisive whole-of-government approach, moving beyond transactional support to building a resilient, competitive, and future-ready ecosystem. By combining targeted financial incentives, technology-enabled trade facilitation, institutional reforms, and proactive market-access initiatives, the focus is on embedding digital governance, expanding global reach, and strengthening exporter capabilities across sectors and regions. This integrated approach positions India not just as a participant, but as a trusted, technology-driven partner in global trade.

Collectively, these initiatives are being implemented across all States and Union Territories to strengthen the regulatory ecosystem, facilitate investment, enhance competitiveness, and support sustained economic growth.

STATEMENT

LIST OF SECTORS UNDER MAKE IN INDIA 2.0

Manufacturing Sectors

i. Aerospace and Defence

ii. Automotive and Auto Components

iii. Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices

iv. Bio-Technology

v. Capital Goods

vi. Textile and Apparels

vii. Chemicals and Petro chemicals

viii. Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM)

ix. Leather & Footwear

x. Food Processing

xi. Gems and Jewellery

xii. Shipping

xiii. Railways

xiv. Construction

xv. New and Renewable Energy

Service Sectors

i. Information Technology & Information Technology enabled Services (IT & ITeS)

ii. Tourism and Hospitality Services

iii. Medical Value Travel

iv. Transport and Logistics Services

v. Accounting and Finance Services

vi. Audio Visual Services

vii. Legal Services

viii. Communication Services

ix. Construction and Related Engineering Services

x. Environmental Services

xi. Financial Services

xii. Education Services

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम वस्त्र इकाइयां

2665. श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारीः

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

(क) क्या सोनीपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम वस्त्र इकाइयों को आधुनिक मशीनरी, स्वचालन, गुणवत्ता में सुधार और प्रतिस्पर्धी उत्पादन के लिए पर्याप्त वित्तीय और तकनीकी सहायता की आवश्यकता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान हरियाणा में, विशेष रूप से सोनीपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में, वस्त्र एमएसएमई के प्रौद्योगिकी उन्नयन की योजनाओं के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं, आबंटित निधि और लाभान्वित इकाइयों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का आधुनिक मशीनरी की खरीद, डिजिटलीकरण, ऊर्जा-दक्ष उपकरणों, गुणवत्ता प्रमाणन तथा कौशल उन्नयन के लिए कोई विशेष सहायता पैकेज या रियायती वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा उक्त पहलों के माध्यम से रोजगार सृजन को बढ़ावा देने, निर्यात में वृद्धि करने तथा स्थानीय वस्त्र उद्योग की प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता में सुधार करने के लिए उठाए जा रहे अतिरिक्त उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा वस्त्र मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पबित्रा मार्गेरिटा):

(क) और (ख) "मेक इन इंडिया" के माध्यम से वस्त्र क्षेत्र में प्रौद्योगिकी उन्नयन के द्वारा रोजगार सृजन और निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के विजन को प्राप्त करने के लिए संशोधित प्रौद्योगिकी उन्नयन निधि योजना (एटीयूएफएस) जनवरी 2016 में शुरू की गई थी जो दिनांक 31 मार्च, 2022 तक वैध थी। वर्तमान में दिनांक 31.03.2022 तक बनाई गई यूआईडी के लिए एटीयूएफएस के तहत

केवल प्रतिबद्ध देनदारियों का ही निपटान किया जा रहा है। एटीयूएफएस योजना को अखिल भारतीय आधार पर क्रियान्वित किया गया था। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान, हरियाणा से एटीयूएफएस योजना के तहत प्राप्त 183 मामलों का निपटान किया गया है, और राज्य में पात्र इकाइयों को 54.81 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी निवेश सब्सिडी (सीआईएस) जारी की गई है। इन 183 मामलों में से, 14 मामले सोनीपत लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से संबंधित हैं, जहां पात्र इकाइयों को 3.79 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजीगत निवेश सब्सिडी जारी की गई है।

(ग) और (घ) माननीय वित्त मंत्री, अपने बजट भाषण वर्ष 2026-27 में, वस्त्र हेतु एकीकृत कार्यक्रम की घोषणा की, जिसका उद्देश्य रोजगार सृजित करना, निर्यात बढ़ाना और वस्त्र उद्योग की प्रतिस्पर्धा में सुधार करना है। इस कार्यक्रम में प्राकृतिक रेशों, मैन-मेड फाइबर्स और न्यू-एज फाइबर्स में आत्मनिर्भरता के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय फाइबर योजना, मशीनरी, प्रौद्योगिकी उन्नयन और सामान्य परीक्षण और प्रमाणन केंद्रों के लिए पूंजीगत सहायता के साथ पारंपरिक क्लस्टरों के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए एक वस्त्र विस्तार और रोजगार योजना, बुनकरों और कारीगरों के लिए लक्षित सहायता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा और हस्तशिल्प कार्यक्रम, विश्व स्तर पर प्रतिस्पर्धी और सस्टेनेबल वस्त्र और परिधानों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए टेक्स-इको पहल; और उद्योग और शैक्षणिक संस्थानों के समन्वय से वस्त्र कौशल प्रशिक्षण इकोसिस्टम को आधुनिक बनाने और उन्नत करने के लिए समर्थ 2.0 शामिल है।

NMMS ATTENDANCE APP

2666. SHRI SUNIL BOSE:

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

(a) the mechanism followed by the Government to assess the number of workers unable to register their attendance due to issues with the National Mobile Monitoring System (NMMS) attendance App;

(b) the details and total number of attendance discrepancies between the NMMS App and physical muster rolls since April 2025 to till date, State-wise;

(c) the guidelines followed by the Government to ensure that no worker is denied wages due to issues with digital attendance recording on the NMMS App; and

(d) the details and total number of complaints filed regarding issues with the NMMS App alongwith the action taken thereon?

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

(a) to (d) To ensure transparency and accountability in the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS), it was decided that States/UTs shall ensure capturing of attendance at the worksite through National Mobile Monitoring System (NMMS) App with two-time stamped, geo-tagged photographs of the workers in a day for all the works (except Individual Beneficiary Work) through NMMS w.e.f. 1st January, 2023. A robust, face authentication based attendance capture mechanism using NMMS App has been adopted under Viksit Bharat-Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajivika Mission (Gramin) Act, which has come into force with effect from 01.07.2026.

A comprehensive exemption mechanism has been put in place to ensure that no genuine worker faces difficulties due to technical issues in NMMS. Exemption mechanism ensures that in case of network connectivity issues at work site, attendance can be captured in offline mode, which can

subsequently uploaded after moving into network connected area. Additionally exemptions are available in situations where the device or application is not functioning, eKYC of the workers has not been completed or the worker has a disability such as visual impairment. Any technical issues faced by States/UTs are taken up with the Ministry and are resolved on a real time basis.

The implementation of the NMMS application has significantly improved the attendance management system and the overall efficiency of the process. NMMS application also helps in timely payment of wages as wage lists and FTOs can be generated immediately after the closure of the muster roll. The States/UTs have clearly been advised to ensure that no eligible and willing workers be denied employment under above schemes due to any technical difficulties in NMMS.

MSP REFORMS

2667. SHRI JAI PARKASH:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any comprehensive review of the existing Minimum Support Price (MSP) system with regard to its coverage, effectiveness and regional disparities;

(b) the details of crops and States where procurement under MSP has remained significantly below production during the last three years, along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the policy measures proposed to improve transparency, efficiency and timely payment under the MSP regime?

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

(a) to (c) Every year, Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated agricultural crops for the country as a whole, based on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), after considering the views of the State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned.

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

Out of the total production, only marketable surplus is available for procurement by Government agencies when market price of these produce fall below the MSP. Government procures cereals and coarse cereals through Food Corporation of India (FCI) and other designated State Agencies to provide price support to the farmers. Procurement of pulses, oilseeds and copra is done under Price Support Scheme under umbrella scheme of Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA), on the request of the concerned State Government as per the guidelines as and when market price of these produce fall below the MSP. Procurement agencies

under PM-AASHA Scheme are National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd (NAFED) and National Co-operative Consumers' Federation of India Ltd. (NCCF). Cotton and Jute are also procured by Government at MSP through Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) and Jute Corporation of India (JCI), respectively.

In addition, Adequate number of procurement centres are opened by respective State Government Agencies, taking into account the production, marketable surplus, convenience of farmers and availability of other logistics / infrastructure such as storage and transportation etc. Temporary purchase centres, in addition to the existing mandis and depots / godowns are also established at key points.

The procurement operation is a continuously evolving process and during the last few years, procurement processes under MSP have improved to ensure payment of MSP to farmer’s bank account directly and linkage of Aadhaar and land records with the States’ procurement portals ensure that the farmers directly get the benefits of the MSP purchase.

National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog (erstwhile Planning Commission) has conducted a study entitled “Efficacy of minimum support prices on farmers”, 2016. The study covered 14 States, 36 Districts, 72 Blocks, 144 Villages and 1440 Households. The study is based on both the primary and secondary data. The study has found among other things that MSP declared by the Government has encouraged 78 % of the farmers covered under the study for adopting improved methods of farming such as

high yielding varieties of seeds, organic manure, chemical fertilizer, pesticides and improved methods of harvesting etc.

Increased MSP has benefited farmers of the country which are evident from data of procurement and MSP amount paid to the farmers. The year wise details of procurement and MSP amount paid to farmers during 2023-24 to 2025-26 (upto June, 2026) are given as under:

Year wise Procurement and MSP amount paid to farmers during 2023-24 to 2025-26 (upto June, 2026)

Year	Total Procurement (In LMT)	Total MSP Value (In lakh Crore)
2023-24	1089	2.63
2024-25	1214	3.45
2025-26	1276	3.77

PMMSY IN WEST BENGAL

2668. SHRI JAGANNATH SARKAR:

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

(a) the total amount of total funds released to West Bengal under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) since 2020-21, year-wise, the

number of utilisation certificates submitted, and the amount of Central funds lapsed or pending for utilisation and the reasons for pendency;

(b) whether the West Bengal Government has submitted an Annual Action Plan for 2026-27 under PMMSY, constituted the State Level Approval Committee and appointed a State Nodal Officer, and the funds provisionally allocated to West Bengal for the current financial year;

(c) the targets set for West Bengal under PMMSY for 2026-27 covering pond aquaculture, cold chain infrastructure, motorisation of fishing boats, fishermen insurance and PM-MKSSY formalisation district-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Ministry to assist the West Bengal Government in accelerating PMMSY implementation, particularly for Sundarbans fishermen, tiger widows and inland fish farmers across the State's 3.6 lakh hectares of water bodies?

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

(a) The Department of Fisheries (DoF), Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (MoFAH and D), Government of India, has been implementing the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) since 2020–21. The Government of West Bengal submitted project proposals under PMMSY amounting to ₹546.38 crore, including a Central share of ₹223.25 crore, during the period 2022–23 to 2025–26, which have been duly approved by the Government of India. Against this approval, ₹107.04 crore of the Central

share has been released to the State based on the utilisation of funds, and the State Government has reported utilisation of ₹95.54 crore. The yearwise details of approved projects and fund released to West Bengal under the PMMSY are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b) The PMMSY, originally approved for five years from 2020-21 to 2024-25, was extended for implementation during FY 2025 26 up to 31st March 2026, and thereafter temporarily up to September 2026. Hence, Annual Action Plans are not being sought from States for 2026-27. As informed by the State Government, the State Level Approval and Monitoring Committee (SLAMC) has been constituted, and a Nodal Officer has been appointed for implementation of PMMSY in the State. An allocation of ₹30.00 crore has been made during the financial year 2026–27, and a Mother Sanction of ₹20.00 crore has been issued to the Government of West Bengal for implementation of PMMSY. The State Government has reported utilisation of ₹8.52 crore against the Mother Sanction of ₹20.00 crore issued in the current year.

(c) The PMMSY Scheme has been extended up to September, 2026. As informed by the State Government of West Bengal, the State has set a target to complete all approved activities by the end of the Scheme period. Under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Kisan Samridhi Sah Yojana (PM-MKSSY), the National Fisheries Digital Platform (NFDP) has been launched with multiple modules covering registration, cooperative strengthening, aquaculture insurance, performance grants, credit, training and capacity building, and traceability. As of date, a total of 1.83 lakh fishers, fish farmers, fish vendors, and other

stakeholders in West Bengal have registered on NFDP. District-wise registration details are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(d) The Department of Fisheries, Government of India, is extending technical and financial support to the Government of West Bengal for the development of fisheries and aquaculture in the State, including fisheries infrastructure, post-harvest management, capacity building, and livelihood enhancement of eligible beneficiaries such as marine and inland fishers, inland fish farmers including women and widows/tiger widows in all Districts, including the districts in Sundarbans region. Further, regular review meetings are held with the State Government at various levels to monitor the progress of implementation of approved projects and the utilisation of Central funds.

STATEMENT-I

Year-wise details of approved projects, and fund released to West Bengal under the PMMSY

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No	Year	Total Project Cost	Fund Released
1	2022-23	42491.51	5076.00
2	2023-24	7099.91	0.00
3	2024-25	4650.89	442.33
4	2025-26	395.96	3186.00
5	2026-27	-	850.00
Total		**54638.27**	**9554.33**

STATEMENT-II

District-wise details of NFDP registrations in West Bengal

Sl. No.	District Name	Details of Stakeholders registered on NFDP Portal (Numbers)
(i)	(ii)	(iii)
1	Alipurduar	1,199
2	Bankura	3,274
3	Birbhum	2,531
4	Cooch Bihar	5,317
5	Dakshin Dinajpur	3,812
6	Darjeeling	678
7	Hooghly	2,577
8	Howrah	4,032
9	Jalpaiguri	3,638
10	Jhargram	1,207
11	Kalimpong	108
12	Kolkata	211
13	Maldah	16,399
14	Murshidabad	22,436
15	Nadia	6,922
16	North 24 Parganas	10,601
17	Paschim Bardhaman	1,586

18	Paschim Medinipur	6,915
19	Purba Bardhaman	4,170
20	Purba Medinipur	23,071
21	Purulia	2,359
22	South 24 Parganas	58,479
23	Uttar Dinajpur	2,393
Grand Total		**183,915**

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR ORGANIC AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

2669. SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:

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

(a) whether the Government has examined the representation submitted by the Governments of Australia and New Zealand regarding the regulation of the trade, sale and import of organic agricultural products and the action taken thereon;

(b) whether the Ministry, in coordination with FSSAI, the APEDA and other concerned stakeholders, has reviewed the existing regulatory framework for organic agricultural products;

(c) whether the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee for stringent measures against counterfeit organic products have been considered; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to strengthen the legal and regulatory framework to curb counterfeit organic products and protect the credibility of India's organic agricultural exports and domestic market and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) India’s export and import standard for Organic products is the National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP). India has a Mutual recognition Arrangement (MRA) on Organic standards with Australia, which is implemented with effect from 24.09.2025. With respect to New Zealand, an interim Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) has been agreed, which shall come into effect, on the date of entry into force of the India-New Zealand FTA.

The Government through the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Development Authority (APEDA), which is the Secretariat for the NPOP, conducted detailed consultations with the key stakeholders including FSSAI for the revision of the NPOP Regulations, following which, the Eighth Edition of NPOP was notified on 5th January 2025, which came into effect from 180 days from the issuance of this notification.

To strengthen the Organic legal and regulatory framework, so as to address non compliances including to curb counterfeit organic products and to protect the credibility of India's organic agricultural exports, stringent penalty

provisions and sanctions have been introduced in the Eighth Edition of the NPOP, stipulating penalties for various forms of non-compliances by the certification bodies, certified operators etc. Penalty provisions have also been introduced against external service providers of Organic grower groups, as a further deterrent measure for various non-compliances by them, including misrepresentation.

Trade of organic products in the domestic market is covered under the Food Safety and Standards (Organic Food) Regulations, 2017 read with the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, is the nodal agency for maintaining oversight over domestic organic trade, including enforcing compliance of standards, by the stakeholders.

COASTAL EROSION AND CLIMATE-RESILIENT FISHING VILLAGES

2670. SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL:

CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

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

(a) whether the Government has identified coastal fishing villages in Tamil Nadu under the Climate Resilient Coastal Fishermen Villages initiative, if so, the names of such villages and districts selected in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the amount of funds allocated, released and utilised for Tamil Nadu under the said initiative;

(c) whether coastal erosion and climate vulnerability mapping has been used for selection of villages in Tamil Nadu;

(d) the livelihood, housing, safety and infrastructure support proposed for fisherfolk in such villages; and

(e) whether the Government has reviewed support for deep-sea fishing transition mariculture and coastal pilots, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, recognising the importance of strengthening coastal communities, has undertaken a transformative initiative under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) to develop 100 existing coastal fishermen villages, located close to the coastline across all coastal States and Union Territories, including Tamil Nadu, into Climate Resilient Coastal Fishermen Villages (CRCFVs). This initiative aims to upgrade these villages into economically vibrant and climate-resilient fishermen villages. Under PMMSY, ₹200 crore has been earmarked for the development of CRCFVs, with a unit cost of ₹2 crore per village, with 100% funding by the Government of India. In Tamil Nadu, 16 coastal villages have been approved for development as CRCFVs at a total cost of ₹32 crore, and the first and second installments amounting to ₹16 crore have already been released to the State

Government. The district-wise details of the coastal villages identified in Tamil Nadu are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) Villages for development as CRCFV across all coastal States/UTs, including Tamil Nadu, have been jointly identified with the respective State/UT Governments in accordance with the prescribed Guidelines. The selection of villages under CRCFV prioritized those situated on the seashore and close to the shoreline (0–5 km, then 0–10 km, then 0–20 km). Preference was given to villages with a higher proportion of fishermen (100%, then 90–100%, then 80–90%), greater numbers of fishing boats, fish landings, and allied fisheries activities. Alignment with the villages covered under the National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) Scheme of ICAR was also considered wherever available.

(d) The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying has approved the need-based activities proposed by the State Government in the DPR submitted for each village. The activities include infrastructure components like multipurpose halls, fish auction and processing units, drying yards, net-mending sheds, storage rooms, RCC roads with street lighting, desalination plants and rest sheds. The livelihood and economic interventions include marine and brackish-water cage culture, bivalve and crab fattening units, bio-fertilizer production, artificial reefs, ice boxes, fishing-implement shops and mobile fish-food outlets, green-fuel boats, life buoys, life jackets and towing equipment, collectively aimed at strengthening

resilience, enhancing productivity and improving welfare across coastal fishing communities.

(e) The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying has supported the transition from trawling to deep-sea fishing and towards mariculture to promote sustainable fishing practices under the Blue Revolution and PMMSY schemes. The Government of Tamil Nadu has reported that, under the Blue Revolution Scheme (2017–18), the State undertook the “Diversification of trawl fishing boats from Palk Bay into deep-sea fishing boats”. Approval was accorded for replacing 750 trawlers with deep-sea fishing vessels at a unit cost of ₹80 lakh, with a financial support comprising 50% central subsidy, 20% State subsidy, 10% beneficiary contribution, and 20% institutional financing, amounting to ₹281.50 crore.

For mariculture, financial assistance has been extended under the PMMSY Scheme for activities such as seaweed culture (raft and monoline methods) and open sea cage farming across multiple districts of Tamil Nadu. These efforts have benefited over 2000 fisherfolks and supported the establishment of nearly 10,000 seaweed raft/monoline units and over 179 open sea cages.

STATEMENT

District-wise list of identified coastal fishermen villages identified for development as Climate Resilient Coastal Fishermen Villages (CRCFV) in Tamil Nadu under PMMSY

State Name	Name of the District	Name of the Coastal Fishermen Village
Tamil Nadu	Tiruvallur	Pasiyavaram
	Tiruvallur	Senjiyamman Nagar
	Thoothukudi	Tharuvaikulam
	Chengalpattu	Paramankeni
	Villupuram	Mandavai Pudhukuppam
	Cuddalore	C. Puthupettai
	Mayiladuthurai	Puthupettai
	Nagapattinam	Arcottudurai
	Thanjavur	Puthupattiam
	Pudukkottai	Kumarapanvayal
	Ramanathapuram	Soliyakudi
	Ramanathapuram	Kalimankundu
	Thoothukudi	Veerapandian Pattinam
	Tirunelveli	Idinthakarai
	Kanniyakumari	Arockiapuram
	Kanniyakumari	Erayumanthurai

प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत शिकायत निवारण तंत्र

2671. सुश्री इकरा चौधरीः

श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहाः

श्री नीरज मौर्यः

श्री लालजी वर्माः

श्रीमती रुचि वीराः

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने हाल की उन रिपोर्टों का संज्ञान लिया है जिनमें कहा गया है कि फसल बीमा ऐप में तकनीकी खामियों तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नेटवर्क कनेक्टिविटी के अभाव के कारण किसान 72 घंटे के भीतर फसल क्षति की सूचना देने में सक्षम नहीं हैं, यदि हाँ, तो गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान, विशेषकर जौनपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ख) क्या खरीफ सीजन, 2026 से 'जंगली जानवरों के हमलों' को शामिल किए जाने की घोषणा के बावजूद वर्तमान में नीलगाय तथा आवारा पशुओं द्वारा नष्ट की गई फसलों के लिए किसानों को अंतरिम राहत प्रदान करने का कोई प्रस्ताव/योजना है, यदि हाँ, तो गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान, विशेषकर जौनपुर में इससे कितने किसान लाभान्वित हुए हैं;

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में तकनीकी आधारों पर धान की फसल के जलमग्न होने संबंधी बीमा दावों को अस्वीकार करने वाली बीमा कंपनियों के विरुद्ध कोई केंद्रीकृत शिकायत निवारण तंत्र, यदि कोई हो, स्थापित किया गया है;

(घ) बीमा कंपनियों द्वारा जौनपुर के बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में जलभराव के कारण धान की फसल को हुई क्षति से संबंधित कितने बीमा दावे अस्वीकृत किए गए हैं तथा उनके विरुद्ध कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार निजी बीमा कंपनियों के लाभ पर कोई अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित करने तथा किसानों द्वारा देय प्रीमियम अंशदान को कम करने का है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (PMFBY) के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, स्थानीय आपदाओं और फसलोपरांत नुकसान के मामलों में, जहां दावों का निपटारा व्यक्तिगत खेत/किसान के आधार पर किया जाता है, किसानों को घटना होने के 72 घंटों के भीतर टोल-फ्री नंबर 14447 पर कॉल करके नुकसान की सूचना देनी होती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, फसल बीमा ऐप के माध्यम से, राज्य सरकार, बीमा कंपनी, संबंधित बैंक/वित्तीय संस्थानों आदि को भी सूचना दी जा सकती है। इन उपलब्ध विकल्पों के मद्देनजर, समय सीमा को 72 घंटों से अधिक बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) जंगली जानवरों के कारण फसलों को होने वाली क्षति, जिसे रोका जा सकता है, पहले इस योजना के अंतर्गत कवर नहीं थे। तथापि, पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय एवं राज्य सरकारों के अनुरोध पर, राज्यों को व्यक्तिगत आकलन के आधार पर जंगली जानवरों द्वारा होने वाली क्षति को ऐड ऑन कवर के रूप में राज्य सरकार के खर्च पर अधिसूचित करने की अनुमति दी गई है। इस तरह के कवरेज के लिए विस्तृत प्रोटोकॉल, योजना के प्रचालन दिशानिर्देशों में दिया गया है। प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा PMFBY के तहत जंगली जानवरों द्वारा फसलों की नुकसान को अधिसूचित नहीं किया गया है।

PMFBY में स्थानीय आपदाओं के अंतर्गत इस खतरे को शामिल करने के लिए विभिन्न हितधारकों के अनुरोधों पर विचार करते हुए, “स्थानीय जोखिम के तहत जंगली जानवरों के हमले और धान की फसल में बाढ़ से होने वाली फसल नुकसान निर्धारित” करने हेतु एक समिति का गठन किया गया था। समिति ने इन जोखिमों को कवर करने के लिए सिफारिशों और मानक संचालन प्रक्रियाओं (SOP) के साथ अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है।

(ग) और (घ) PMFBY के तहत शिकायत निवारण तंत्र को बेहतर बनाने के लिए कृषि रक्षक पोर्टल और हेल्पलाइन (KRPH) विकसित की गई है, जिसके अंतर्गत एक अखिल भारतीय टोल-फ्री नंबर 14447 शुरू किया गया है और इसे बीमा कंपनियों के डेटाबेस से जोड़ा गया है, जहां किसान अपनी शिकायतें/समस्याएं दर्ज करा सकते हैं। इन शिकायतों/समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए समय सीमा भी निर्धारित की गई है।

योजना के तहत विगत तीन वर्षों में जौनपुर जिले में धान की फसल के लिए क्षेत्रीय दृष्टिकोण/सीजन-एंड दावों के तहत भुगतान किए गए दावों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

आईसी का नाम	**वर्ष**	**नामांकित आवेदन**	**रिपोर्ट किए गए दावे**	**भुगतान किए गए दावे**	**भुगतान किए गए आवेदन**
		(संख्या में)	**(संख्या में)**	**(रुपये में)**	**(संख्या में)**
एसबीआई जनरल	2023-24	13,750	3,073,663	3,066,102	1,388
	2024-25	31,014	967,944	951,203	1,132
	2025-26	57,283	46,329,128	44,793,170	29,253
कुल		**102,047**	**50,370,735**	**48,810,476**	**31,773**

(ङ) ऐसे कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं हैं।

इस सीजन के लिए पूरे देश में प्रीमियम दर काफी कम है। किसानों से लिया जाने वाला शुल्क, जो खरीफ फसलों के लिए बीमा राशि का अधिकतम 2% है, रबी फसलों के लिए अधिकतम 1.5% और वाणिज्यिक/बागवानी फसलों के लिए अधिकतम 5% बीमा राशि निर्धारित है। शेष बीमा प्रीमियम, केंद्र और राज्य सरकार द्वारा 50:50 के अनुपात में साझा किया जाता है, जबकि पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों (खरीफ 2020 से) और हिमालयी राज्यों (खरीफ 2023 से) में यह 90:10 के अनुपात में साझा किया जाता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, खरीफ 2023 से वैकल्पिक जोखिम अंतरण तंत्र (ARTM) कार्यान्वित किया गया है। ARTM मानक PMFBY के अतिरिक्त तीन वैकल्पिक जोखिम अंतरण मॉडल प्रदान करता है, जिनमें कप-एंड-कैप मॉडल (80:110), कप-एंड-कैप मॉडल (60:130) और लाभ-नुकसान साझाकरण मॉडल शामिल हैं। इसके तहत, निर्धारित सीमा से कम दावों के मामले में, सरकार द्वारा सब्सिडी के रूप में भुगतान किए गए प्रीमियम का एक हिस्सा राज्य के राजकोष या भारत की संचित निधि में वापस चला जाएगा, जैसा भी मामला हो। इसके अतिरिक्त, निर्धारित सीमा से अधिक दावों के मामले में, केंद्र और राज्य दोनों को दावों का भुगतान करना होगा।

UTILISATION OF FIFTEENTH FINANCE COMMISSION TIED GRANTS

2672. SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:

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

(a) the details of Tied Grants allocated under the Fifteenth Finance Commission from 2020-21 to 2025-26, year, State and UT-wise;

(b) the details of Tied Grants allocated, released and utilised under the Fifteenth Finance Commission during said period, State, year and district-wise, Mandal-wise and Gram Panchayat-wise in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the component-wise details of expenditure incurred under the Drinking Water and Sanitation/Solid Waste Management components out of the Tied Grants during the said period, State and district-wise, Mandal-wise, Gram Panchayat-wise in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) the details of works undertaken and completed under the said components during the said period, State and district-wise, Mandal-wise and Gram Panchayat-wise in Andhra Pradesh;

(e) whether any unutilised funds, delays in utilisation/implementation gaps have been reported under the Tied Grants in Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof, district-wise; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to ensure timely utilisation and effective monitoring of Tied Grants under the Fifteenth Finance Commission in Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a) to (f) The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti is the nodal Department for the implementation of the Fifteenth Finance Commission Tied Grants.

As reported by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, the Fifteenth Finance Commission submitted its report in two phases, the first, an Interim Report for the financial year 2020-21 and Final Report for the award period 2021-26.

The Fifteenth Finance Commission (FC-XV) recommended Rs.2.36 lakh crore to RLBs in 28 States including Andhra Pradesh for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26 including for those areas which are not required to have panchayats (Fifth and Sixth Scheduled areas and excluded areas), out of which 60% i.e. Rs. 1.42 lakh crore is tied grant to be utilized for (i) supply of drinking water, rainwater harvesting and water recycling; and, (ii) sanitation and maintenance of ODF status equally i.e. Rs. 0.71 Lakh crore for each component.

The release of tied grant allocated to all states is based on the fulfilment of stipulated criteria mentioned in the operational guideline for the implementation of XV-FC recommendation on RLB grants. Department of Expenditure further release funds to states and state government transferred the same to RLBs/ Excluded areas. The tied grant has to be utilized specifically for Water and Sanitation related activities as mentioned in the manual for utilization for tied grant.

Based on the interim report (2020-21) of the 15th Finance Commission, the entire recommended amount i.e. Rs. 1312.50 Crore was released to the State of Andhra Pradesh. Further, as recommended by 15th Finance Commission, year wise and State wise details of the allocation of Tied grant are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

The details of 15th Finance Commission tied grant allocated and released to State of Andhra Pradesh is as under:

Year	Allocation (₹ crore)	Release (₹ crore)
2020-21	1312.50	1312.50
2021-22	1,163.40	1,163.40
2022-23	1,206.00	1,188.91
2023-24	1,218.60	1,198.55
2024-25	1,291.20	1,267.98
2025-26	1,259.40	1,232.29

The district-wise, Mandal-wise and Gram Panchayats wise details of Tied Grants allocated, released and utilized under the Fifteenth Finance Commission is not maintained by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation centrally. The component-wise details of expenditure incurred under the Drinking Water and Sanitation/Solid Waste Management components and the details of works undertaken and completed, district-wise, Mandal-wise and Gram Panchayat-wise in State is not maintained by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation centrally.

Information regarding district-wise unutilised funds, delays in utilisation or implementation gaps under the Tied Grants in State is not maintained by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation centrally.

The 15th Finance Commission period has ended on 31.03.2026, therefore, the pending amount of the states has lapsed with the completion of Fifteenth Finance Commission cycle.

The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation has issued technical advisory/guidance to States for the utilization of the 16th Finance Commission tied grant to Rural Local Bodies/ PRIs for water and sanitation.

STATEMENT

Details of Tied Grants allocated under the Fifteenth Finance Commission from 2020-21 to 2025-26

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	State	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	Andhra Pradesh	1312.5	1,163.40	1206	1218.6	1291.2	1259.4

2	Arunachal Pradesh	115.5	102	106.2	107.4	113.4	111
3	Assam	802	711.6	736.8	744.6	789	769.8
4	Bihar	2509	2,225.40	2305.2	2330.4	2468.4	2407.2
5	Chhattisgarh	727	645	668.4	675	715.2	697.8
6	Goa	37.5	33	34.2	34.8	37.2	36.6
7	Gujarat	1597.5	1,417.20	1467.6	1483.8	1571.4	1533
8	Haryana	632	561	580.8	587.4	621.6	606.6
9	Himachal Pradesh	214.5	190.2	197.4	199.2	211.2	205.8
10	Jharkhand	844.5	749.4	775.8	784.2	831	810.6
11	Karnataka	1608.5	1,426.20	1477.8	1494	1582.2	1543.2
12	Kerala	814	721.8	747.6	756	800.4	780.6
13	Madhya Pradesh	1992	1,766.40	1830	1849.8	1959	1911
14	Maharashtra	2913.5	2,584.20	2676.6	2706	2865.6	2795.4
15	Manipur	88.5	78.6	81	82.2	87	85.2
16	Meghalaya	91	81	84	84.6	89.4	87.6
17	Mizoram	46.5	41.4	42.6	43.2	45.6	44.4
18	Nagaland	62.5	55.2	57.6	58.2	61.2	59.4
19	Odisha	1129	1,001.40	1036.8	1048.2	1110.6	1083
20	Punjab	694	615.6	637.2	644.4	682.8	666
21	Rajasthan	1931	1,712.40	1774.2	1793.4	1899.6	1852.2
22	Sikkim	21	18.6	19.8	19.8	21	19.8
23	Tamil Nadu	1803.5	1,599.60	1656.6	1674.6	1774.2	1730.4

24	Telangana	923.5	819	849	858	908.4	886.2
25	Tripura	95.5	84.6	88.2	88.8	94.2	91.8
26	Uttar Pradesh	4876	4,324.80	4479.6	4528.2	4796.4	4678.2
27	Uttarakhand	287	255	264	267	282.6	274.8
28	West Bengal	2206	1,956.60	2026.8	2049	2170.2	2116.8
Total		**30375**	**26,940.60**	**27907.8**	**28210.8**	**29880**	**29143.8**

RURAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS IN TAMIL NADU

2673. SHRI A. RAJA:

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

(a) the details of major rural development schemes implemented in the State of Tamil Nadu during the last five years;

(b) the number of villages and households that have benefited under programmes such as Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) and Watershed Development Schemes;

(c) the measures taken to ensure timely fund release and effective monitoring of the projects; and

(d) measures taken to deal with regional disparities, improve rural infrastructure, create sustainable employment and enhance the overall quality of life in rural areas in the State?

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

(a) Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) has been implementing number of welfare schemes/programmes, such as, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and Watershed Development Component of PMKSY (WDC-PMKSY), during last five years across the country including in the State of Tamil Nadu. The Viksit Bharat Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) Act, 2025 (VB- GRAM G) has come into force across all rural areas of the country with effect from 1st July, 2026 replacing the previous rural employment framework Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005.

(b) The benefits accrued under PMGSY, MGNREGS, PMAY-G and WDC-PMKSY in Tamil Nadu are given below:-

Programme	Benefits accrued
PMGSY	Since April 2021 till 30.07.2026, a total of 1190 roads with 4791 km length and 66 bridges have been completed.
MGNREGS	As per NREGASoft, the total number of 15705.21lakh households in Tamil Nadu availed employment during the last five financial years.

Programme	Benefits accrued
	Further, the scheme is being implemented in 12,481 Gram Panchayats in the State.
PMAY-G	14,510 villages are targeted under the scheme. During the last five years, a total of 3,81,710 houses were constructed in the State.
WDC-PMKSY	A total of 5445 Water Harvesting Structures (WHS) have been created / rejuvenated, 19.42 Hectare (ha) area covered with soil and moisture conservation activities; 11248.89 ha area brought under plantation, 3201.61 ha have been brought under protective irrigation, 1,44,183 number of farmers benefitted and 10,93,878 man days have been generated.

(c) Release of funds under the programmes is based on achieving defined physical milestones in terms of scheme guidelines and utilization of already released funds. In order to streamline the fund disbursal process, a new fund flow mechanism namely, SNA-SPARSH for Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) has been introduced, with the principle of 'just in time release' to bring about more efficiency in cash management at both Centre and States level, through an integrated framework of PFMS, State IFMIS and e-kuber platform of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in a progressive manner.

Ministry of Rural Development has evolved a comprehensive multi-level and multi format system of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of rural development schemes, through Performance Review Committee Meetings, National Level Monitors (NLMs), Area Officers Schemes, Common

Review Mission, Mid-Term Review, Labour Budget meetings, Labour Budget Revision meetings, Programme Review meetings, Concurrent Evaluation and Impact Assessment Studies. Specific reviews of States/UTs are also undertaken from time to time and action is taken on the basis of their findings. Further, end-to-end digital solutions have also been operationalized under the programmes to ensure ease of implementation, better targeting, effective delivery and improved transparency besides enabling concurrent monitoring /assessment of progress and effectiveness by the stakeholders concerned on real time basis.

(d) All schemes/programmes are implemented with the active cooperation of the States/UTs and in accordance with defined schematic guidelines. As per implementation framework of the programmes, respective State Governments are responsible for identification of beneficiary, conceiving of project proposals for infrastructure including roads and sustainable assets, generation of demand for employment etc. keeping in view the actual requirement of interventions for addressing the rural poverty and improving the quality of life of rural population. These measures collectively contributing towards creating sustainable employment, strengthening rural infrastructure and improving the overall quality of life in the State of Tamil Nadu.

INTERSTATE NARCOTICS TRAFFICKING

2674. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of reports identifying Haryana as a key transit route for interstate narcotics trafficking between Punjab, Delhi, Rajasthan and hilly States;

(b) the quantity of narcotic drugs, including heroin, synthetic drugs and psychotropic substances, seized in Haryana during the last ten years, district-wise;

(c) the number of NDPS cases registered, persons arrested and amount of drugs seized in Haryana during the said period, district-wise;

(d) whether the Narcotics Control Bureau has identified any major trafficking corridors, highway routes or organized interstate drug networks operating through Haryana; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen anti-narcotics surveillance, interstate coordination and monitoring along major transport corridors in Haryana?

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

(a) The issue of interstate narcotics trafficking is continuously monitored through intelligence gathering, operational surveillance and inter-agency coordination by Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), Haryana State Narcotics Control Bureau and other Central and State enforcement agencies. The evolving trends of illicit narcotic drug trafficking, including the use of various interstate routes passing through Haryana, are regularly assessed. However, no State can be categorized as a permanent transit route, as trafficking

patterns remain dynamic and are continuously evaluated based on intelligence inputs and enforcement actions. The issue is also reviewed through the Narco-Coordination Centre (NCORD) mechanism and actionable intelligence is shared with the concerned enforcement agencies for coordinated action under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act.

(b) and (c) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has started collecting detailed data of drug-wise seizure since 2017. However, the Bureau does not collect district-wise data on the seizure of drugs and persons arrested. As per latest data published by NCRB pertaining to the year 2024; quantity of narcotic drugs, including heroin, synthetic drugs and psychotropic substances, seized in Haryana during 2017 to 2024 is given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and district-wise cases registered under NDPS Act in Haryana during 2015 to 2024 are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(d) NCB continuously analyses intelligence inputs to identify and dismantle organized drug trafficking networks. Traffickers frequently change their routes and modus operandi to evade detection. Actionable intelligence is regularly shared with the concerned State Anti-Narcotics Task Forces (ANTFs) for coordinated enforcement action. Further, on 23.02.2026, a meeting under the chairmanship of the Deputy Director General (NWR), NCB was held with representatives of the ANTFs/ State Crime Record Bureau (SCRBs) of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Chandigarh and Jammu and Kashmir along with concerned Central agencies, to identify narco-hotspots, entry/exit points, trafficking routes and drug trafficking groups/gangs. During the meeting,

emphasis was laid on district-wise mapping of narco-hotspots and trafficking routes, identification of organized drug trafficking networks and strengthening intelligence-based surveillance.

(e) Government has taken various steps to strengthen anti-narcotics surveillance, interstate coordination and monitoring in the Country including State of Haryana, some of which are as under: -

i. Established a 4-tier (Apex and Executive Committee at Central level and State and District level Committee at the State level) Narco-Coordination Centre (NCORD) mechanism for ensuring better coordination between Central and State Drug Law Enforcement Agencies and other stakeholders in the field of controlling drug trafficking and drug abuse in India. During the year 2025, 2 State Level NCORD Meetings and in 2026 (till 31.05.2026), 1 State Level NCORD meetings were held in the State of Haryana. During the year 2025, a total of 234 District Level NCORD Meetings were conducted in the districts of Haryana and 103 District Level NCORD Meetings have been conducted during the year 2026 (till 24.07.2026).

ii. The NCORD Portal, developed by NCB, serves as a comprehensive gateway and Knowledge Management System for all stakeholders from district to central levels.

iii. National Integrated Database on Arrested Narco-Offenders (NIDAAN), hosted at the Inter-operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) platform, offers an integrated database of all arrested NDPS offenders for use by

NCB, National Investigation Agency (NIA), State Police, and other agencies to aid proactive policing and investigations.

iv. Joint Coordination Committee (JCC) meetings are held regularly in which all relevant Central and State agencies participate, to discuss investigation of important narcotics cases in the State. Till date 04 State Level Joint Coordination Sub Committee meetings for the State of Haryana and other adjoining States /UT's have been held by NCB for better Inter-Agency Coordination.

v. Regular intelligence is being shared among NCB, Haryana Police and other Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (DLEAs) through the NCORD and Multi-Agency Centre (MAC/SMAC) mechanisms. Further, joint operations are conducted by the Haryana State Narcotics Control Bureau, Haryana and NCB for effective enforcement action against drug trafficking.

vi. Financial investigations conducted by all DLEAs led to freezing/seizure of assets worth Rs. 14.33 crore in 98 cases in Haryana during 2025 and assets worth Rs. 6.54 crore in 40 cases during 2026 (till May).

vii. NCB, shared a list of habitual narcotics offenders operating in Haryana with the Haryana State Narcotics Control Bureau. The DLEAs have effectively utilized the provisions of the Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (PITNDPS) Act and invoked detention orders against 75 habitual drug offenders in Haryana during 2025 and 10 during 2026 (till June).

STATEMENT-I

Quantity of narcotic drugs, including heroin, synthetic drugs and psychotropic su
Haryana during 2017 to 2019

S.No.	Drug Head	2017			2018			
		in KGs.	in Nos.	in Ltrs.	in KGs.	in Nos.	in Ltrs.	in
1	Opium Based Drugs	9648.763	0	0.000	10258.496	0	0.000	1065
2	Cannabis Based Drugs	4518.972	0	0.000	5946.345	0	0.000	5721
3	Cocaine (In Kg)	0.027	0	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0.00
4	Psychotropic Substances	0.000	0	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0.00
5	Medicinal Preparations	14.000	361972	337.900	1.922	687359	1255.123	1.85
6	Drug Precursor - Acetic Anhydride	0.000	0	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0.00

7	Cannabis Plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Poppy Plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Other Drugs	513.200	0	1.500	26.744	40066	2.600	428.950	135	0.000
Total		**14694.962**	**361972**	**339.400**	**16233.507**	**727425**	**1257.723**	**16806.228**	**892131**	**36479.200**

Quantity of narcotic drugs, including heroin, synthetic drugs and psychotropic substances, seized in Haryana during 2020 to 2021

S.No.	Drug Head	2020			2021		
		in KGs.	in Nos.	in Ltrs.	in KGs.	in Nos.	in Ltrs.
1	Opium Based Drugs	12942.776	0	0.000	8148.035	0	0.000
2	Cannabis Based Drugs	9523.579	0	0.000	12307.425	0	0.000
3	Cocaine (In Kg)	0.001	0	0.000	0.000	0	0.000
4	Psychotropic Substances	0.000	0	0.000	0.000	0	0.000
5	Medicinal Preparations	53.882	1666724	2197.800	52.070	1035257	612.100

6	Drug Precursor - Acetic Anhydride	0.000	0	0.000	0.000	0	0.000
7	Cannabis Plants	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Poppy Plants	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Other Drugs	2175.364	187	0.000	806.076	2200	83.000
Total		**24695.602**	**1666911**	**2197.800**	**21313.606**	**1037457**	**695.100**

Quantity of narcotic drugs, including heroin, synthetic drugs and psychotropic substances, seized in Haryana during 2022 to 2024

S.No.	Drug Head	2022			2023			2024		
		in KGs.	in Nos.	in Ltrs.	in KGs.	in Nos.	in Ltrs.	in KGs.	in Nos.	in Ltrs.
1	Opium Based Drugs	11195.491	0	0.000	18076.934	0	0.000	15768.534	0	0.000
2	Cannabis Based Drugs	13642.608	0	0.000	6145.938	0	0.000	8895.155	0	0.000

3	Cocaine (In Kg)	0.022	0	0.000	0.141	0	0.000	0.382	0	0.000
4	Psychotropic Substances	0.000	0	0.000	0.541	0	0.000	0.118	0	0.000
5	Medicinal Preparations	81.003	812285	974.450	26.300	490292	2511.100	8.486	1042026	4877.440
6	Drug Precursor - Acetic Anhydride	0.000	0	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0.000	0	0.000
7	Cannabis Plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	48	0.000
8	Poppy Plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	1892	0.000
9	Other Drugs	30.240	66602	6.000	1307.147	46533	0.000	933.873	0	0.000
Total		**24949.364**	**878887**	**980.450**	**25557.001**	**536825**	**2511.100**	**25606.549**	**1043966**	**4877.440**

STATEMENT-II

District-wise cases registered under NDPS Act in Haryana during 2015 to 2024

S.No.	Districts	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Ambala	47	101	75	114	129	107	92	143	169	116
2	Bhiwani	28	47	38	80	105	63	64	100	67	58
3	Faridabad	47	68	56	69	62	134	243	362	355	356
4	Fatehabad	221	312	271	277	380	328	202	246	219	219
5	GRP	40	38	62	53	52	31	33	53	58	48
6	Gurugram	37	72	113	99	168	225	107	169	267	276
7	Hissar	52	95	100	91	77	163	145	190	151	115
8	Jhajjar	76	59	89	96	35	38	101	144	174	86
9	Jind	84	114	79	104	78	83	65	83	99	76
10	Kaithal	136	199	136	113	130	132	124	134	100	83
11	Karnal	116	200	244	209	98	125	198	280	163	142
12	Kurukshetra	85	86	168	209	140	167	133	232	222	215
13	Mahendergarh	5	13	16	21	18	27	34	46	68	67
14	Nuh	1	4	3	7	13	29	18	44	50	56
15	Palwal	17	24	0	13	11	33	22	58	118	71
16	Panchkula	51	69	65	41	51	57	85	126	138	118
17	Panipat	108	110	93	62	151	104	111	123	122	115

18	Rewari	11	12	25	40	43	53	51	86	116	66
19	Rohtak	73	64	78	131	111	159	162	175	150	112
20	Sirsa	311	231	200	403	587	722	446	624	593	305
21	Sonipat	80	77	101	137	71	91	112	124	134	102
22	Yamunanagar	19	37	101	128	93	104	128	171	181	198
23	Irrigation and Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Charkhi Dadri	-	-	31	20	18	26	26	57	35	36
25	Hansi	-	-	56	70	56	59	39	45	59	49
26	Dabwali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	240
Total		**1661**	**2032**	**2200**	**2587**	**2677**	**3060**	**2741**	**3815**	**3808**	**3325**

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASS AND MINORITY ARTISANS IN FIROZABAD'S GLASS INDUSTRY

2675. SHRI AKSHAY YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that a significant share of Firozabad's glass and bangle workforce belongs to OBC, SC and minority communities and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether targeted welfare support has been extended to them during the current slowdown, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of beneficiaries from Firozabad covered under National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation schemes or similar credit-linked welfare schemes during the last three years;

(d) whether the Ministry has reviewed the socio-economic status of traditional artisan communities in Uttar Pradesh's industrial clusters, including access to scholarships and social security, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has considered introducing a dedicated welfare package for such distressed artisan communities during periods of industry-wide distress, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) No such specific information is available with the Ministry.

(c) National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC), a Schedule 'C' Central Public Sector Enterprise under the administrative control of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment promotes the socio-economic development of persons belonging to Other Backward Classes (OBCs) having an annual family income of up to Rs. 5.00 Lakh by providing financial assistance in the form of loans under its Credit Based Schemes, at concessional rate of interest for income generating activities including education loans.

The amount disbursed and number of beneficiaries covered in Firozabad under NBCFDC lending schemes during the last three years is as under:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of beneficiaries
1.	2023-24	6
2.	2024-25	2
3.	2025-26	1

National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC), a Schedule 'C' Central Public Sector Enterprise under the administrative control of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment promotes the socio-economic development of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes having an annual family income of up to Rs. 5.00 Lakh by providing financial assistance in the form of loans under its Credit Based Schemes, at concessional rate of interest for income generating activities including education loans.

The number of beneficiaries from Firozabad covered under NSFDC's Credit Based Schemes during the last three years are given as under:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of beneficiaries
1.	2023-24	159
2.	2024-25	45
3.	2025-26	20

(d) and (e) No such proposal is under consideration in the Ministry.

PROJECTS SANCTIONED FOR ANDHRA PRADESH UNDER AIF SCHEME

2676. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

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

(a) whether 6322 projects have been sanctioned for Andhra Pradesh under Agriculture Infrastructure Fund(AIF) Scheme and 3711 projects have been completed so far;

(b) if so, the status of the pending projects and the time by which the same are going to be completed;

(c) the details of funds sanctioned and utilized for the above projects as of June, 2026 to the State of Andhra Pradesh, district-wise; and

(d) whether any impact assessment study has been conducted and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) Scheme facilitates medium - to - long term debt financing for creation of post harvest management infrastructure and viable farming assets. The Scheme provide 3% interest subvention and credit guarantee support on loans up to ₹ 2 crore for eligible borrowers, subject to a maximum lending rate of 9% per annum. Under Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) Scheme, as on 30th June, 2026, 6850 projects have been sanctioned in the State of Andhra Pradesh, with a total

loan amount of ₹ 3,635.57 crore. Out of these, loan for 4272 projects has been fully disbursed.

(c) The district-wise details of funds sanctioned and utilized for projects in the State of Andhra Pradesh as on 30th June, 2026 are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d) Yes, in November 2025, an Impact Assessment Study of the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) has conducted by the Indian Institute of Management (IIM). Ahmadabad. As per the study, the scheme has improved access to finance for agricultural enterprises, including small and marginal farmers, entrepreneurs, and established agri-businesses. It has resulted in improved price realization and an upward shift of the beneficiaries in the Agri-value chain. According to the study, each AIF unit on an average supports a minimum of 12-13 direct jobs during peak season, 6 during lean months and 19 indirect jobs through backward and forward linkage such as logistics, marketing, repairs, packaging and ancillary input services. Interventions under the AIF have resulted in an average reduction of 5-15% in post-harvest losses driven by improved storage, processing and mechanization systems that enhance efficiency and reduce spoilage across commodities. The beneficiaries surveyed reported income gains ranging from 11-15 %. Further as per the study, the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF**)** has strengthened farm-gate infrastructure and improved mechanisation. It has addressed gaps in storage, processing, logistics, and market linkages by supporting a wide range of infrastructure projects for different types of beneficiaries.

STATEMENT

District-wise details of loans sanctioned and disbursed under Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) in Andhra Pradesh as on 30th June, 2026.

S. No.	Project District	No. of sanctioned projects	Sanctioned Loan amount (in crore)	Disbursed Loan amount (in crore)	No. of Fully disbursed projects
1.	Alluri Sitharama Raju	43	18.19	1.69	8
2.	Anakapalli	81	29.02	12.58	53
3.	Ananthapuramu	370	166.05	73.86	207
4.	Annamayya	49	10.83	4.74	38
5.	Bapatla	217	109.14	68.57	123
6.	Chittoor	79	73.87	54.14	41
7.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	284	86.10	53.74	177
8.	East Godavari	633	373.13	207.37	442
9.	Eluru	341	193.54	122.44	251
10.	Guntur	224	252.06	165.15	118
11.	Kakinada	335	158.92	100.06	271
12.	Krishna	367	201.92	79.15	137
13.	Kurnool	268	131.65	66.79	146
14.	Markapuram	-	-	-	-
15.	Nandyal	554	223.50	130.11	395
16.	Ntr	230	127.53	53.55	139
17.	Palnadu	283	225.48	132.61	141
18.	Parvathipuram Manyam	162	67.90	41.51	108
19.	Polavaram	-	-	-	-
20.	Prakasam	170	111.19	58.64	105

21.	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	370	314.09	108.44	268
22.	Sri Sathya Sai	163	55.72	6.00	41
23.	Srikakulam	325	129.65	83.33	225
24.	Tirupati	141	128.27	54.60	80
25.	Visakhapatnam	30	16.63	15.83	21
26.	Vizianagaram	320	124.73	85.30	217
27.	West Godavari	618	220.90	147.22	376
28.	Y.S.R.	193	85.53	62.09	144
	Grand Total	**6850**	**3,635.57**	**1,989.51**	**4272**

INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PACKAGE

2677. SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA:

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

(a) whether Government recognizes that Amritsar, a historic and religious city attracting millions of domestic and international tourists annually, remains economically underdeveloped despite its strategic location on international border, with no major industrial base and limited avenues for employment, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government intends to formulate a special industrial and trade promotion package for Amritsar, given that cross-border trade via Attari-Wagah border remains suspended, leaving border farmers and youth with few opportunities, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry consider establishing border area industrial corridors, tourism-linked manufacturing units, and agro-based industries in region to boost employment, strengthen local economy, provide economic security in a region frequently impacted by tensions due to its proximity to international border, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Amritsar should be included by the Government in a special economic vision plan for border districts to ensure balanced regional development?

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

(a) to (d) State Governments adopt different policy measures to promote industrial development. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the State/UT Governments through various schemes, programmes, and policy initiatives for the overall development and promotion of industry across the Country, including Punjab.

During the last 4 years, Amritsar district has received investments amounting to ₹8,706 crore through the Fast Track Single Window Portal with potential employment generation of 32,069 persons. These investments span various sectors including Agri and Food Processing, Agro-based Industries (including Processing of Agro-waste), Tourism and Hospitality.

Amritsar qualifies as a Border District under Punjab Industrial and Business Development Policy, 2026. The Policy provides an enhanced fiscal incentive framework for industrial units established therein. The incentives available under this framework include Capital Investment Incentive, Interest Subsidy, Net SGST reimbursement, Employment Generation Subsidy, Stamp Duty exemption/reimbursement, Change of Land Use (CLU) fee exemption, and Electricity Duty exemption, among others, subject to the terms and conditions prescribed under the Policy. Eligible units in Amritsar may avail an overall fiscal incentive ceiling of up to 125% (which is higher than the ceilings of incentives available in other districts) of the eligible Fixed Capital Investment (FCI), subject to a maximum of ₹500 crore, along with a flexible eligibility period of 10 to 15 years.

The Government of India has approved development of Integrated Manufacturing Cluster (IMC) at Rajpura-Patiala with an area of 1,098.85 acres under the Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC) in August 2024 for total project cost of Rs. 1,367.72 crore. Project Manager for New Cities (PMNC) and EPC Contractor have been appointed for implementation of internal trunk infrastructure works. As per DPR, Integrated Manufacturing Cluster (IMC) at Rajpura-Patiala under the Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC) has an estimated employment generation potential of approximately 64,200 jobs.

The Punjab Industrial and Business Development Policy, 2026 identifies Agri and Food Processing Industries and Processing of Agro-waste into

Energy/Bioenergy/Manure as Priority Sectors, with enhanced fiscal support available to eligible units established in Border Districts, including Amritsar.

In addition, the Punjab Food Processing Policy, 2026 provides sector-specific incentives such as 100% exemption of Mandi Fee/Market Fee/Rural Development Fee and other State taxes on the purchase of raw material for eligible food processing units for a period of five years, along with 100% Net SGST reimbursement, subject to prescribed conditions.

The Punjab Tourism and Hospitality Policy, 2026 has also been notified to promote tourism-linked economic activity in the region. These measures are aimed at leveraging Amritsar's tourism potential to generate allied manufacturing and service-sector employment in the border region.

PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY OF ARECANUT

2678. SHRI B. Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

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

(a) the details of area under cultivation, production and productivity (yield per hectare) of Arecanut during each of the last five years in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the share of Karnataka in the total area under cultivation and production of Arecanut in the country during the above period;

(c) whether the data on area, production and productivity of Arecanut in Karnataka is maintained by the Government and if so, the details thereof for each of the last five years, district-wise;

(d) the details of financial assistance provided by the Union Government for Arecanut development during the above period in the country, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the details of the programmes implemented by the Directorate of Arecanut and Spices Development, Calicut?

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

(a) The details of area under cultivation, production and productivity (yield per hectare) of Arecanut during each of the last five years i.e. from 2021-22 to 2025-26 (Second Advance Estimates) in the country, State/UT- wise, are given in the enclosed **Statement -I**.

(b) During the last five years, Karnataka accounted for 71.56% of the country's total area and 75.47% of the country’s total production under Arecanut.

(c) The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DAandFW) releases area and production estimates of horticulture crops, including Arecanut, at the State/UT level and All-India level, sourced from the Directorate of Arecanut and Spices Development (DASD). The district-level data of area, production and productivity of Arecanut for each of the last five years in Karnataka is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(d) Under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), a centrally sponsored scheme, there is no specific provision for providing assistance for Arecanut development through area expansion to the States/UTs. However, financial assistance is provided to the Directorate of Arecanut and Spices Development (DASD) under MIDH, for implementing, coordinating and monitoring the activities on development of Arecanut, Spices and Aromatic plants. The details of funds allocated and released to DASD under MIDH during the last five years is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Allocation	Released
2021-22	12.00	12.00
2022-23	14.00	14.00
2023-24	16.88	16.88
2024-25	24.00	20.92
2025-26	14.00	14.00

(e) The overall development of Arecanut at the National level is coordinated by the Directorate of Arecanut and Spices Development (DASD), Calicut. DASD has implemented the following technical programmes and technology-dissemination schemes:

- **Arecanut based Multispecies Cropping Systems**: To enhance farmer's income from the existing unit area, the Directorate promotes and popularizes multispecies cropping systems in existing Arecanut

gardens. Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs) are held in the fields of progressive farmers, along with the organization of awareness and training programmes to disseminate this technology and adoption of this practice.

- **Management of Fruitrot/ Mahali disease through effective fungicides**: Establishes FLDs to demonstrate the effect of the new fungicide Mandipropamid in management of fruit rot disease in Arecanut in selected areas of Kerala and Karnataka.

- **Management of Arecanut rootgrub infestation through the use of Entomopathogenic Nematode (EPN)**: Establishes FLDs to popularize the use of EPN in management of root grubs in Arecanut.

- **Promotion of Hybrid Dwarf varieties**: Demonstrated dwarf hybrid varieties of Arecanut in selected farmers' fields to encourage easier harvesting operations and optimize plant density.

- **Yellow Leaf Disease (YLD) management through plastic mulch**: FLDs are established in farmers' field to demonstrate the effect of plastic mulching in YLD management in Arecanut.

- **Initiative for disease prediction**: A Temperature and Relative Humidity Controller Unit has been given to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)- Central Plantation Crops Research

Institute (CPCRI) for studying the relationship between weather and Leaf Spot Disease (LSD) of Arecanut to help in disease prediction.

- **Community-Based Leaf Spot Disease (LSD) management**: DASD has established large-scale demonstration on community-based management of LSD in Arecanut across 10 LSD affected Arecanut growing taluks in Karnataka from 2025-26 in the selected farmers' fields of the affected area. This programme covers 50 hectare, with 5 hectare in each taluk, aiming to popularize the recommended scientific management measures for control of LSD. An amount of Rs. 6.32 crores has been sanctioned for this programme for a period of three years.

- **Evidence based Health Research**: To address the knowledge gap and provide conclusive evidence on the health effects of Arecanut, DASD, in collaboration with ICAR-CPCRI, is implementing a project titled "Evidence-Based Research on Arecanut and Human Health". This project brings together around 12 National and State-level agencies dealing with medical research, including All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi; Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology (CCMB), Hyderabad; and others to conduct detailed research on the effects of Arecanut on human health. An advisory Committee has been setup for monitoring this research. The

project has been started in 2025-26 and an amount of Rs 9.99 crores has been sanctioned for a period of three years.

- **Value Chain Study on Arecanut:** The DASD in association with ICAR-CPCRI, is conducting a pilot study on value chain of Arecanut to understand the existing value chains in the sector and to analyse the consumption patterns and distribution channels of Arecanut and its products.

STATEMENT-I

States/UTs-wise Area, Production and Productivity (Yield per hectare) of

Sl. No.	STATE/UT's	2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			2024-25		
		A	P	Pdty	A	P	Pdty	A	P	Pdty	A	P	P
1	**Karnataka**	**603.12**	**1348.93**	**2.24**	**674.81**	**1024.12**	**1.52**	**676.95**	**1032.02**	**1.52**	**741.18**	**1097.75**	
2	Kerala	93.97	103.48	1.10	94.55	98.53	1.04	96.11	103.99	1.08	96.05	85.80	
3	Meghalaya	18.95	25.09	1.32	34.41	51.65	1.50	35.05	51.92	1.48	55.93	87.26	
4	Assam	68.41	53.94	0.79	67.35	41.85	0.62	69.27	55.40	0.80	69.38	55.48	
5	Mizoram	21.42	33.54	1.57	21.42	33.54	1.57	21.42	33.54	1.57	21.42	33.54	
6	Tamil Nadu	8.90	13.00	1.46	10.78	21.89	2.03	13.08	21.30	1.63	15.24	26.14	
7	Tripura	7.25	24.85	3.43	7.34	24.98	3.40	7.35	25.07	3.41	7.35	25.08	
8	West Bengal	12.07	24.84	2.06	12.49	24.79	1.98	12.84	24.93	1.94	12.52	24.83	
9	Andhra Pradesh	3.85	7.64	1.98	3.37	20.24	6.00	3.92	30.51	7.78	8.53	18.39	

10	Andaman Nicobar	4.11	15.39	3.75	4.25	12.52	2.95	4.74	15.41	3.25	4.43	15.80	3.57	4.31	14.57	3.38
11	Arunachal Pradesh	1.53	6.84	4.47	0.83	3.68	4.45	2.26	7.09	3.14	1.44	5.83	4.04	1.73	6.00	3.46
12	Maharashtra	3.29	4.21	1.28	3.56	4.18	1.17	3.39	2.76	0.82	3.54	8.18	2.31	3.35	4.81	1.44
13	Goa	2.07	4.14	2.00	2.08	3.96	1.90	2.10	3.98	1.90	2.12	4.00	1.89	2.09	3.54	1.69
14	Odisha				0.64	1.60	2.49	0.64	1.60	2.50	0.73	1.62	2.22	0.73	1.64	2.23
15	Nagaland	0.35	0.16	0.45	0.23	1.35	5.83	0.24	1.37	5.82	0.21	1.33	6.32	0.97	1.63	1.69
16	Manipur										0.15	0.14	0.95	0.15	0.15	0.98
17	Puducherry	0.05	0.08	1.50	0.04	0.06	1.51	0.05	0.08	1.50	0.04	0.07	1.50	0.05	0.07	1.53
	All India	**849.33**	**1666.11**	**1.96**	**938.16**	**1368.94**	**1.46**	**949.40**	**1410.97**	**1.49**	**1040.27**	**1491.23**	**1.43**	**1106.29**	**1529.20**	**1.38**
Source: Horticulture Statistics Unit, DAandFW																

STATEMENT-II

District-wise Area, Production and Productivity of Arecanut in Karnataka

[Area (A) in '000 Ha, Production (P) in '000 MT, Productivity (Pdty) in MT/Ha]

Districts	2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			2024-25			2025-26 (Second Advance Estimates)		
	A	P	Pdty	A	P	Pdty	A	P	Pdty	A	P	Pdty	A	P	Pdty
Bagalkote	0.002	0.004	2.000	0.001	0.001	1.000	0.008	0.013	1.625	0.005	0.006	1.200	0.017	0.034	2.000
Bangalore Urban	0.836	1.870	2.237	0.901	1.288	1.430	0.788	1.126	1.429	0.917	1.815	1.979	0.856	1.498	1.750
Bangalore Rural	3.451	7.719	2.237	4.028	7.613	1.890	4.593	8.267	1.800	4.638	8.812	1.900	4.576	5.720	1.250
Belgaum	0.022	0.048	2.182	0.038	0.074	1.947	0.045	0.090	2.000	0.051	0.080	1.569	0.075	0.112	1.493
Bellary	2.036	4.556	2.238	0.134	0.161	1.201	0.207	0.259	1.251	0.643	1.209	1.880	0.335	0.168	0.501
Bijapur										0.003	0.004	1.333			
Vijayapura				0.001	0.001	1.000	0.002	0.003	1.500				0.001	0.001	1.000

Chamarajanagar	0.991	2.219	2.239	1.332	1.665	1.250	1.195	1.494	1.250	1.878	2.781	1.481	2.026	3.038	1.500
Chickballapur	0.618	1.383	2.238	0.746	1.141	1.529	0.758	1.159	1.529	1.090	2.181	2.001	1.173	1.806	1.540
Chikmagalore	75.912	92.385	1.217	83.867	133.349	1.590	83.232	120.686	1.450	100.134	127.170	1.270	100.440	167.734	1.670
Chitradurga	42.883	92.927	2.167	52.615	87.341	1.660	59.904	107.827	1.800	69.597	128.059	1.840	78.724	125.958	1.600
Dakshin Kannada	101.689	274.560	2.700	107.476	145.092	1.350	97.210	130.261	1.340	100.065	134.087	1.340	107.900	141.349	1.310
Davangare	75.260	178.291	2.369	83.088	139.588	1.680	86.309	122.559	1.420	102.689	171.491	1.670	109.673	183.153	1.670
Dharwad	0.156	0.349	2.237	0.185	0.300	1.622	0.225	0.331	1.471	0.331	0.394	1.190	0.427	0.404	0.946
Gadag	0.038	0.085	2.237	0.145	0.181	1.248	0.221	0.301	1.362	0.257	0.385	1.498	0.173	0.453	2.618
Kalburgi													0.0004	0.001	1.256
Hassan	14.207	32.676	2.300	15.875	20.479	1.290	15.659	20.357	1.300	16.977	20.372	1.200	22.134	27.668	1.250
Haveri	12.355	27.638	2.237	16.587	28.862	1.740	17.859	22.324	1.250	21.879	27.348	1.250	25.532	40.885	1.601
Kodagu	25.708	43.936	1.709	28.861	47.332	1.640	15.600	24.492	1.570	19.211	31.313	1.630	21.457	34.515	1.609
Kolar	0.012	0.026	2.167	0.015	0.015	1.000	0.022	0.041	1.864	0.038	0.038	1.000	0.069	0.069	1.000
Koppal	0.004	0.009	2.250	0.011	0.011	1.000	0.018	0.024	1.333	0.030	0.039	1.300	0.035	0.044	1.257

Mandya	2.981	6.669	2.237	4.359	5.013	1.150	3.730	4.774	1.280	4.485	5.068	1.130	4.414	5.738	1.300
Mysore	3.935	8.802	2.237	5.800	7.540	1.300	5.405	7.134	1.320	5.294	6.988	1.320	5.969	8.953	1.500
Ramanagaram	3.278	7.333	2.237	3.760	3.798	1.010	3.040	3.892	1.280	4.469	7.061	1.580	4.927	6.307	1.280
Shimoga	111.758	237.710	2.127	118.836	152.110	1.280	125.454	198.221	1.580	134.672	183.154	1.360	134.692	149.593	1.111
Tumkur	69.083	160.480	2.323	85.972	108.325	1.260	92.153	117.955	1.280	85.480	95.737	1.120	101.665	117.377	1.155
Udupi	23.207	72.430	3.121	23.052	39.188	1.700	24.402	41.484	1.700	24.137	41.033	1.700	26.573	39.859	1.500
Uttara Kannada	32.698	94.823	2.900	34.515	89.393	2.590	35.722	92.519	2.590	37.003	93.988	2.540	39.354	59.031	1.500
Vijayanagara							3.183	4.425	1.390	5.206	7.136	1.371	5.460	10.921	2.000
Yadgir	0.001	0.002	2.000	2.610	4.256	1.631	0.004	0.005	1.250	0.001	0.001	1.000			
Karnataka State Total	**603.121**	**1348.930**	**2.237**	**674.810**	**1024.117**	**1.518**	**676.948**	**1032.023**	**1.525**	**741.180**	**1097.750**	**1.481**	**798.677**	**1132.389**	**1.418**
Source: Directorate of Arecanut and Spices Development (DASD), DAandFW															

NATIONAL SAFAI KARAMCHARIS FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

2679. SHRI ATUL GARG:

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

(a) the total number of sanitation workers and their dependants in the Ghaziabad Lok Sabha constituency who received concessional loans under the National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) during 2025-26;

(b) the details of the low-interest credit disbursed to beneficiaries in Ghaziabad for purchasing mechanized cleaning equipment, commercial vehicles and setting up small enterprises during the last one year;

(c) the total financial grants utilized for conducting safety training and providing personal protective equipment kits to manual sewer cleaners in the Ghaziabad municipal zones;

(d) whether the Ministry has identified any difficulties faced by hazardous cleaning technicians in Ghaziabad in obtaining institutional bank credit without collateral guarantees and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the specific measures being taken by the Government to transition all sanitation workers in Ghaziabad into mechanized safety networks?

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

(a) National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) implements the concessional loan schemes through the State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) nominated by the concerned State/ UT Government and the Partner Banks who have executed Memorandum of Agreement with NSKFDC.

No proposal from the SCA and the Partner Banks of Uttar Pradesh has been received for concessional loan under loan schemes of the NSKFDC for the target group of Ghaziabad Lok Sabha Constituency during 2025-26.

(b) Low interest credit under loan schemes of NSKFDC has not been disbursed to the beneficiaries for purchasing of mechanized cleaning equipment/ vehicles in Ghaziabad during 2025-26. However, upfront capital subsidy of Rs. 1.79 crore has been released under National Action for Mechanised Sanitation Ecosystem (NAMASTE) scheme for procurement of 28 mechanized cleaning vehicles/ equipment by 28 beneficiaries from the target group in Ghaziabad in 2025-26.

(c) Rs 1.71 Lakh has been utilized in Ghaziabad for Occupational Safety Training of 123 Sewer and Septic Tank Workers (SSWs) under the NAMASTE Scheme. Rs 21.79 Lakh has been utilized on Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) kits for 545 SSWs in Ghaziabad.

(d) No such difficulties have been reported.

(e) Upfront capital subsidy upto 50% of project cost is provided to the sanitation workers and Private Sanitation Service Operators (PSSOs) for

procurement of equipment and vehicles for mechanized cleaning of sewers, septic tanks and drains under NAMASTE Scheme.

विषय-गन्ने की फसल में कीट नियंत्रण

2680. श्री चंदन चौहानः

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

(क) क्या सरकार इस बात से अवगत है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के बिजनौर सहित विभिन्न गन्ना उत्पादक क्षेत्रों में टॉप बोरर, स्मट रोग तथा अन्य कीटों एवं रोगों के कारण किसानों की उत्पादकता प्रतिकूल रूप से प्रभावित हो रही है;

(ख) गत पाँच वर्षों के दौरान गन्ने की फसल को प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न कीटों एवं रोगों की रोकथाम, रोग-प्रतिरोधी किस्मों के विकास तथा आधुनिक नियंत्रण तकनीकों के संबंध में संचालित अनुसंधानों, परीक्षणों एवं परियोजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं तथा इनके प्रमुख परिणाम क्या रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार फसल क्षति की स्थिति में प्रभावित किसानों को समय पर वैज्ञानिक परामर्श, गुणवत्तायुक्त बीज, कीट एवं रोग प्रबंधन तथा फसल बीमा अथवा अन्य योजनाओं के माध्यम से वित्तीय सहायता/मुआवजा उपलब्ध कराने की कोई व्यवस्था कर रही है; और

(घ) बिजनौर सहित गन्ना उत्पादक क्षेत्रों में कीटों एवं रोगों से होने वाली क्षति को स्थायी रूप से कम करने के लिए सरकार की भावी कार्य-योजना क्या है?

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

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में गन्ने का उत्पादन वर्ष 2023-24 में 2158.10 लाख मीट्रिक टन (एमटी) से बढ़कर वर्ष 2025-26 (तीसरा अग्रिम अनुमान) में 2296.99 लाख मीट्रिक टन हो गया है। इसी प्रकार, उत्तर प्रदेश में उपज वर्ष 2023-2024 में 81.34 मीट्रिक टन/हेक्टेयर से बढ़कर वर्ष 2025-26 में 81.97 मीट्रिक टन/हेक्टेयर हो गई है। वर्षवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख) आईसीएआर-भारतीय गन्ना अनुसंधान संस्थान (आईसीएआर-आईएसआरआई), लखनऊ, देश भर में गन्ने को प्रभावित करने वाले प्रमुख कीटों और रोगों की रोकथाम और प्रबंधन के लिए अनुसंधान, फील्ड-ट्रायल और प्रौद्योगिकी विकास में सक्रिय रूप से कार्यरत है। वर्तमान में, संस्थान, 15 संस्थान-वित्तपोषित अनुसंधान परियोजनाएं, 4 बाह्य रूप से वित्तपोषित अनुसंधान परियोजनाएं और 9 संविदा अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन रहा है, जो रोग निदान (डायग्नॉसिस), होस्ट रेसिस्टेंस, एकीकृत कीट और रोग प्रबंधन, बायोलॉजिकल नियंत्रण और जलवायु-अनुकूल फसल संरक्षण कार्यनीतियों सहित गन्ने के कीट और रोग प्रबंधन के विभिन्न पहलुओं को शामिल करती हैं जिसका ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

यह संस्थान बायो-कंट्रोल प्रौद्योगिकियों के विकास और प्रसार के माध्यम से पर्यावरण अनुकूल फसल संरक्षण को भी बढ़ावा देता है। अनुशंसित बायो-कंट्रोल एजेंटों का समय पर प्रयोग, अन्य अनुशंसित फसल प्रबंधन पद्धतियों के साथ मिलकर, कीटों और रोगों के प्रकोप को काफी मात्रा में कम करता है, फसल के स्वास्थ्य और उत्पादकता को बढ़ाता है, रासायनिक कीटनाशकों पर निर्भरता को कम करता है और पर्यावरण के अनुकूल गन्ने की खेती में योगदान देता है।

राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के लिए गन्ने की कई किस्में जारी/अपनाई गई हैं। इनमें से जल्दी पकने वाली गन्ने की किस्में जैसे सीओएसएच-19231, सीओएसएच-17451, सीओएसएच-18231, सीओएलके-16202, सीओएलके-15466 और सीओ-15023, साथ ही मध्यम और देर से पकने वाली गन्ने की किस्में जिनमें सीओएसएच-16233, सीओएसएच-15233, सीओएलके-16470, सीओएलके-15206, सीओएलके-14204 और सीओएलके-15207 शामिल हैं, जिन्हें राज्य के किसान गन्ने की खेती के लिए उपयोग कर रहे हैं।

(ग) राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश गन्ना विकास विभाग और उत्तर प्रदेश गन्ना अनुसंधान परिषद, शाहजहांपुर के माध्यम से राज्य सरकार द्वारा समय पर वैज्ञानिक एडवाईज़री जारी की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, त्रिस्तरीय बीज उत्पादन प्रणाली के

माध्यम से किसानों को स्वस्थ और उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले बीजों की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित की जाती है। उत्तर प्रदेश गन्ना अनुसंधान परिषद, शाहजहांपुर के निर्देशन और पर्यवेक्षण में विभिन्न अनुसंधान केंद्रों, संस्थानों और चीनी मिल फार्मों में ब्रीडर बीजों का उत्पादन किया जाता है। इन बीजों को उत्तर प्रदेश गन्ना आयुक्त के आवंटन आदेशों के अनुसार विभिन्न जिलों में वितरित किया जाता है।

आईसीएआर-आईएसआरआई नियमित रूप से किसानों के खेतों के साथ-साथ चीनी मिलों के कमांड क्षेत्रों में भी सर्वेक्षण और निगरानी कर रहे हैं ताकि गन्ने में कीटों और रोगों के प्रकोप और गंभीरता की निगरानी की जा सके। पर्यावरण के अनुकूल रोग और कीट प्रबंधन पद्धतियों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अनुसूचित जाति उप योजना (एससीएसपी) कार्यक्रम के तहत किसानों को बायो-कंट्रोल एजेंट वितरित किए जा रहे हैं। किसानों को कीटों और रोगों के प्रभावी प्रबंधन के लिए अनुशंसित कीटनाशकों और फफूंदनाशकों के समय पर और आवश्यकतानुसार उपयोग के बारे में नियमित रूप से सलाह दी जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम, किसान जागरूकता सत्र, विस्तार साहित्य (लीफलेट और तकनीकी बुलेटिन) का वितरण, वैज्ञानिक एडवाईज़री, गुणवत्तापूर्ण बीज वितरण कार्यक्रम और किसान-वैज्ञानिक संवाद नियमित रूप से आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं। कृषि से संबंधित विभिन्न सरकारी योजनाओं की जानकारी भी किसानों तक पहुंचाई जा रही है। इन विस्तार गतिविधियों का उद्देश्य किसानों की जागरूकता बढ़ाना, एकीकृत कीट और रोग प्रबंधन के बारे में उनके ज्ञान को सुदृढ़ करना और गन्ने की खेती की उत्पादकता और स्थिरता में सुधार करना है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग, अपने क्षेत्रीय केंद्रीय एकीकृत कीट प्रबंधन केंद्र (आरसीआईपीएमसी) ,लखनऊ और उत्तर प्रदेश के गोरखपुर, आगरा और वाराणसी, में स्थित तीन केंद्रीय एकीकृत कीट प्रबंधन केंद्र) सीआईपीएमसी(नियमित रूप से कीट निगरानी करते हैं और किसान फील्ड स्कूल, सीजन लॉन्ग ट्रेनिंग प्रोग्राम और ओरिएंटेशन प्रोग्राम जैसे प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से एकीकृत कीट प्रबंधन (आईपीएम) जानकारी का प्रसार करते हैं।

कुल 35 सर्वेक्षणों में उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजनौर सहित 4906 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में सितंबर 2023 से मार्च 2026 की अवधि के लिए गन्ने की फसल के लिए सर्वेक्षण किए गए हैं। इसके अलावा, सितंबर 2024 से मार्च 2026 के दौरान गन्ने की फसल में कीटों और रोगों के प्रबंधन के लिए 105 एडवाईज़री जारी की गई हैं, और पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजनौर सहित गन्ने की फसल में कीटों और रोगों के बारे में जागरूकता उत्पन्न करने के लिए 26 प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए गए हैं, जिनमें 517 किसानों, राज्य विभाग के अधिकारियों और कृषि-इनपुट डीलरों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य, खरीफ वर्ष 2016 से प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (पीएमएफबीवाई) और पुनर्गठित मौसम आधारित फसल बीमा योजना (आरडब्ल्यूबीसीआईएस) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। योजना के अंतर्गत फसल को अधिसूचित करना राज्य सरकार का विशेषाधिकार है। गन्ना इस योजना के अंतर्गत कवरेज के लिए पात्र है, लेकिन वर्तमान में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने पीएमएफबीवाई/आरडब्ल्यूबीसीआईएस के तहत गन्ने की अधिसूचना जारी नहीं की है।

(घ) आईसीएआर-आईएसआरआई गन्ने में कीटों और रोगों के सतत प्रबंधन के लिए एक एकीकृत कार्यनीति का कार्यान्वयन और सुदृढ़ कर रहा है। भविष्य की कार्य योजना में उभरते कीटों और रोगों के प्रकोप का समय पर पता लगाने के लिए निरंतर निगरानी और प्रारंभिक चेतावनी प्रणाली, प्रतिरोधी और उच्च उपज देने वाली गन्ने की किस्मों का विकास, मूल्यांकन और प्रचार, सीड-मल्टिप्लिकेशन कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से गुणवत्तापूर्ण रोगमुक्त रोपण बीजों का उत्पादन और वितरण; सांस्कृतिक, जैविक, यांत्रिक और आवश्यकता-आधारित रासायनिक नियंत्रण उपायों को एकीकृत करते हुए एकीकृत कीट और रोग प्रबंधन पद्धतियों को बढ़ावा देना; बायो-कंट्रोल एजेंटों और अन्य जैव-इनपुट का बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पादन और क्षेत्र में अनुप्रयोग; डिजिटल प्लेटफार्मों और क्षेत्र-आधारित विस्तार प्रणालियों के माध्यम से निदान) डायग्नॉसिस(और परामर्श सेवाओं को सुदृढ़ करना; नियमित किसान प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम, फ्रंटलाइन डेमॉन्सट्रेशन और जागरूकता अभियान संचालित करना; विस्तार कर्मियों और चीनी मिल के फील्ड स्टाफ की क्षमता निर्माण;

और जलवायु-अनुकूल फसल प्रबंधन पद्धतियों को बढ़ावा देना शामिल है। ये उपाय देश के गन्ना उत्पादक क्षेत्रों में, जिनमें उत्तर प्रदेश का बिजनौर जिला भी शामिल है, फसल के नुकसान को कम करने, गन्ने की उत्पादकता में सुधार करने, किसानों की आय बढ़ाने और गन्ने की सतत खेती सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा सूचित किया गया है कि फिलहाल बिजनौर सहित राज्य के किसी भी गन्ना उत्पादक क्षेत्र में रोगों या कीटों का कोई गंभीर प्रभाव नहीं देखा गया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग वर्ष 2014-15 से राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं पोषण मिशन (एनएफएसएनएम) के तहत गन्ने की फसल के लिए सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत प्रदर्शन और प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से प्रौद्योगिकी अंतरण पर बल दिया जा रहा है।

विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान एनएफएसएनएम-गन्ना के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश को आवंटित राशि निम्नानुसार है:

(रुपये लाख में)

वर्ष	**कुल**	**केंद्रीय हिस्सा**	**राज्य का हिस्सा**
2023-24	575.57	345.34	230.23
2024-25	575.50	345.30	230.20
2025-26	109.00	65.40	43.60

<u>विवरण-I</u>

उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ने के उत्पादन और उपज का ब्यौरा

उत्पादन (लाख मीट्रिक टन में)

उत्पादन		
2023-24	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
2158.10	2208.01	2296.99

वर्ष 2025-26 के आंकड़े तीसरे अग्रिम अनुमान के अनुसार हैं

		हेक्टेयर मीट्रिक टन में उपज प्रति
उपज		
2023-24	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
81.34	81.16	81.97

विवरण II

आईसीएआर-आईएसआरआई, लखनऊ में गन्ने की फसल के कीटों और रोगों के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर चल रही अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं की सूची

क) संस्थान की अनुसंधान परियोजनाएँ:

1. भारत में गन्ने के कीटों और रोगों का सर्वेक्षण और निगरानी
2. गन्ने के जर्मप्लाज्म का रेड-रॉट और स्मट रोग के प्रति मूल्यांकन/जांच
3. गन्ने के पोक्का बोएंग रोग का प्रबंधन
4. गन्ने में विल्ट पैथोजेन की आईसोल्शन, पहचान और पैथोजेनिसिटी
5. उपोष्णकटिबंधीय भारत में गन्ने के येलो लीफ डिज़ीज पैथोजेन का लक्षण वर्णन
6. गन्ने में रोग और कीटों का कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता आधारित पता लगाना
7. उपोष्णकटिबंधीय भारत में उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए गन्ने के वायरोम का अनावरण
8. उपोष्णकटिबंधीय भारत में गन्ने के रेड-रॉट पैथोजेन के रोगजनकता पैटर्न की मैपिंग और रोगजनकता हॉटस्पॉट की पहचान करना
9. उपोष्णकटिबंधीय गन्ने के लिए एकीकृत कीट एवं रोग प्रबंधन
10. गन्ने की फसल के रोगों के सतत प्रबंधन के लिए जैव-नियंत्रण एजेंट-आधारित जैव-सूत्र का विकास और व्यावसायीकरण
11. *ट्राइकोग्रामा चिलोनिस* और *टेट्रास्टिचस हॉवर्डि* नामक बायो-एजेंटों का डिस्पर्सल ,होस्ट लोकेशन, काइरोमोनल प्रभाव और रिकवरी

12.गन्ने में लगने वाले व्हाइट ग्रब्स के विरुद्ध कीट रोगजनक नेमाटोड का उपयोग

13.गन्ने में लगने वाले व्हाइट ग्रब्स के प्रबंधन के लिए कीट एंट्मोपैथोजेनिक बैक्टीरिया का बायो-प्रॉस्पेक्टिंग

14.गन्ने में कटाई के बाद सुक्रोज के जैव-अपघटन से जुड़े जीवाणुओं की विविधता का विश्लेषण और प्रबंधन कार्यनीतियाँ

15. शुगरकेन बोरर की रियरिंग को आगे बढ़ाना और कीटों तथा उनके जैविक एजेंटों पर कीटनाशकों के प्रभाव का अध्ययन करना।

ख) बाह्य रूप से वित्त पोषित अनुसंधान परियोजनाएं:

1. केवीके के माध्यम से नेटवर्क मोड में गन्ने के सेटों की मशीनीकृत प्राइमिंग तकनीक के साथ सेटलिंग नर्सरी की तैनाती
2. महाराष्ट्र में गन्ने के कीटों और रोगों के खिलाफ जैविक एजेंटों के बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पादन और गन्ना एवं चीनी उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रसार हेतु बायो-कंट्रोल प्रयोगशाला की स्थापना।
3. नेटवर्क परियोजना: भारत में गन्ने की खेती में जल उपयोग दक्षता में सुधार और जल की बचत करना
4. भारत में गन्ने के कई रोगों की प्रभावी निगरानी के लिए स्मार्टफोन आधारित डिजिटल सहायता प्रणाली का विकास।

ग) संविदा अनुसंधान परियोजनाएँ:

1. गन्ने में जटिल खरपतवारों के खिलाफ एक्लोनीफ 500 ग्राम/लीटर + डिफ्लुफेनिकन 100 ग्राम/लीटर एससी के अंकुरण से पहले और बाद के प्रयोग की बायोएफिकेसी और पादप विषाक्तता का मूल्यांकन और अगली फसल पर इसका प्रभाव
2. गन्ने की जटिल खरपतवारों के विरुद्ध जीपीएच 1020 की बायोएफिकेसी और फाइटोटॉक्सिसिटी का मूल्यांकन और अगली फसल पर इसका प्रभाव

3. गन्ने के कीटों और रोगों के विरुद्ध यूपीएफआई 116 नामक सेट ट्रीटमेंट उत्पाद की बायोएफिकेसी और फाइटोटॉक्सिसिटी का मूल्यांकन
4. गन्ने की फसल में अर्ली शूट बोरर और टॉप शूट बोरर कीटों के संक्रमण पर टेट्रानिलिपोर 200 जी/एल एससी (वायगो) की जैव प्रभावकारिता और पादप विषाक्तता का मूल्यांकन और प्राकृतिक एनमीज़ पर प्रभाव
5. गन्ने के कीटों के विरुद्ध एसिटामिप्रिड 25% + बाइफेनिथ्रिन 25% डब्ल्यूजी की जैव प्रभावकारिता और पौध विषाक्तता का मूल्यांकन तथा प्राकृतिक एनमीज़ पर प्रभाव
6. गन्ने के जटिल खरपतवारों और वनस्पतियों के विरुद्ध जीपीएच 3021 की बायोएफिकेसी और फाइटोटॉक्सिसिटी का मूल्यांकन तथा अगली फसल पर प्रभाव
7. गन्ने में अर्ली शूट बोरर और अर्ली शूट बोरर के नियंत्रण के लिए टेट्रानिलिप्रोले 200 जी/एल एससी (वायगो) का मूल्यांकन
8. गन्ने में टॉप बोरर और टर्माइट के विरुद्ध एफआईएन2203 की प्रभावकारिता
9. गन्ने में टॉप बोरर और टर्माइट के विरुद्ध एफआईएन2203 की प्रभावकारिता

PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL OF MECON

2681. SHRI RAJEEV RAI:

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

(a) the details of the financial performance of the MECON including turnover, profit/loss, order book and net worth during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) whether it has incurred losses during the current financial year and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the value of projects awarded, projects completed on schedule and delayed, reasons for delays during the last five years, year-wise;

(d) whether any major projects have been transferred to private agencies due to performance issues and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of manpower position, vacancies, recruitments, reasons for non-appointment of a regular Chairman and the status of proposals for recruitment, etc., cadre-wise?

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

(a) and (b) Details of the financial performance of MECON Limited including turnover, profit/loss, order book and net worth during the last five years are as under:-

(Rs. In Crores)

Description	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
Turnover	586.67	854.97	923.79	1,073.82	1,514.78
PBT	19.54	34.01	77.62	32.08	104.53
PAT	13.70	31.01	54.56	28.22	78.45
Order Book	1,096.55	235.29	962.45	1,799.22	1,183.76
Net Worth	431.75	399.34	445.77	465.67	535.42

The MECON Limited has not incurred any loss during Financial Year 2025-26.

(c) The details of Engineering, Procurement, and Construction (EPC) Projects awarded to MECON Limited during the last five years along with their completion status are as under: -

Year	Projects awarded	On time	Projects delayed, if any	Value of Projects (in lakhs)
2025-26	Nil	--	--	--
2024-25	3	2	1, Delayed due to technical issues	1,06,582.65
2023-24	2	1	1, Delayed due to geopolitical crisis and middle east war.	65,914.6
2022-23	Nil	--	--	--
2021-22	2	0	2, Delayed due to late handling over of lands and fronts of the site.	27,451.38

(d) No.

(e) MECON Limited has regular Chairman and Managing Director. The total manpower strength of MECON Limited, comprising executives and non-executives, is 977 employees. As on date, 89 posts are vacant.

PLI SCHEME

2682. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH SOLANKY:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of various Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes on industrial development in Tier-II and Tier-III

regions in the country including Lok Sabha Constituency Dewas–Shajapur of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the details of investment, production, exports and employment generated under PLI Schemes in these regions, sector-wise including Madhya Pradesh;

(c) whether industries in Dewas, Shajapur and nearby industrial clusters have benefited from the PLI framework, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has any proposals to extend, modify or introduce additional incentives to attract manufacturing investments in industrial areas of Dewas–Shajapur and other emerging districts of Madhya Pradesh; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to promote MSMEs, manufacturing, exports and the vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat by encouraging greater participation of industries from Lok Sabha Constituency Dewas–Shajapur under the PLI Schemes?

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

(a) The Government has approved 14 Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes across key manufacturing sectors with a total approved outlay of ₹1.91 lakh crore to boost domestic manufacturing, attract investments, enhance exports, generate employment and strengthen India's integration with global value chains.

The PLI Schemes are implemented as pan-India initiatives, and eligible companies are selected through a transparent application process based on the criteria prescribed under the respective Scheme Guidelines. The location of manufacturing units is determined by the applicant companies based on commercial and operational considerations. The Government regularly reviews the progress and outcomes of the PLI Schemes through the respective implementing Ministries/Departments.

(b) The PLI Schemes have recorded significant cumulative achievements across the country, including manufacturing units established in the State of Madhya Pradesh. As on 31.03.2026, the cumulative achievements under the PLI Schemes are as follows:

Parameter	**Achievement**
Investment	Over ₹2.40 lakh crore
Production/Sales	Over ₹22.66 lakh crore
Exports	Over ₹15.2 lakh crore
Employment	More than 14.15 lakh (direct and indirect)

(c) The PLI Schemes are open to eligible manufacturers across the country and are implemented through a transparent application-based process. **Forty-five** manufacturing units in the State of Madhya Pradesh have been approved under various PLI Schemes. The Scheme also indirectly benefits suppliers and vendors to the manufacturing units incentivized through the PLI Schemes. District wise details of manufacturing units are not maintained in the Ministry.

The sector-wise details of the approved manufacturing units in Madhya Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(d) The Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes are implemented as pan-India, wherein eligible applicants from across the country, including emerging industrial regions, may participate subject to fulfillment of the eligibility criteria prescribed under the respective Scheme Guidelines. The Schemes provide adequate flexibility within the approved framework to enable eligible companies to establish manufacturing facilities at locations based on their commercial and operational considerations.

The Government continuously reviews the implementation of the PLI Schemes in consultation with the respective implementing Ministries/Departments and industry stakeholders. Based on sectoral requirements and emerging needs, proposals for modification or extension of individual PLI Schemes are considered by the Government in accordance with the prescribed approval process.

(e) The Government has undertaken several initiatives to promote manufacturing, exports and the vision of Aatmanirbhar Bharat. The PLI Schemes provide performance-linked incentives to eligible manufacturers to enhance domestic production, value addition, exports and employment across strategic sectors.

In addition, the Government has launched complementary initiatives such as Make in India, PM GatiShakti National Master Plan, National Logistics Policy, Districts as Export Hubs, Startup India, Ease of Doing Business

reforms, and various programmes for the promotion of MSMEs. These initiatives provide an enabling ecosystem for industries across the country, including those in Madhya Pradesh, to strengthen their manufacturing capabilities and participate in domestic and global value chains. Eligible industries from Dewas–Shajapur may also participate in the respective PLI Schemes, subject to fulfillment of the eligibility criteria prescribed under the applicable Scheme Guidelines.

STATEMENT

The sector-wise details of the approved manufacturing units in Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	Sectors	Manufacturing units established in Madhya Pradesh under PLI Schemes.
1.	IT Hardware 2.0	01
2.	Bulk Drugs	02
3.	Pharmaceuticals Drugs	01
4.	Food Products	10
5.	White Goods	01
6.	Automobiles and Auto Components	06
7.	Textile Products	22
8.	Specialty Steel	01
9.	High Efficiency Solar PV Modules	01
	Total	**45**

संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में आर्थिक विकास

2683. श्री गोपाल जी ठाकुरः

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

(क) संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के आर्थिक विकास के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा तथा हरित ऊर्जा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई सकारात्मक पहल की है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उक्त पहलों से संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के लोगों को प्राप्त लाभों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क) हाँ। सरकार ने संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के आर्थिक विकास को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए संकेन्द्रित हस्तक्षेपों की एक श्रृंखला के माध्यम से सतत प्रयास किए हैं, जिनमें विश्व स्तरीय अवसंरचना का विकास, सड़क, समुद्री और हवाई संपर्क में वृद्धि, डिजिटल कनेक्टिविटी का संवर्धन, पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देना, शिक्षा का सुदृढ़ीकरण, स्वास्थ्य, औद्योगिक विकास, शहरी सेवाओं में सुधार, शासन सुधार लाना, व्यापार करने में आसानी, और आजीविका सृजन आदि शामिल हैं । इसका ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) सरकार ने संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में नवीकरणीय और हरित ऊर्जा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय किए हैं, जिनमें प्रधानमंत्री सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना, पीएम-कुसुम आदि योजनाओं का प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन, यूटिलिटी-स्केल सौर परियोजनाओं का विकास, रूफटॉप सोलर प्रतिष्ठानों का संवर्धन, घरों में सौर को अपनाने को बढ़ावा देना; और अन्य हस्तक्षेप शामिल हैं। इस संबंध में किए गए उपायों और उनसे होने वाले लाभों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

सरकार द्वारा संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के आर्थिक विकास को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए किए गए प्रयासों का ब्यौरा

(i) दिल्ली में यशो भूमि कन्वेंशन सेंटर और भारत मंडपम जैसी ऐतिहासिक MICE (बैठकें, प्रोत्साहन, सम्मेलन और प्रदर्शनियां) अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं का कार्य पूरा किया गया है।

(ii) जम्मू और कश्मीर में चेनानी-नाशरी सुरंग, जेड-मोड़ सुरंग और उधमपुर-श्रीनगर-बारामूला रेल लिंक, ऐतिहासिक चिनाब रेल पुल जैसी महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं का कार्य पूरा किया गया है।

(iii) सड़क अवसंरचना में वृद्धि की गई है, जैसे दिल्ली में Urban Extension Road-II (UER-II) और द्वारका एक्सप्रेसवे का विकास, दिल्ली-देहरादून और दिल्ली-मेरठ एक्सप्रेसवे; और लद्दाख में नए मोटर योग्य पुलों का निर्माण, आदि, जिससे क्षेत्रीय संपर्क में काफी सुधार हुआ है।

(iv) लद्दाख में हेलीपैड और हैंगरों का निर्माण कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है ताकि सर्दियों के महीनों के दौरान भी दुर्गम भू-भागों और चिकित्सीय आपात स्थितियों के लिए संपर्क सुनिश्चित किया जा सके। लक्षद्वीप में हवाई कनेक्टिविटी में दैनिक निर्धारित उड़ानों और सीप्लेन लैंडिंग का सफल परीक्षण के साथ सुधार हुआ है। अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह में श्री विजयपुरम और दमण में नमो हवाई अड्डे पर नए हवाईअड्डा टर्मिनलों का निर्माण किया गया है।

(v) संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में, विशेष रूप से अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह और लक्षद्वीप के द्वीपीय संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में डिजिटल कनेक्टिविटी का काफी विस्तार हुआ है। संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अंडमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह में चेन्नई अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह (CANI) ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल (OFC) परियोजना और कोच्चि लक्षद्वीप द्वीप समूह (KLI) सब्मरीन OFC परियोजना ने द्वीपों और मुख्य भूमि के बीच डिजिटल कनेक्टिविटी में क्रांति ला दी है, जिससे

ऑनलाइन शिक्षा, टेली-मेडिसिन, ई-गवर्नेंस, डिजिटल बैंकिंग और ई-कॉमर्स सक्षम हो सके हैं। इन पहलों से डेटा लागत में कमी आई है, मोबाइल और इंटरनेट/ब्रॉडबैंड की पहुंच में वृद्धि हुई है, और पूरे द्वीपीय संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में इंटरनेट टेली-घनत्व और गति में वृद्धि हुई है। अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह में बैंडविड्थ 4.12 Gbps से बढ़कर 243 Gbps तथा लक्षद्वीप में 1.7 Gbps से बढ़कर 200 Gbps हो गई है।

(vi) पर्यटन को, आर्थिक विकास और आजीविका के अवसरों पर इसके गुणक प्रभाव के कारण, एक प्रमुख क्षेत्र के रूप में पहचाना गया है, जिससे जीवन के मानक और जीवन स्तर में सुधार हुआ है। सरकार संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को पर्यटन के वैश्विक केंद्रों के रूप में रूपांतरित करने की दिशा में सक्रिय रूप से काम कर रही है। संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में पर्यटन के बुनियादी ढांचे को विकसित करने के लिए स्वदेश दर्शन और प्रसाद जैसी योजनाओं का प्रभावी ढंग से लाभ उठाया गया है। अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह में 04 इको-पर्यटन परियोजनाओं के विकास के लिए ठेका दे दिया गया है। लक्षद्वीप में बंगाराम में 50 और थिन्नाकारा में 100 टेंट परिचालित हैं; और दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमण एवं दीव (DNHandDD) में विश्व स्तरीय समुद्र तट और प्रमुख रिवर फ्रंट तथा टेंट सिटी विकसित किए गए हैं।

(vii) संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने अपने विशिष्ट भूगोल और क्षमता के अनुकूल विभिन्न विशिष्ट (niche) गतिविधियों की पहचान की है और पर्यटन के विभिन्न प्रकार के पारंपरिक और प्रायोगिक रूपों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सक्रिय कदम उठाए हैं, जैसे कि जम्मू और कश्मीर में शीतकालीन पर्यटन, लद्दाख में एस्ट्रो पर्यटन (देश में पहला डार्क स्काई रिजर्व हानले में स्थापित किया गया है), लक्षद्वीप में क्रूज पर्यटन, पुदुचेरी में आध्यात्मिक पर्यटन, अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह और लक्षद्वीप के द्वीपीय संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में इको-पर्यटन, चंडीगढ़ में पर्यटक सर्किट का विकास आदि। इससे संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में पर्यटकों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है।

(viii) संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने समुदाय आधारित पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने और स्थानीय आजीविका का सृजन करने के लिए अपनी-अपनी Home-stay नीतियों को भी अधिसूचित किया है। इसके

अलावा, संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में स्थानीय कला और पारंपरिक शिल्प को भी बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। जबकि भारत के 12 ब्लू फ्लैग प्रमाणित समुद्र तटों में से 5 संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में स्थित हैं, और अधिक समुद्र तटों के ब्लू फ्लैग प्रमाणन के लिए बुनियादी सुविधाएं विकसित की जा रही हैं।

(ix) स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र को भी पर्याप्त बढ़ावा मिला है। AIIMS, जम्मू को परिचालित कर दिया गया है। लक्षद्वीप के सभी बसे हुए द्वीपों में अब टेलीमेडिसिन सेवाएं उपलब्ध हैं। सिलवासा में नमो मेडिकल एजुकेशन एंड रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट, सिलवासा में 450 बेड वाले नमो अस्पताल और दमन में 345 बेड वाले नमो अस्पताल की स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं में काफी वृद्धि की गई है।

(x) संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा बिजली के स्वच्छ, सस्ते स्रोतों के साथ बिजली की आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए सौर और जल विद्युत परियोजनाएं शुरू की जा रही हैं।

(xi) संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक विकास की दिशा में भी उपाय किए गए हैं। जम्मू-कश्मीर में विनिर्माण और सेवाओं को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, 28,400 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के साथ औद्योगिक विकास के लिए नई सेंट्रल सेक्टर योजना शुरू की गई है। व्यापक निवेश प्रोत्साहन और single window मंजूरी तंत्र स्थापित किए गए हैं, जिससे संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में निवेश के माहौल में सुधार हुआ है। संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा उद्योगों, भूमि आवंटन, स्टार्ट-अप, लॉजिस्टिक्स, MSMEs को बढ़ावा देने आदि से संबंधित नीतियां लागू की गई हैं, जिनका उद्देश्य उपयुक्त प्रोत्साहन, सब्सिडी और अन्य हस्तक्षेपों के माध्यम से व्यवसायों और उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देना है। इन उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप व्यवसायों को बढ़ावा मिला है और आर्थिक विकास और समृद्धि के चालक के रूप में संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को बढ़ावा मिला है *(आत्मनिर्भर अर्थव्यवस्था)*।

(xii) उपरोक्त के अलावा, संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में व्यापार में सुगमता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय किए गए हैं। लाइसेंस जारी करने और व्यवसाय से संबंधित अन्य अनुमोदनों की प्रक्रियाओं को सरल और सुव्यवस्थित किया गया है। भ्रष्टाचार के प्रति सरकार की असहिष्णुता नीति के अनुरूप दक्षता और पारदर्शिता में सुधार के लिए ऑनलाइन सेवा वितरण, डिजिटल प्रोसेसिंग और मंजूरी को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। उद्यमिता, MSMEs, मत्स्य पालन, पर्यटन और अन्य

आजीविका गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन प्रदान किए गए हैं। सेवा वितरण को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए डिजिटल बुनियादी ढांचे और ई-गवर्नेंस को और मजबूत किया जा रहा है। संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने अपनी अनूठी ताकत और संसाधनों के आधार पर त्वरित आर्थिक विकास के लिए कुछ प्राथमिकता वाले आर्थिक क्षेत्रों की भी पहचान की है, जैसे कि blue economy विकसित करना, क्षेत्रीय ज्ञान/IT/चिकित्सा केंद्रों में बदलना, आदि।

(xiii) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए की गई व्यापक विधायी और नियामक पहलों के रूप में, आर्थिक विकास को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए विशेष रूप से प्रासंगिक 21 उपायों को संसाधित किया गया, जिसमें 19 विनियम, विधेयक या कानूनों का विस्तार और वैधानिक शक्तियों के दो प्रत्यायोजन (delegation) शामिल थे। इनमें कराधान, श्रम विनियमन, स्टांप शुल्क और पंजीकरण, कृषि विपणन, खनिज विकास, मत्स्य पालन, उत्पाद शुल्क, सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण और व्यापार सुविधा से संबंधित कानून शामिल हैं। इन उपायों ने कर और नियामक ढांचे को युक्तिसंगत बनाकर, प्रक्रियात्मक देरी और मामूली आपराधिक अनुपालन को कम करके, व्यवसाय से संबंधित सेवाओं की समयबद्ध डिलीवरी सुनिश्चित करके, व्यापार और संपत्ति लेनदेन को सुविधाजनक बनाकर और श्रम और क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट विनियमन का आधुनिकीकरण करके संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में आर्थिक विकास के लिए सक्षम वातावरण को मजबूत किया है। सामूहिक रूप से, वे अनुपालन लागत को कम करते हैं; नियामक निश्चितता में सुधार करते है; निवेश और उद्यम को प्रोत्साहित करते हैं; रोजगार सृजन का समर्थन करते हैं; और, स्थानीय आर्थिक संसाधनों के अधिक कुशल उपयोग को सक्षम करते हैं। इसके अलावा, संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में व्यापार की सुगमता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रावधानों के विनियमन और गैर-अपराधीकरण का दो-आयामी दृष्टिकोण भी अपनाया गया है।

(xiv) रोजगार सृजन और कौशल विकास सरकार का प्राथमिकता वाला क्षेत्र बना हुआ है। युवाओं के लिए आजीविका के अवसर सुनिश्चित करने के लिए संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में पीएम रोजगार

सृजन कार्यक्रम (PMEGP), स्टार्टअप इंडिया, पीएम कौशल विकास योजना, पीएम विश्वकर्मा, पीएम स्वनिधि, पीएम मुद्रा योजना आदि जैसी योजनाओं को प्रभावी ढंग से लागू किया जा रहा है।

विवरण-II

सरकार द्वारा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में नवीकरणीय और हरित ऊर्जा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए किए गए उपायों का ब्यौरा

(i) संघ राज्य क्षेत्र पीएम सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना के तहत आवासीय और सरकारी भवनों में रूफटॉप सोलर प्लांट की स्थापना के लिए केंद्रीय सब्सिडी के अलावा सब्सिडी प्रदान कर रहे हैं। संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में ग्रिड से जुड़े रूफटॉप सोलर प्लांट को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है और स्थापित किया जा रहा है। स्वच्छ और हरित ऊर्जा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा अपशिष्ट-से-ऊर्जा पहल भी की गई है।

(ii) संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में स्वच्छ और sustainable सार्वजनिक परिवहन के लिए ई-मोबिलिटी को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। उदाहरण के लिए, FAME, पीएम ई-ड्राइव आदि जैसी विभिन्न पहलों के तहत इलेक्ट्रिक बसों को मंजूरी दी गई है।

(iii) संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों, नवीकरणीय/सौर ऊर्जा आदि के संबंध में नीतियों को अधिसूचित किया है, जैसे कि संघ राज्य क्षेत्र DNHandDD की नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा नीति, 2024, दिल्ली सौर ऊर्जा नीति, 2023। इन नीतियों में तथा सौर ऊर्जा उत्पादन के लिए सरकारी योजनाओं के तहत प्रोत्साहन प्रदान किया गया है।

(iv) सरकारी भवनों को solarise करने पर विशेष ध्यान देने के साथ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में स्थापित सौर क्षमता को बढ़ाया गया है। जैसे कि चंडीगढ़ तथा DNHandDD ने सभी व्यवहार्य सरकारी आवासीय और कार्यालय भवनों की 100 प्रतिशत रूफटॉप सौर कवरेज हासिल कर ली

है। संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने इस संबंध में कई अन्य पहल भी की हैं, जैसे जम्मू-कश्मीर में जनजातीय आबादी के बीच धुआं रहित बायोमास कुकस्टोव का वितरण।

(v) उपर्युक्त ऊर्जा पहलों के परिणामस्वरूप संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में लोगों को विभिन्न लाभ हुए हैं, जैसे, स्वच्छ और विश्वसनीय बिजली की उपलब्धता में वृद्धि; रूफटॉप सौर ऊर्जा प्रणालियों को अपनाने के माध्यम से घरों और सार्वजनिक संस्थानों के लिए बिजली व्यय में कमी; पारंपरिक fossil ईंधन पर निर्भरता में कमी और ऊर्जा सुरक्षा में सुधार; अक्षय ऊर्जा प्रणालियों की स्थापना, प्रचालन और अनुरक्षण आदि में स्थानीय रोजगार के अवसरों का सृजन । इन सभी कारकों ने प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष रोजगार पैदा करते हुए घरों, स्कूलों, स्वास्थ्य देखभाल संस्थानों और सामुदायिक सुविधाओं के लिए बिजली तक पहुंच बढ़ाने के माध्यम से जीवन की गुणवत्ता में सुधार किया है।

वीबी - जी राम जी के तहत स्थायी रोजगार

2684. श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंके:

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार विकसित भारत - गारंटी फॉर रोजगार एंड आजीविका मिशन-ग्रामीण (वीबी - जी राम जी) के अंतर्गत गारंटी वाले कार्य दिवसों की संख्या बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार महाराष्ट्र तथा मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्थायी रोजगार के अवसर सृजित करने के लिए कोई नई योजनाएं प्रारंभ करने का है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार महाराष्ट्र तथा मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (एनआरएलएम) के अंतर्गत महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों को अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने का है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमलेश पासवान):

(क) से (ग) विकसित भारत– ग्रामीण रोजगार एवं आजीविका गारंटी मिशन (ग्रामीण) (वीबी-जी राम जी) अधिनियम, 2025 के प्रारंभ होने के परिणामस्वरूप, यह योजना 01.07.2026 से पूरे देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सफलतापूर्वक क्रियान्वित की गई है। वीबी-जी राम जी, महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना के तहत उपलब्ध सौ दिनों की गारंटीकृत मजदूरी रोजगार के स्थान पर, प्रत्येक ग्रामीण परिवार, जिसके वयस्क सदस्य अकुशल शारीरिक कार्य करने के लिए इच्छुक हैं, को एक वित्तीय वर्ष में एक सौ पच्चीस दिनों के मजदूरी रोजगार की वैधानिक गारंटी प्रदान करता है। नई योजना महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में भी 01.07.2026 से सफलतापूर्वक क्रियान्वित की गई है। महाराष्ट्र के मामले में राज्य के लिए 4420.32 करोड़ रुपये का अंतरिम आवंटन किया गया है। इसके पश्चात, राज्य से प्राप्त प्रस्ताव के आधार पर विभिन्न घटकों के अंतर्गत केंद्रीय अंश की पहली किस्त के रूप में महाराष्ट्र राज्य को 1459.92 करोड़ रुपये की मूल स्वीकृतियाँ जारी की गई हैं। इसके अलावा, मध्य प्रदेश के मामले में राज्य के लिए 6252.03 करोड़ रुपये का अंतरिम आवंटन किया गया है। इसके पश्चात, राज्य से प्राप्त प्रस्ताव के आधार पर विभिन्न घटकों के अंतर्गत केंद्रीय अंश की पहली किस्त के रूप में मध्य प्रदेश राज्य को 630.76 करोड़ रुपये की मूल स्वीकृतियाँ जारी की गई हैं।

यह भी उल्लेखनीय है कि अधिनियम की धारा 5(4) के तहत, राज्य सरकारें अपने स्वयं के संसाधनों से अधिनियम के तहत गारंटीकृत अवधि से अधिक अतिरिक्त दिनों के रोजगार प्रदान करने का प्रावधान कर सकती हैं। अधिनियम का उद्देश्य टिकाऊ परिसंपत्तियों के सृजन और अधिनियम की अनुसूची I में निर्दिष्ट अनुमेय कार्यों, अर्थात् जल-संबंधी कार्य, मूल ग्रामीण अवसंरचना, आजीविका-संबंधी अवसंरचना और प्रतिकूल मौसम से होने वाली घटनाओं को कम

करने हेतु विशेष कार्यों के क्रियान्वयन के माध्यम से सतत ग्रामीण आजीविका को मजबूत करना भी है। इन प्रावधानों का उद्देश्य आजीविका सुरक्षा को बढ़ाना, ग्रामीण अवसंरचना को मजबूत बनाना और टिकाऊ ग्रामीण विकास को बढ़ावा देना है।

(घ) दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना–राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम), ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय का एक प्रमुख गरीबी उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम है, जिसे राज्य ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशनों (एसआरएलएम) के माध्यम से महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश सहित 34 राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के 760 जिलों और 7,246 ब्लॉकों में क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है। जून 2026 तक, मिशन ने लगभग 10.08 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों को लगभग 92 लाख स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) में संगठित किया है। डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम के मौजूदा प्रावधानों के तहत, आय-सृजन और आजीविका कार्यकलापों, जिसमें उद्यमशीलता उपक्रम भी शामिल हैं, का समर्थन करने के लिए पात्र एसएचजी को प्रति एसएचजी ₹20,000–₹30,000 की परिक्रामी निधि (आरएफ) और प्रति एसएचजी ₹2.50 लाख तक की सामुदायिक निवेश निधि (सीआईएफ) के रूप में पूंजीकरण सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, पात्र एसएचजी को बैंक ऋणों पर ब्याज उपादान उपलब्ध है। बैंक ₹3 लाख तक के ऋणों के लिए, 7% प्रति वर्ष की रियायती ब्याज दर पर ऋण प्रदान करते हैं। ₹3 लाख से अधिक और ₹5 लाख तक के ऋणों के लिए, बैंक अपने एक वर्षीय एमसीएलआर या किसी अन्य बाह्य बेंचमार्क-आधारित उधार दर या 10% प्रति वर्ष, जो भी कम हो, के बराबर ब्याज दर पर ऋण प्रदान करते हैं। संचयी रूप से, मिशन के तहत एसएचजी को ₹13.41 लाख करोड़ के ऋण वितरित किए गए हैं। ये लाभ योजना दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश सहित पात्र एसएचजी को उपलब्ध हैं।

REVIEW OF IRRIGATION COVERAGE

2685. SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the irrigation coverage and procurement of agricultural produce at Minimum Support Price (MSP) in Hazaribagh district of Jharkhand;

(b) the district-wise details of irrigation coverage, procurement centres, quantity of produce procured and farmers benefited during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has received representations regarding inadequate irrigation facilities and procurement infrastructure in Hazaribagh; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to expand irrigation facilities, strengthen procurement infrastructure and enhance farmers' income in the district?

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

(a) to (d) Water is a State subject. It is for the State Government concerned to plan, implement and manage the irrigation projects, and to prepare action plan to make irrigation system more extensive in the State. Role of Government of India is limited to providing technical support, and partial financial assistance for identified projects under the ongoing schemes. Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJS), Government of India is implementing Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) and Har Khet Ko Pani

(HKKP) components of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) which focuses on major, medium and minor irrigation projects. One project Subernrekha multipurpose irrigation project is under implementation in State of Jharkhand under PMKSY-AIBP which benefits East Singhbhum, West Singhbhum, and Seraikela-Kharsawan Districts of Jharkhand. Since inclusion of the project under AIBP in 2011-12, Central assistance of Rs.1889.62 crore has been released to State Government for the project and 113.59 Thousand hectares irrigation potential (IP) has been created in these Districts, however, districtwise wise details of IP are not maintained centrally. Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) scheme in the Country including Jharkhand. The scheme focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through Micro Irrigation technologies, namely, Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation systems. An area of 54095 ha has been covered under micro irrigation through PDMC in Jharkhand and Central Assistance released is Rs. 338.38 crore since 2015-16. In Hazaribagh District, 2782 ha area has been covered under micro-irrigation through PDMC since 2015-16. The district wise details of area covered under micro-irrigation as reported by State Government during last three years are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. Central Govt. schemes are reviewed with State Government on regular basis for its effective implementation, however review of District level implementation is responsibility of State Government.

As per the Land Use Statistics Database maintained by the Government of India, the net irrigated area is 225.82 thousand hectares. District-wise details of Net Irrigated Area and Gross Irrigated Area in Jharkhand are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

Procurement of agricultural commodities at Minimum Support Price (MSP) is undertaken by designated Central and State Government/ agencies in accordance with the procurement policy and operational requirements by Ministry of Food and Public Distribution. Procurement arrangements, including the number and location of procurement centres, are made by the concerned State Government and procurement agencies based on production, market arrivals and other local considerations. State Government has reported that, no representation has been received regarding inadequate procurement infrastructure in Hazaribagh district. The procurement plans and its progress is reviewed regularly with State Government and concerned agencies for effective implementation. The details of paddy procurement, number of farmers benefitted in Jharkhand available with Central Government and the paddy procurement, number of farmers benefitted and number of procurement centres in Hazaribagh District as reported by State Govt. for last three years are given in Table. The details of paddy procurement and centres district-wise are not maintained centrally.

Kharif Marketing Season	**Jharkhand**		**Hazaribagh District**		
	Paddy Procured	**No. of Farmers**	**Paddy Procured**	**No. of Farmers**	**No of Procurement**

	(MT)	Benefitted	(MT)	Benefitted	Centres
2023-24	73962	10927	23862	5394	69
2024-25	205651	58858	50793	9615	70
2025-26	155571	78058	48963	10805	83

In addition, Government is implementing the integrated Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) comprising the Price Support Scheme (PSS), Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS) and Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) to provide price support to farmers. Under these schemes, the Oilseeds and Pulses procurement is taken up based on the proposals of State Governments. However, no proposal for procurement has been made under these schemes by State of Jharkhand.

Government of India implements various schemes for holistic and sustainable development of agriculture and increasing income of farmers in the country including Jharkhand State. These schemes are implemented by State Governments as per their priority in different districts. The schemes include, Mission for Aatmanirbharta in Pulses, the National Mission on Edible Oils–Oilseeds (NMEO-OS), National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM), Per Drop More Crop, Rainfed Area Development, Soil Health and Fertility scheme, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Mission on Natural Farming scheme, Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture, Agroforestry Mission, National Bamboo Mission, Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, Agriculture Infrastructure

Fund, Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization, e-NAM (National Agriculture Market), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) etc.

STATEMENT-I

District-wise details of Area covered under Micro-irrigation and Nos of Beneficiary under Per Drop More Crop for last three years in Jharkhand

Sl. No.	District	2023-24		2024-25		2025-26		Total	
		Area (Ha.)	Beneficiary	Area (Ha.)	Beneficiary	Area (Ha.)	Beneficiary	Area (Ha.)	Beneficiary
1	Bokaro	170.48	280	148.22	242	308.93	467	627.63	989
2	Chatra	172.10	263	149.46	213	175.57	282	497.13	758
3	Deoghar	85.99	145	148.65	191	248.35	344	482.99	680
4	Dhanbad	99.25	230	83.14	192	151.81	245	334.20	667
5	Dumka	231.34	369	203.64	306	357.46	540	792.44	1215
6	Garhwa	181.09	408	151.01	301	545.63	911	877.73	1620
7	Giridih	146.84	257	153.49	218	283.53	412	583.86	887
8	Godda	343.26	510	311.41	465	678.55	943	1333.22	1918
9	Gumla	419.97	684	256.66	266	280.40	383	957.03	1333
10	Hazaribagh	66.49	96	269.21	254	174.42	127	510.12	479
11	Jamshedpur	294.43	454	235.90	356	150.36	235	680.69	1045
12	Jamtara	117.33	203	112.79	178	271.07	357	501.19	738
13	Khunti	284.33	496	244.02	391	363.18	541	891.53	1428
14	Koderma	64.41	63	98.74	120	181.40	212	344.55	395
15	Latehar	240.57	515	200.26	340	218.20	343	659.03	1198

16	Lohardaga	286.64	605	232.35	366	298.34	436	817.33	1407
17	Pakur	71.42	173	118.98	274	126.10	252	316.50	699
18	Palamu	158.10	218	146.96	231	716.48	1029	1021.54	1478
19	Ramgarh	1.27	2	133.28	216	90.69	158	225.24	376
20	Ranchi	1046.48	1700	854.34	1247	973.71	1258	2874.53	4205
21	Sahibganj	366.84	654	480.58	846	428.45	701	1275.87	2201
22	Saraikela	260.13	467	205.81	283	202.53	355	668.47	1105
23	Simdega	11.75	22	156.38	246	31.81	51	199.94	319
24	West Singhbhum	175.00	356	148.90	296	276.05	470	599.95	1122
	Total	**5295.51**	**9172**	**5244.18**	**8038**	**7533.02**	**11052**	**18072.71**	**28262**

STATEMENT-II

Districtwise Details of Net Irrigated Area and Gross Irrigated Area in State of Jharkhand

In Hectare

Sr. No.	District	Net Irrigated Area	Gross Irrigated Area
1.	Bokaro	2371	2590
2.	Chatra	6661	17087
3.	Deoghar	11678	24875
4.	Dhanbad	1883	11708
5.	Dumka	4173	13266
6.	East singhbum	1038	1448
7.	Garhwa	36973	47179
8.	Giridih	51318	57620
9.	Godda	6969	16442
10.	Gumla	9734	11457

11.	Hazaribagh	12120	17423
12.	Jamtara	2977	7454
13.	Khunti	4987	6072
14.	Koderma	2820	7384
15.	Latehar	12893	17635
16.	Lohardaga	9029	15348
17.	Pakur	3987	5303
18.	Palamu	18521	23758
19.	Ramgarh	2260	3669
20.	Ranchi	13165	17854
21.	Sahebganj	3913	5646
22.	Saraikela kharsawan	494	629
23.	Simdega	4802	8834
24.	West singhbhum	1062	3316
	Total	**225828**	**343997**

Source: Land Use Statistics Database

SCHEME TO PROMOTE MANUFACTURING OF ELECTRIC PASSENGER CARS

2686. SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

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

(a) whether any company approved or applying under the Scheme to Promote Manufacturing of Electric Passenger Cars in India has proposed to set up or expand manufacturing facilities in Karnataka, including Bengaluru and if so, the details thereof including investment committed;

(b) the details of domestic value addition and technology transfer commitments applicable to any such facility proposed in Karnataka, and the timeline for achieving the prescribed localisation levels;

(c) the details of manufacturing capacity and employment generation expected to be created in Karnataka under the Scheme; and

(d) the role envisaged for the State Government of Karnataka in facilitating land, infrastructure and other support for such investment under the Scheme's implementation framework?

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

(a) to (c) Scheme to Promote Manufacturing of Electric Passenger Cars in India (SPMEPCI) was notified on 15.03.2024 to attract investments from global electric passenger car manufacturers and promote India as a manufacturing destination for electric passenger cars. To avail benefit under SPMEPCI, approved applicants have to setup manufacturing facilities in India with a minimum investment of Rs. 4,150 cr, for manufacturing of e-4W and made operational within a period of 3 years from the date of issuance of approval letter by MHI and achieve minimum Domestic Value Addition (DVA) of 25% within 3 year and 50% within 5 years.

Application window for SPMEPCI was open for 120 days till 21.10.2025, however, no applications were received.

(d) For implementation of SPMEPCI, detailed guidelines supplementary to the provisions specified in SPMEPCI notification dated 15.03.2024 were issued on 02.06.2025 and State Government has no role w.r.t duty foregone benefit under SPMEPCI. However, State Governments can facilitate setting up of

manufacturing facilities along with other initiatives for ease of doing business to attract foreign investment.

FREESHIP CARD UNDER THE PMS-SC

2687. SHRI MANOJ KUMAR:

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

(a) the current status of Post Matric Scholarship Scheme (PMS-SC) following the end of the 2021–2026 cycle;

(b) whether the Ministry has extended the guidelines and officially notified, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to continue freeship card in next plan cycle PMS guideline, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the Central and State share funds allocated, released and actually utilized under the PMS-SC, along with the number of Scheduled Caste beneficiaries registered versus those paid, during the last five years Year and State-wise including Bihar; and

(e) the corrective steps taken by the Ministry to ensure the State Government of Bihar strictly enforces "zero-fee admission" issue Freeship Card under the PMS-SC Scheme guideline to prevent SC students from dropping out of higher education, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, State-wise?

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

(a) and (b) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSJE) implements Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely Post-Matric Scholarships for Scheduled Caste (SC) Students through the State Government/Administration of Union Territory. The Scheme Guidelines were effective for the FY 2020-21 to 2025-26. Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance vide its OM no. 41(06)/PFC-II/2018(Pt) dated 27.04.2026 has accorded approval for continuation of Post-Matric Scholarships for Scheduled Castes (SCs) up to 30th September 2026 or till approval of revised Scheme, whichever is earlier. Accordingly, instructions have been issued to State Governments/Administration of Union Territories for continued implementation of the Scheme Guidelines during the extended period.

(c) Yes. The review and revision of scheme is done in consultation with all concerned stakeholders after following the laid down procedure.

(d) The existing funding pattern under the Post Matric Scholarships for Scheduled Castes (SCs) is 60:40 between Centre and States (90:10 for North-Eastern States). The release of Central share of scholarship is contingent upon State Government/Administration of Union Territory to share the State/UT paid finally verified data on to the National Scholarship Portal. The Scheme is implemented on Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode w.e.f 2021-22 through which the benefits are released directly into the Aadhaar Seeded Bank Account of the beneficiaries. The State/UT-wise beneficiaries

and disbursement during the last five Financial Years (FYs) across the Country including State of Bihar are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(e) The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are the implementing agencies under this scheme. A letter dated 15.12.2025 was issued to the Government of Bihar, requesting them to examine the feasibility of introducing Freeship Cards for Scheduled Caste students on the State Scholarship Portal, in accordance with the Post-Matric Scholarship Guidelines.

STATEMENT

Central Assistance (CA) released and No. of Beneficiaries under Post-Matric Scholarships for Scheduled Castes (SCs) during last five Financial Years

Central Assistance (Rs. In Lakh)

Financial Year		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
Sl No.	State/UT	CA Released	No.of beneficiaries	CA Released	No.of beneficiaries	CA Released	No.of beneficiaries	CA Released	No.of beneficiaries	CA Released	No.of beneficiaries
1	Andhra Pradesh	29855	243823	37259	238915	20049.99	195269	60571	303298	51352	345389
2	Assam	-	-	920	11140	1390.34	8426	874	12073	1813	23211
3	Bihar	-	-	3754	136340	2129.34	68975	2397	73615	4518	120957
4	Chandigarh	154	899	242	876	59.25	287	270	1253	287	1095
5	Chhattisgarh	2900	87464	4501	96267	3613.57	79237	3996	87675	5360	96839
6	Daman and Diu	-	-	20	98	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Delhi	-	-	1367	7531	997.34	3160	2219	4692	2974	4950
8	Goa	-	-	0.31152	1	4.31	34	8	58	0.91	7
9	Gujarat	10258	97697	22026	113531	38423.12	179116	39993	157584	28254	95585

10	Haryana	-	-	13158	87913	12058.49	70464	9489	55444	12791	55814
11	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	1760	21502	2240.61	23959	3564	33149	1800	13260
12	Jammu and Kashmir	3	100	543	10097	468.21	7370	409	6567	419	6337
13	Jharkhand	412	7805	1818	33922	3139.39	44610	4504	57784	3296	36966
14	Karnataka	6542	131448	34200	458548	42108.48	403965	42290	404008	33422	259550
15	Kerala	4578	90866	5682	42521	11917.31	155319	16070	147531	7260	70128
16	Madhya Pradesh	828	48270	33505	445319	36680.48	346289	48674	636303	49342	409056
17	Maharashtra	6301	68576	35942	148573	165298.17	749317	92992	362808	109580	397924
18	Manipur	-	-	734	8988	193.94	2125	676	7938	436	5215
19	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	25	14	25
20	Odisha	7822	75530	33833	299369	12744.10	143861	18151	191873	31199	248213
21	Puducherry	-	-	361	3904	285.47	2564	320	2694	224	1588
22	Punjab	20976	152157	6281	40708	28486.98	199508	41042	294284	52561	267057

23	Rajasthan	9567	217176	24138	303252	14713.18	151922	18059	229002	22073	318555
24	Sikkim	-	-	76	448	52.29	216	44	172	54	250
25	Tamil Nadu	27888	441672	72625	543772	71369.94	643761	103209	934793	103494	966840
26	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21379	69680
27	Tripura	-	-	3892	22278	4093.43	16858	5161	19849	5422	19538
28	Uttar Pradesh	53728	868554	92600	1269634	67483.28	949934	36602	644827	61764	645967
29	Uttarakhand	-	-	1259	27735	1293.69	23804	1969	26216	2014	26242
30	West Bengal	11226	493099	6336	273953	6248.09	268228	2663	108693	5593	247182
	Total	**193038**	**3025136**	**438832.31**	**4647135**	**547542.79**	**4738578**	**556226**	**4804208**	**618695.91**	**4753420**

FTA AND MSME

2688. SHRI YUSUF PATHAN:

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

(a) the status of implementation of recently concluded Free Trade Agreements and ongoing trade negotiations;

(b) the expected impact of these agreements on India's exports, manufacturing sector and employment;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to enhance the competitiveness of Indian exporters, particularly for Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs); and

(d) the projections of export growth arising from these agreements, sector-wise?

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

(a) The status of implementation of recently concluded Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and ongoing trade negotiations is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b) FTAs are economic instruments aimed at expanding trade, enhancing competitiveness and deepening economic integration. FTAs provide calibrated market access through tariff elimination at Entry into Force (EIF), phased tariff reductions/elimination, and sensitive/exclusion lists across sectors. The details of

sectors covered, tariffs structure and salient features of the implemented FTAs are available at link https://www.commerce.gov.in/#/international-trade/trade-agreements .

Assessment of the impact of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) is an ongoing exercise. India's recently concluded Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with Australia, the UAE, EFTA, Oman, the UK and New Zealand are expected to provide opportunities for enhanced trade and growth of domestic industries. These agreements include provisions relating to investment and market access, which is expected to support domestic production, facilitate investment flows, and create opportunities for employment across labour intensive sectors including manufacturing, agriculture, MSMEs and allied sectors

Further, before entering into new FTA negotiations, Government ensures that sector-specific stakeholder consultations are held at all stages of the negotiations. FTAs are negotiated with the endeavour to deliver comprehensive, balanced, fair and mutually beneficial outcomes. It also enables a preferential, stable and predictable trade ecosystem for Indian exporters in the trading partner countries. In addition to this structured approach, post-implementation, the Government is continuously engaged with all stakeholders to ensure effective FTA utilization through trade promotion, trade facilitation and addressing challenges if any. Strategic safeguards for sensitive sectors ensure export growth while protecting domestic priorities.

(c) Government has taken several initiatives and measures, from time to time, towards enhancing domestic capacities and boosting exports from the country including for MSMEs, small exporters and regional industries as under:

(i) The Foreign Trade Policy, effective from 1st April, 2023, designed to integrate India more effectively into the global market, improve trade competitiveness, and establish the country as a reliable and trusted trade partner;

(ii) Export Promotion Mission: The Government has approved the Scheme for Export Promotion Mission (EPM) for the period FY 2025–26 to FY 2030–31, aimed at strengthening India's export competitiveness - particularly for MSMEs. The EPM shall operate through two integrated sub-schemes:

- Niryat Prothsahan, focused on improving access to trade finance through instruments such as interest subvention, export factoring, collateral guarantees for export credit, credit guarantee for e-commerce exporters, and credit enhancement support; and
- Niryat Disha, focused on other trade enablers such as export quality and compliance support, international branding and packaging, market access initiatives, export logistics and warehousing, and trade intelligence.

(iii) Bharat Trade Net (BTN): Bharat Trade Net (BTN), announced in the Union Budget 2025 is a flagship digital public infrastructure initiative to enhances MSME competitiveness by enabling simpler, paperless

documentation, reducing compliance burdens, and facilitating faster, secure trade transactions recognized globally.

(iv) The introduction of grassroots programs such as Districts as Export Hubs (DEHs) and E-Commerce Export Hubs enables MSMEs, start-ups, and artisans to access international markets at lower costs and with simplified export processes.

(v) Strengthening infrastructure through the National Logistics Policy and PM Gati Shakti enhances multimodal connectivity and reduces logistics costs, directly benefiting MSME exporters by easing supply chain bottlenecks.

(vi) Launch of a Common Digital Platform for Certificate of Origin, to facilitate trade and increase FTA utilisation by exporters.

(vii) Government is continuously engaged with industry associations and concerned stakeholders, including Indian Missions abroad, Export Promotion Councils, trade associations and concerned Ministries/Departments, to advance trade through trade promotion, trade facilitation and remedial measures related to import and export.

(viii) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has established 65 Export Facilitation Centers (EFCs) in its field offices across the country to provide requisite mentoring and hand holding support to MSMEs in exporting their products and services. Further, International Cooperation (IC) Scheme of Ministry of MSME facilitates participation of MSMEs in international exhibitions/fairs/conferences/seminar/buyer-seller meets abroad.

(d) The operationalization of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) has strengthened India's trade engagement with key partner countries by providing unprecedented market access, reducing trade barriers, enhancing supply chain linkages and creating new opportunities for Indian exporters across sectors. Despite persistent global challenges, including geopolitical tensions and supply chain disruptions, India's exports increased from US$ 776.4 billion in FY 2022-23 to US$ 863.1 billion in FY 2025-26. Merchandise exports to major FTA partner countries and trade blocs have been substantial at US$ 179.1 billion in FY 2025-26, accounting for 40.5% of India's total merchandise exports. Merchandise export to recent FTA partners also indicated significant export growth. For example, exports to the UAE increased from US$ 16.7 billion in FY 2021-22 (prior to CEPA implementation) to US$ 37.4 billion in FY 2025-26, while exports to Australia rose from US$ 4.0 billion in FY 2021-22 to US$ 7.3 billion in FY 2025-26 following the implementation of ECTA. Similarly, exports to EFTA countries increased from US$ 1.64 billion in FY 2019-20 to US$ 1.76 billion in FY 2025-26.

Further, trade trends, including for exports and imports, continue to be shaped by a multitude of global and domestic factors, including economic growth, geopolitical developments, industry demand, domestic needs, commodity price movements and evolving supply chains.

STATEMENT

Recent Free Trade Agreements

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement	Date of Signing of the Agreement	Date of Implementation of the Agreement
1	India - Mauritius Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement (CECPA)	22nd February, 2021	1st April, 2021
2	India-UAE CEPA	18th February, 2022	1st May 2022
3	India-Australia Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement (Ind-Aus ECTA)	2nd April, 2022	29th December 2022
4	India-European Free Trade Association (EFTA) Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement (TEPA) (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland)	10th March 2024	01st October 2025
5	India - UK Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA)	24th July 2025	15th July 2026
6	India – Oman CEPA	18th December 2025	01st June 2026
7	India-New Zealand FTA	27th April 2026	Under ratification process

Note: India-European Union FTA negotiations concluded on January 27th, 2026. Also, India and the United States of America have announced on 7th February 2026 that the USA and India have reached a framework for an Interim Agreement regarding reciprocal and mutually beneficial trade. Negotiations are ongoing.

Ongoing FTA Negotiations

Ongoing FTA negotiations

1. India – Chile Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)
2. India – Canada Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)
3. India-Eurasian Economic Union (India-EAEU) FTA
4. India – Israel FTA
5. India – Peru FTA
6. India – USA Bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA)
7. India – Maldives FTA

FTAs under review/ upgradation negotiations

1. India – Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) Review
2. ASEAN - India Trade in Goods Agreement (AITIGA) Review
3. India – Australia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)
4. India – Sri Lanka Economic and Technology Co-operation Agreement (ETCA)

फ्लेक्स-फ्यूल और विद्युत वाहनों का विनिर्माण

2689. श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला:

श्री राहुल कस्वां:

श्री सुखजिंदर सिंह रंधावा:

क्या **भारी उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उत्पादन आधारित प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) योजना के अंतर्गत फ्लेक्स-फ्यूल वाहनों, विद्युत वाहनों तथा उनसे संबंधित ऑटोमोबाइल कलपुर्जों के विनिर्माण के लिए अब तक स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं, प्राप्त निवेश, उत्पादन क्षमता, सृजित रोजगार तथा प्राप्त प्रौद्योगिकीय विकास का श्रेणी-वार तथा राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने बीस प्रतिशत से अधिक एथेनॉल मिश्रित ईंधन पर चलने वाले फ्लेक्स-फ्यूल वाहनों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए कोई चरणबद्ध राष्ट्रीय नीति तैयार की है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने फ्लेक्स-फ्यूल तथा विद्युत वाहनों को प्रोत्साहन दिए जाने के संबंध में कोई स्वतंत्र लागत-लाभ अध्ययन कराया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने एथेनॉल उत्पादन का जल उपभोग, कृषि भूमि उपयोग, खाद्य सुरक्षा, कार्बन उत्सर्जन, जैव-ईंधन आपूर्ति श्रृंखला तथा घरेलू ऑटोमोबाइल उद्योग पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव के संबंध में कोई समेकित वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन कराया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भूपति राजू श्रीनिवास वर्मा):

(क) ऑटोमोबिल एवं ऑटो घटकों (पीएलआई-ऑटो स्कीम) के लिए उत्पादन संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन स्कीम देश भर में कार्यान्वित की गई है। पीएलआई-ऑटो स्कीम के कार्यान्वयन की वर्तमान स्थिति निम्नानुसार है:-

मापदंड	दिनांक 31.03.2026 तक संचयी
निवेश)करोड़ रुपए)	44,326
वृद्धिशील बिक्री (आधार वर्ष वित्तवर्ष 2019-20) (करोड़ रुपए)	52,414
सृजित रोजगार)संख्या)	67,820
वितरित प्रोत्साहन राशि)करोड़ रुपए)	2,386.36

घरेलू विनिर्माण तथा एएटी उत्पादों के स्थानीयकरण को बढ़ाने हेतु, पीएलआई-ऑटो स्कीम के अंतर्गत प्रोत्साहन प्राप्त करने के लिए न्यूनतम 50 प्रतिशत घरेलू मूल्यवर्धन (डीवीए) अनिवार्य है। दिनांक 28.07.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, 18 आवेदकों ने 155 एएटी उत्पादों/उत्पाद प्रकारों के संबंध में डीवीए प्रमाण-पत्र प्राप्त कर लिया है।

(ख) भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय ने 20% से अधिक एथेनॉल मिश्रित ईंधन पर चलने वाले फ्लेक्स-फ़्यूल वाहनों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए अलग से कोई चरणबद्ध राष्ट्रीय नीति नहीं बनाई है।

(ग) भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय ने फ़्लेक्स फ़्यूल और इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए के संबंध में कोई अध्ययन नहीं कराया है।

(घ) सरकार ने एथेनॉल मिश्रित पेट्रोल (ईबीपी) कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन में संतुलित दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है, जिसमें जल सततता, खाद्य सुरक्षा तथा किसानों के हितों को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता प्रदान की गई है। राष्ट्रीय जैव ईंधन नीति के अंतर्गत, एथेनॉल का उत्पादन विभिन्न अनुमोदित फीडस्टॉकों से किया जाता है, जिनमें गन्ना-आधारित फीडस्टॉक, मक्का, क्षतिग्रस्त खाद्यान्न, टूटा हुआ चावल, मानव उपभोग के लिए अनुपयुक्त खाद्यान्न, राष्ट्रीय जैव ईंधन समन्वय समिति (एनबीसीसी) द्वारा अनुमोदित अधिशेष खाद्यान्न तथा अन्य अनुमोदित कृषि फीडस्टॉक शामिल हैं।

सरकार अपेक्षाकृत कम जल-गहन फीडस्टॉकों, जैसे मक्का, की ओर फसल विविधीकरण को भी प्रोत्साहित कर रही है। कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा वर्ष 2024 में गठित एक विशेषज्ञ समिति ने एथेनॉल उत्पादन हेतु विभिन्न फीडस्टॉक फसलों की जल आवश्यकता का परीक्षण किया है तथा कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के दौरान उसकी सिफारिशों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के 'पर ड्रॉप मोर क्रॉप' घटक के अंतर्गत सूक्ष्म सिंचाई, ड्रिप सिंचाई तथा अन्य जल संरक्षण उपायों के माध्यम से जल उपयोग दक्षता में भी वृद्धि की जा रही है। अनेक चीनी मिलें भी किसानों को जल-कुशल खेती पद्धतियां अपनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित कर रही हैं।

इंसिनरेशन बॉयलर्स से युक्त शीरा-आधारित आसवनी इकाइयों तथा अनाज-आधारित आसवनी इकाइयों के लिए शून्य द्रव अपशिष्ट उत्सर्जन (जेडएलडी) इकाइयों के रूप में संचालन करना अनिवार्य है, जिससे प्रसंस्करण में प्रयुक्त जल का पुनर्चक्रण एवं पुनः उपयोग सुनिश्चित होता है तथा द्रव अपशिष्ट का उत्सर्जन पूर्णतः समाप्त हो जाता है।

अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति तथा अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के लिए आरक्षित पद

2690. श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव:

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

(क) वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय तथा उसके अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों, संगठनों एवं स्वायत्त निकायों में अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति तथा अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के लिए आरक्षित स्वीकृत पदों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उक्त पदों में से वर्तमान में कुल कितने पद रिक्त हैं;

(ग) अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति तथा अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के लिए बैकलॉग रिक्तियों की संख्या क्या है; और

(घ) उक्त रिक्तियों तथा बैकलॉग पदों को भरने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है?

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

(क) से (घ) वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय में दो विभाग नामत: वाणिज्य विभाग (डीओसी) और उद्योग संवर्धन और आंतरिक व्यापार विभाग (डीपीआईआईटी) शामिल हैं, जिनमें अखिल भारतीय सेवा, केंद्रीय सचिवालय सेवा, भारतीय आर्थिक सेवा, भारतीय सांख्यिकी सेवा, केंद्रीय सचिवालय आशुलिपिक सेवा, भारतीय व्यापार सेवा अन्य संगठित सेवाओं से संबंधित अधिकारी कार्यरत हैं। अनुसूचित जातियों (एससी), अनुसूचित जनजातियों (एसटी) और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों

(ओबीसी) को आरक्षण देने के संबंध में भारत सरकार के दिशा-निर्देशों का पालन संबंधित संवर्ग नियंत्रण प्राधिकारियों द्वारा किया जाता है। तथापि, जिन पदों को विभाग/अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों/स्वायत्त निकायों द्वारा स्वयं भरा जाता है, उनमें उचित आरक्षण रोस्टर बनाए रखकर अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति/अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग श्रेणियों के लिए आरक्षण सुनिश्चित किया जाता है। इस संबंध में, दोनों विभागों द्वारा अपने-अपने संगठनो जिनमें अधीनस्थ कार्यालय, संगठन और स्वायत्त निकाय शामिल है, में आरक्षण के उचित कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी के लिए संपर्क अधिकारी नियुक्त किए हैं।

बैकलॉग आरक्षित रिक्तियों के साथ-साथ रिक्तियों का उत्पन्न होना और उन्हें भरना एक निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है। जब तक रिक्त पद भरे जाते हैं, तब तक सेवानिवृत्ति, त्यागपत्र, मृत्यु, पदोन्नति आदि के कारण नई रिक्तियां उत्पन्न हो जाती हैं। इन रिक्तियों को विभिन्न भर्ती एजेंसियों जैसे संघ लोक सेवा आयोग (यूपीएससी), कर्मचारी चयन आयोग (एसएससी) और विभाग/संगठनों द्वारा भारत सरकार के आरक्षण मानदंडों/दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति/अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग श्रेणियों को आरक्षण प्रदान करते हुए भरा जाता है।

WELFARE OF SC/ST/OBC, DIVYANGJAN AND SOCIAL EQUALITY

2691. DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:

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

(a) the current status of welfare schemes for SC/ST/OBC communities;

(b) the steps taken for empowerment of Divyangjans;

(c) the manner in which social security schemes are being expanded;

(d) the details of welfare schemes for senior citizens; and

(e) the policy of the Government to ensure social equality in the country?

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

(a) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment implements various schemes for the welfare and socio-economic empowerment of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) such as Pre-Matric Scholarships Scheme for SCs and Others, Post-Matric Scholarships Scheme for SCs, Pradhan Mantri Young Achievers Scholarship Award Scheme for Vibrant India (PM–YASASVI), Venture Capital Fund (VCF) etc. The details of the schemes for SCs and OBCs are given in the enclosed **Statement -I.**

Further, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements several major schemes for the welfare and development of the Scheduled Tribes in the country which include Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS), Pre-Matric Scholarship for STs, Post-Matric Scholarship for STs, Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAAGY), PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjan Jati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan), PM-JANMAN — Van Dhan Vikas Kendras (VDVKs), Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM), Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), Grant-in-Aid to Non-Governmental/Voluntary Organisations working for ST welfare, Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs), Tribal Research, Information Education, Communication and Events (TRI-ECE) scheme, Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA). The details of the schemes for Scheduled Tribes are given in the enclosed **Statement- II.**

(b) The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities enacted the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016, which came into force on 19.04.2017. The no. of disabilities has been increased from 7 to 21. The said Act provides rights and entitlements to Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), which, *inter alia* include right to equality, non-discrimination, protection from cruelty, exploitation, right to live with family and community, access to justice, accessibility, legal capacity, legal guardianship, health, education, employment, skill development, arts, sports, recreation, culture and participation in decision making process.

Section 34 of the said Act provides for 4% reservation in government employment to persons with benchmark (40% or above) disabilities. Further, Section 32 of the said Act provides 5% reservation in government or government-aided higher educational institutions for persons with benchmark disabilities. Furthermore, Section 37 of the said Act ensures 5% reservation in poverty alleviation and developmental schemes to persons with benchmark disabilities.

Though, relief to the disabled is a State subject by virtue of entry 9 of the State List of the Constitution of India, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments, regarding educational and employment based support, through its major schemes namely Deendayal Divyangjan Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), Assistance to Persons with Disabilities for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP), Scholarship Schemes and Scheme for Implementation of Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016 (SIPDA). There are no State /

Union Territory-wise budgetary allocations. The schemes are demand-driven, and funds are disbursed as per actual demand.

(c) Ministry of Rural Development implements National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), which is a social security programme for the most vulnerable persons of our society living below poverty line, both in rural and urban areas irrespective of the category of the beneficiaries. NSAP caters to 3.09 crore BPL beneficiaries with a scheme-wise ceiling/ cap for each State/UT on the number of beneficiaries. In addition to the central assistance, the States/UTs are encouraged to provide top up amount. At present, the States/ UTs are providing top up amount ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 5700 per month per beneficiary under pension schemes of NSAP leading to an average monthly pension of Rs. 1100 in many States /UTs. The states have option to provide financial assistance from their own sources in case there are more eligible beneficiaries. As per information received from States/UTs, about 5.86 crore additional beneficiaries are assisted through State pension schemes.

(d) For the Welfare of Senior Citizens, the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing an umbrella scheme, namely Atal Vayo Abhyuday Yojana (AVYAY) with effect from 01.04.2021 across the country. The details of the scheme are given in the enclosed **Statement- III.**

(e) The Government is striving to ensure social equality and implements a range of schemes aimed at improving access to education, skill development, entrepreneurship, livelihoods, scholarships, housing, healthcare, and social

security for vulnerable communities, with the objective of promoting social equality and ensuring inclusive development across all sections of society.

STATEMENT-I

The details of schemes are running for the welfare of Scheduled Caste and OBC are as under:

(I) Pre-Matric Scholarships Scheme for SCs and Others: Pre-Matric Scholarships Scheme for SCs and Others is a Centrally Sponsored scheme with the objective of promoting literacy and uninterrupted education at the Pre-Matric level for children belonging to Scheduled Castes and children of parents/guardian who are engaged in unclean and hazardous occupations. This scheme has two components, which are as follows:

Component 1: Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC students

- The students should be studying in class IX and X on a full- time basis.
- They should belong to Scheduled Castes.
- Their Parent/Guardian's income should not exceed Rs. 2.50 lakh per annum.

Component 2: The Pre-Matric Scholarship for Children of Parents Engaged in Unclean and Hazardous Occupations

- The students should be studying in classes I to X on a full-time basis.

- Scholarship will be admissible to the children/wards of parents/guardians who, irrespective of their caste/religion belong to one of the following categories:
    - Persons who are Manual Scavengers as defined under section 2(l) (g) of Manual Scavengers Act 2013
    - Tanners and Flayers;
    - Waste pickers and
    - Persons engaged in hazardous cleaning as defined in Section 2(l) (d) of Manual Scavengers Act 2013.
- There is no family income ceiling under this component of the Scheme.

(II) Post-Matric Scholarships Scheme for SCs: -

The Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC Students (PMS-SC) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with an objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the Scheduled Caste students and to appreciably increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio of SC students in higher education with a focus on those from the poorest households.

- The scholarship is for studies in India only.
- Scheduled Castes students whose parent/guardian's income does not exceed Rs. 2.5 lakh per annum are eligible.

(III) Pradhan Mantri Young Achievers Scholarship Award Scheme for Vibrant India (PM–YASASVI) for the welfare of OBC, EBC and DNT Students with following scholarship components: -

(i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC, EBC and DNT Students;

(ii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC, EBC and DNT Students;

(iii) Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls;

(iv)Central Sector Scheme of Top Class Education in Schools for OBC, EBC and DNT Students; and

(v) Central Sector Scheme of Top Class Education in Colleges for OBC, EBC and DNT Students.

Under the Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship components, States/UTs are the implementing agency, with funding shared between the Centre and States in a 60:40 ratio (90:10 for North Eastern and Himalayan States, and 100% Central funding for UTs without legislature)

Under Top Class Education in Schools and Top Class Education in Colleges are Central Sector schemes implemented directly by the Ministry. Under these components, scholarship amounts — covering tuition fee, hostel/academic charges, living expenses, books and stationery, and computer/laptop assistance, as applicable — are credited directly into the bank account of eligible applicants or **institutions** through DBT, based on merit-cum-means criteria and slot allocation notified annually.

The Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls scheme provides hostel facilities to students of socially and educationally backward classes, particularly from rural and remote areas, enabling them to pursue secondary and higher education at institutions located at a reasonable distance. It targets students who otherwise discontinue studies due to non-availability of nearby institutions or affordable hostel accommodation. Central assistance is shared with States at 60:40 for boys' hostels and 90:10 for girls' hostels (100% for UTs and NIRF-ranked institutions).

Currently, the above-mentioned Schemes are under revision. The revision of Schemes is done in consultation with all the concerned stakeholders as per the laid down procedure.

(IV) Venture Capital Fund (VCF)

- Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes (VCF-SC): The scheme is operational and continues to provide concessional financial assistance to eligible SC entrepreneurs for establishing and expanding enterprises. The fund supports innovation, entrepreneurship, and employment generation among SC beneficiaries. As per the latest available information, sanctions and disbursements under the scheme are continuing.

- Venture Capital Fund for Backward Classes (VCF-BC): The scheme is also operational for eligible OBC entrepreneurs and facilitates concessional financial support for viable business ventures to promote self-employment and economic empowerment.

As on date, sanctions amounting to ₹633.58 crore have been accorded under the Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes (VCF-SC) and the Ambedkar Social Innovation and Incubator Mission (ASIIM), covering 255 companies. Further, under the Venture Capital Fund for Backward Classes (VCF-BC), sanctions amounting to ₹145.58 crore have been accorded to 20 companies. Further, disbursements amounting to ₹459.63 crore have been made under VCF-SC and ASIIM to 222 companies, while ₹72.73 crore has been disbursed under VCF-BC to 20 companies.

(V) VISVAS (Vanchit Ikai Samooh aur Vargon ki Aarthik Sahayata) Scheme (An Interest Subvention Scheme)

The VISVAS (Vanchit Ikai Samooh aur Vargon ki Aarthik Sahayata) Scheme is under implementation for eligible Scheduled Caste (SC) and Other Backward Classes (OBC) beneficiaries through the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC), National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) and National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC). The Scheme provides interest subvention of up to 5% per annum on eligible income-generating loans availed by individuals and Self-Help Groups (SHGs) through eligible lending institutions, thereby reducing the cost of credit and facilitating access to affordable finance for the target beneficiaries.

The Scheme is presently being implemented through 40 banking partners, including Public Sector Banks and Regional Rural Banks. Since its launch in 2024-25, interest subvention has been extended to approximately

3.91 lakh beneficiaries as on date, comprising around 2.39 lakh individual beneficiaries and 1.52 lakh SHG beneficiaries. Further, loans amounting to approximately ₹5,663 crore have been sub-vented under the Scheme, in accordance with the prescribed guidelines, for eligible income-generating activities undertaken by beneficiaries.

STATEMENT-II

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements several major schemes for the welfare and development of the Scheduled Tribes in the country:

(i) Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) — Objective: to provide quality residential education, up to Class XII and on par with Navodaya Vidyalayas, to ST students, with one school envisaged for every block having more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons. Status: against a target of 728 schools, 479 are functional, with cumulative enrolment rising from 92,075 (2020-21) to 1,38,336 (2024-25).

(ii) Pre-Matric Scholarship for STs — Objective: financial assistance to ST students studying in Classes IX and X to reduce drop-out and encourage continuation of schooling.

(iii) Post-Matric Scholarship for STs — Objective: financial assistance to ST students pursuing post-matriculation and post-secondary studies to enable completion of higher education.

(iv) Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAAGY) / erstwhile Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) —

Objective: additive Central Assistance to States to fill critical gaps in infrastructure and livelihood in villages with significant ST population, through Village Development Plans (VDPs). Status: covers 36,428 identified villages;

(v) PM-JANMAN (Pradhan Mantri Janjan Jati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan) — Objective: launched on 15.11.2023 for saturation of basic facilities among Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) through convergence of 9 line Ministries, including provision of Multi-Purpose Centres (MPCs) for livelihood and skill infrastructure.

(vi) PM-JANMAN — Van Dhan Vikas Kendras (VDVKs) — Objective: livelihood and skill-training centres for PVTG beneficiaries, centred on minor forest produce (MFP)-based value addition. Status: 540 VDVKs sanctioned, benefiting 46,042 persons;

(vii) Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM) — Van Dhan Vikas Kendras — Objective: promotion of MFP-based livelihoods for tribal gatherers through Van Dhan Vikas Kendras (value-addition and processing clusters) under the Van Dhan Yojana component of PMJVM. Status: 4,172 VDVKs sanctioned, benefiting 12,48,067 members;

(**viii) Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)** — Objective: dedicated support for the socio-economic development of the 75 identified PVTGs, covering habitat, health, education, and livelihood needs.

(ix) Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution — Objective: Constitutional grant-in-aid to States for promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and for raising the level of administration of Scheduled Areas to that of the rest of the State.

(x) National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) — Objective: apex financial institution providing concessional credit for livelihood and income-generating activities to ST beneficiaries below double the poverty line.

(**xi) Grant-in-Aid to Non-Governmental/Voluntary Organisations working for ST welfare** — Objective: financial assistance to voluntary organisations undertaking educational, health, and livelihood activities for Scheduled Tribes.

(xii) Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) — Objective: assistance to State Tribal Research Institutes for research, documentation, and capacity-building on tribal issues, to inform policy-making.

(xiii)Tribal Research, Information Education, Communication and Events(TRI-ECE) scheme -The Scheme provides for recognition of reputed universities, national institutions and organisations as Centre of Excellence(CoEs) for undertaking specialized research, documentation, evaluation of tribal welfare programmes and capacity-building initiatives. The studies cover diverse thematic areas, including tribal livelihoods, health and nutrition, traditional healing practices, education, digital inclusion, customary laws, and documentation of tribal art, culture, oral traditions and languages.

The Scheme also supports Information, and awareness initiatives, and grants-in aid for research and documentation projects.

(xiv) Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA) — Objective: launched in 2024, subsuming PMAAGY, for holistic and saturation-mode development of tribal-majority villages and habitations across the country through convergence of 17 Ministries/Departments and 25 interventions covering over 63,000 villages.

STATEMENT- III

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is already implementing an umbrella scheme, namely Atal Vayo Abhyuday Yojana (AVYAY) with effect from 01.04.2021 for the Welfare of Senior Citizens across the country. The scheme has following seven components:

Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC) - Grant-in-aid is provided to Non-Governmental/ Voluntary Organisations for running and maintenance of Senior Citizens Homes (old age homes), Continuous Care Homes, etc. Facilities like shelter, nutrition, medicare and entertainments are provided free of cost to indigent senior citizens.

State Action Plan for Senior Citizens (SAPSrC) – Under State Action Plan for Senior Citizens (SAPSrC), the State Government implements the State Action Plan for welfare of senior citizens. Grant in-aid is provided to States/ UTs for activities like awareness generation, sensitization, cataract surgeries and State specific activities.

Elderline: National Helpline for Senior Citizens (NHSC) - Elderline is a toll-free number (14567) operating for 12 hours a day (8:00 AM to 8:00 PM) that provides free Information, Guidance, Emotional Support and Field Intervention in cases of abuse and rescues in order to improve the quality of life of senior citizens. This helpline was dedicated to the Nation on 01.10.2021 by Hon'ble Vice President of India. As per the Scheme Guidelines, the National Institute of Social Defence (NISD) is the Central Nodal Agency (CNA) for Elder Line.

Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY) -The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing the scheme component of 'Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY)' with the objective to provide to senior citizens, with the monthly income of not more than Rs. 15000/- and suffering from age-related disabilities/infirmities, with such physical aids and assisted living devices which can restore near normalcy in their bodily functions. The scheme was launched on 01.04.2017. The Scheme is implemented through the 'Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO)', (a Central Public Sector Undertaking under the M/oSJE) as the sole implementing Agency.

Seniorcare Ageing Growth Engine (SAGE) - SAGE scheme Component is to promote out-of-the-box and innovative solutions for the commonly faced problems. Under this scheme component, innovative start-ups are identified and encouraged for developing products, processes and services for the welfare of the elderly. The selection of the start-ups is made through a transparent process and the funds are provided as equity, subject to the Government investment not exceeding 49 % of the total equity of the Firm.

Training of Geriatric Care Givers - The main objective of this scheme component is to bridge the gap in supply and increasing demand in the field of geriatric caregivers so as to provide more professional services to the senior citizens and also to create a cadre of professional givers in the field of geriatrics.

Other Initiatives for Senior Citizens: In order to solve the problems of healthy and productive ageing, several initiatives are being done across the country. The proposed initiatives are aimed at involving the elders in building up knowledge which can be useful for the society as a whole.

DEVELOPMENT OF APPLE ORCHARDS AND WALNUT

2692. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHEIKH:

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

(a) the details of the proposal for development of Apple Orchards and Walnut in North Kashmir to meet the global standards;

(b) the details of GI tagging and export promotion of products in Baramulla Lok Sabha constituency;

(c) the details and proposal for Cold storage infrastructure in Baramulla; and

(d) the details of High-density plantations and their statistics for Baramulla constituency?

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

(a) As per information provided by Government of Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir, High-Density Apple Plantation is promoted across Jammu and Kashmir, including North Kashmir, under the High-Density Plantation (HDP) Scheme of Holistic Agriculture Development Programme (HADP) and Jammu and Kashmir Competitiveness Improvement of Agriculture and Allied Sectors Project (JKCIP). These schemes facilitate establishment of high-density orchards through adoption of quality planting material, trellis support systems, micro-irrigation, anti-hail nets, land development, plant protection measures and machinery. The initiative is aimed at ensuring early bearing, improved fruit quality and enhanced productivity to enable growers to meet wider market requirements and global standards.

Assistance is also provided @ 40% in general area and @ 50% for Himalayan States/ UTs upto 2 hectare per beneficiary as per the approved cost norms for the expenditure on planting material and other input costs under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH). This support includes high density plantation and rejuvenation of existing orchards. Support is also available for add-on components including fruit bagging, weed mats, anti-hail protection and fencing as per approved cost norms.

(b) Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) has undertaken several initiatives to promote exports of scheduled agricultural products from the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir, including

Baramulla district. These include export promotion of apples, black carrots, GI-tagged Kashmir saffron, walnuts, and almonds in international markets such as United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Saudi Arabia. Further, APEDA has organized International Buyer-Seller Meets and trade interactions in Srinagar and Jammu to connect exporters, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) and overseas buyers. Financial assistance was also provided for the upgradation of the food testing laboratory at Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology of Kashmir (SKUAST-K) to strengthen testing, quality assurance and traceability infrastructure in the region. Applications for GI tag have been submitted for apple and walnut from Baramulla.

(c) Details of Controlled Atmosphere (CA) Storage Units established in Baramulla under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

In addition, support under the Union Territory Capital Expenditure (UT CAPEX) Budget is being provided for establishment of CA storage infrastructure in North Kashmir. Under Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF), 28 Cold Storages and Cold Chain projects have been approved in Kashmir.

APEDA has extended financial support to an APEDA registered exporter for setting up of an Integrated Packhouse in Jammu and Kashmir, for processing of horticulture produce. National Horticulture Board (NHB) has released subsidy of Rs. 422.82 lakh to a CA storage Project in Baramulla district in 2023-24 (capacity 5832 Metric Ton).

(d) Year-wise statistics of area covered and beneficiaries assisted under the High-Density Plantation Programme in Baramulla constituency are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

STATEMENT-I

Controlled Atmosphere (CA) Storage Units established in Baramulla

Sl. No.	Year	Name of Unit/Project	Capacity (MT)
1	2012-13	M/s Kachroo	3,500
2	2012-13	M/s Alpine Fresh Art, Baramulla	3,000
3	2013-14	M/s H.N. Agrichain Pvt. Ltd., Baramulla	5,000
4	2018-19	M/s North Fresh Agro Cold Chain Pvt. Ltd.	5,000
5	2018-19	M/s Nundreshi	2,000

Source: State Horticulture Mission, UT of Jammu and Kashmir

STATEMENT-II

High-Density Plantation Programme in Baramulla Constituency

Year	Area Covered (Ha.)	No. of Beneficiaries
2016-17	13.12	26
2018-19	2.183	4
2019-20	31.48	28
2020-21	51.332	64

2021-22	15.0875	30
2022-23	28.3865	45
2023-24	19.094	45
2024-25	25.927	80
2025-26	58.036	277
Total	**244.646**	**599**

Source: State Horticulture Mission, UT of Jammu and Kashmir

कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र द्वारा प्रशिक्षण

2693. श्री बाल्या मामा सुरेश गोपीनाथ म्हात्रे :

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

(क) क्या गत पाँच वर्षों के दौरान ठाणे जिले के कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र द्वारा भिवंडी क्षेत्र के किसानों के लिए आयोजित प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा उपलब्ध है, यदि हाँ, तो वर्ष-वार तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार भिवंडी क्षेत्र के किसानों की सुविधा के लिए कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र का कोई उप-केंद्र अथवा विस्तार केंद्र स्थापित करने पर विचार कर रही है;

(ग) गत पाँच वर्षों के दौरान कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र द्वारा भिवंडी क्षेत्र के कितने किसानों को आधुनिक कृषि, बागवानी, प्राकृतिक खेती, जैविक खेती तथा पशुपालन का प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया गया है; और

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

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

(क), (ग) और (घ) हाँ। ठाणे जिले में स्थित कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र (केवीके) द्वारा वर्ष 2022 से भिवंडी क्षेत्र में अनेक जागरूकता और प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं। इन क्षमता विकास कार्यक्रमों में कुल 3434 किसानों ने सहभागिता की है। इसमें प्रमुख विषय-वस्तु क्षेत्रों में चमेली (जैसमीन) की वैज्ञानिक खेती, उद्यान प्रबंधन, सब्जी की जैविक खेती, जैव-इनपुट तैयार करना तथा इनका प्राकृतिक खेती में उपयोग, समेकित नाशीजीव प्रबंधन, स्वच्छ दुग्ध उत्पादन, दुग्ध का प्रसंस्करण और मूल्य-वर्धन, वैज्ञानिक तरीके से बकरी पालन, साईलेज तैयार करना आदि शामिल हैं। भिवंडी क्षेत्र के किसानों की कार्यक्रमों में सहभागिता की वर्ष-वार संख्या संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है।

(ख) वर्तमान में इस प्रकार का कोई मामला विचाराधीन नहीं है।

विवरण

कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र, ठाणे द्वारा आयोजित क्षमता विकास कार्यक्रमों में हिस्सा लेने वाले भिवंडी क्षेत्र के किसानों की वर्ष-वार संख्या

वर्ष	आधुनिक कृषि	बागवानी	प्राकृतिक खेती	जैविक खेती	पशु-पालन	कुल
2021–22	स्थापना वर्ष					
2022–23	137	--	65	113	293	**608**
2023–24	105	--	--	--	--	**105**
2024–25	1012	--	--	--	--	**1012**
2025-26	132	425	420	149	583	**1709**
कुल	**1386**	**425**	**485**	**262**	**876**	**3434**

दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन के तहत स्वयं सहायता समूहों का गठन

2694. श्री अरुण गोविल:

डॉ. राजीव भारद्वाज:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने यह निर्णय लिया है कि अब स्वयं सहायता समूहों का गठन केवल जरूरतमंद महिलाओं के लिए ही किया जाएगा, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा स्वयं सहायता समूहों की वर्तमान कार्य प्रणाली को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए कौन-सी योजना तैयार की गई है;

(ख) दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन के अंतर्गत अब तक गठित स्वयं सहायता समूहों की कुल संख्या तथा उन्हें वितरित कुल बैंक ऋण का राज्य-वार एवं मध्य प्रदेश के देवास-शाजापुर तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश के कांगड़ा एवं चंबा लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों सहित जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त ऋणों में से गैर-निष्पादित परिसंपत्ति (एनपीए) के रूप में वर्गीकृत ऋण खातों की संख्या तथा एनपीए की कुल राशि कितनी है;

(घ) क्या सरकार इस बात से अवगत है कि डेयरी गतिविधियों के माध्यम से स्वयं सहायता समूहों की आय में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि की जा सकती है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) ऐसे समूहों को डेयरी व्यवसाय, दुग्ध संग्रहण, प्रसंस्करण तथा विपणन से जोड़ने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(च) क्या सरकार उन्हें 'लखपति दीदी' जैसी योजनाओं से जोड़ने के लिए कोई विशेष पहल कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा मेरठ-हापुड़ लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में इस संबंध में क्या प्रयास किए गए हैं; और

(छ) वर्तमान में कार्यरत स्वयं सहायता समूहों को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. चंद्र शेखर पेम्मासानी):

(क) दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम) योजना सार्वभौमिक सामाजिक संगठन निर्माण के सिद्धांत का पालन करती है, जिसका उद्देश्य

प्रत्येक परिवार से कम से कम एक महिला सदस्य को स्वयं सहायता समूह (एसएचजी) में संगठित करके सभी चिह्नित ग्रामीण गरीबों को संगठित करना है, ताकि यह सुनिश्चित हो सके कि कोई भी गरीब परिवार पीछे न रहे। गरीब परिवारों की पहचान सामाजिक-आर्थिक और जाति जनगणना (एसईसीसी) 2011 और गरीबों की भागीदारी पहचान (पीआईपी) प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से की जाती है। यह मानते हुए कि गरीबी और सामाजिक बहिष्कार बहुआयामी हैं, यह मिशन अनुसूचित जातियों (एससी), अनुसूचित जनजातियों (एसटी), विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूहों (पीवीटीजी), अल्पसंख्यकों, दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों (पीडब्ल्यूडी), बुजुर्ग व्यक्तियों, ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्तियों, एकल महिलाओं, महिला-मुखिया वाले परिवारों, प्रवासी परिवारों और सामाजिक रूप से बहिष्कृत अन्य समुदायों सहित सबसे कमजोर और हाशिए पर रहने वाले समूहों तक पहुंचने पर विशेष जोर देता है।

दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम) का कार्यान्वयन समूह प्रबंधन, वित्तीय साक्षरता, बुककीपिंग और आजीविका में निरंतर क्षमता निर्माण के माध्यम से स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) के कामकाज को मजबूत करने के लिए किया जा रहा है। बचत, बैंक ऋण, ब्याज सहायता और अन्य वित्तीय सेवाओं को सुविधाजनक बनाने के साथ-साथ उनके वित्तीय आधार को मजबूत करने के लिए एसएचजी को परिक्रामी निधि (आरएफ) और सामुदायिक निवेश निधि (सीआईएफ) के रूप में निधि प्रदान की जाती है। यह मिशन संस्थागत सहायता के लिए ग्राम संगठनों (वीओ) और क्लस्टर स्तरीय महासंघों (सीएलएफ) को मजबूत करते हुए सतत कृषि और गैर-कृषि आजीविका, उद्यम विकास, कौशल वृद्धि और बाजार संबंधों को भी बढ़ावा देता है। इसके अलावा, बैंक सखी, कृषि सखी और पशु सखी जैसे सामुदायिक कैडर अंतिम छोर तक सेवाएं प्रदान करते हैं।

(ख) डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम योजना के तहत गठित एसएचजी की कुल संख्या संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दी गई है और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वितरित बैंक ऋण की कुल राशि संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दी गई है। मध्य प्रदेश के देवास - शाजापुर और हिमाचल प्रदेश के कांगड़ा और चंबा लोकसभा

निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों को संवितरित बैंक ऋण का ब्यौरा क्रमशः संलग्न **विवरण- III** और **IV** में दिया गया है।

(ग) एनपीए का जिलावार डाटा नहीं रखा जाता है, हालांकि, मध्य प्रदेश के संबंध में एनपीए खाता और राशि क्रमशः 14,308 और 13,305 लाख रुपये है और जहां तक हिमाचल प्रदेश का संबंध है, एनपीए खाते 478 हैं और राशि 638.56 लाख रुपये है।

(घ) और (ङ) डेयरी गतिविधियों के माध्यम से एसएचजी की आय बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित उपाय किए जाते हैं।

i. पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग (डीएएचडी) पूरे देश में डेयरी के बुनियादी ढांचे को मजबूत करने में राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों में सहायता करने और उनके पूरक के रुप में राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास कार्यक्रम (एनपीडीडी), डेयरी गतिविधियों में नियोजित डेयरी सहकारी समितियों और किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (एसडीसीएफपीओ) की सहायता, पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास निधि (एएचआईडीएफ) जैसी योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। इन योजनाओं का उद्देश्य डेयरी सहकारी समितियों के नेटवर्क का विस्तार करना, डेयरी बुनियादी ढांचे को मजबूत करना और कार्यशील पूंजी की जरूरतों को पूरा करना है। ये उपाय सहकारी समितियों को मजबूत करने, संगठित डेयरी क्षेत्र का विस्तार करने और यह सुनिश्चित करने में मदद करते हैं कि दूध उत्पादकों को उपभोक्ता मूल्य का अधिकतम हिस्सा मिले। योजना के मानदंडों के अनुसार एसएचजी योजनाओं के तहत सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए पात्र हैं।

(ii) डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम के तहत, महिला स्वामित्व वाले डेयरी आधारित समूहों को बढ़ावा देने पर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है जो दूध के एकत्रीकरण, मूल्य संवर्धन और विपणन में नियोजित हैं। इन समूहों को दूध संग्रह, प्रसंस्करण और विपणन के लिए भी सहायता प्रदान की गई है।

(iii) इसके अलावा, एसएचजी सदस्यों को राज्यों द्वारा स्थानीय डेयरी सहकारी समितियों और कंपनियों को दूध एकत्रित करने और आपूर्ति करने के लिए संगठित किया जाता है।

(च) हां, लखपति दीदी पहल डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम का परिणाम है। इस पहल का उद्देश्य एसएचजी सदस्यों को (4 कृषि/व्यवसाय चक्रों के लिए) स्थायी आधार पर कम से कम 1.00 लाख रुपये की आय अर्जित करने में सक्षम बनाना है। यह मिशन संभावित लखपति दीदी की पहचान करने, उन्हें आय सृजन गतिविधियों के लिए प्रशिक्षण और सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए संरचनात्मक दृष्टिकोण के माध्यम से एसएचजी सदस्यों को सुविधा प्रदान कर रहा है। अब तक, उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ में 24,000 और हापुड़ में 13,000 सहित देश भर में 3.46 करोड़ लखपति दीदी बनाई गई हैं।

(छ) दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम) का कार्यान्वयन समूह प्रबंधन, वित्तीय साक्षरता, बुककीपिंग और आजीविका में निरंतर क्षमता निर्माण के माध्यम से स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) के कामकाज को मजबूत करने के लिए किया जा रहा है। बचत, बैंक ऋण, ब्याज सहायता और अन्य वित्तीय सेवाओं को सुविधाजनक बनाने के साथ-साथ उनके वित्तीय आधार को मजबूत करने के लिए एसएचजी को परिक्रामी निधि (आरएफ) और सामुदायिक निवेश निधि (सीआईएफ) के रूप में निधि प्रदान की जाती है। यह मिशन संस्थागत सहायता के लिए ग्राम संगठनों (वीओ) और क्लस्टर स्तरीय महासंघों (सीएलएफ) को मजबूत करते हुए सतत कृषि और गैर-कृषि आजीविका, उद्यम विकास, कौशल वृद्धि और बाजार संबंधों को भी बढ़ावा देता है। इसके अलावा, बैंक सखी, कृषि सखी और पशु सखी जैसे सामुदायिक कैडर अंतिम छोर तक सेवाएं प्रदान करते हैं।

विवरण-I

डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम के अंतर्गत गठित स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) की राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार संख्या

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	गठित एसएचजी
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1,343
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	8,27,133
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	12,853
4	असम	3,56,760
5	बिहार	13,53,025
6	छत्तीसगढ़	2,91,453
7	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	1,823
8	गोवा	3,462
9	गुजरात	2,32,911
10	हरियाणा	62,921
11	हिमाचल प्रदेश	44,033
12	जम्मू और कश्मीर	96,637
13	झारखंड	3,20,838
14	कर्नाटक	2,97,982
15	केरल	2,38,981
16	लद्दाख	2,119
17	लक्षद्वीप	348
18	मध्य प्रदेश	5,15,943
19	महाराष्ट्र	6,67,562
20	मणिपुर	13,689
21	मेघालय	47,946
22	मिजोरम	10,083
23	नागालैंड	15,333
24	ओडिशा	5,51,414
25	पुडुचेरी	4,927
26	पंजाब	57,337
27	राजस्थान	3,36,928

28	सिक्किम	5,895
29	तमिलनाडु	3,48,977
30	तेलंगाना	3,93,845
31	त्रिपुरा	54,860
32	उत्तर प्रदेश	8,71,820
33	उत्तराखंड	69,811
34	पश्चिम बंगाल	11,67,882
	कुल	**92,78,874**

डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम के अंतर्गत गठित एसएचजी की मध्य प्रदेश में देवास और शाजापुर सहित जिलावार संख्या

क्र. सं.	जिला	कुल एसएचजी
1.	आगर	4,676
2.	अलीराजपुर	8,292
3.	अनूपपुर	7,782
4.	अशोकनगर	5,940
5.	बालाघाट	19,300
6.	बड़वानी	11,185
7.	बैतूल	13,703
8.	भिंड	4,793
9.	भोपाल	4,540
10.	बुरहानपुर	4,520
11.	छतरपुर	13,252
12.	छिंदवाड़ा	13,757
13.	दमोह	13,756
14.	दतिया	4,618
15.	देवास	8,399
16.	धार	16,203
17.	डिंडोरी	9,649
18.	गुना	10,683
19.	ग्वालियर	5,237

20.	हरदा	3,975
21.	इंदौर	4,664
22.	जबलपुर	11,008
23.	झाबुआ	11,903
24.	कटनी	11,623
25.	खंडवा	8,108
26.	खरगोन	15,994
27.	मैहर	5,701
28.	मंडला	13,107
29.	मंदसौर	5,514
30.	मऊगंज	5,515
31.	मुरैना	8,855
32.	नर्मदापुरम	7,370
33.	नरसिंहपुर	8,926
34.	नीमच	4,033
35.	निवाड़ी	3,389
36.	पांढुर्णा	3,116
37.	पन्ना	10,463
38.	रायसेन	10,545
39.	राजगढ़	15,743
40.	रतलाम	8,483
41.	रीवा	13,160
42.	सागर	18,491
43.	सतना	9,088
44.	सीहोर	9,088
45.	सिवनी	14,619
46.	शहडोल	12,742
47.	शाजापुर	6,156
48.	श्योपुर	5,850
49.	शिवपुरी	12,837
50.	सीधी	10,829
51.	सिंगरौली	10,551

52.	टीकमगढ़	7,600
53.	उज्जैन	8,534
54.	उमरिया	6,435
55.	विदिशा	11,643
	कुल	**5,15,943**

डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम के अंतर्गत गठित एसएचजी की हिमाचल प्रदेश में कांगड़ा और चंबा सहित जिलावार संख्या

क्र. सं.	जिला	कुल एसएचजी
1.	बिलासपुर	2,205
2.	चंबा	2,959
3.	हमीरपुर	2,754
4.	कांगड़ा	8,486
5.	किन्नौर	789
6.	कुल्लू	3,404
7.	लाहौल और स्पीति	245
8.	मंडी	8,308
9.	शिमला	5,720
10.	सिरमौर	3,988
11.	सोलन	2,387
12.	ऊना	2,788
	कुल	**44,033**

विवरण-II

जून 2026 तक महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) को वितरित बैंक ऋण की राशि

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	कुल राशि (₹ करोड़ में)
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	20.12
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	3,69,426.53
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	236.2
4	असम	26,748.22

5	बिहार	71,599.9
6	छत्तीसगढ़	12,425.45
7	गोवा	455.49
8	गुजरात	4,528.35
9	हरियाणा	2,829.09
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,466.83
11	जम्मू और कश्मीर	3,281.24
12	झारखंड	20,522.73
13	कर्नाटक	1,79,081.93
14	केरल	48,297.53
15	लद्दाख	6.06
16	लक्षद्वीप	3.89
17	मध्य प्रदेश	18,943.53
18	महाराष्ट्र	52,561.22
19	मणिपुर	245.78
20	मेघालय	839.51
21	मिजोरम	287.49
22	नागालैंड	323.96
23	ओडिशा	70,972.59
24	पुदुचेरी	1,406.38
25	पंजाब	822.1
26	राजस्थान	13,278.18
27	सिक्किम	264.53
28	तमिलनाडु	1,17,216.67
29	तेलंगाना	1,46,582.08
30	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	5.16
31	त्रिपुरा	2505.03
32	उत्तर प्रदेश	12,417.4
33	उत्तराखंड	1,864.97
34	पश्चिम बंगाल	1,57,917.74
	कुल	**13,39,383.88**

विवरण-III

मध्य प्रदेश में देवास और शाजापुर जिलों सहित जून 2026 तक वितरित बैंक ऋण का ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	जिला	राशि (₹ करोड़ में)
1.	आगर	143.88
2.	अलीराजपुर	406.42
3.	अनूपपुर	403.12
4.	अशोकनगर	117.27
5.	बालाघाट	1,067.35
6.	बड़वानी	656.71
7.	बैतूल	727.18
8.	भिंड	98.74
9.	भोपाल	382.94
10.	बुरहानपुर	149.96
11.	छतरपुर	193.69
12.	छिंदवाड़ा	1,031.22
13.	दमोह	356.31
14.	दतिया	71.65
15.	देवास	490.04
16.	धार	699.13
17.	डिंडोरी	267.34
18.	गुना	210.56
19.	ग्वालियर	222.88
20.	हरदा	72.8
21.	होशंगाबाद	340.9
22.	इंदौर	419.16
23.	जबलपुर	438.91
24.	झाबुआ	741.53
25.	कटनी	356.01
26.	खंडवा (पूर्व निमाड़)	350.65
27.	खरगोन (पश्चिम निमाड़)	516.69
28.	मैहर	6.04

29.	मऊगंज	0.78
30.	मंडला	809.64
31.	मंदसौर	160.76
32.	मुरैना	192.16
33.	नरसिंहपुर	344.84
34.	नीमच	135.96
35.	निवाड़ी	34.8
36.	पांढुर्णा	2.72
37.	पन्ना	176.15
38.	रायसेन	323.6
39.	राजगढ़	369.08
40.	रतलाम	225.47
41.	रीवा	473.69
42.	सागर	510.05
43.	सतना	524.42
44.	सीहोर	334.82
45.	सिवनी	747.14
46.	शहडोल	563.73
47.	शाजापुर	197.5
48.	श्योपुर	164.75
49.	शिवपुरी	412.65
50.	सीधी	220.61
51.	सिंगरौली	145.83
52.	टीकमगढ़	151.94
53.	उज्जैन	305.42
54.	उमरिया	240.85
55.	विदिशा	235.09
	कुल	**18,943.53**

विवरण-IV

हिमाचल प्रदेश में कांगड़ा और चंबा जिलों सहित जून 2026 तक वितरित बैंक ऋण का ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	जिला	राशि (₹ करोड़ में)
1	बिलासपुर	47.46
2	चंबा	56.18
3	हमीरपुर	73.43
4	कांगड़ा	397.60
5	किन्नौर	11.21
6	कुल्लू	70.89
7	लाहौल और स्पीति	1.71
8	मंडी	325.26
9	शिमला	191.61
10	सिरमौर	83.06
11	सोलन	85.37
12	ऊना	123.05
	कुल	**1,466.83**

IMPLEMENTATION OF PM E-DRIVE SCHEME IN NORTH EASTERN REGION

2695. SHRI PARIMAL SUKLABAIDYA:

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

(a) the progress made in the implementation of the PM E-DRIVE Scheme in Assam, particularly in Cachar district, including the number of electric vehicles registered and reimbursement claims processed;

(b) the details of public EV charging stations sanctioned, installed and operational in Cachar district and along the Guwahati–Silchar highway and other major corridors in Assam;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the fuel savings and reduction in carbon dioxide emissions achieved through electric vehicle adoption in Assam, particularly in Cachar district; and

(d) the steps taken to promote electric mobility, strengthen charging infrastructure and encourage the adoption of electric public transport and commercial vehicles in Cachar district and other parts of Assam?

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

(a) The PM E-DRIVE Scheme is being implemented on a pan-India basis, and no State-wise allocation of funds has been made. As on 22.07.2026, a total of 42,035 EVs have been sold in Assam, under this Scheme which includes 8,003 EVs sold in Cachar district. Further, a total of 40,009 EVs have been incentivised in Assam with a total reimbursement of ₹ 99.10 crore to OEMs.

(b) An allocation of ₹2,000 crore has been made under the PM E-DRIVE Scheme for deployment of Electric Vehicle Public Charging Stations (EVPCS) on pan India basis including the state of Assam. Assam has not yet submitted any proposal for deployment of EVPCS under the PM E-DRIVE scheme.

(c) No such assessment has been done by the Ministry of Heavy Industries (MHI) for Cachar district of Assam.

(d) The MHI is implementing following schemes to promote electric mobility, strengthen charging infrastructure and encourage the adoption of electric public transport and commercial vehicles across the country including Cachar district and other parts of Assam:

i. **Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India (FAME India) Scheme Phase-II**: The Government implemented this scheme for a period of five years from 01.04.2019 to 31.03.2024 with a total budgetary support of ₹11,500 crore. The scheme provided demand incentive for e-2Ws, e-3Ws, e-4Ws and grant for e-buses and setting up of EV public charging stations (EV PCS). FAME-II has supported the sale of approximately 16.72 lakh electric vehicles, including e-2Ws, e-3Ws, and e-4Ws. In addition, 5,297 electric buses (e-buses) have been deployed under the Scheme as on 30.06.2026. Further, an amount of ₹912.50 crore was allocated under the Scheme for the establishment of EVPCS across the country.

ii. **Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Automobile and Auto Component Industry in India (PLI-Auto):** The Government notified this scheme for Automobile and Auto Component Industry in India, on 23.09.2021, for enhancing India's manufacturing capabilities for Advanced Automotive Technology (AAT) products, including EVs, with a budgetary outlay of ₹25,938 crore.

iii. **Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for National Programme on Advanced** Chemistry **Cell (ACC) Battery Storage :** The Government on 09.06.2021 notified the PLI Scheme for manufacturing of ACC in the country with a budgetary outlay of ₹18,100 crore. The scheme aims to establish a competitive domestic manufacturing ecosystem for 50 GWh of ACC batteries.

iv. **PM Electric Drive Revolution in Innovative Vehicle Enhancement (PM EDRIVE) Scheme:** This scheme with an outlay of ₹10,900 crore is implemented from 01.04.2024. This scheme supports incentivization of approximately 28.30 lakh electric vehicles (EVs) including e-2W, e-3W, e-Trucks, e-buses and e-Ambulances. Further, grant for EV public charging stations (EV PCS) and upgradation of testing agencies is also available under this scheme. An allocation of ₹4,391 crore has been made under the scheme for deployment of 14,028 e-buses out of which 13,800 e-buses have been allocated in seven cities having four million plus population viz. Delhi, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Pune and Surat. Further, 200 e-buses have been approved for Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir. ₹2,000 crore has been allocated for deployment of EV Public Charging Stations on pan India basis.

v. **PM e-Bus Sewa-Payment Security Mechanism (PSM) Scheme**: This Scheme notified on 28.10.2024, has an outlay of ₹3,435.33 crore and aims to support deployment of more than 38,000 electric buses. The objective of

this scheme is to provide payment security to e-bus operators in case of default by Public Transport Authorities (PTAs).

Following initiatives have also been taken up by the Government of India to increase the use of electric vehicles in the country: –

i. GST on electric vehicles and chargers/ charging stations for electric vehicles has been reduced to 5%.

ii. Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRTH) announced that battery-operated vehicles will be given green license plates and be exempted from permit requirements.

iii. MoRTH issued advisory to states to waive road tax on EVs, which in turn will help reduce the initial cost of EVs.

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

2696. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

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

(a) the gross and net Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flows into India during the last three financial years (2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25), year-wise and sector-wise and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons identified by the Government for the sharp fall in net FDI inflow in FY 2024-25;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of large-scale repatriation of profits and outward investments by Indian companies on net FDI

flows, if so, the action is being taken by the Government to enhance net capital retention; and

(d) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to strengthen investor confidence, curb capital flight, align outward investment policy and convert rising gross FDI into sustained net investment for India's growth?

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

(a) The Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) to India and Net FDI into India during financial years 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25, as per information obtained from RBI, are as under:

Table A- FDI to India

(Amount in USD Billion)

Sr. No.	Financial Year	Gross Inflows	Repatriation/Disinvestment	FDI to India
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) = (b) – (c)
1	2022-23	71.4	29.4	42.0
2	2023-24	71.3	44.5	26.8
3	2024-25	80.6	51.5	29.1

Table B- Net FDI

Sr. No.	Financial Year	FDI to India	FDI by India	Net FDI
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) = (b) – (c)
1	2022-23	42.0	14.0	28.0
2	2023-24	26.8	16.7	10.2
3	2024-25	29.1	28.2	1.0

The FDI into India as given in Table A above is netted after subtracting repatriations and disinvestments from Gross FDI inflow, which includes equity inflow, re-invested earnings and other capital. The Net FDI figure, as indicated in Table B, is calculated by subtracting FDI by India i.e. Overseas Direct Investment (ODI) by Indian entities from the figure of FDI to India as calculated in Table A. Sector-wise details are maintained only for equity component of FDI inflow. The details of year-wise and sector-wise FDI reported through equity inflows during the financial years 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25 are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(b) to (d) Gross FDI inflows have increased from over USD 34 billion in 2012-13 to over USD 94.84 billion in 2025-26. The 2025-26 gross inflows represent a 17 % increase compared to 2024-25 (USD 80.62 billion). It is the highest ever FDI inflow reported in the FY. The recent trend in net FDI inflows is associated with increased FDI by India as well as greater repatriation. The increase in ODI outflow underscores the growing global aspirations and capabilities of Indian enterprises as they venture abroad to acquire strategic assets, access new markets and tap into advanced technologies. The

repatriations/ disinvestments indicate a maturing investment ecosystem where foreign investors are monetising investments after successfully scaling up Indian enterprises, transfer of ownership to domestic investors reflecting strengthening of domestic capital and entrepreneurial capacity.

The Government has taken various steps/initiatives for promotion and facilitation of industries such as Make in India, Ease of Doing Business, Startup India, Production Linked Incentives (PLI) Schemes for various sectors, Focus Sub Sectors, Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP), One District One Product (ODOP), Industrial Information System (IIS) which provides GIS-enabled database of industrial areas including clusters, parks, nodes, zones etc., and a comprehensive Single Window System (Investment Clearance Cell).

To promote FDI, the Government has put in place an investor friendly policy, wherein most sectors, except certain strategically important sectors, are open for 100% FDI under the automatic route. More than 90% of the FDI inflow is received under the automatic route. National Single Window System (NSWS) has also been launched as the online single point interface of the Government of India for investors to start any industry in India and take requisite permissions. FDI policy provisions have been progressively liberalised and simplified across various sectors such as Pension, Other Financial Services, Asset reconstruction Companies, Broadcasting, Pharmaceuticals, Single Brand Retail Trading, Construction & Development, Power Exchanges, e-commerce activities, Coal Mining, Contract

Manufacturing, Digital Media, Civil Aviation etc. In the recent past, reforms in the FDI Policy have been undertaken in sectors such as Defence, Insurance, Petroleum & Natural Gas, Telecom and Space.

To complement the reforms, efforts have been undertaken to ensure a seamless business regulatory framework across the country and nudge states to promote healthy competition to attract investments. The Government of India released Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP) 2024 rankings and Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) 2024 report to inter-alia communicate to potential investors examples of positive business ecosystem as well as logistics performance undertaken by various States and UTs. Under the Regulatory Compliance Burden (RCB) excercise, 47,865 compliances reduced since 2020 out of which 16,136 simplified, 22,289 digitised, 5,170 decriminalised, 4,270 redundancies removed. Through the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023, the Government has decriminalised 183 provisions across 42 Central Acts from 19 Ministries/Departments. Building upon the Jan Vishwas Act, 2023, the Government undertook a comprehensive review of central laws and introduced the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2026, which amends 784 provisions across 79 Central Acts administered by 23 Ministries. Of these, 717 provisions have been decriminalized to promote Ease of Doing Business, while 67 provisions have been amended to facilitate Ease of Living.

Furthermore, to ensure that India remains an attractive and investor friendly destination, the Government reviews FDI policy on an ongoing basis and makes changes from time to time.

STATEMENT

Sector wise and Financial Year wise FDI equity inflow from April 2022 to March 2025

(Amount in USD million)

Sr. No.	Sector	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Cumulative FDI
1	Computer Software & Hardware	9,394.22	7,972.79	7,813.69	25,180.70
2	Services Sector (Fin., Banking, Insurance, Non Fin/Business, Outsourcing, R&D, Courier, Tech. Testing And Analysis, Other)	8,706.93	6,640.24	9,347.25	24,694.42
3	Trading	4,792.28	3,864.88	4,175.54	12,832.71
4	Non-Conventional Energy	2,499.99	3,764.06	4,011.86	10,275.91
5	Construction (Infrastructure) Activities	1,703.40	4,232.16	2,244.55	8,180.11
6	Automobile Industry	1,902.21	1,524.22	1,586.31	5,012.73
7	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	2,058.42	1,064.22	891.43	4,014.07
8	Hospital & Diagnostic Centres	809.60	1,530.06	1,558.83	3,898.49

9	Power	697.92	1,701.50	1,428.57	3,827.99
10	Chemicals (Other Than Fertilizers)	1,850.01	843.97	1,060.56	3,754.53
11	Electronics	539.98	695.74	2,043.04	3,278.77
12	Electrical Equipments	909.11	1,049.37	531.49	2,489.96
13	Cement And Gypsum Products	1.89	613.44	1,812.56	2,427.89
14	Consultancy Services	605.43	734.65	1,061.03	2,401.12
15	Education	1,443.24	344.01	468.24	2,255.48
16	Hotel & Tourism	328.04	511.10	1,307.48	2,146.61
17	Food Processing Industries	895.84	608.31	540.76	2,044.91
18	Information & Broadcasting (Including Print Media)	465.61	852.91	712.63	2,031.14
19	Telecommunications	712.95	281.66	746.20	1,740.82
20	Sea Transport	529.80	1,095.81	65.74	1,691.35
21	Air Transport (Including Air Freight)	215.73	97.38	1,349.25	1,662.35
22	Medical And Surgical Appliances	397.20	482.83	626.99	1,507.03
23	Metallurgical Industries	218.59	286.21	950.99	1,455.79
24	Miscellaneous Industries	409.94	462.25	539.55	1,411.75
25	Industrial Machinery	260.88	406.52	509.65	1,177.05
26	Construction Development:	146.62	254.65	528.55	929.83

	Townships, Housing, Built Up Infrastructure And Construction-Development Projects				
27	Retail Trading	506.71	165.51	204.76	876.97
28	Agricultural Machinery	742.06	2.22	17.08	761.35
29	Textiles (Including Dyed, Printed)	154.72	309.72	254.77	719.21
30	Fermentation Industries	307.22	107.00	191.79	606.02
31	Prime Mover (Other Than Electrical Generators)	115.26	279.00	204.54	598.79
32	Agriculture Services	450.70	57.23	41.01	548.95
33	Miscellaneous Mechanical & Engineering Industries	103.58	284.37	153.68	541.63
34	Printing Of Books (Including Litho Printing Industry)	76.37	209.02	108.22	393.60
35	Rubber Goods	160.17	135.35	81.50	377.02
36	Soaps, Cosmetics & Toilet Preparations	111.57	75.16	92.50	279.24
37	Machine Tools	42.95	135.43	81.66	260.04
38	Mining	167.15	72.58	8.11	247.84
39	Scientific Instruments	70.33	70.54	85.53	226.40
40	Diamond, Gold Ornaments	25.50	37.97	157.70	221.18
41	Railway Related	2.83	177.18	20.54	200.54

	Components				
42	Petroleum & Natural Gas	107.55	32.58	28.07	168.20
43	Ceramics	83.24	35.25	35.49	153.98
44	Vegetable Oils And Vanaspati	15.74	59.35	62.21	137.30
45	Earth-Moving Machinery	33.20	22.62	69.37	125.18
46	Leather, Leather Goods And Pickers	33.11	49.06	42.08	124.25
47	Tea And Coffee (Processing & Warehousing Coffee & Rubber)	71.22	10.28	38.84	120.34
48	Paper And Pulp (Including Paper Products)	27.23	55.46	30.22	112.91
49	Glass	58.07	18.05	23.66	99.78
50	Glue And Gelatin	9.60	72.07	17.32	98.98
51	Timber Products	22.24	8.89	30.59	61.71
52	Commercial, Office & Household Equipments	20.07	10.58	9.03	39.68
53	Fertilizers	9.34	9.07	8.81	27.22
54	Sugar	6.05	1.65	2.13	9.84
55	Defence Industries	3.27	4.09	1.87	9.23
56	Dye-Stuffs	1.15	1.10	0.50	2.75
57	Boilers And Steam Generating Plants	-	0.06	1.19	1.25

58	Industrial Instruments	-	-	0.42	0.42
	Total:	**46,034.05**	**44,423.35**	**50,017.90**	**140,475.31**

TECHNICAL TRAINING FOR SMALL AND MARGINAL FARMERS

2697. SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:

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

(a) Whether the Government is aware that small and marginal farmers are facing difficulties in improving crop productivity due to lack of technical training and exposure to modern agricultural practices, if so, the details thereof;

(b) Whether the Government has conducted any nationwide assessment on the impact of limited technical knowledge on crop yields of small landholders, if so, details and key findings thereof;

(c) Whether the existing agricultural extension services are adequately reaching small farmers with updated scientific practices, if so, the details and gaps identified;

(d) Whether the Government proposes to strengthen farmer training programs through Krishi Vigyan Kendras under Indian Council of Agricultural Research, if so, the details thereof and coverage achieved; and

(e) Whether the lack of exposure to agro-industrial practices is affecting income potential of small farmers, if so, the details thereof and steps taken to bridge this gap?

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

(a) to (c) The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India continuously undertakes nationwide campaigns and awareness programmes in collaboration with the State Governments and with active involvement of Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA), Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Krishi Vigyan Kendras to educate farmers on modern agricultural practices and enhance crop productivity, production and farmers income.

Under Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme “Support to State Extension Programs for Extension Reforms” (Agricultural Technology Management Agency-ATMA) is being implemented by the Government of India in 734 districts of 28 states & 5 UTs for promoting decentralized and farmer-friendly extension system in the country since 2005-06. The Scheme supports State Government’s efforts and to make available latest agricultural technologies and good agricultural practices in different thematic areas of agriculture and allied areas (Including improving crop productivity and exposure to modern agricultural practices) to farmers to modernize agriculture through different extension activities viz; Farmers Training, Demonstrations, Exposure Visits, Kisan Mela, Mobilization of Farmers Groups and organizing Farm Schools etc. Under this Scheme, it has been provisioned that at least 50% beneficiaries must be selected from Small & Marginal farmer category.

During the financial year 2025-26, 50.92 lakh farmers have been benefitted through different extension activities under the ATMA Scheme.

The Mass Media Support to Agriculture Extension Scheme creates awareness among farming communities and other stakeholders through the dissemination of information on DA&FW schemes, crop advisories, weather and market information, and region-specific modern agricultural technologies. The scheme leverages Doordarshan, All India Radio and digital and social media platforms to ensure wider outreach, timely access to knowledge and effective dissemination of farmer-centric information.

To educate farmers, the Ministry supports and organizes national/regional-level exhibitions/fairs to create awareness about various schemes, missions and new initiatives, while promoting appropriate technologies, improved agronomic practices and best practices among farmers and other stakeholders in the agriculture and allied sectors.

In addition, the Department operates Kisan Helpline Centres to provide a single-window platform for farmers' on agricultural advisories, information on Government schemes/programmes and grievance redressal.

Bharat-VISTAAR (Virtually Integrated System to Access Agricultural Resources) is a multilingual AI-powered Digital Public Infrastructure platform designed to provide farmers with reliable, real-time and location-specific agricultural advisories and access to various farmer support services. The platform integrates information on Government schemes, benefit status tracking, grievance redressal, weather updates, mandi prices, ICAR advisories

and other agricultural services to enable informed decision-making and better crop management.

The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is implementing various flagship Schemes/Missions on crop diversification, organic farming and value addition, including Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Mission on Atmanirbharta in Pulses, National Mission on Edible Oils–Oilseeds (NMEO-OS), National Mission on Edible Oils–Oil Palm (NMEO-OP), National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF), Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM), National Bamboo Mission (NBM), Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM), Per Drop More Crop (PDMC), Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), Mission for Cotton Productivity (KAPAS KANTI), Central Integrated Pest Management Centres (CIPMCs), Crop Diversification Programme (CDP) and National Bee Keeping and Honey Mission (NBHM).

Creation of awareness amongst farmers about the above Schemes and Missions are being implemented by the Department and is undertaken in collaboration with State Governments. In addition, awareness is created amongst farmers on modern agricultural practices and technical trainings are conducted across the country through the extensive network of 113 ICAR Institutes, 731 Krishi Vigyan Kendras and Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) across 734 districts of the country.

The impact and effectiveness of the Sub Mission on Agricultural Extension has been evaluated by NITI Aayog. The study indicates that

agricultural extension services have significantly contributed in enhancing farmers' awareness, adoption of new agricultural practices and improved farming decisions.

The study revealed that 92.33% of respondents reported that the training enabled them to adopt new agricultural interventions and practices. More than 70% of the beneficiaries rated the quality of training positively. Further, the assessment indicated that Mass Media interventions through television, radio and mobile applications were effective in disseminating agricultural information, with 90.5% of respondents stating that these information sources improved their farming decisions, particularly in the areas of crop planning, pest and disease management and market timing.

(d) Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) are using innovative training methodologies, modern tools, and experiential learning approaches to make capacity-building programmes more practical, participatory and outcome-oriented. Hands-on training is being emphasized in frontier areas such as precision agriculture, agri-drones, digital agriculture, and other climate-smart technologies to enhance farmers' practical skills. In addition, KVKs are using the concept of 'Model Demonstration Farms' to build farmers' confidence, facilitate peer learning, and develop Communities of Practice. Innovative farmers are being nurtured as Professors of Practice and engaged as Master Trainers to strengthen farmer-to-farmer knowledge dissemination and local capacity building. KVKs also organise training of the farmers who have been trained earlier for re-skilling and upskilling to reinforce knowledge, introduce emerging

technologies, and obtain real-time feedback for continuous improvement. During 2025-26, the KVKs trained 22.22 lakh farmers for their knowledge and skill upgradation on latest agricultural technologies.

(e) Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) Scheme facilitates medium- to long-term debt financing for creation of post-harvest management infrastructure and viable farming assets. The Scheme provides 3% interest subvention and credit guarantee support on loans up to ₹2 crore for eligible borrowers, subject to a maximum lending rate of 9% per annum. The implementation of the scheme is reviewed through the monitoring mechanism prescribed in the Scheme Guidelines at the National, State and District levels by the National Level Monitoring Committee (NLMC), State Level Monitoring Committees (SLMCs) and District Level Monitoring Committees (DLMCs). The progress of the Scheme is also monitored through the digital AIF Portal.

As on 15.07.2026, a total of 2,08,828 projects has been sanctioned under the AIF, involving loans amounting to ₹93,374.36 crore.

मादक द्रव्य के तस्करों के लिए विशेष इकाई

2698. डॉ. राजीव भारद्वाजः

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

(क) क्या सरकार का अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मादक द्रव्य नेटवर्कों के विरुद्ध त्वरित कार्रवाई करने और मादक द्रव्यों के तस्करों पर प्रभावी ढंग से अंकुश लगाने के उद्देश्य से हिमाचल प्रदेश में स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो की एक विशेष इकाई स्थापित करने का विचार है;

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

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकार ने इस संबंध में केंद्र सरकार को कोई अनुरोध भेजा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क) से (घ) स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो (एनसीबी) का एक फील्ड कार्यालय दिनांक 21.01.2024 से मंडी (हिमाचल प्रदेश) में कार्यरत है। हिमाचल प्रदेश के माननीय मुख्यमंत्री से मादक पदार्थ से संबंधित मामलों के बढ़ते खतरे से निपटने के लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश में स्वापक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो (एनसीबी) की मौजूदगी को बढ़ाने का अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ था। इसके अलावा, हिमाचल प्रदेश के पुलिस महानिदेशक ने भी शिमला में एनसीबी का एक क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय खोलने का अनुरोध किया है। भारत सरकार ने, दिनांक 17.06.2026 को, शिमला में एनसीबी का एक जोनल कार्यालय स्थापित करने की मंजूरी दी है। नई जोनल इकाई से एनसीबी की परिचालन संबंधी क्षमताओं में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि होने, आसूचना एकत्र करने और अंतर-एजेंसी समन्वय में सुधार होने, मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी की गतिविधियों पर तेजी से कार्रवाई होने तथा पूरे हिमाचल प्रदेश में विधि प्रवर्तन के प्रयासों के सुदृढ़ होने की संभावना है।

RASHTRIYA GOKUL MISSION

2699. SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M. S.:

SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the Government will furnish the year-wise details of implementation of the Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) since its inception, including number of indigenous breed development centres, semen stations,

bulls inducted and artificial insemination coverage achieved, State-wise, including Lok Sabha Constituency, Arani of Tamil Nadu;

(b) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised and the number of farmers benefited under the Mission during the last five years, State-wise including Tamil Nadu;

(c) whether any assessment has been conducted on improvement in milk productivity, genetic upgradation and conservation of indigenous bovine breeds, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether challenges such as uneven breed coverage, infrastructure gaps and shortage of trained personnel have been reported and corrective steps taken by the Government thereon;

(e) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen indigenous cattle conservation, expand artificial insemination and advance breeding technologies, expand AI network and improve dairy farmer income and enhance the productivity and sustainability of dairy sector in the country including particularly in Tamil Nadu and allied sector support;

(f) the progress made under the Mission including the number of Gokul Grams, semen stations, In-Vitro Fertilization (IVF) laboratories and other breeding infrastructure established, State/UT-wise; and

(g) the details of indigenous cattle breed conserved and genetically improved under the Mission, along with the increase in milk productivity achieved?

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

(a) to (g) In order to supplement the efforts of the States and Union Territories, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD), Government of India is implementing Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) since December 2014 for development and conservation of indigenous breeds, genetic upgradation of bovine population and enhancement of milk production and productivity. All indigenous bovine breeds as notified by National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources are covered and promoted under the scheme. The RGM scheme is demand driven and the proposals received from the States/UTs are considered as per guidelines.

During the last five years, an amount of Rs. 12,748.69 lakh have been released and utilized in Tamil Nadu under National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) scheme for the creation and strengthening of dairy infrastructure in the State.

The implementation of the Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) and other measures undertaken by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying and State Government, the milk production in the country has increased from 146 Million Tonnes in 2014-15 to 248 Million Tonnes in 2024-25 that is by 70%. The productivity of indigenous and non-descript cattle in the country has improved from 2.54 kilograms per animal per day in 2014–15 to 3.86 kilograms per animal per day in 2024–25. Similarly, the total milk production in Tamil

Nadu has grown from 7.13 million tonnes in 2014-15 to 11.44 million tonnes in 2024–25, reflecting an impressive 60% increase and the productivity of indigenous and non-descript cattle in Tamil Nadu has improved from 2.65 kilograms per animal per day in 2014–15 to 3.28 kilograms per animal per day in 2024–25, marking increase of 24%.

The state-wise and year-wise physical and financial details of implementation of the Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) including number of indigenous breed development centres, semen stations, bulls inducted and artificial insemination coverage in the country including Lok Sabha Constituency Arani of Tamil Nadu are given in the enclosed **Statement-I** and **II**.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise status of physical progress of components since its inception under Ras

Name of States/ UTs	Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme (NAIP)			Gokul Grams (Nos.)**	NKBC (Nos.)**	IVF Labs (Nos.)	Semen Stations Strengthened (Nos.)	Se
	AI done (Nos.)	Farmers Benefitted (Nos.)	Animals covered (Nos.)					pr
Andhra Pradesh	16662394	3504156	8203236	1	-	2	3	
Arunachal Pradesh	5205	1936	4340	1	-	-	-	
Assam	2710817	1530171	1970306	-	-	1	1	
Bihar	6487060	2916361	4480677	1	-	2	1	
Chhattisgarh	3116701	1220970	2155508	1	-	1	-	
Goa	60938	9647	32861	-	-	-	-	
Gujarat	10949195	3558814	6492837	1	-	3	6	
Haryana	969161	460194	648492	1	1	1	4	
Himachal Pradesh	3684021	1438345	2074134	1	-	1	2	
Jammu & Kashmir	5294855	1719134	2650512	-	-	-	2	

Ladakh	11998	6967	8825	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	4390193	1978133	3048095	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	20809476	5583492	9658373	1	-	-	6	1	-	7
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	231	2
Madhya Pradesh	12191966	5306427	9422560	1	1	1	1	1	-	4
Maharashtra	9922984	4070347	6870636	2	-	3	4	2	49	30
Manipur	42379	18870	33334	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	98385	18361	56059	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	14150	4020	9192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	61319	17359	43930	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	7541385	3203775	5336851	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	1896192	636970	1195739	1	-	2	1	-	753	-
Rajasthan	9386440	4521078	6895797	-	-	-	2	1	419	8
Sikkim	68124	38935	52377	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu*	10361313	2627102	5950048	-	-	2	5	2	523	3
Telangana	5835871	1836972	4003930	1	-	1	2	-	-	11
Tripura	483281	246507	327673	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	27076230	8576897	16118759	3	-	1	1	1	586	7

Uttarakhand	3012895	1143822	1702524	-	-	1	1	1	-	6
West Bengal	9607314	3632699	5723179	-	-	1	3	-	-	-
Total	**172752242**	**59828461**	**105170784**	**16**	**2**	**24**	**48**	**15**	**4722**	**124**

Note:

AI-Artificial Insemination, NKBC-National Kamdhenu Breeding Center, PT-Progeny Testing, PS- Pedigree Selection, BMF-Breed Multiplication Farm

* NAIP figures in Tamil Nadu include the 21,98,851 AI done, 12,90,337 Animals covered and 6,44,133 Farmers benefitted in Lok Sabha Constituency, Arani of Tamil Nadu consisting of Tiruvannamalai and Viluppuram districts.

** The component is discontinued under revised and realigned Rashtriya Gokul Mission from 2021-22 to 2025-26.

STATEMENT-II

State-wise year-wise fund released and utilised under Rashtriya Gokul Mission

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of State	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized
Andhra Pradesh	5652.39	5652.39	1546	1546	3538.38	3538.38	3184.16	3184.16	1500	1500
Arunachal Pradesh	397.08	397.08	467.16	467.16	1965.31	1965.31	0	0	830.99	830.99
Assam	227.97	227.97	3658.19	3658.19	723.25	723.25	2163.34	2163.34	1280.99	1280.99
Bihar	3076.14	3076.14	4928.63	4928.63	0.00	0.00	0	0	3000	3000
Chhattisgarh	841.65	841.65	402	402	0.00	0.00	0	0	609.69	609.69
Goa	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	2735.31	2735.31	2222.82	2222.82	6542.58	4871.58	2071.85	2071.85	7669.24	7669.24
Haryana	1775.6	1775.6	1173.66	1173.66	0.00	0.00	0	0	885.25	885.25
Himachal Pradesh	5586.58	5586.58	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0

Jammu & Kashmir	1533.93	1533.93	2539.35	2539.35	0.00	0	6119.52	4706.28	1412.5	1412.5
Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	42	18.65	10.53	7.69
Jharkhand	2244.53	2244.53	1500	1500	0.00	0	1500	1114.65	1385.35	1385.35
Karnataka	1996.46	1996.46	3562.48	3562.48	2651.31	2651.31	0	0	0	0
Kerala	314	314	1284.12	1284.12	6546.27	6546.27	3697.74	3697.74	174.5	174.5
Madhya Pradesh	6024.96	6024.96	9049.51	9049.51	4903	4903	0	0	1000	999.44
Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	3261.5	3261.5	1444.56	844.25	600.31	600.31
Manipur	294.98	294.98	166.69	166.69	0.00	0.00	0	0	512.15	512.15
Meghalaya	738.21	738.21	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	154.11	154.11	138.69	138.69	847.37	847.37	0	0	74.21	74.21
Nagaland	494.7	494.7	608.86	608.86	466.2	466.2	0	0	932.42	932.42
Odisha	3480.43	3480.43	1374.25	1374.25	0.00	0.00	1671.06	1671.06	895.54	895.54
Punjab	0.00	0.00	232	232	0.00	0.00	0	0	697.88	697.88
Puducherry	144.44	144.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	213.41	40.58	50.00	49.91

Rajasthan	2254.77	2254.77	250	250	250	250	0	0	1970.07	1970.07
Sikkim	268.78	268.78	572.42	572.42	1097.87	1097.87	0	0	1393.98	1393.98
Tamil Nadu	2663	2663	3347	3347	10996.1	10996.1	0	0	1525.72	1525.72
Telangana	2439.76	2439.76	0	0	3153.13	3153.13	0	0	995.18	995.18
Tripura	2524.17	2524.17	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	975	975
Uttar Pradesh	2941.36	2941.36	7671.25	7671.25	9642.18	9642.18	0	0	0	0
Uttarakhand	2115.44	2115.44	1885.75	1885.75	6082	6082	0	0	576.36	576.36
West Bengal	1213.37	1213.37	2037.35	2037.35	6500	6500	0	0	1294.95	1294.95

UPGRADATION OF AGRICULTURE CURRICULUM

2700. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:

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

(a) the details regarding the measures taken by the Government to promote industry–

academia collaboration in Agricultural Universities, including internships, joint research projects, faculty exchange and industry-led curriculum development;

(b) whether the Government is monitoring the implementation of the Sixth Deans' Committee recommendations on curriculum reforms by agricultural universities and if so, the details regarding the number of universities complying and not complying with the prescribed norms in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details regarding the funds sanctioned and released by the Central Government to agricultural universities for curriculum upgradation, digital learning platforms, laboratories and infrastructure development during the last five years in the country, State/UT-wise and year-wise; and

(d) the details of the assessment conducted, if any, regarding the impact of such interventions on student placements, skill development and research output?

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

(a) Provisions have been made in the 6th Deans' Committee report for 13 Under Graduate (UG) disciplines in agriculture & allied fields to take-up internship in collaboration with industry both during exit after 1st year and 2nd year of UG and also in the 8th semester of the UG programme. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) also provides Veterinary Internship to veterinary graduate B.V.Sc. & AH students for six months at the rate of ₹3,000 per month. The Internship include precisely prescribed programmes of work in farms as well as in Veterinary hospitals.

ICAR and State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) are implementing joint research projects with industries in the area of agriculture & allied fields.

ICAR provides support for quality assurance through accreditation, improvement of faculty competence, promoting excellence through scholarships/ fellowships, modernization of farms, IT support and up-gradation of infrastructure and facilities including libraries.

There are a total of 1902 MoUs are signed for industry academia collaboration in Agricultural Universities, including internships, joint research projects, faculty exchange and industry-led curriculum development.

(b) ICAR has been assigned the responsibility to aid, impart and coordinate agricultural education to enable quality human resource development. ICAR, in association with Agricultural Universities have been developing and revision course curricula in under graduate programmes since 1960s under the aegis of Dean's Committee, constituted with the Deans of Agricultural Universities. Presently, Sixth Deans' Committee has been implemented to align courses in the

line with NEP 2020 report has been implemented in 80 Agricultural Universities. State- wise list is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c) State-wise financial assistance provided under the Plan Scheme "Strengthening and Development of Higher Agricultural Education in India" to Agricultural Universities (AUs) to upgrade, strengthen, modernize and enhance the amenities and infrastructure. State-wise list is given in the enclosed **Statement- II.**

(d) Such interventions have add-on and positive impact on student placements, skill development and research output.

STATEMENT-I

Status of implementation of 6th Deans' Committee Report in Agricultural Universities

Sl No.	State	Name of Universities	Whether 6th Deans' Committee Report Implemented	No. of MoUs for Industry-Academic Collaboration
			YES / NO	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Acharya NG Ranga Agricultural University, Lam-Guntur	Yes	28
2.		Dr. YSR Horticulture University, Venkataramannagudem	Yes	100
3.		Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University, Tirupati	Yes	-
4.		Andhra Pradesh Fisheries University, Narasapur, West Godavari	Yes	11
5.	Assam	Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat	Yes	31

6.		Assam Veterinary and Fishery University	Yes	5
7.	Bihar	Bihar Agricultural University, Sabour, Bhagalpur	Yes	-
8.		Bihar Animal Sciences University, Patna	Yes	1
9.		Dr. Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University, Pusa, Samstipur, Bihar	Yes	44
10.	Chhattisgarh	Dau Shri Vasudev Chandrashekhar Kamdhenu Visvavidyalaya, Durg	Yes	-
11.		Indira Gandhi Krishi Viswa Vidhyalaya, Raipur	Yes	96
12.		Mahatma Gandhi University of Horticulture & Forestry, Durg	Yes	21
13.	Delhi	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi	Yes	-
14.	Gujarat	Anand Agricultural University, Anand	Yes	76
15.		Gujarat Natural Farming Sciences University, Halol, Panchmahal	Yes	34
16.		Junagadh Agricultural University, Junagadh	Yes	16
17.		Kamdhenu University, Gandhinagar	Yes	57
18.		Navsari Agricultural University, Navsari	Yes	34
19.		Sardarkrushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University, Dantiwada	Yes	2
20.	Haryana	Choudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar	Yes	45
21.		Lala Lajpat Rai University of Veterinary & Animal Sciences, Hisar	Yes	64
22.		Maharana Pratap University of	Yes	-

		Horticulture, Anjanthali, Karnal		
23.		National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal	Yes	20
24.	Himachal Pradesh	Ch. Sarwan Kumar Himachal Pradesh Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Palampur	Yes	64
25.		Dr. YS Parmar University of Horticulture & Forestry, Solan	Yes	-
26.	Jammu & Kashmir	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences & Technology, Jammu	Yes	8
27.		Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences & Technology, Srinagar	Yes	57
28.	Jharkhand	Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi	Yes	-
29.	Karnataka	Karnataka Veterinary, Animal and Fisheries Sciences, Bidar	Yes	14
30.		Keladi Shivappa Nayaka University of Agriculture & Horticultural Sciences, Shivamogga	Yes	22
31.		University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore	Yes	134
32.		University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad	Yes	3
33.		University of Agricultural Sciences, Raichur	Yes	38
34.		University of Horticulture Science, Bagalkot	Yes	77
35.		University of Agricultural Sciences, Mandya	Yes	5
36.	Kerala	Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur	Yes	-
37.		Kerala University of Fisheries and	Yes	-

		Ocean Studies, Panangad, Kochi		
38.		Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Pookode, Wayanand	Yes	10
39.	Madhya Pradesh	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur	Yes	1
40.		Nanaji Deshmukh Veterinary Science University, Jabalpur	Yes	-
41.		Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Krishi VishwaVidyalaya, Gwalior	Yes	-
42.	Maharashtra	Maharastra Animal & Fisheries Sciences University, Nagpur	Yes	-
43.		Dr. Balasahib Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli	Yes	54
44.		Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola	Yes	20
45.		Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri	Yes	16
46.		Vasantrao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani	Yes	18
47.		ICAR-Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Mumbai	Yes	2
48.	Manipur	Central Agricultural University, Imphal	Yes	10
49.	Nagaland	Nagaland University, Lumami, Zunheboto (University with Ag. Faculty)	Yes	-
50.	Odisha	Orissa University of Agricultural & Technology, Bhubaneswar	Yes	23
51.	Punjab	Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Ludhiana	Yes	2
52.		Punjab Agricultural University,	Yes	40

		Ludhiana		
53.	Rajasthan	Agriculture University, Jodhpur	Yes	11
54.		Agriculture University, Kota	Yes	-
55.		Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture & Technology, Udaipur	Yes	-
56.		Sri Karan Narendra Agriculture University, Jobner	Yes	45
57.		Swami Keshwanand Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner	Yes	2
58.		Rajasthan University of Veterinary & Animal Sciences, Bikaner	Yes	21
59.		Rajasthan University of Veterinary & Animal Sciences, (Jobner), Jaipur	Yes	-
60.	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore	Yes	-
61.		Tamil Nadu Dr J Jayalalithaa Fisheries University , Nagapattinam	Yes	28
62.		Tamil Nadu Veterinary & Animal Sciences University, Chennai	Yes	58
63.	Telangana	Professor Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University, Hyderabad	Yes	27
64.		PV Narsimha Rao Telangana Veterinary University, Hyderabad	Yes	33
65.		Sri Konda Laxman Telangana State Horticultural University, Hyderabad	Yes	29
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Acharya Narendra Deva University of Agriculture & Technology, Ayodhya	Yes	101
67.		Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	Yes	-
68.		Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi (University with Ag. Faculty)	Yes	12
69.		Banda University of Agricultural and	Yes	42

		Technology, Banda		
70.		Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agricultural & Technology, Kanpur	Yes	17
71.		Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Bareilly	Yes	17
72.		Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University, Jhansi	Yes	-
73.		Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel University of Agriculture & Technology, Meerut	Yes	53
74.		U.P. Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Pashu Chikitsa Vigyan VishwaVidhyalaya Evam Go Anusandhan Sansthan, Mathura	Yes	24
75.	Uttarakhand	G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar	Yes	66
76.		VCSG Uttarakhand University of Horticulture & Forestry, Bharsar	Yes	11
77.	West Bengal	Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswa Vidhyalaya, Mohanpur	Yes	-
78.		Uttar Banga Krishi Viswavidhyalaya, Cooch Behar	Yes	-
79.		Visva Bharati University, Shantiniketan (University with Ag. Faculty)	Yes	-
80.		West Bengal University of Animal & Fishery Sciences, Kolkata	Yes	2

STATEMENT-II

Financial assistance provided State wise during last five years (2021-22 to 2025-26)

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	State	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	8.20	5.78	9.02	15.48	17.63	56.11
2.	ASSAM	14.19	11.64	6.76	13.35	30.08	76.02
3.	BIHAR	6.79	5.65	6.08	15.29	10.50	44.31
4.	CHHATTISGARH	6.61	8.46	9.10	9.18	7.20	40.55
5.	GUJRAT	10.35	10.97	11.15	24.33	17.79	74.59
6.	HARYANA	7.61	8.27	10.77	29.53	38.25	94.43
7.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	8.13	4.70	9.45	11.49	5.76	39.53
8.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	3.28	8.12	4.72	19.30	16.83	52.25
9.	JHARKHAND	0.51	0.55	0.29	0.51	0.96	2.82
10.	KARNATAKA	28.07	19.42	26.77	35.21	54.01	163.48
11.	KERALA	10.19	6.41	6.34	10.85	9.52	43.31
12.	MADHYA PRADESH	8.33	7.44	9.69	17.03	13.47	55.96
13.	MAHARASHTRA	33.22	22.44	16.59	39.23	34.24	145.72
14.	MANIPUR	8.30	14.42	16.75	13.14	15.20	67.81
15.	NAGALAND	8.11	0.13	0.32	4.70	1.07	14.33
16.	NEW DELHI	17.95	23.83	29.67	72.38	116.41	260.24
17.	ORISSA	2.75	3.68	2.78	5.40	7.59	22.20
18.	PUNJAB	8.85	7.10	4.78	11.93	10.04	42.70
19.	RAJASTHAN	12.16	9.77	10.53	19.36	15.22	67.04
20.	TAMILNADU	6.33	4.98	10.43	19.88	11.18	52.80
21.	TELENGANA	7.91	5.94	11.81	12.56	13.28	51.50
22.	UTTRAKHAND	4.26	3.35	6.15	27.06	7.04	47.86
23.	UTTAR PRADESH	17.25	15.26	14.46	52.30	31.15	130.42

24.	WEST BENGAL	8.35	4.10	5.22	9.66	5.82	33.15
	Total	**247.70**	**212.41**	**239.63**	**489.15**	**490.24**	**1679.13**

प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के तहत धनराशि का दुर्विनियोजन

2701. श्री नीरज मौर्यः

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश में उजागर हुए फसल बीमा घोटाले की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है, जहाँ वास्तविक कृषि भूमि के बिना फर्जी भू-अभिलेखालेखों (खतौनी) के आधार पर करोड़ों रुपये की मुआवजा राशि का दुर्विनियोजन किया गया;

(ख) क्या कई गांवों में वास्तविक किसानों की संख्या से चार गुना अधिक बीमा दावों का वितरण किया गया था और 90 प्रतिशत धोखाधड़ी वाली गतिविधियां ऋण न लेने वाले किसानों के नामों पर की गईं;

(ग) इस मामले में बैंक अधिकारियों और बीमा कंपनियों की सांठगांठ की क्या भूमिका रही है और क्या सरकार उन पोर्टलों की तकनीकी जांच कराएगी जिन्होंने फर्जी डेटा नंबरों को स्वचालित रूप से स्वीकृत किया था; और

(घ) क्या सरकार भविष्य में किसानों की डेटा सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक व्यापक कार्ययोजना का प्रस्ताव करती है?

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

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि राज्य के कुछ जिलों में प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (PMFBY) के तहत कुछ व्यक्तियों द्वारा फर्जी माध्यमों से धोखाधड़ी से बीमा लेने के मामले सरकार के ध्यान में आए हैं। इन मामलों की तत्काल जांच की गई और दोषी पाए गए व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ नियमानुसार आवश्यक कार्रवाई की गई। विवरण निम्नानुसार हैं:

• महोबा जिले में कुल 06 एफआईआर (FIR) दर्ज की गई हैं, 60 लोगों को नामजद किया गया है और 50 लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है।

• झांसी जिले में 02 एफआईआर दर्ज की गई हैं, 11 व्यक्तियों को नामजद किया गया है और 01 व्यक्ति न्यायिक हिरासत में है। सिमरधा ग्राम पंचायत और नया गांव से संबंधित 10 व्यक्तियों के संबंध में गलत तरीके से प्राप्त मुआवजे की राशि की वसूली शुरू कर दी गई है।

• हमीरपुर जिले में खरीफ 2025 सीजन के दौरान 391 गैर-ऋणी किसानों से संबंधित 1,145 बीमा पॉलिसी जांच के दौरान गलत पाई गईं और तब से रद्द कर दी गई हैं।

• फर्रुखाबाद जिले में, रबी 2024-25 के दौरान, जिले के 03 गांवों के 35 व्यक्तियों ने गलत तरीके से मुआवजा प्राप्त किया। जांच के दौरान, बीमा कंपनियों के 03 तहसील समन्वयकों, 06 बैंक शाखा प्रबंधकों और 21 किसानों के खिलाफ 02 एफआईआर दर्ज की गई हैं।

• मथुरा जिले में रबी 2021-22 के दौरान डुप्लिकेट बीमा के मामलों का पता चलने पर की गई जांच में पता चला कि 152 व्यक्तियों द्वारा जमा किए गए 267 आवेदनों के माध्यम से मुआवजा प्राप्त किया गया था। 17 व्यक्तियों के 22 आवेदनों से संबंधित ₹ 27,52,123.13 की वसूली की गई है। इसके अलावा, 06 अन्य व्यक्तियों से संबंधित 15 आवेदनों के विरुद्ध ₹ 14,34,382.55 की राशि रिफन्ड कर दी गई है। इस प्रकार, जिले में कुल ₹ 41,86,505.68 की वसूली की गई है।

• राज्य में, PMFBY के तहत जांच के पश्चात, खरीफ 2025 सीजन के लिए 1,19,531 बीमा आवेदन और रबी 2025-26 सीजन के लिए 36,247 बीमा आवेदन रद्द कर दिए गए हैं।

(ख) नहीं। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि अब तक राज्य सरकार के संज्ञान में ऐसा कोई मामला नहीं आया है।

(ग) और (घ) राज्य सरकार द्वारा जांच के दौरान झाँसी, महोबा और फर्रुखाबाद जिलों में बैंकों/बीमा कंपनियों के कर्मियों की संलिप्तता पाई गई है।

भारत सरकार ने भी इस मामले पर संज्ञान लिया है और योजना को कार्यान्वित करने वाली सभी बीमा कंपनियों, सीएससी ई-गवर्नेंस इंडिया लिमिटेड और सभी भागीदार बैंकों को नामांकन प्रस्तावों की जांच को सख्त करने और PMFBY के प्रचालन दिशानिर्देशों का सख्ती से अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आवश्यक निर्देश जारी किए हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश के भूमि अभिलेख डेटा को पहले ही राष्ट्रीय फसल बीमा पोर्टल (NCIP) के साथ एकीकृत किया जा चुका है। इसके अलावा, आगामी फसल सीजन से, NCIP के तहत एक प्रावधान किया गया है जिसके तहत चकबंदी/गैर-डिजिटाइज्ड गांवों से संबंधित सभी आवेदन जिला मजिस्ट्रेट की अध्यक्षता वाली जिला स्तरीय निगरानी समिति (DLMC) द्वारा सत्यापन और अनुमोदन के बाद ही संबंधित बीमा कंपनी द्वारा स्वीकार किए जाएंगे।

स्थानीयकृत फसल नुकसान आकलन के संबंध में बीमा कंपनियों और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को पहले ही आवश्यक निर्देश जारी किए जा चुके हैं। इन निर्देशों के अनुसार, आकलन को रिकॉर्ड करते समय पारदर्शिता रखते हुए नामित सरकारी फील्ड पदाधिकारी की उपस्थिति में फसल नुकसान का आकलन किया जाना आवश्यक है और सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति संबंधित किसान को सौंपना अनिवार्य है। इसके अलावा, PMFBY के तहत फसल नुकसान आकलन प्रक्रिया (CLAP) मॉड्यूल के माध्यम से स्थानीयकृत फसल नुकसान आकलन की प्रक्रिया की जाती है।

योजना के तहत धोखाधड़ी वाले आवेदनों को रोकने के लिए, राष्ट्रीय फसल बीमा पोर्टल (NCIP) में योजना के तहत किसानों के नामांकन के चरण में विभिन्न सत्यापन और वैलिडैशन प्रोटोकॉल जैसे कि किसानों का आधार सत्यापन, PFMS के माध्यम से बैंक खाते का सत्यापन, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के आरओआर के माध्यम से भूमि रिकॉर्ड सत्यापन, एग्रीस्टैक किसान

आईडी सत्यापन और डिजिटल फसल सर्वेक्षण के साथ बीमित फसल सत्यापन आदि कार्यान्वित किए गए हैं।

FARMER WELFARE INITIATIVES

2702. SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:

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

(a) whether the Government has initiated collaborations between farmers and agri-industries for skill development and market linkage, if so, the details thereof and outcomes achieved so far;

(b) whether soil degradation and declining fertility are major contributors to reduced crop productivity among small landholders, if so, the details thereof and studies conducted;

(c) whether the Government has implemented soil health management programs such as Soil Health Card Scheme effectively, if so, the details of coverage and impact assessment in this regard;

(d) whether climate change and erratic weather patterns are further compounding challenges faced by small farmers, if so, the details thereof and mitigation measures taken; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance or subsidies for adoption of modern technologies like precision farming and micro-irrigation and if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) The Government has initiated collaborations between farmers and agri industries for skill development and market linkage. The details are given below.

(i) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme “Support to State Extension Programs for Extension Reforms” (ATMA) is being implemented in 734 districts of 28 states & 5 UTs in the country. The scheme promotes decentralized and farmer-friendly extension system in the country. The objective of the Scheme is to support State Government’s efforts and to make available latest agricultural technologies and good agricultural practices in different thematic areas of agriculture and allied areas to farmers through different extension activities viz; Farmers Training, Demonstrations, Exposure Visits, Kisan Mela, Mobilization of Farmers Groups and organizing Farm Schools etc. Skill training is also one among the components under the ATMA cafeteria. A total of 17,366 farmers have been trained during 2025-26 through DA&FW skill training programme under ATMA.

(ii) Agriculture Skill Council of India (ASCI) through Centres of Excellence for Agriculture Skills in India (CEASI) has collaborated with multiple agri-industry partners for the skill development and capacity building of farmers, Wage workers, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), and rural youth through CSR-funded and Industry-funded initiatives with industry partners. The training covers governance of FPOs, farm mechanization, financial management,

business planning, price risk management, and market linkages, thereby strengthening the institutional capacity of FPOs and enhancing their preparedness for market engagement. These capacity – building programmes are aimed at strengthening the capacities of farmers, FPOs and Rural Youth through Industry-aligned skilling on business planning, financial management, price risk management, and market oriented practices.

(b) and (c) Crop productivity is reduced due to several factors like seeds, package of practices, climate change, soil degradation, etc. Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare addresses these challenges through soil test-based balanced and integrated nutrient management, Soil Test Crop Response (STCR)-based district general fertilizer recommendations, conservation agriculture, organic resource recycling, biofertilizers and reclamation of degraded lands. These technologies improve soil health, enhance nutrient use efficiency and sustain crop productivity. During the Khet Bachao Abhiyan, farmers training were organized under Agricultural Technology Management Agency Scheme (ATMA).

Government promotes judicious use of fertilizer through Soil Health & Fertility scheme. The scheme is being implemented since 2014-15 to provide Soil Health Cards (SHCs) for all farm holdings, to promote balanced and integrated nutrient management for improving productivity and soil fertility. Soil samples are processed as per standard procedures and analysed for parameters such as pH, Electrical Conductivity, Organic Carbon, available Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium, Sulphur, and micronutrients (Zinc, Copper,

Iron, Manganese & Boron). The diagnostic soil health assessment of farmer fields is taken up periodically so as to issue SHCs at least once in 3 years.

Since 2014-15, 26.10 crore Soil Health Cards have been generated/ distributed as on date across the country. Total 8313 Soil Testing Labs (1267 Static Soil Testing Labs, 168 Mobile Soil Testing Labs, 6197 Mini Soil Testing Labs and 681 Village Level Soil Testing Labs) have been established across the country. In addition to state soil labs above, 1020 school mini soil labs are also established in the country under school soil health programme. 93781 farmer's trainings, 6.80 lakh demonstrations, 7425 farmer's melas/campaigns on soil health card recommendations have been organized across the country. 1351166 ha area also covered under Promotion & Distribution of Micronutrients in the scheme.

The National Food Security & Nutrition Mission (NFSNM) (formerly NFSM) helps reduce soil degradation by promoting sustainable crop and nutrient management rather than focusing only on increasing production. The mission explicitly supports integrated nutrient management, conservation of land resources, and improved farming practices.

The National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF) was launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in November 2024 to promote chemical-free, nature-based farming. One of its core objectives is to improve soil health and reverse soil degradation by reducing dependence on synthetic fertilizers and pesticides.

Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) is a Government of India

scheme launched in 2015 to promote organic farming. It was initially a component of Soil Health Management (SHM) under the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) and is now implemented under Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PM-RKVY). Its primary objective is to improve soil health, conserve natural resources, and reduce dependence on chemical inputs.

National Productivity Council (NPC), New Delhi carried out a study 'Soil Testing Infrastructure for Faster Delivery of SHC in India' in 76 districts of 19 States covering 170 soil testing labs and 1700 farmers. As a result of application of fertilizer and micronutrients as per SHC recommendations, there has been a decrease of use of chemical fertilizer application in the range of 8-10% was found. Overall 5-6% increase in the yield of crops was reported, due to application of fertilizer and micronutrients as per SHC. An impact study of Soil Health & Fertility Scheme was conducted by National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE), Hyderabad. As per report, about 62.8% of the farmers use fertilizers according to the recommendations on the SHC. The cost per acre reduced by 4 to 10 % due to low fertilizer use. Crop yields increased for majority of the crops, although moderately. Overall, paddy farmers reduced use of urea by 9%, Diammonium Phosphate (DAP)/Single Super Phosphate by 7%. There was substantial decline in fertilizer use especially urea and DAP in paddy and cotton resulted in decreased cost of cultivation per unit area.

(d) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is implementing a project-National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) that studies the impact of climate change on agriculture, conducts district level risk and vulnerability assessment of agriculture to future climate change and integrated simulation modelling studies for estimating the future projections of climate change. Under the project, risk and vulnerability assessment of agriculture to climate change has been carried out at district-level for 651 predominantly agricultural districts as per Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) protocols. 310 districts were identified as vulnerable out of which 109 districts have been categorized as ‘very high’ and 201 districts as ‘highly’ vulnerable. District Agriculture Contingency Plans (DACPs) for these 651 districts have also been prepared to address weather aberrations and recommending location specific climate resilient crops and varieties and management practices. To enhance resilience to climate variability, location-specific climate-resilient technologies, including the System of Rice Intensification (SRI), aerobic rice, direct-seeded rice, zero-till wheat, climate-resilient crop varieties, and in-situ crop residue management, are being demonstrated for adoption by farmers. Under NICRA, climate-resilient technologies are being demonstrated in 448 Climate Resilient Villages across 151 vulnerable districts in 28 States/UTs, supported by village-level seed banks and community nurseries to enhance farmers' resilience and ensure timely availability of quality seeds.

Climate change and erratic weather patterns impact agriculture. Government is promoting resilience in agriculture through sustainable

agricultural practices under various schemes, such as Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) for improving water-use efficiency through micro-irrigation; Rainfed Area Development (RAD) for promoting Integrated Farming Systems; Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) for organic farming; National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF) for natural farming; Mission for Aatmanirbharta in Pulses, National Mission on Edible Oils–Oilseeds (NMEO-OS) and National Food Security & Nutrition Mission (NFSNM) that also promote crop diversification; Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) for horticulture development; Agroforestry for farmland ecology etc.

DA&FW is leveraging satellite-based monitoring and Artificial Intelligence (AI)-based analytical systems for forecasting agricultural risks and supporting timely crop management interventions across the country. The Krishi Decision Support System (DSS) that integrates and standardizes geospatial and non-geospatial data, including satellite, weather, soil, crop signatures, reservoir and ground water data, enables monitoring of drought conditions, adverse weather events and flood inundation to provide near real-time risk alerts and support crop management interventions to reduce risk of crop loss across States/UTs.

The India Meteorological Department (IMD) provides AI-based monsoon and weather advisories across the country to support informed agricultural decision-making. The advisories enable farmers to plan agricultural operations based on timely and location-specific weather forecasts.

The Government has also introduced yield-based Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and weather index based Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) from Kharif 2016 to provide financial support to the farmers opting for crop insurance against crop loss/damage arising out of natural calamities, adverse weather incidence and to stabilize the income of farmers etc. Comprehensive risk insurance is provided under the scheme from pre-sowing to post- harvest losses. Further, with effect from Kharif 2023, Government has rolled out Yield Estimation System based on Technology (YES-TECH) wherein yield estimation is done using satellite imagery and remote sensing data.

(e) Support for micro-irrigations provided under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana–Per Drop More Crop (PMKSY-PDMC) in accordance with the prescribed scheme norms. The Government provides financial assistance @ 55% for small and marginal farmers and @ 45% for other farmers for installation of Drip and Sprinkler systems under the PDMC. The Assistance for installation of Micro Irrigation systems is limited to 5 hectares per beneficiary.

Under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), government provides financial assistance for adoption of modern technologies in horticulture, including precision farming, protected cultivation and efficient water management practices. Under the scheme, assistance is available for establishment of Protected Cultivation structures such as Poly houses, Shade-net Houses and Plastic Tunnels, which facilitate precision cultivation through controlled growing conditions. Financial assistance is generally provided at

50% for these structures, subject to the norms and ceilings prescribed under the MIDH guidelines. Support is provided for add-on components under protected cultivation, including hydroponics, aeroponics, circulation fans (in polyhouses), sensor-based automation systems for fertigation, and support systems for vegetable crops, as per the approved norms under the scheme. The scheme also supports the establishment of Hi-tech Nurseries.

PASHUJANYA YUDH ABHYAS

2703. SHRI KARTI P. CHIDAMBARAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has finalised the evaluation report of the national mock exercise, Pashujanya Yudh Abhyas, conducted under the National One Health Mission, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the evaluation identified any gaps in disease surveillance, inter-agency coordination or emergency response mechanisms, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any time-bound action plan has been prepared by the Government to address the gaps identified during the exercise, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to strengthen preparedness for future zoonotic disease outbreaks?

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

(a) The Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying (DAHD), Government of India has successfully conducted Pashujanya Yudh Abhyas (PYA), on animal health emergencies, at Khari village, Vidisha District, Madhya Pradesh, from 29th June 2026 to 3rd July 2026. The evaluation report for the mock drill is finalized capturing observations on bio safety and biosecurity, preparedness, coordination and communication mechanisms, and emergency response capabilities for managing zoonotic disease outbreaks.

(b) and (c) The exercise provided an opportunity to identify the gaps in outbreak preparedness and response. Accordingly, it helped in strengthening the areas like timely communication, coordination, sampling and testing protocols, infection prevention and control, waste disposal, capacity building of response teams, documentation and information sharing across stakeholders. The exercise also highlighted the importance of continued capacity building and adherence to standard operating procedures.

(d) The measures taken by the department to strengthen preparedness for future zoonotic disease outbreaks include:

i. Under Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LHDCP) financial assistance is provided to States/UTs for training and awareness on Good Animal Husbandry Practices, Biosecurity/Sanitary measures, vaccination against animal diseases, disease surveillance and monitoring and capacity

building which supports preparedness and response for disease management and outbreaks.

ii. Department under the component of Assistance to States for Control of Animal Disease (ASCAD) of LHDCP supports States/UTs on sharing basis for State prioritised activities such as capacity building, surveillance and monitoring of livestock diseases, training, prevention and control of zoonotic diseases including emergent and re-emergent diseases etc.

iii. Formulated National Action Plan for Prevention, Control and Containment of Avian Influenza for preparedness and response including surveillance, biosecurity, culling operation, movement control, and post-operation monitoring.

iv. The 'Standard Veterinary Treatment Guidelines (SVTGs) has been developed for Livestock and Poultry' for best practices in veterinary care to enhance livestock health and disease control while ensuring the responsible use of drugs including antimicrobials.

v. Formulated the Crisis Management Plan (CMP) for Livestock Diseases' for managing and responding to animal disease outbreaks, ensuring swift containment, mitigation and handling of animal health crises and reducing pandemic risks through prevention and control measures.

vi. Advisories related to emergent infectious and zoonotic diseases issued to all States/UTs from time to time.

vii. Formulated the National Action Plan for Control and Eradication for Glanders for prevention and control and containment of disease in definite time line.

viii. The Department supports five designated Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratories (RDDLs) and one Central Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (CDDL) for specialized and referral diagnostic services for livestock diseases. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for laboratory investigations, including sample collection, preservation and dispatch, are in place to promote uniformity and quality in laboratory diagnostics.

ix. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research Research– National Institute of High Security Animal Diseases (ICAR-NIHSAD), Bhopal, functions as the national reference laboratory for emerging and exotic livestock and poultry diseases.

x. One of the member of National Joint Outbreak Response Team is from DAHD.

MANAGEMENT OF BORDERS

2704. SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:

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

(a) whether it is the responsibility of the Government to see that no person should cross our border without proper authorization;

(b) if so, the role of Para-military forces in this task;

(c) whether the presence of large number of illegal people in the country shows negligence on the part of our authorities responsible for management of our borders; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government on the above and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d) The Government of India has undertaken several measures to curb cross-border infiltration along international borders. The Government of India, through its border guarding forces (BGFs), has adopted a multi-pronged approach to curb cross-border infiltration such as:

- **Enhanced Border Surveillance**: Deployment of advanced surveillance equipment such as CCTV, drones, automatic number plate recognition systems.
- **Strengthening Border Infrastructure:** Development of fencing, border outposts, roads, and helipads to enhance vigilance and mobility of security forces.
- **Regular Patrolling & Checkpoints:** Intensified area domination through patrolling, Naka points, and mobile teams to monitor illegal activities.
- **Intelligence & Coordination:** Close collaboration between intelligence agencies and other organizations for real-time information sharing through established platforms.

• **Regulated Cross-Border Movement:** Identification and management of designated entry/exit points to ensure controlled movement of people and goods.

• **Community Engagement & Awareness:** Programs to educate border residents and discourage them from aiding illegal activities.

• **Cross-Border Cooperation:** Coordination with neighbouring countries through meetings and joint initiatives to strengthen enforcement measures.

प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना के तहत परियोजनाओं की स्थिति

2705. श्रीमती अनिता नागरसिंह चौहान:

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

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में, विशेष रूप से राज्य के रतलाम-झाबुआ अलीराजपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में मछली उत्पादन, मत्स्यपालन बुनियादी ढांचे और मछुआरों की आय बढ़ाने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में, रतलाम, झाबुआ और अलीराजपुर जिलों सहित जिला-वार लाभान्वित मछुआरों, स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं, मछली तालाबों, मत्स्य बीज उत्पादन इकाइयों, शीतागार (कोल्ड स्टोरेज) और विपणन सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा तथा इस योजना के तहत जिला-वार कितनी धनराशि आवंटित और उपयोग की गई है;

(ग) क्या जनजातीय और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के मछुआरों को प्रशिक्षण, आधुनिक उपकरण, बीमा और ऋण सुविधाएं प्रदान करने तथा मछली उत्पादन और विपणन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई विशेष पहल की गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में सरकार की भावी कार्ययोजना क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) मत्स्य पालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार का मत्स्य पालन विभाग, मध्य प्रदेश सहित सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में मत्स्य पालन और जलीय कृषि क्षेत्र के समग्र विकास के लिए वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 से 20,750 करोड़ रुपये के कुल परिव्यय से 'प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना' (पीएमएमएसवाई) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। पीएमएमएसवाई के अंतर्गत, भारत सरकार के मत्स्य पालन विभाग ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को 910.80 करोड़ रुपये की विभिन्न मत्स्य विकास गतिविधियों की स्वीकृति प्रदान की है, जिसमें केंद्रीय हिस्सा 305.50 करोड़ रुपये है। इस आवंटित राशि के सापेक्ष, राज्य सरकार को 292.27 करोड़ रुपये की राशि जारी की जा चुकी है, जिसके सापेक्ष 225.47 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय किया गया है। जैसा कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा सूचित किया गया है, पीएमएमएसवाई के तहत मत्स्य तालाबों, मत्स्य बीज उत्पादन इकाइयों, कोल्ड स्टोरेज, विपणन (मार्केटिंग) सुविधाओं सहित विभिन्न परियोजनाओं के लिए रतलाम, झाबुआ और अलीराजपुर जिलों सहित जिला-वार स्वीकृत धनराशि, उपयोग की गई धनराशि और लाभांवित मत्स्य पालकों की कुल संख्या संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है।

(ग) और (घ) भारत सरकार का मत्स्य पालन विभाग, राष्ट्रीय मत्स्य विकास बोर्ड (एनएफडीबी) के माध्यम से राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और केंद्रीय/राज्य शैक्षणिक, प्रशिक्षण एवं अनुसंधान संस्थानों, जिसमें भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएआर) के संस्थान, विश्वविद्यालय/कॉलेज, मत्स्य अनुसंधान केंद्र, कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र (केवीके) और पैनलबद्ध फर्मों/एजेंसियां शामिल हैं, के सहयोग से आधुनिक उपकरणों और सर्वोत्तम जलीय कृषि तौर-तरीकों पर प्रशिक्षण और क्षमता निर्माण में सहायता प्रदान करता है। पीएमएमएसवाई अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ समूह आकस्मिक दुर्घटना बीमा कवर के माध्यम से मछुआरों और मत्स्य श्रमिकों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा उपाय प्रदान करती है। यह सुविधा समुद्री और अंतर्देशीय दोनों प्रकार के मछुआरों और संबद्ध मत्स्य श्रमिकों को उपलब्ध है, जिसमें संपूर्ण बीमा प्रीमियम राशि केंद्र और राज्य के बीच सामान्य राज्यों के लिए 60:40 के

अनुपात में और हिमालयी तथा पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों के लिए 90:10 के अनुपात में साझा की जाती है, जबकि संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के मामले में संपूर्ण प्रीमियम राशि का भुगतान केंद्र सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है। पीएमएमएसवाई के अंतर्गत प्रदान किए जाने वाले बीमा कवर में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

(i) मृत्यु या स्थायी पूर्ण दिव्यांगता की स्थिति में 5,00,000/- रुपये,

(ii) स्थायी आंशिक दिव्यांगता के लिए 2,50,000/- रुपये, और

(iii) दुर्घटना की स्थिति में अस्पताल में भर्ती होने के खर्च के लिए 25,000/- रुपये की राशि।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार ने मछुआरों और मत्स्य पालकों को रियायती दरों पर संस्थागत ऋण प्रदान कर उनकी अल्पकालिक कार्यशील पूंजी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए 'किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड' (केसीसी) सुविधा का भी विस्तार किया है। जैसा कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा सूचित किया गया है, मध्य प्रदेश के रतलाम, झाबुआ और अलीराजपुर जिलों में बीमा और ऋण सुविधा सहायता तथा आधुनिक जलीय कृषि तौर-तरीकों पर प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने वाले मछुआरों और मत्स्य पालकों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है :

क्र.सं.	**जिला का नाम**	**प्रशिक्षित मछुआरों की संख्या**	**केसीसी के माध्यम से ऋण सुविधा प्राप्त करने वाले मत्स्यपालक**	**वार्षिक रूप से बीमित मत्स्य किसानों का औसत**
1	रतलाम	202	1619	1912
2	झाबुआ	462	1050	846
3	अलीराजपुर	627	1167	1013

विवरण

PMMSY के तहत वर्ष 2020-21 से मध्य प्रदेश के रतलाम, झाबुआ और अलीराजपुर जिलों सहित जिलेवार स्वीकृत, उपयोग किए गए फंड और लाभान्वित मछली किसानों की संख्या का जिलेवार ब्यौरा

क्र.सं.	जिले का नाम	संस्वीकृत निधि (लाख रुपये में)	उपयोग की गयी निधि (लाख रुपये में)	कुल लाभान्वित मछली पालकों की संख्या
1	भोपाल	599.975	599.975	2031
2	सीहोर	418.926	418.926	483
3	राजगढ़	1021.098	1021.098	193
4	विदिशा	924.336	924.336	1041
5	रायसेन	756.480	756.480	668
6	हरदा	431.538	431.538	134
7	बेतुल	456.951	456.951	2737
8	होशंगाबाद	1170.798	1170.798	768
9	इंदौर	539.698	539.698	367
10	खरगोन	980.616	980.616	1389
11	बुरहानपुर	176.982	176.982	1260
12	खंडवा	561.780	561.780	3058
13	धार	516.618	516.618	1843
14	झाबुआ	136.158	136.158	261
15	अलीराजपुर	83.466	83.466	189
16	रतलाम	420.133	420.133	240
17	उज्जैन	792.990	792.990	444
18	शाजापुर	809.346	809.346	515
19	अगर मालवा	626.424	626.424	171

20	देवास	253.576	253.576	233
21	मंदसौर	369.933	369.933	2370
22	बड़वानी	400.038	400.038	1365
23	नीमच	231.043	231.043	3607
24	जबलपुर	224.845	224.845	1649
25	बालाघाट	1449.267	1449.267	12360
26	डिंडोरी	271.116	271.116	1441
27	सिवनी	392.622	392.622	3568
28	मंडल	277.872	277.872	4745
29	छिंदवाड़ा	361.650	361.650	417
30	नरसिंहपुर	246.422	246.422	384
31	कटनी	286.697	286.697	1243
32	रीवा	482.772	482.772	579
33	अनूपपुर	432.251	432.251	464
34	सीधी	270.108	270.108	234
35	सिंगरोली	195.744	195.744	275
36	शाहडोल	924.494	924.494	3325
37	सतना	246.552	246.552	271
38	उमरिया	63.251	63.251	863
39	ग्वालियर	124.406	124.406	103
40	गुना	409.884	409.884	268
41	शिवपुरी	309.601	309.601	152
42	श्योपुर	418.272	418.272	733
43	दतिया	163.472	163.472	214
44	मुरैना	67.467	67.467	54

45	भिंड	203.520	203.520	166
46	अशोक नगर	385.320	385.320	314
47	सागर	107.262	107.262	461
48	पन्ना	859.752	859.752	977
49	टीकमगढ़	381.120	381.120	2161
50	निवाड़ी	44.984	44.984	886
51	छतरपुर	184.384	184.384	329
52	दमोह	82.931	82.931	840
	कुल	**22546.941**	**22546.941**	**64843**

PLI SCHEME FOR TEXTILES

2706. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) the details of the number of manufacturers selected and product segments covered under the PLI Scheme for Textiles;

(b) whether any performance assessment has been undertaken and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps proposed to ensure timely implementation and sustained participation?

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

(a) As on date, a total of 170 companies have been approved for participation under the PLI Scheme for Textiles, segment wise details are as under:

Category	**No. of Companies**
MMF Apparel	43
MMF Fabric	38
Technical Textiles	89
Total	**170**

Further, 225 products have been notified in MMF Apparel, MMF Fabrics and Technical Textiles segments in the scheme, details of which is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(b) and (c) Regular monitoring and review of PLI Scheme is done at the level of Ministry and Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), the nodal Department for all PLI Schemes. A Project Management Agency (PMA) has also been engaged for rigorous ground-level verification and a dedicated PLI portal has been created to serve as a centralized repository for scheme-related data and performance metrics. In addition, the scheme is integrated with the Output-Outcome Monitoring Framework of the NITI Aayog for assessing the progress of the scheme on a regular basis. As of March 31, 2026, the performance under the scheme is as under:

Investment	₹ 8,117.64 crores
Turnover	₹ 11,241 crore
Employment	33,427

STATEMENT

List of 225 products covered under the PLI Scheme for Textiles

S.No.	Target Segment	HSN No	6-digit Discription / Product
1	MMF Apparel	61103010	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles, of man-made fibres, knitted
2	MMF Apparel	61103020	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles, of man-made fibres, knitted
3	MMF Apparel	62019300	Men's or boys' anoraks, windcheaters, wind jackets and similar articles, of man-made fibres
4	MMF Apparel	62029310	Women's or girls' anoraks, windcheaters, wind jackets and similar articles, of man-made fibres
5	MMF Apparel	62034300	Men's or boys' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts of synthetic fibres
6	MMF Apparel	61046300	Women's or girls' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts of synthetic fibres
7	MMF Apparel	62046300	Women's or girls' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts of synthetic fibres
8	MMF Apparel	62021300	Women's or girls' overcoats, raincoats, car coats, capes, cloaks and similar articles, of man-made fibres
9	MMF Apparel	61044300	Women's or girls' dresses of synthetic fibres, knitted or crocheted (excluding petticoats)
10	MMF Apparel	61159600	Full-length or knee-length stockings, socks and other hosiery, incl. footwear without applied soles, of synthetic fibres
11	MMF Apparel	62043300	Women's or girls' jackets and blazers of synthetic fibres (excluding knitted or crocheted)
12	MMF Apparel	61034300	Men's or boys' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts of synthetic fibres, knitted
13	MMF Apparel	61124100	Women's or girls' swimwear of synthetic fibres, knitted or crocheted

14	MMF Apparel	61143010	Special garments for professional, sporting or other purposes, n.e.s., of man-made fibres
15	MMF Apparel	61143020	Special garments for professional, sporting or other purposes, n.e.s., of man-made fibres
16	MMF Apparel	61082210	Women's or girls' briefs and panties of man-made fibres, knitted or crocheted
17	MMF Apparel	61082220	Women's or girls' briefs and panties of man-made fibres, knitted or crocheted
18	MMF Apparel	62033300	Men's or boys' jackets and blazers of synthetic fibres (excluding knitted or crocheted)
19	MMF Apparel	62113300	Men's or boys' tracksuits and other garments, n.e.s. of man-made fibres (excluding knitted)
20	MMF Apparel	62011310	Men's or boys' overcoats, raincoats, car coats, capes, cloaks and similar articles, of man-made fibres
21	MMF Apparel	62045300	Women's or girls' skirts and divided skirts of synthetic fibres (excluding knitted or crocheted)
22	MMF Apparel	61023010	Women's or girls' overcoats, car coats, capes, cloaks, anoraks, incl. ski jackets, windcheaters, of synthetic fibres
23	MMF Apparel	61023020	Women's or girls' overcoats, car coats, capes, cloaks, anoraks, incl. ski jackets, windcheaters, of artificial fibres
24	MMF Apparel	62053000	Men's or boys' shirts of man-made fibres (excluding knitted or crocheted, nightshirts, singlets)
25	MMF Apparel	61083210	Women's or girls' nightdresses and pyjamas of man-made fibres, knitted or crocheted
26	MMF Apparel	61083220	Women's or girls' nightdresses and pyjamas of man-made fibres, knitted or crocheted
27	MMF Apparel	61062010	Women's or girls' blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses of man-made fibres, knitted or crocheted
28	MMF Apparel	61062020	Women's or girls' blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses of man-made fibres, knitted or crocheted
29	MMF Apparel	61044400	Women's or girls' dresses of artificial fibres, knitted or crocheted (excluding petticoats)

30	MMF Apparel	61043300	Women's or girls' jackets and blazers of synthetic fibres, knitted or crocheted
31	MMF Apparel	62143000	Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and similar articles of synthetic fibres
32	MMF Apparel	61089210	Women's or girls' negligees, bathrobes, dressing gowns, house jackets and similar articles of synthetic fibres
33	MMF Apparel	61089220	Women's or girls' negligees, bathrobes, dressing gowns, house jackets and similar articles of artificial fibres
34	MMF Apparel	61152100	Pantyhose and tights of synthetic fibres, knitted or crocheted, measuring per single yarn < 67 decitex
35	MMF Apparel	61013010	Overcoats, car coats, capes, cloaks, anoraks, incl. ski jackets, windcheaters, wind-jackets of synthetic fibres, knitted
36	MMF Apparel	61013020	Overcoats, car coats, capes, cloaks, anoraks, incl. ski jackets, windcheaters, wind-jackets of artificial fibres, knitted
37	MMF Apparel	61071210	Men's or boys' underpants and briefs of man-made fibres, knitted or crocheted
38	MMF Apparel	61071220	Men's or boys' underpants and briefs of man-made fibres, knitted or crocheted
39	MMF Apparel	61169300	Gloves, mittens and mitts of synthetic fibres, knitted or crocheted (excluding impregnated)
40	MMF Apparel	61045300	Women's or girls' skirts and divided skirts of synthetic fibres, knitted or crocheted
41	MMF Apparel	62111100	Men's or boys' swimwear (excluding knitted or crocheted)
42	MMF Apparel	62031200	Men's or boys' suits of synthetic fibres (excluding knitted or crocheted, tracksuits, ski suits)
43	MMF Apparel	61121200	Track-suits of synthetic fibres, knitted or crocheted
44	MMF Apparel	62093000	Babies' garments and clothing accessories of synthetic fibres (excluding knitted or crocheted)

45	MMF Apparel	62089210	Women's or girls' singlets and other vests, briefs, panties, negligees, bathrobes, dressing gowns
46	MMF Apparel	61152200	Pantyhose and tights of synthetic fibres, knitted or crocheted, measuring per single yarn >= 67 decitex
47	MMF Apparel	61072210	Men's or boys' nightshirts and pyjamas of man-made fibres, knitted or crocheted
48	MMF Apparel	61072220	Men's or boys' nightshirts and pyjamas of man-made fibres, knitted or crocheted
49	MMF Apparel	61123100	Men's or boys' swimwear of synthetic fibres, knitted or crocheted
50	MMF Apparel	62111200	Women's or girls' swimwear (excluding knitted or crocheted)
51	MMF Apparel	61033300	Men's Or Boys Suits, Ensembles, Jackets, Blazers, Trousers, Bib And Brace Overalls, Breeches And Shorts (Other Than Swim Wear), Knitted Or Crocheted
52	MMF Apparel	61043920	Women's Or Girls Suits, Ensembles, Jackets, Blazers, Dresses, Skirts, Divided Skirts, Trousers, Bib And Brace Overalls, Breeches And Shorts (Other Than Swim Wear), Knitted Or Crocheted
53	MMF Apparel	61045920	Women's Or Girls Suits, Ensembles, Jackets, Blazers, Dresses, Skirts, Divided Skirts, Trousers, Bib And Brace Overalls, Breeches And Shorts (Other Than Swim Wear), Knitted Or Crocheted
54	MMF Apparel	61046920	Women's Or Girls Suits, Ensembles, Jackets, Blazers, Dresses, Skirts, Divided Skirts, Trousers, Bib And Brace Overalls, Breeches And Shorts (Other Than Swim Wear), Knitted Or Crocheted
55	MMF Apparel	61099010	T-Shirts, Singlets And Other Vests, Knitted Or Crocheted
56	MMF Apparel	61099020	T-Shirts, Singlets And Other Vests, Knitted Or Crocheted
57	MMF Apparel	61171040	Other Made-Up Clothing Accessories, Knitted Or Crocheted; Knitted Or Crocheted Parts Of Garments Or Of Clothing

			Accessories
58	MMF Apparel	62032300	Men's or boys' ensembles of synthetic fibres
59	MMF Fabric	54075210	Woven fabrics of yarn containing >= 85% by weight of textured polyester filaments, incl. monofilament
60	MMF Fabric	54075220	Woven fabrics of yarn containing >= 85% by weight of textured polyester filaments, incl. monofilament
61	MMF Fabric	60063200	Dyed fabrics, knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibres, of a width of > 30 cm (excluding warp...)
62	MMF Fabric	54076110	Woven fabrics of yarn containing >= 85% by weight of non-textured polyester filaments, incl.
63	MMF Fabric	54076120	Woven fabrics of yarn containing >= 85% by weight of non-textured polyester filaments, incl.
64	MMF Fabric	60019200	Pile fabrics of man-made fibres, knitted or crocheted (excluding long pile fabrics)
65	MMF Fabric	54075420	Woven fabrics of yarn containing >= 85% by weight of textured polyester filaments, incl. monofilament
66	MMF Fabric	58063200	Narrow woven fabrics of man-made fibres, with a width of <= 30 cm, n.e.s.
67	MMF Fabric	55151110	Woven fabrics containing predominantly, but < 85% polyester staple fibres by weight, mixed with viscose rayon
68	MMF Fabric	55151120	Woven fabrics containing predominantly, but < 85% polyester staple fibres by weight, mixed with viscose rayon
69	MMF Fabric	55151130	Woven fabrics containing predominantly, but < 85% polyester staple fibres by weight, mixed with viscose rayon
70	MMF Fabric	55151140	Woven fabrics containing predominantly, but < 85% polyester staple fibres by weight, mixed with viscose rayon
71	MMF Fabric	60053700	Dyed warp knit fabrics of synthetic fibres incl. those made on galloon knitting machines
72	MMF Fabric	55161410	Woven fabrics containing >= 85% artificial staple fibres by weight, printed

73	MMF Fabric	55161420	Woven fabrics containing >= 85% artificial staple fibres by weight, printed
74	MMF Fabric	54074210	Woven fabrics of filament yarn containing >= 85% nylon or other polyamides by weight, incl.
75	MMF Fabric	54074220	Woven fabrics of filament yarn containing >= 85% nylon or other polyamides by weight, incl.
76	MMF Fabric	54074230	Woven fabrics of filament yarn containing >= 85% nylon or other polyamides by weight, incl.
77	MMF Fabric	55121910	Woven fabrics containing >= 85% polyester staple fibres by weight, dyed, made of yarn of different colours
78	MMF Fabric	55121920	Woven fabrics containing >= 85% polyester staple fibres by weight, printed, made of yarn of different colours
79	MMF Fabric	54071013	Woven fabrics of high-tenacity yarn, nylon, other polyamides or polyesters, incl. monofilament - Unbleached
80	MMF Fabric	54071015	Woven fabrics of high-tenacity yarn, nylon, other polyamides or polyesters, incl. monofilament - Unbleached
81	MMF Fabric	54071016	Woven fabrics of high-tenacity yarn, nylon, other polyamides or polyesters, incl. monofilament - Unbleached
82	MMF Fabric	54071019	Woven fabrics of high-tenacity yarn, nylon, other polyamides or polyesters, incl. monofilament - Unbleached
83	MMF Fabric	54071023	Woven fabrics of high-tenacity yarn, nylon, other polyamides or polyesters, incl. monofilament - Bleached
84	MMF Fabric	54071025	Woven fabrics of high-tenacity yarn, nylon, other polyamides or polyesters, incl. monofilament - Bleached
85	MMF Fabric	54071026	Woven fabrics of high-tenacity yarn, nylon, other polyamides or polyesters, incl. monofilament - Bleached
86	MMF Fabric	54071033	Woven fabrics of high-tenacity yarn, nylon, other polyamides or polyesters, incl. monofilament - Dyed
87	MMF Fabric	54071035	Woven fabrics of high-tenacity yarn, nylon, other polyamides or polyesters, incl. monofilament - Dyed
88	MMF Fabric	54071036	Woven fabrics of high-tenacity yarn, nylon, other polyamides or polyesters, incl. monofilament - Dyed

89	MMF Fabric	54071043	Woven fabrics of high-tenacity yarn, nylon, other polyamides or polyesters, incl. monofilament - Printed
90	MMF Fabric	54071045	Woven fabrics of high-tenacity yarn, nylon, other polyamides or polyesters, incl. monofilament - Printed
91	MMF Fabric	54071046	Woven fabrics of high-tenacity yarn, nylon, other polyamides or polyesters, incl. monofilament - Printed
92	MMF Fabric	54071049	Woven fabrics of high-tenacity yarn, nylon, other polyamides or polyesters, incl. monofilament - Printed
93	MMF Fabric	54071093	Woven fabrics of high-tenacity yarn, nylon, other polyamides or polyesters, incl. monofilament - Other
94	MMF Fabric	54071096	Woven fabrics of high-tenacity yarn, nylon, other polyamides or polyesters, incl. monofilament - Other
95	MMF Fabric	54071099	Woven fabrics of high-tenacity yarn, nylon, other polyamides or polyesters, incl. monofilament - Other
96	MMF Fabric	54072010	Woven fabrics of strip or the like, of synthetic filament, incl. monofilament of >= 67 decitex
97	MMF Fabric	54072020	Woven fabrics of strip or the like, of synthetic filament, incl. monofilament of >= 67 decitex
98	MMF Fabric	54072030	Woven fabrics of strip or the like, of synthetic filament, incl. monofilament of >= 67 decitex
99	MMF Fabric	54072040	Woven fabrics of strip or the like, of synthetic filament, incl. monofilament of >= 67 decitex
100	MMF Fabric	54076900	Woven fabrics of yarn containing >= 85% by weight of mixtures of textured and non-textured polyester filaments
101	MMF Fabric	54075290	Woven fabrics of yarn containing >= 85% by weight of textured polyester filaments
102	MMF Fabric	54076190	Woven fabrics of yarn containing >= 85% by weight of non-textured polyester filaments
103	MMF Fabric	54075490	Woven fabrics of yarn containing >= 85% by weight of textured polyester filaments
104	MMF Fabric	60053790	Warp Knit Fabrics (Including Those Made on Galloon Knitting Machines), of Synthetic Fibres

105	MMF Fabric	55161490	Woven Fabrics of Artificial Staple Fibres Containing >= 85% By Weight of Artificial Staple Fibres
106	MMF Fabric	54074290	Woven fabrics of filament yarn containing >= 85% nylon or other polyamides by weight
107	MMF Fabric	55151190	Woven Fabrics of Synthetic Staple Fibres of Polyester Staple Fibres
108	MMF Fabric	55121990	Woven Fabrics of Synthetic Staple Fibres, containing >= 85% By Weight of Synthetic Staple Fibres
109	MMF Fabric	54072090	Woven Fabrics of Synthetic Filament Yarn, Including Woven Fabrics Obtained from Materials of Heading 5404
110	Technical Textiles	59119031	Geo-grids
111	Technical Textiles	59119032	Geo-nets
112	Technical Textiles	39201013	Geo-membranes
113	Technical Textiles	56039410	Geo-tubes/Geo-bags
114	Technical Textiles	53110015	Geo-textiles from natural fibres
115	Technical Textiles	57019020	Geo-textiles from natural fibres
116	Technical Textiles	60053710	Shade-nets
117	Technical Textiles	56039310	Mulch-mats
118	Technical Textiles	59119040	Mulch-mats
119	Technical Textiles	56039420	Mulch-mats
120	Technical Textiles	60053710	Anti-hail/Anti-bird/Anti-fog protection nets

121	Technical Textiles	56075010	Fishing nets
122	Technical Textiles	56081110	Fishing nets
123	Technical Textiles	56031110	Crop covers
124	Technical Textiles	56031100	Turf Protection nets
125	Technical Textiles	56031200	Turf Protection nets
126	Technical Textiles	56031300	Turf Protection nets
127	Technical Textiles	96190010	Baby Diapers / Adult Diapers / Incontinence Diapers / Sanitary Napkins
128	Technical Textiles	96190020	Baby Diapers / Adult Diapers / Incontinence Diapers / Sanitary Napkins
129	Technical Textiles	96190030	Baby Diapers / Adult Diapers / Incontinence Diapers / Sanitary Napkins
130	Technical Textiles	96190040	Baby Diapers / Adult Diapers / Incontinence Diapers / Sanitary Napkins
131	Technical Textiles	96190090	Baby Diapers / Adult Diapers / Incontinence Diapers / Sanitary Napkins
132	Technical Textiles	59061000	Surgical Dressings / Bandages / Wound care products
133	Technical Textiles	30051010	Surgical Dressings / Bandages / Wound care products
134	Technical Textiles	30051020	Surgical Dressings / Bandages / Wound care products
135	Technical Textiles	30059010	Surgical Dressings / Bandages / Wound care products
136	Technical Textiles	30059030	Surgical Dressings / Bandages / Wound care products

137	Technical Textiles	30059040	Surgical Dressings / Bandages / Wound care products
138	Technical Textiles	30059050	Surgical Dressings / Bandages / Wound care products
139	Technical Textiles	56012200	Surgical Dressings / Bandages / Wound care products
140	Technical Textiles	61151000	Compression stockings for varicose veins
141	Technical Textiles	30061010	Surgical Sutures
142	Technical Textiles	62104010	Bullet Proof Jackets / Vests and Uniforms
143	Technical Textiles	62104020	Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Warfare Suits
144	Technical Textiles	62104030	High visibility clothing and Infra-red clothing for military use
145	Technical Textiles	62104040	High Altitude clothing
146	Technical Textiles	62104050	Fighter Aircraft Clothing
147	Technical Textiles	54071041	Tents, Parachutes, collapsible textiles housing for military use
148	Technical Textiles	54071042	Tents, Parachutes, collapsible textiles housing for military use
149	Technical Textiles	54071091	Tents, Parachutes, collapsible textiles housing for military use
150	Technical Textiles	54071092	Tents, Parachutes, collapsible textiles housing for military use
151	Technical Textiles	90200000	Special masks including Gas masks
152	Technical Textiles	65069900	Helmets and safety equipment (textile) for military use

153	Technical Textiles	87089500	Safety airbags for automobiles
154	Technical Textiles	56041000	Automobile Tyre cords
155	Technical Textiles	56075020	Automobile Tyre cords
156	Technical Textiles	56075030	Automobile Tyre cords
157	Technical Textiles	59021010	Automobile Tyre cords
158	Technical Textiles	59021090	Automobile Tyre cords
159	Technical Textiles	59022010	Automobile Tyre cords
160	Technical Textiles	59022090	Automobile Tyre cords
161	Technical Textiles	59029010	Automobile Tyre cords
162	Technical Textiles	59029090	Automobile Tyre cords
163	Technical Textiles	87082100	Seat webbing for automobiles and aircrafts
164	Technical Textiles	84212300	Air and oil filters for automobiles, railways coach, aircraft
165	Technical Textiles	54071011	Parachute fabrics / Ballooning fabric for sports use
166	Technical Textiles	54071021	Parachute fabrics / Ballooning fabric for sports use
167	Technical Textiles	54071031	Parachute fabrics / Ballooning fabric for sports use
168	Technical Textiles	54071041	Parachute fabrics / Ballooning fabric for sports use

169	Technical Textiles	54071091	Parachute fabrics / Ballooning fabric for sports use
170	Technical Textiles	63061990	Sailing cloth
171	Technical Textiles	95069110	Protective equipment for cricket, boxing and other sports (Leg guard, Batting gloves, Thigh pad)
172	Technical Textiles	95069920	Protective equipment for cricket, boxing and other sports (Leg guard, Batting gloves, Thigh pad)
173	Technical Textiles	95069990	Protective equipment for cricket, boxing and other sports (Leg guard, Batting gloves, Thigh pad)
174	Technical Textiles	62101010	Personal Protective Equipment for medical use
175	Technical Textiles	62101020	Personal Protective Equipment for medical use
176	Technical Textiles	62104060	Personal Protective Equipment for medical use
177	Technical Textiles	62104070	Personal Protective Equipment for medical use
178	Technical Textiles	62104080	Fire retardant / Fire protection / Chemical / Petrochemical / Electric Arc / Industrial protection clothing
179	Technical Textiles	55159950	Fire retardant fabrics
180	Technical Textiles	63079091	N-95 and N-99 Masks (FFP-2 and FFP-3 masks)
181	Technical Textiles	90200000	Gas Masks
182	Technical Textiles	39219027	Architectural Membranes
183	Technical Textiles	59050090	Wall coverings
184	Technical Textiles	59050010	Wall coverings

185	Technical Textiles	63031200	Wall coverings
186	Technical Textiles	63061200	Awnings & canopy
187	Technical Textiles	63061920	Awnings & canopy
188	Technical Textiles	57032922	Floor Coverings for special purposes (fire retardant, fire resistant, chemical resistant, anti-static, dust resistant)
189	Technical Textiles	57033931	Floor Coverings for special purposes (fire retardant, fire resistant, chemical resistant, anti-static, dust resistant)
190	Technical Textiles	57033932	Floor Coverings for special purposes (fire retardant, fire resistant, chemical resistant, anti-static, dust resistant)
191	Technical Textiles	57033933	Floor Coverings for special purposes (fire retardant, fire resistant, chemical resistant, anti-static, dust resistant)
192	Technical Textiles	68151100	Carbon Fibre
193	Technical Textiles	68151200	Carbon Fibre
194	Technical Textiles	55031110	Aramids / Meta Aramids / Para-Aramids
195	Technical Textiles	54021100	Aramids / Meta Aramids / Para-Aramids
196	Technical Textiles	55011100	Aramids / Meta Aramids / Para-Aramids
197	Technical Textiles	55031120	Aramids / Meta Aramids / Para-Aramids
198	Technical Textiles	55031930	Nylon 66
199	Technical Textiles	54021920	Nylon 66
200	Technical Textiles	70191100	Glass Fibers / Basalt Fibers

201	Technical Textiles	70191200	Glass Fibers / Basalt Fibers
202	Technical Textiles	68159930	Glass Fibers / Basalt Fibers
203	Technical Textiles	70191300	Glass Fibers / Basalt Fibers
204	Technical Textiles	70191900	Glass Fibers / Basalt Fibers
205	Technical Textiles	55039030	Ultra High Molecular Weight Polyethylene
206	Technical Textiles	54026960	Ultra High Molecular Weight Polyethylene
207	Technical Textiles	68151300	Composites made from Carbon/Aramid/Glass/Basalt/UHMWPE fibres
208	Technical Textiles	55033010	Composites made from Carbon/Aramid/Glass/Basalt/UHMWPE fibres
209	Technical Textiles	70196300	Composites made from Carbon/Aramid/Glass/Basalt/UHMWPE fibres
210	Technical Textiles	70196400	Composites made from Carbon/Aramid/Glass/Basalt/UHMWPE fibres
211	Technical Textiles	70196500	Composites made from Carbon/Aramid/Glass/Basalt/UHMWPE fibres
212	Technical Textiles	70196600	Composites made from Carbon/Aramid/Glass/Basalt/UHMWPE fibres
213	Technical Textiles	70191400	Composites made from Carbon/Aramid/Glass/Basalt/UHMWPE fibres
214	Technical Textiles	70196100	Composites made from Carbon/Aramid/Glass/Basalt/UHMWPE fibres
215	Technical Textiles	70196200	Composites made from Carbon/Aramid/Glass/Basalt/UHMWPE fibres
216	Technical Textiles	70196900	Composites made from Carbon/Aramid/Glass/Basalt/UHMWPE fibres

217	Technical Textiles	70191500	Composites made from Carbon/Aramid/Glass/Basalt/UHMWPE fibres
218	Technical Textiles	70197100	Composites made from Carbon/Aramid/Glass/Basalt/UHMWPE fibres
219	Technical Textiles	70197200	Composites made from Carbon/Aramid/Glass/Basalt/UHMWPE fibres
220	Technical Textiles	70197300	Composites made from Carbon/Aramid/Glass/Basalt/UHMWPE fibres
221	Technical Textiles	70198000	Composites made from Carbon/Aramid/Glass/Basalt/UHMWPE fibres
222	Technical Textiles	70199000	Composites made from Carbon/Aramid/Glass/Basalt/UHMWPE fibres
223	Technical Textiles	To be notified	Smart Textiles embedded with active devices for medical, defence and special uses
224	Technical Textiles	To be notified	Sub-marine clothing
225	Technical Textiles	62104080	Industrial gloves / Industrial protection clothing including high visibility clothing for non-military use

मसूर की खेती और उत्पादन

2707. डॉ. आनन्द कुमार गोंड:

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

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश का बहराइच जिला पूर्व में देश में मसूर के उत्पादन के लिए प्रसिद्ध था, जहां उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली तथा पौष्टिक मसूर का उत्पादन किया जाता था, किन्तु विगत कुछ वर्षों के दौरान मसूर की खेती और उत्पादन में उल्लेखनीय गिरावट दर्ज की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने जलवायु परिवर्तन, वर्षा के पैटर्न में परिवर्तन, बढ़ते तापमान, भूजल स्तर, मृदा की उर्वरता, पर्यावरणीय परिवर्तन, फसल विविधीकरण, बीजों की उपलब्धता, खेती की लागत, बाजार व्यवस्था तथा कृषि से संबंधित अन्य कारकों के आकलन सहित ऐसी

गिरावट के कारणों का कोई वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन कराया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य निष्कर्ष क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या मसूर उत्पादक किसानों के हित में बहराइच में दलहन मूल्य संवर्धन तथा गुणवत्ता परीक्षण प्रयोगशाला स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है?

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

(क) से (ग) राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश के बहराइच जिले में लेन्टिल (मसूर) का क्षेत्र और उत्पादन वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान उत्पादन में मामूली कमी को छोड़कर वर्ष दर वर्ष बढ़ रहा है, जो निम्नलिखित है:

	2020-21	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**
क्षेत्रफल (हजार हेक्टेयर में)	49.01	55.73	64.90	67.66	70.13
उत्पादन (हजार टन में)	52.54	52.67	55.75	58.20	57.70

स्रोत: कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग उत्तर प्रदेश और 3 संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों, जम्मू-कश्मीर, लद्दाख और पुदुचेरी सहित सभी राज्यों में अरहर, उड़द और मसूर पर विशेष ध्यान देने के साथ दलहन के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से "दलहन आत्मनिर्भरता मिशन" नामक एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना लागू कर रहा है।

दलहन मिशन के तहत, राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से दलहन उगाने वाले किसानों को विभिन्न प्रयासों में सहायता प्रदान की जाती है जैसे कि नई जारी की गई किस्मों के बीज उत्पादन, उच्च उपज और जलवायु अनुकूलित किस्मों के प्रमाणित बीजों का वितरण, सीडकिट वितरण, नवीनतम फसल उत्पादन से जुड़ी प्रौद्योगिकियों का प्रदर्शन, क्षमता निर्माण और फसलोपरांत इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर को मजबूत करना। इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को प्रजनक बीजों की खरीद पर 100% केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है। यह मिशन राज्यों द्वारा की गई मांग के अनुसार प्रधानमंत्री अन्नदाता आय संरक्षण अभियान (पीएम-आशा) के अंतर्गत मूल्य समर्थन योजना

(पीएसएस) के मानदंडों के अनुसार नैफेड और एनसीसीएफ के माध्यम से इच्छुक और पंजीकृत किसानों से मसूर की सुनिश्चित खरीद में भी सहायता प्रदान करता है। फसलोपरांत इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर को मजबूत करने के लिए, वर्ष 2025-26 से वर्ष 2030-31 की अवधि में प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों की स्थापना के लिए 25 लाख रुपये तक की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है।

देश में मसूर के उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएआर) आईसीएआर-भारतीय दलहन अनुसंधान संस्थान (आईआईपीआर), कानपुर में मसूर पर बुनियादी और रणनीतिक अनुसंधान कर रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त, बहराइच सहित उत्तर प्रदेश में मसूर की उत्पादकता और उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए स्थान विशिष्ट, अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों और उपयुक्त उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिकी पैकेजों को विकसित करने के लिए राज्य कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों और अनुसंधान संस्थानों के सहयोग से रबी दलहन पर अखिल भारतीय समन्वित अनुसंधान परियोजना (एआईसीआरपी) के माध्यम से व्यावहारिक शोध किया जा रहा है। इन प्रयासों के परिणामस्वरूप, वर्ष 2018 से बहराइच सहित उत्तर प्रदेश में खेती योग्य 20 उच्च उपज देने वाली, जलवायु-अनुकूलित मसूर की किस्मों को अधिसूचित किया गया है।

नई जारी की गई मसूर की किस्मों को अपनाने की सुविधा के लिए, पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान लगभग 368 क्विंटल प्रजनक बीज का उत्पादन किया गया और बहराइच सहित पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में किसानों द्वारा उपयोग के लिए बड़ी मात्रा में प्रमाणित बीज तैयार करने हेतु बीज उत्पादक एजेंसियों को आपूर्ति की गई। इसके अलावा, मसूर की उन्नत किस्मों के गुणवत्तापूर्ण प्रमाणित बीजों की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने के लिए, पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान लगभग 4,996 क्विंटल प्रमाणित बीजों का उत्पादन किया गया था और आईसीएआर के तत्वावधान में राज्य में स्थापित दलहन केंद्रों पर 14 बीज हब के माध्यम से उपलब्ध कराया गया था। इसके अतिरिक्त, मसूर की उन्नत किस्मों और उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिकियों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, राज्य कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों में एआईसीआरपी से जुड़े वैज्ञानिकों ने पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान बहराइच सहित पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में किसानों के खेतों पर 421 फ्रंटलाइन प्रदर्शन (एफएलडी) आयोजित किए।

राज्य द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, वर्ष 2023-24 से वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में मसूर के प्रमाणित/गुणवत्ता वाले बीजों की आवश्यकता और उपलब्धता निम्नानुसार है:

(बीजों की मात्रा लाख क्विंटल में)

क्र. सं.	वर्ष	माँग	उपलब्धता
1	2023-24	2.34	2.49
2	2024-25	2.63	2.80
3	2025-26	3.10	3.66

इसके अलावा, खाद्य सुरक्षा और गुणवत्ता आश्वासन इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (एफएसक्यूएआई) प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) के अंतर्गत एक मांग-संचालित घटक योजना है, जिसे खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमओएफपीआई) द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत मंत्रालय खाद्य परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाओं की स्थापना के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय के संपदा पोर्टल पर समय-समय पर जारी अभिरुचि की अभिव्यक्ति (एक्स्प्रेशन ऑफ इंटरेस्ट) (ईओआई) के माध्यम से देश भर से प्रस्ताव आमंत्रित किए जाते हैं। वर्तमान में, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय के पास बहराइच में खाद्य परीक्षण प्रयोगशाला की स्थापना का कोई प्रस्ताव लंबित नहीं है।

सहकारी समितियों को सुदृढ़ करना

2708. श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी:

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

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा देश में नई डेयरी सहकारी समितियां स्थापित करने और मौजूदा डेयरी सहकारी समितियों को अधिक कुशल, आत्मनिर्भर और प्रतिस्पर्धी बनाने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना या कार्ययोजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है;

(ख) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान स्थापित की गई नई डेयरी सहकारी समितियों, सुदृढ़ की गई समितियों की निधि, सदस्य किसानों की संख्या, आवंटित एवं उपयोग की गई निधि तथा प्राप्त की गई उपलब्धियों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार दूध संग्रहण, शीत श्रृंखला, प्रसंस्करण, मूल्य संवर्धन, गुणवत्ता परीक्षण, विपणन, डिजिटलीकरण और कार्यशील पूंजी के लिए डेयरी सहकारी समितियों को वित्तीय और तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु कोई विशेष पहल कर रही है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) और (ख) पांच वर्षों की अवधि में प्रत्येक अनाच्छादित पंचायत/गांव में सहकारी कवरेज प्राप्त करने के लिए नई बहुउद्देशीय पैक्स, डेयरी और मात्स्यिकी सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना की राष्ट्रीय योजना के अंतर्गत, अब तक देश भर में 25,552 नई डेयरी सहकारी समितियां (डीसीएस) पंजीकृत की गई हैं। नवस्थापित डेयरी सहकारी समितियों और उनसे जुड़े किसान सदस्यों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, सहकारिता मंत्रालय, पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग (डीएएचडी) के साथ अभिसरण में, डेयरी सहकारी समितियों को सशक्त करने के लिए देश भर में राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास कार्यक्रम (एनपीडीडी) कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित दो घटक शामिल हैं:

देश भर में लागू घटक 'क', नई डेयरी सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना और मौजूदा समितियों के सशक्तीकरण सहित दुग्ध परीक्षण, प्रापण, शीतलन, प्रसंस्करण और मूल्य संवर्धन के लिए अवसरंचना के निर्माण और सशक्तीकरण का समर्थन करता है।

घटक 'क' के अंतर्गत पिछले तीन वर्षों (2023-24 से 2025-26) के दौरान 29 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में कुल 77 परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत की गई हैं, जिनके अंतर्गत ₹353.71 करोड़ की

निधियां जारी की गई है। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं तथा जारी की गई निधियों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

वर्ष 2025–26 से, नई डेयरी सहकारी समितियों के संगठन के लिए घटक 'क' के तहत वित्तीय सहायता भी बढ़ाई गई है । तदनुसार, 11,689 नई डेयरी सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना के लिए 25 राज्यों में ₹193.03 करोड़ के कुल परिव्यय से 25 परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदित किया गया है, जिसमें ₹103.23 करोड़ का केंद्रीय हिस्सा शामिल है । ₹68.44 करोड़ की राशि जारी की जा चुकी है, जिसमें से ₹38.89 करोड़ का उपयोग किया जा चुका है। राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-III में** दिया गया है।

मौजूदा डेयरी सहकारी समितियों को सशक्त करने के लिए, वर्ष 2024-25 से 2028-29 के दौरान 46,422 समितियों के लक्ष्य के मुकाबले, वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान 11,871 समितियों और वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान 19,526 समितियों को सशक्त किया गया। राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-IV में** दिया गया है।

एनपीडीडी घटक 'क' के अंतर्गत दुग्ध संग्रहण, गुणवत्ता परीक्षण, शीतलन, प्रसंस्करण और मूल्य संवर्धन के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। आज की तारीख तक, 159.45 लाख लीटर की क्षमता वाले 6,580 बल्क मिल्क कूलर्स, 47,578 स्वचालित दुग्ध संग्रह इकाइयां और 9,810 इलेक्ट्रॉनिक दुग्ध मिलावट परीक्षण इकाइयां स्थापित की जा चुकी हैं।

नौ राज्यों (आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, पंजाब, राजस्थान, तेलंगाना, उत्तर प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड और पश्चिम बंगाल) में कार्यान्वित घटक 'ख' - सहकारिता के माध्यम से डेयरी ,डेयरी प्रसंस्करण और विपणन अवसरंचना के आधुनिकीकरण में सहायता प्रदान करता है और संगठित बाजारों तक किसानों की पहुंच को बढ़ाता है।

(ग) और (घ) हाँ, सरकार डेयरी मूल्य श्रृंखला में डेयरी सहकारी समितियों को वित्तीय और तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान कर रही है। ऊपर उल्लिखित ब्यौरों के अलावा, एनपीडीडी के घटक 'ख' के अंतर्गत नौ भागीदार राज्यों में 42 परियोजनाएं अनुमोदित की गई हैं । ऋण के रूप में ₹895.59

करोड़ और अनुदान के रूप में ₹381.43 करोड़ की वित्तीय सहायता स्वीकृत की गई है, जिसके मुकाबले ऋण के रूप में ₹787.96 करोड़ और अनुदान के रूप में ₹315.55 करोड़ जारी किए जा चुके हैं। राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-V में** दिया गया है।

पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास निधि (एएचआईडीएफ) और राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम (एनसीडीसी) की डेयरी सहकार योजना के अंतर्गत डेयरी अवसंरचना के आधुनिकीकरण और विस्तार के लिए वित्तीय सहायता भी प्रदान की जाती है। कार्यशील पूंजी सहायता राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम (एनसीडीसी) और ब्याज अनुदान योजनाओं के माध्यम से उपलब्ध है, जबकि डेयरी सहकारी सदस्यों को रूपे किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड, माइक्रो-एटीएम और डिजिटल बैंकिंग सुविधाएं प्रदान की जा रही हैं। विपणन और मूल्य प्राप्ति को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए, राष्ट्रीय सहकारी निर्यात लिमिटेड (एनसीईएल) और डिजिटल मार्केटिंग प्लेटफॉर्मों के माध्यम से सहकारी डेयरी उत्पादों को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। संधारणीयता पहलों के तहत, डेयरी उत्पादकता, इनपुट आपूर्ति, गोबर प्रबंधन और किसानों की आय में सुधार के लिए दिनांक 31.12.2025 को कोऑपरेटिव इनपुट्स एंड सर्विसेज डिलीवरी मल्टी-स्टेट कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी लिमिटेड' और गोमय सहकारी समिति मल्टी-स्टेट कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी लिमिटेड पंजीकृत की गईं।

(ङ) उपर्युक्त भाग (ग) और (घ) के उत्तरों को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

<u>विवरण-I</u>

नई डेयरी सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना की राज्य-वार स्थिति
(15.07.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार)

राज्यवार नए डीसीएस			
क्रम सं.	**राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र**	**नई डेयरी**	**सदस्य**
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	2	29
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	1,067	22,600
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	25	303

4	असम	725	17,250
5	बिहार	4,498	1,81,092
6	छत्तीसगढ़	361	5,349
7	गोवा	5	53
8	गुजरात	810	47,583
9	हरियाणा	197	6,205
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	854	12,130
11	जम्मू और कश्मीर	1,339	18,010
12	झारखंड	300	11,365
13	कर्नाटक	1,264	1,26,525
14	लद्दाख	3	150
15	मध्य प्रदेश	1,349	32,123
16	महाराष्ट्र	1,223	72,099
17	मणिपुर	27	595
18	मेघालय	17	295
19	मिजोरम	2	49
20	नागालैंड	5	95
21	ओडिशा	1,009	41,941
22	पुदुचेरी	3	127
23	पंजाब	1,027	18,034
24	राजस्थान	3,295	60,629
25	सिक्किम	77	1,595
26	तमिलनाडु	940	32,724
27	तेलंगाना	166	3,953
28	त्रिपुरा	2	28

29	उत्तर प्रदेश	4,450	1,78,721
30	उत्तराखंड	269	8,964
31	पश्चिम बंगाल	241	8,544
कुल		**25,552**	**9,09,160**

विवरण-II

पिछले तीन वर्षों (2023-24 से 2025-26) के दौरान एनपीडीडी योजना के घटक 'क' के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं और जारी की गई निधियों का ब्यौरा

क्रम सं.	**राज्य का नाम**	**स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की संख्या**	***जारी की गई निधियां****
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	0	0.00
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0.00
3	असम	4	2262.71
4	बिहार	2	2463.10
5	छत्तीसगढ़	2	384.00
6	गोवा#	1	0.00
7	गुजरात	3	4563.32
8	हरियाणा#	1	0.00
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3	2097.56
10	जम्मू और कश्मीर	2	139.50
11	झारखंड	2	559.51
12	कर्नाटक	9	3170.14
13	केरल	5	1240.77
14	लद्दाख	2	1208.05

15	मध्य प्रदेश	5	3989.66
16	महाराष्ट्र	2	34.71
17	मणिपुर	1	0.00
18	मेघालय	1	0.00
19	मिजोरम	1	6.98
20	नागालैंड	1	24.24
21	ओडिशा	1	0.00
22	पुदुचेरी	4	443.68
23	पंजाब	2	1763.18
24	राजस्थान	10	4228.04
25	सिक्किम	2	422.83
26	तमिलनाडु	4	4989.69
27	तेलंगाना	2	576.38
28	त्रिपुरा	2	100.55
29	उत्तर प्रदेश	2	594.42
30	उत्तराखंड	1	108.12
31	पश्चिम बंगाल#	0	0.00
	कुल	**77**	**35371.14**

*इसमें 2023-24 से पहले स्वीकृत चल रही परियोजनाओं में जारी की गई निधियां शामिल है।

"#पिछली परियोजनाओं के तहत अव्ययित शेष के कारण निधियां जारी नहीं की गई।

विवरण-III

वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान एनपीडीडी) के घटक 'क' के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत डेयरी सहकारी समिति (डीसीएस) गठन संबंधी परियोजनाओं की राज्यवार स्थिति (28.07.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार)

(लाख रुपये में)

क्रम सं	राज्य	नई डीसीएस का लक्ष्य	कुल अनुमोदित परिव्यय	केंद्रीय हिस्सा	जारी की गई निधियां	उपयुक्त निधि	खर्च न किया गया*	प्रतिबद्ध देयता
1.	असम	600	1035.48	776.61	713.19	531.52	181.67	63.42
2.	छत्तीसगढ़	700	1302.00	651.00	465.00	252.34	212.66	186.00
3.	गोवा	5	9.30	4.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.65
4.	गुजरात	201	331.68	165.84	82.92	82.92	0.00	82.92
5.	हरियाणा	204	168.80	84.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	84.40
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	70	130.20	97.65	69.69	54.84	14.85	27.96
7.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	400	743.61	584.71	287.90	139.50	148.40	0.00
8.	झारखंड	100	131.38	65.59	65.59	0.00	65.59	0.00
9.	कर्नाटक	952	1704.46	852.23	852.23	436.18	416.05	0.00
10.	केरल	22	40.92	20.46	3.23	3.23	0.00	17.23
11.	मध्य प्रदेश	2700	3154.37	1577.18	1231.56	701.21	530.19	0.00
12.	महाराष्ट्र	667	1240.62	620.31	310.15	0.00	310.15	310.16
13.	मणिपुर	100	186.00	139.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	139.50
14.	मेघालय	10	18.60	13.95	13.95	13.95	0.00	0.00
15.	मिजोरम	10	18.60	13.95	6.98	6.98	0.00	6.97
16.	नागालैंड	35	65.10	48.83	24.24	24.24	0.00	24.59
17.	उड़ीसा	1205	2241.30	1120.65	560.33	0.00	560.33	560.32
18.	पांडिचेरी	3	5.58	4.19	2.10	2.10	0.00	2.09

19.	पंजाब	408	664.93	332.47	289.20	156.33	132.87	0.00
20.	राजस्थान	2500	4650.00	2325.00	1162.50	1162.50	0.00	1162.50
21.	सिक्किम	12	10.45	7.84	7.84	7.84	0.00	0.00
22.	तमिलनाडु	323	600.78	300.39	300.39	176.14	124.25	0.00
23.	त्रिपुरा	45	76.77	57.57	57.57	28.78	28.79	0.00
24.	उत्तराखंड	155	288.30	216.23	216.23	108.12	108.11	0.00
25.	पश्चिम बंगाल	262	483.27	241.64	120.82	0	120.82	120.82
	कुल	**11689**	**19302.50**	**10322.84**	**6843.62**	**3888.73**	**2954.73**	**2793.52**

*वर्ष 2023-24 से 2025-26 के दौरान स्वीकृत नई परियोजनाओं के अंतर्गत जारी की गई निधियां, जिसमें वर्ष 2023-24 से पहले स्वीकृत चालू परियोजनाओं के अंतर्गत जारी निधियां शामिल नहीं है।

#पूर्व में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध अव्ययित शेष के कारण निधियां जारी नहीं की गई।

विवरण -III

राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास कार्यक्रम (एनपीडीडी) के घटक 'क' के अंतर्गत नई दुग्ध सहकारी समितियों (डीसीएस) के गठन का राज्य-वार स्वीकृत लक्ष्य एवं उपलब्धि (वर्ष 2025-26 से अब तक)

क्रम सं	**राज्य का नाम**	**स्थापित नई डीसीएस की संख्या**	
		लक्ष्य	**उपलब्धि**
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	0	0
2	असम	600	600
3	बिहार	0	0
4	छत्तीसगढ़	700	247
5	गोवा	5	0
6	गुजरात	201	99

7	हरियाणा	204	0
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	70	108
9	जम्मू और कश्मीर	400	100
10	झारखंड	100	0
11	कर्नाटक	952	490
12	केरल	22	3
13	मध्य प्रदेश	2700	1758
14	महाराष्ट्र	667	0
15	मणिपुर	100	0
16	मेघालय	10	0
17	मिजोरम	10	0
18	नागालैंड	35	31
19	ओडिशा	1205	44
20	पांडिचेरी	3	0
21	पंजाब	408	408
22	राजस्थान	2500	1825
23	सिक्किम	12	12
24	तमिलनाडु	323	323
25	तेलंगाना	0	0
26	त्रिपुरा	45	21
27	उत्तर प्रदेश	0	0
28	उत्तराखंड	155	94

29	पश्चिम बंगाल	262	0
	कुल योग	**11689**	**6163**

विवरण -IV

वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 एवं 2025-26 के दौरान विद्यमान डेयरी सहकारी समितियों (DCS) के सुदृढ़ीकरण हेतु राज्यवार लक्ष्य एवं उपलब्धियां

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	2024-25		2025-26	
		लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि	लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	211	5	1,605	802
2	असम	18	0	55	338
3	बिहार	610	260	2,985	3,124
4	छत्तीसगढ़	45	0	180	205
5	गोवा	6	0	30	0
6	गुजरात	440	3,956	2,098	721
7	हरियाणा	119	0	422	186
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	19	148	57	57
9	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	33	756	32	32
10	झारखंड	32	153	150	70
11	कर्नाटक	410	619	2,117	1,569
12	केरल	83	379	158	578
13	मध्य प्रदेश	273	67	1,038	1,646

14	महाराष्ट्र	419	0	985	244
15	मणिपुर	2	0	20	0
16	मेघालय	1	133	61	44
17	मिजोरम	1	0	3	0
18	नागालैंड	1	0	3	0
19	ओडिशा	114	209	342	314
20	पुदुच्चेरी	3	0	35	33
21	पंजाब	244	539	553	1,149
22	राजस्थान	470	817	600	1,838
23	सिक्किम	17	205	10	124
24	तमिलनाडु	297	3,426	97	2,126
25	तेलंगाना	134	175	424	392
26	त्रिपुरा	3	0	12	33
27	उत्तर प्रदेश	500	0	110	3,742
28	उत्तराखंड	85	24	255	156
29	पश्चिम बंगाल	52	0	209	0
कुल		**4,642**	**11,871**	**14,646**	**19,526**

विवरण -V

राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास कार्यक्रम (NPDD) के घटक-'ख' के अंतर्गत राज्यवार वित्तीय प्रगति (दिनांक

क्र.सं.	राज्य	स्वीकृत धनराशि (लाख रुपये में)				जारी निधि (₹ लाख में)			उप
		ऋण	अनुदान	पीआई अंशदान	कुल	ऋण	अनुदान	कुल	ऋण
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	13577.93	7031.05	16579.98	37188.96	12968.64	6188.34	19156.98	399
2	बिहार	5219.15	5082.97	1322.97	11625.09	4277.57	4195.59	8473.16	274
3	मध्य प्रदेश	4690.70	562.00	4697.25	9949.95	4305.18	238.52	4543.70	317
4	पंजाब	27167.30	5450.67	3029.37	35647.34	27011.81	4432.55	31444.36	1821
5	राजस्थान	24233.91	8086.67	3099.93	35420.50	18108.96	6897.40	25006.36	1545
6	तेलंगाना	6811.68	1246.31	672.03	8730.02	6991.91	849.18	7841.09	679
7	उत्तर प्रदेश	2989.93	8924.87	577.41	12492.21	2989.92	7791.88	10781.80	285
8	उत्तराखंड	0.00	560.30	61.62	621.92	0.00	559.81	559.81	
9	पश्चिम बंगाल	4868.63	1198.28	815.88	6882.78	2142.69	402.54	2545.23	16
	कुल योग	**89559.21**	**38143.12**	**30856.42**	**158558.75**	**78796.69**	**31555.81**	**110352.50**	**534**

FUNDS FOR PLI SCHEME FOR SPECIALTY STEEL

2709. SHRI RADHAKRISHNA:

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

(a) the committed investment, actual investment realised and incentive disbursed to date under the Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for Specialty Steel, company-wise;

(b) the number of approved applicants at risk of deselection for missing the annual incremental production/investment threshold in two consecutive years;

(c) the funds allocated, sanctioned, released and utilised under the scheme since its 2023-24 launch; and

(d) the progress in import substitution of specialty steel grades achieved so far against the scheme's stated targets?

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

(a) to (d) The Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Specialty Steel has been approved with a financial outlay of ₹6,322 crore. The participating companies have committed investments of ₹56,106 crore. As on 30 June, 2026, actual investment of about ₹26,320 crore has been made by the participating companies and cumulative incremental production and import substitution of about 3.7 million tonnes has been achieved under the Scheme. Incentives amounting to ₹235.7 crore have been disbursed to eligible companies. The projects are reviewed periodically vis-à-vis the investment and

production commitments, incentive claims and other provisions of the Scheme guidelines.

RASHTRIYA GRAM SWARAJ ABHIYAN

2710. SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA:

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

(a) the number of agencies, institutions or vendors penalised, de-empanelled or blacklisted under RGSA during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the mechanisms adopted for verification of attendance and utilisation of funds under RGSA training programmes;

(c) the particularly Andhra Pradesh district-wise, Gram Panchayats generating Own Source Revenue (OSR) exceeding the prescribed threshold during the last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether any assessment has been conducted regarding the effectiveness of RGSA capacity-building programmes, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken to ensure authenticity of geo-tagged monitoring of Gram Panchayat assets and infrastructure projects?

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

(a) Panchayat, being “Local Self Government”, is a State subject. However, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj has been implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) since the financial year

2022-23 in States/UTs. No agencies, institutions or vendors have been penalised, de-empanelled or blacklisted under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan during the last three years.

(b) To ensure transparency, accountability, and accuracy in capacity-building activities under the Revamped RGSA, the Ministry has developed a dedicated Training Management Portal (TMP) for real-time monitoring of training programmes across States and Union Territories. The system incorporates Aadhaar-authenticated/biometric attendance, real-time upload of geo-tagged and time-stamped training photographs, and unique participant ID mapping to monitor training participation and prevent duplicate or proxy attendance.

Further, the utilization of funds under the RGSA Scheme is strictly governed by the Ministry of Finance guidelines through a robust financial monitoring framework. Funds are released and tracked in real time via the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) under the Single Nodal Agency (SNA/SNA-SPARSH) model, ensuring that further releases are made only after proper accounting of unspent balances. Additionally, the release of subsequent installments is contingent upon the submission of Utilization Certificates (UCs), audited accounts, and Quarterly/Annual Progress Reports (QPRs/APRs).

(c) As per Article 243H of the Constitution of India, legislature of the State may, by law, authorize a Panchayat to levy, collect and appropriate such taxes, duties, tolls and fees in accordance with such procedure and subject to such limits and assign to the Panchayats such taxes, duties, tolls and fees levied and collected by the State Government for such purposes and subject to such

conditions and limits as may be specified in the law. As such, this Ministry does not maintain or monitor the district-wise status of Own Source Revenue (OSR) mobilization by Gram Panchayats (GPs) in States, including the State of Andhra Pradesh. However, as reported by the State of Andhra Pradesh, the district-wise details of OSR generated from FY 2023-24 to 2025-26 are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(d) Yes. To assess the effectiveness of RGSA capacity-building programmes and to propose corrective measures to strengthen Panchayati Raj Institutions, an external evaluation of the Revamped RGSA has been undertaken through the Institute of Rural Management, Anand (IRMA). In addition, NITI Aayog has commissioned an independent assessment of RGSA to provide complementary evidence on outcomes. The evaluations indicate that the scheme's structured, multi-layered capacity-building, combining classroom/thematic modules, exposure visits, and digital learning, has enhanced PRI capacities in Panchayat operations, planning, and implementation (including GPDP), digital governance, citizen engagement, and financial management. Post-training assessments record measurable gains in knowledge and practice, supporting more effective local governance and the localisation of SDGs.

(e) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj ensures the authenticity of geo-tagged monitoring of Gram Panchayat assets and infrastructure projects through the mActionSoft mobile application. The application allows only live, real-time photo capture and does not allow uploading of pre-existing gallery images. It

automatically captures tamper-proof GPS coordinates and time stamps with each photograph and facilitates geo-tagging of assets at three stages of execution, namely before commencement, during progress, and upon completion. Geo-tagged photographs are linked with the corresponding asset/work in eGramSwaraj, enabling effective monitoring and verification.

STATEMENT

The details of District-wise Own Source Revenue generated in the State of Andhra Pradesh, during the FY 2023-24 to 2025-26

(Rs. in crore)

S.No	District	No. of Gram Panchayats per district	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
			Collection	Collection	Collection
1	Alluri Sitharama Raju	244	9.37	8.45	6.55
2	Anakapalli	646	25.3	30.22	45.72
3	Ananthapuramu	576	10.5	18.52	20.12
4	Annamayya	411	14.06	17.82	19.74
5	Bapatla	358	24.8	39.12	39
6	Chittoor	622	17.79	21.34	23.73
7	Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	342	44.53	45.32	42.32
8	East Godavari	342	50.35	83	101.3
9	Eluru	547	40.63	66.67	61.28
10	Guntur	258	26.38	39.91	48.01
11	Kakinada	385	43.89	46.22	65.64
12	Krishna	491	41.15	66.83	77.7
13	Kurnool	484	15.05	19.57	25.02

14	Markapuram*	406	-	-	13.59
15	Nandyal	489	10.41	12.89	17.17
16	NTR	288	34.33	38.18	51.73
17	Palnadu	527	16.36	22.77	30.86
18	Parvathipuram Manyam	451	4.54	4.11	5.41
19	Polavaram*	186	-	-	5.54
20	Prakasam	519	27.93	27.12	35.15
21	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	700	27.58	26.76	37.75
22	Sri Sathya Sai	467	14.07	15.82	18.23
23	Srikakulam	912	15.77	25.34	28.13
24	Tirupati	807	28.76	44.01	70.35
25	Visakhapatnam	79	5.6	7.66	11.22
26	Vizianagaram	777	14.84	19.58	28.21
27	West Godavari	393	35.99	52.41	62.88
28	Y.S.R. Kadapa	619	17.42	19.61	23.47
	Grand Total	**13,326**	**617.4**	**819.25**	**1015.82**

* The Polavaram and Markapuram districts in Andhra Pradesh officially came into existence on **December 31, 2025.** The Polavaram district was carved out of the Alluri Sitharama Raju (ASR) district, while the Markapuram district was created by merging parts of the Prakasam and Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore districts in Andhra Pradesh.

Note: Threshold levels are not assigned/applied during the period from 2023-24 to 2025-26.

VB-GRAM-G SCHEME FOR ASSAM

2711. SHRI JOYANTA BASUMATARY:

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

(a) the details and total number of person-days generated under Viksit Bharat Guarantee for Rojgar and Aajeevika Mission-Gramin (VB-GRAM-G) scheme in Assam since 2025 with a special category for flood-affected and remote districts in Assam, district-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised under VB-GRAM-G in Assam since 2025, year-wise;

(c) whether the transition to the VB-GRAM-G will address issues such as declining person days, wage delays, and seasonal disruptions in flood-prone regions like Assam, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the manner in which such issues will be addressed, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether any region-specific reforms or flood-resilient works are being planned to ensure sustained rural employment generation in the States of the North-Eastern Region, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Consequent upon enactment of Viksit Bharat–Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin) (VB-G RAM G), Act 2025, the scheme has been operationalized in rural areas of the entire country with effect from 1st July, 2026 including Assam. District-wise details of persondays generated

under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS and VB–G RAM G Scheme in the State of Assam, during the last financial years and current financial year 2026-27 (as on 30.07.2026) are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

With regard to fund allocation under VB- G RAM G, which came into force w.e.f 01.07.2026, it is stated that for FY 2026-27, an interim allocation Rs.1929.70 crore has been made for the State. Subsequently, Mother Sanctions amounting to Rs.630.96 Crore have been issued to the State as first installment of Central Share under various components based on the proposal received, out of which the State has so far utilised an amount of Rs.18.58 Crore.

(c) to (e) The Viksit Bharat–Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin) (VB-G RAM G) Act, 2025 provides for a statutory guarantee of one hundred and twenty five days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to undertake unskilled manual work, as against one hundred days under the erstwhile Mahatma Gandhi NREGS. The Act also provides for technology-enabled implementation, timely payment of wages in accordance with the prescribed timelines, payment of delay compensation wherever applicable, and a time-bound grievance redressal mechanism.

Under VB–G RAM G Scheme, climate resilience, adaptation, and mitigation of extreme weather risks form an integral part of the statutory rural employment and asset creation framework. Within the planning framework, climate resilience and adaptation are embedded as core priorities under the

Scheme. Permissible and priority categories of works include water conservation, watershed development, groundwater recharge, afforestation, source sustainability, flood and drought mitigation measures, and restoration and strengthening of natural resource assets. The Schedule to the Act further provides a dedicated thematic areas of works related to “Special works to mitigate Extreme Weather Events and Disaster Preparedness,” with an explicit thematic focus on disaster risk reduction, climate adaptation, and protection of rural communities and assets from floods, cyclones, storms, droughts, landslides, forest fires, and other extreme weather events.

Illustrative works under this category include construction of cyclone shelters, flood shelters, and multipurpose disaster-resilient structures; diversion channels, embankments, and other disaster-mitigation works; stabilising ponds and water structures for flood management; post-disaster rehabilitation and restoration of rural roads and community assets windbreak and shelter-belt plantations; and forest fire management works such as fire breaks and fuel buffer zones. The intended outcome of these provisions is the creation of climate-resilient villages capable of withstanding extreme weather conditions.

STATEMENT

District-wise details of persondays generated under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS and VB–G RAM G Scheme in the State of Assam, during the last financial years and current financial year 2026-27 (as on 30.07.2026)

Sl. No.	District	Persondays generated	
		2025-26 (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS)	2026-27 (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS and VB G RAM G)
1	Bajali	424498	75238
2	Baksa	1530748	267307
3	Barpeta	2101292	1010763
4	Biswanath	2164971	659139
5	Bongaigaon	797451	147792
6	Cachar	2577171	508406
7	Charaideo	623384	191511
8	Chirang	1094358	239022
9	Darrang	2540026	1090408
10	Dhemaji	1607772	651000
11	Dhubri	2812789	1270655
12	Dibrugarh	1269452	304524
13	Dima Hasao	339191	135293
14	Goalpara	1150780	723789
15	Golaghat	2085646	799924
16	Hailakandi	1518496	911767
17	Hojai	1656394	662380
18	Jorhat	967201	230683
19	Kamrup	3065525	1129918
20	Kamrup (Metro)	119612	26715
21	Karbi Anglong	1655163	419876
22	Kokrajhar	2775918	958803
23	Lakhimpur	2098755	1154547

24	Majuli	519654	273520
25	Morigaon	1949766	983291
26	Nagaon	4041415	1842789
27	Nalbari	1572160	464621
28	Sivasagar	1497970	340751
29	Sonitpur	1634578	534210
30	South Salmara-Mankachar	879038	260580
31	Sribhumi	1886134	659355
32	Tamulpur	676395	216601
33	Tinsukia	1719334	688332
34	Udalguri	2229253	635841
35	West Karbi Anglong	597945	74353
	Total	56180235	20543709

FARMERS SUICIDE DATA

2712. SHRI MATHESWARAN V. S.:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to collect farmers suicide data from all the States to effectively address the issues of farmers as National Crime Records Bureau data does not specifically mention data on farmers suicide, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons for not collecting data of farmers suicide; and

(c) whether the Government intends to instruct National Crime Records Bureau to collect data on farmers suicide, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles the information on suicides in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI). The report upto 2024 is available on NCRB website (https://ncrb.gov.in).

SAMARTH UDYOG BHARAT INITIATIVE

2713. SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

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

(a) the details of progress made under the Samarth Udyog Bharat initiative for promoting Industry 4.0, smart manufacturing and advanced technologies in the manufacturing sector, along with the number of industries benefited during the last three years;

(b) the details of Centres of Excellence, Smart Advanced Manufacturing and Rapid Transformation Hubs (SMART) and other facilities established under the initiative, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised for implementation of the initiative during the last three years, along with the extent of participation by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs); and

(d) the details of steps taken by the Government to accelerate adoption of automation, artificial intelligence, robotics, Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT),

skill development and digital manufacturing under the Samarth Udyog Bharat initiative to enhance global competitiveness of Indian industry?

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

(a) Ministry of Heavy Industries under the Scheme for Enhancement of Competitiveness in the Indian Capital Goods Sector has set up 4 Smart Advanced Manufacturing and Rapid Transformation Hub (SAMARTH) Centres to promote Industry 4.0. These SAMARTH centres have benefitted over 2700 Industries in terms of onsite demonstration and awareness activities with approximately 33000 professionals trained through more than 300 training programmes.

(b) State-wise distribution of projects sanctioned under the “Scheme for Enhancement of Competitiveness in the Indian Capital Goods Sector- Phase-II” is as under:

Centres of Excellence:

Sr.no	Name of Project	State
1.	Setting up of CoE by IIT Roorkee	Uttarakhand
2.	Augmentation of CoE at IIT Delhi	Delhi
3.	Augmentation of Centre of Excellence by IISc, Bengaluru	Karnataka
4.	Setting up of CoE at ARAI, Pune	Maharashtra
5.	Setting up of Centre of Excellence (CoE) by IIT BHU, Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh
6.	Augmentation of CoE at Si’Tarc, Coimbatore	Tamilnadu
7.	Augmentation of Existing Centre of Excellence by AMTDC, IIT Madras	

Common Engineering Facility Centres:

Sr.no	Name of Project	State
1.	Augmentation of CEFC at Smart Factory, Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bengaluru	Karnataka
2.	Augmentation of Common Engineering Facility Centre by C4i4, Pune	Maharashtra
3.	Setting up of CEFC at ARAI, Pune	
4.	Setting up of CEFC at BHEL, Trichy	Tamilnadu

Testing and Certification Centres:

Sr.no	Name of Project	State
1.	Augmentation of existing testing and certification facilities at ARAI, Pune	Maharashtra
2.	Augmentation of existing testing and certification centre at CMTI, Bengaluru	Karnataka
3.	Augmentation of existing testing and certification facilities at BHEL	Madhya Pradesh/Telangana
4.	Augmentation of existing Testing and Certification Facility at (IAHT), Ludhiana	Punjab
5.	Augmentation of testing and certification facility at Institute of Machine Tools Technology (IMTT), Batala	
6.	Augmentation of testing and certification facility at Fluid Control Research Institute, Palakkad	Kerala

Industry Accelerators:

Sr.no	Name of Project	State
1.	Setting up of Industry Accelerator (CAMRAS) by ARTPARK (IISc), Bengaluru	Karnataka
2.	Setting up of Industry Accelerator (SAMRIDHI) by (FSID), (IISc), Bengaluru	

3.	Establishment Of Industry Accelerator by CMTI, Bengaluru	
4.	Setting up of Industry Accelerator at ARAI, Pune	Maharashtra
5.	Setting up of Industry Accelerator by IIT Madras	Tamilnadu
6.	Setting up of Industry Accelerator by SASTRA University, Thanjavur	
7.	Setting up of Industry Accelerator by PSG College of Technology, Coimbatore	
8.	Setting up of Industry Accelerator by Indian School of Business	Telangana
9.	Industry Accelerator at IIT Roorkee	Uttarakhand

Qualification Packages (QPs):

Sr.no	Name of Project	State
1.	Development of 23 QPs by ASDC for automotive sector	Delhi
2.	Development of 23 QPs by CGSSC	
3.	Creation of QPs for skill levels 6 and above by IASC SSC	

(c) Details of funds allocated, released and utilized for projects approved under all the components of the Scheme in last three financial years is as under:

(in Rs. crore)

Financial Year	Allocation (Revised Estimates)	Funds released/utilized
2023-24	187.20	83.34
2024-25	184.00	171.63
2025-26	120.00	116.09

(d) Ministry of Heavy Industries under the Scheme for Enhancement of Competitiveness in the Indian Capital Goods Sector has set up 4 Smart Advanced Manufacturing and Rapid Transformation Hub (SAMARTH) Centres. These centres are aimed at creating skill development programs in the field of Industry 4.0, Digital Manufacturing, Robotics & Autonomous system and Additive Manufacturing. Further, Industry 4.0 Experience Centre and Industry 4.0-enabled Model Factory has also been set up for demonstration of Smart Manufacturing technologies, enabling industries to experience Industry 4.0 use cases and digital manufacturing solutions. MHI has also sanctioned setting up of 10 cluster Industry 4.0 Experience Centres nationwide through Centre for Industry 4.0 (C4i4), Pune.

एमएसपी का प्रभाव

2714. श्री राहुल कस्वांः

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान घोषित न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) के किसानों की आय, कृषि उत्पादन, फसल विविधीकरण और लाभप्रदता पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का कोई मूल्यांकन किया है, यदि हां, तो इसके प्रमुख निष्कर्ष क्या हैं;

(ख) प्रमुख फसलों के लिए घोषित न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य, वास्तविक सरकारी खरीद, लाभान्वित किसानों की संख्या और कुल उत्पादन की तुलना में खरीदी गई उपज का राज्य-वार और फसल-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे राज्यों और फसलों की पहचान की है जहां न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य की घोषणा के बावजूद सरकारी खरीद सीमित रही है जिससे किसानों को अपनी उपज कम कीमतों पर बेचने के लिए बाध्य होना पड़ा है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य तंत्र को और अधिक प्रभावी तथा व्यापक बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

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

वर्ष 2018-19 के केंद्रीय बजट में, एमएसपी को उत्पादन लागत के कम से कम डेढ़ गुना के स्तर पर रखने के पूर्व निर्धारित सिद्धांत की घोषणा की गई थी। तदनुसार, सरकार ने वर्ष 2018-19 से सभी अधिदेशित खरीफ, रबी और अन्य वाणिज्यिक फसलों के लिए एमएसपी में अखिल भारतीय भारित औसत उत्पादन लागत पर न्यूनतम 50 प्रतिशत लाभ के साथ वृद्धि की है।

कुल उत्पादन में से, सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा खरीद के लिए केवल विपणन योग्य अधिशेष ही उपलब्ध होता है, जब इन उत्पादों का बाजार मूल्य एमएसपी से नीचे गिर जाता है। सरकार किसानों को मूल्य समर्थन प्रदान करने के लिए भारतीय खाद्य निगम (एफसीआई) और अन्य नामित राज्य एजेंसियों के माध्यम से अनाज और मोटे अनाज की खरीद करती है। दलहन, तिलहन और कोपरा की खरीद प्रधानमंत्री अन्नदाता आय संरक्षण अभियान (पीएम-आशा) की व्यापक योजना के तहत मूल्य समर्थन योजना के अंतर्गत संबंधित राज्य सरकार के अनुरोध पर, दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, तब की जाती है जब इन उत्पादों का बाजार मूल्य एमएसपी से कम हो जाता है। पीएम-आशा योजना के अंतर्गत भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ (नैफेड) और भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी उपभोक्ता संघ (एनसीसीएफ) खरीद एजेंसियां हैं। कपास और

पटसन की खरीद भी सरकार द्वारा क्रमशः भारतीय कपास निगम (सीसीआई) और भारतीय पटसन निगम (जेसीआई) के माध्यम से एमएसपी पर की जाती है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, उत्पादन, विपणन योग्य अधिशेष, किसानों की सुविधा और भंडारण एवं परिवहन आदि जैसी अन्य लॉजिस्टिक्स/इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, संबंधित राज्य सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा पर्याप्त संख्या में खरीद केंद्र खोले जाते हैं। मौजूदा मंडियों और डिपो/गोदामों के अतिरिक्त, प्रमुख स्थानों पर अस्थायी खरीद केंद्र भी स्थापित किए जाते हैं। खरीद प्रक्रिया एक निरंतर विकसित होने वाली प्रक्रिया है और पिछले कुछ वर्षों में, एमएसपी के तहत खरीद प्रक्रियाओं में सुधार हुआ है ताकि किसानों के बैंक खाते में सीधे एमएसपी का भुगतान सुनिश्चित किया जा सके और राज्यों के खरीद पोर्टलों के साथ आधार और भूमि अभिलेखों को जोड़ने से यह सुनिश्चित हो सके कि किसानों को एमएसपी खरीद का लाभ सीधे मिले।

सरकार ने दलहन में आयात पर निर्भरता कम करने तथा आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए वर्ष 2030-31 तक दलहन में आत्मनिर्भरता मिशन आरंभ किया है। दलहन के घरेलू उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, सरकार, प्रधानमंत्री-आशा योजना के तहत पंजीकृत किसानों से पूर्व-पंजीकृत किसानों द्वारा प्रस्तावित मात्रा में तुअर, उड़द और मसूर की खरीद कर रही है। यह खरीद केंद्रीय नोडल एजेंसियों, जैसे कि भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ लिमिटेड (नफेड) तथा भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सहकारी उपभोक्ता संघ लिमिटेड (एनसीसीएफ) के माध्यम से की जा रही है।

बढ़ी हुई एमएसपी से देश के किसानों को लाभ हुआ है, जो खरीद और किसानों को भुगतान की गई एमएसपी राशि के आंकड़ों से स्पष्ट है। सभी राज्यों के लिए वर्ष 2023-24 से 2025-26 (जून 2026 तक) के दौरान, उत्पादित कुल खाद्यान्न, खरीदी गई फसलों, किसानों को भुगतान की गई एमएसपी राशि और लाभान्वित किसानों का वर्षवार विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:

वर्ष-वार खरीद और वर्ष 2023-24 से 2025-26 (जून 2026 तक) के दौरान किसानों को भुगतान की गई एमएसपी राशि

वर्ष	खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन (एलएमटी में)	कुल खरीद (एलएमटी में)	कुल एमएसपी मूल्य (लाख करोड़ में)	लाभान्वित किसान (लाख में)
2023-24	3323	1089	2.63	152.35
2024-25	3577	1214	3.45	196.35
2025-26*	3766	1276	3.77	220.81

*तीसरे अग्रिम अनुमान, 2025-26 के अनुसार

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान, एमएसपी फसलों की फसलवार खरीद का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

सरकार कृषि उत्पादकता बढ़ाने, खेती की लागत कम करने, फसल विविधता को बढ़ावा देने, लाभकारी रिटर्न सुनिश्चित करने और किसानों को आय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए कई नीतियां, सुधार और विकास कार्यक्रम लागू कर रही है। ये विभिन्न योजनाएं/कार्यक्रम कृषि के संपूर्ण क्षेत्र को कवर करते हैं, जिनमें ऋण, बीमा, आय सहायता, इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर, बागवानी सहित फसलें, बीज, मशीनीकरण, विपणन, जैविक और प्राकृतिक खेती, किसान समूह, सिंचाई, विस्तार गतिविधियां, फसलों की खरीद, डिजिटल कृषि आदि शामिल हैं।

सरकार, प्रधानमंत्री-राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (पीएम-आरकेवीवाई) के अंतर्गत केंद्रीय प्रायोजित फसल विविधीकरण कार्यक्रम (सीडीपी) को वर्ष 2013-14 से मूल हरित क्रांति वाले राज्यों जैसे हरियाणा, पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश में लागू कर रही है। इसका उद्देश्य अधिक जल की खपत करने वाली धान की फसल के क्षेत्र दलहन, तिलहन, मोटे अनाज, पोषक अनाज आदि जैसी वैकल्पिक फसलों के लिए प्रयोग करना है। इस योजना का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य धान की खेती के स्थान पर वैकल्पिक फसलों की उन्नत उत्पादन तकनीकों का प्रदर्शन और प्रचार करना है, साथ

ही अधिक बायोमास उत्पन्न करने वाली और कम पोषक तत्वों का उपभोग करने वाली दलहन फसलों की खेती के माध्यम से मिट्टी की उर्वरता को बहाल करना है।

भारत सरकार राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से किसानों को फसल विविधीकरण के लिए प्रोत्साहित कर रही है ताकि वे राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं पोषण मिशन (एनएफएसएनएम) के तहत मोटे अनाज, पोषक अनाज (श्री अन्न), दलहन आत्मनिर्भरता मिशन के तहत दलहन, राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन (एनएमईओ)-तिलहन के तहत तिलहन और एकीकृत बागवानी विकास मिशन (एमआईडीएच) के तहत बागवानी फसलें उगा सकें।

विवरण

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान एमएसपी फसलों की फसलवार खरीद

(आंकड़े एलएमटी में)

सभी एमएसपी फसलें	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
धान का खेत	782.20	822.80	825.57
गेहूँ	266.05	300.35	357.57
अन्य अनाज	12.55	11.01	13.93
दलहन	6.94	18.40	31.24
तिलहन	13.07	43.16	29.75
व्यावसायिक (जूट, कोपरा, कपास)	8.24	18.41	17.86
कुल	**1089.05**	**1214.12**	**1275.93**

STEEL SCRAP RECYCLING UNITS IN TELANGANA

2715. SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI:

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

(a) the details of steel scrap recycling capacity created and quantity of steel scrap recycled in the country, State/UT-wise including Telangana;

(b) the steps taken to promote organised scrap collection, processing and use of scrap in steelmaking;

(c) whether any organised vehicle scrapping, steel recycling or downstream scrap-based units have been established or proposed in Telangana; and

(d) if so, the strategy adopted to reduce emissions, improve resource efficiency and build a circular economy in the steel sector?

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

(a) and (c) During Financial Year 2025-26, about 36 million tonnes ferrous scrap was used for production of steel, of which approximately 28 million tonnes scrap generated domestically. The details of Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facilities (RVSFs) across the country including Telangana are available at link '*https://vscrap.parivahan.gov.in/vehiclescrap/vahan/rvsfdetails.xhtml*'.

(b) and (d) The steps taken by the Government to promote organized scrap collection, processing and use in steelmaking to promote circular economy in the steel sector as well as the strategy adopted to reduce emissions and improve energy efficiency in the sector are as under: -

i. The Steel Scrap Recycling Policy, 2019 provides a coordination framework with various Ministries to promote recycling of ferrous scrap generated from various sources.

ii. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) has formulated the Vehicle Scrapping Policy that includes a system of incentives/disincentives for creation of an ecosystem to phase out older, unfit polluting vehicles. Under the policy, MoRTH has issued rules for Registration and Functions of Vehicle Scrapping Facility (RVSF), which provides the procedures and infrastructure facilities required for de-pollution and dismantling of End-of-Life Vehicles (ELVs) for further recovery of metal and other materials under environmental regulations.

iii. The Government of India has notified the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 to ensure safe handling, storage, recycling, utilisation, treatment and disposal of hazardous and other wastes in an environmentally safe manner.

iv. Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change has introduced the Environment Protection (End-of-Life Vehicles) Rules, 2025, which establishes a framework for managing End-of-Life Vehicles (ELVs) in an environmentally sound manner and mandates Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), requiring vehicle

producers to meet annual scrapping targets based on the type of vehicle and materials recovered.

v. Recycling of Ships Act, 2019 has been notified by Ministry of Shipping, Ports and Waterways with aims to regulate and promote the safe and environmentally sound recycling of ships.

vi. Ministry of Steel has released the Taxonomy for Green Steel for defining and categorizing the low emission steel.

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

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

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

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

STEEL EXPORTS AND COMPETITIVENESS

2716. SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:

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

(a) the total volume and value of India's steel exports along with major destination countries during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the Government has identified key challenges affecting steel exports, including global demand fluctuations, trade barriers, high input costs and competition from other exporting countries, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures taken to enhance the competitiveness of Indian steel in international markets, including policy support, quality standards, and logistics improvement; and

(d) whether the Government proposes any additional initiatives to boost steel exports, diversify markets and increase India's share in global steel trade and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) The Year-wise details of the quantity and value of finished steel exported from India during the last three years and the current year, along with the major destination countries, are given below:

Country-wise Export of Finished Steel

Quantity (in '000 tonnes), Value (Rs crore

Country	2023-24		2024-25		2025-26		Apr-Jun 2026-27*	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
ITALY	1,672	11,210	708	5,689	1,069	6,883	92	908
VIETNAM	343	1,782	11	213	772	3,512	247	1,335
BELGIUM	840	6,091	544	4,079	721	4,973	126	1,011
UAE	519	3,983	489	3,764	486	3,346	249	1,536
SPAIN	689	4,780	416	2,799	483	3,151	75	619
NEPAL	559	2,954	536	2,530	428	2,083	116	644
TAIWAN	57	437	31	297	376	1,945	101	599
USA	95	1,924	165	2,629	180	2,474	45	667
U.K.	326	2,098	331	1,834	137	976	82	592
DENMARK	136	889	117	726	103	672	25	184
Others	2,249	23,008	1,510	16,025	1,847	18,572	434	4,381
TOTAL	**7,487**	**59,157**	**4,858**	**40,585**	**6,602**	**48,585**	**1,593**	**12,475**

*Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC); *provisional*

Steel is a deregulated sector and the Government acts as a facilitator by creating a conducive policy environment for the development of steel sector in the country. The decisions regarding import and export are taken by the steel companies based on techno-commercial considerations and market dynamics.

PRESERVATION OF CHHATTISGARH'S TRADITIONAL KOSA SILK WEAVING

2717. SHRIMATI ROOPKUMARI CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any programme for the preservation, promotion and transmission of the traditional Kosa silk weaving heritage of Chhattisgarh to the younger generation;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the number of artisans, weavers, trainees and Self-Help Groups covered, along with the financial assistance provided during the last five years in Chhattisgarh, district-wise;

(c) whether the Government has established or proposes to establish dedicated design, skill development and common facility centres for traditional Kosa weaving clusters in the State and, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of measures taken to improve branding, Geographical Indication (GI)-based promotion, digital marketing and export opportunities for Chhattisgarh Kosa silk; and

(e) the details of steps taken to ensure that traditional weaving skills are preserved through institutional training, artisan support and market-linked livelihood opportunities for rural and tribal youth?

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

(a) to (e) The Ministry of Textiles is administering following schemes for the overall development of handloom sector and welfare of handloom workers across the country including Chhattisgarh:

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

Under the above schemes, financial assistance is provided to eligible handloom agencies/workers for raw materials, procurement of upgraded looms and accessories, solar lighting units, construction of workshed, skilling, product diversification and design innovation, technical and common infrastructure, publicity and brand development through India Handloom Brand (IHB), Handloom Mark (HLM) and GI tag, e-commerce facilities, marketing of handloom products in domestic/overseas markets, concessional loans under weavers' MUDRA scheme and social security etc.

The Government has undertaken various measures to safeguard Chhattisgarh's Kosa silk weaving heritage through skill development, sericulture promotion, artisan welfare, and market support. Schemes such as Samarth, state-level artisan training programmes, sericulture development initiatives, and the ODOP programme collectively contribute to preserving the traditional craft while encouraging the younger generation to view Kosa silk weaving as a viable cultural and economic profession.

IHB was launched in the year 2015 with the objective is to promote production of niche handloom products with high quality, authentic traditional designs with zero defect and zero effect on environment. The Salient Features are 100 % Handloom, made of 100% Natural fibres, Assured Fast Colours, Skin Friendly Dyes and Socially Compliant.

Champa Kosa (Tussar silk) Saree of Chhattisgarh has been registered under GI product in year 2010.

For export promotion of GI products including State of Chhattisgarh,

participation of handloom exporters/weavers in various International marketing events/fairs India International Trade Fair, Buyer Seller Meet, Reverse Buyer Seller Meet, Big Ticket events, Bharat Tex, are organised through Handloom Export Promotion Council.

The Ministry of Textiles, through Digital India Corporation (DIC), operates the indiahandmade.com, e-commerce platform to provide handloom weavers direct market access, thereby reducing dependence on intermediaries and improving of profit margins.

Further, the following support has been provided to handloom sector in Chhattisgarh during last five years and current year:

- 05 Small Handloom Clusters have been taken up for financial assistance of Rs. 3.82 crore benefitting to 1079 handloom weavers.
- 2,473 weavers provided improved looms and accessories under Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata.
- 1,593 handloom workers imparted Skill up-gradation training.
- 06 marketing events organised to facilitate and promote sales of Handloom Products.
- To enhance productivity, marketing capabilities and facilitate better incomes, 02 Handloom Producer companies have been formed.
- Total 111.97 lakh kg of yarn supplied under Transport Subsidy and Price Subsidy.

EXCLUSION OF HOUSEHOLDS FROM PMAY-G IN ANDHRA PRADESH

2718. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the number of eligible rural households in Andhra Pradesh excluded from Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) despite the revised eligibility criteria, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has examined cases where landless eligible beneficiaries in Andhra Pradesh were sanctioned houses but could not commence construction due to non-availability of land, if so, the details and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Ministry has conducted any independent audits to assess the quality, durability and occupancy of PMAY-G houses constructed in Andhra Pradesh, if so, the findings and action taken on deficiencies; and

(d) whether the Government maintains data on PMAY-G beneficiaries who have migrated after receiving houses due to lack of livelihood opportunities, affecting the objective of sustainable rural habitation, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):

(a) Under PMAY-G, the universe of eligible beneficiaries includes all the houseless and households living in zero, one or two rooms with kutcha wall and kutcha roof (kutcha houses) as per Socio -Economic Caste Census

(SECC) 2011 and Awaas+ 2018 survey data. The beneficiaries are identified on the basis of housing deprivation parameters and exclusion criteria prescribed under SECC 2011. These parameters/criteria are applied both on SECC 2011 and Awaas+ 2018 survey databases and then they are further subjected to due verification by Gram Sabha and an appellate process thereafter to arrive at the final list of eligible beneficiaries. In addition, the Government of India has provided approval for updating the Awaas + list for identifying additional eligible rural households using modified exclusion criteria under the scheme. In line with the decision of the Government of India, Awaas + 2024 Mobile App was launched for conducting the survey. To ensure that no eligible beneficiary is left behind, the Ministry of Rural Development has introduced Self Survey option also in the Awaas + 2024 Mobile App.

(b) Providing land to the landless PMAY-G beneficiaries for the construction of houses is accorded top priority since they are among the most deserving beneficiaries in the Permanent Wait List (PWL) of PMAY-G. The responsibility to ensure that such beneficiaries are provided land vests with the state. The state can give land from the government pool of land or any other land, including public land (Panchayat common land, community land or land belonging to other local authorities).

As informed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, some landless beneficiaries have been identified during the Awaas + 2024 survey. Once Permanent Wait List on the basis of Awaas + 2024 survey is finalised and enabled on AwaasSoft, the system will prioritise the beneficiaries as per the

approved scheme guidelines.

(c) Under PMAY-G, the house is constructed by the beneficiary himself/herself or under his/her supervision. Further, as per the guidelines of PMAY-G, the States/UTs provide the beneficiaries a bouquet of options of house designs according to the local climatic conditions, using appropriate local material and technology suitable to the region of their residence. The State/UT Government can also facilitate supply of construction material at competitive rates.

The Ministry of Rural Development has also published a compendium of rural housing typologies “PAHAL” which is available on the program website of PMAY-G. This can also be accessed through AwaasApp.

Further, to ensure good quality construction of houses under PMAY-G, the Government of India has rolled out the Rural Mason Training (RMT) Program with the target to train adequate number of masons for house construction in rural areas.

(d) Data on PMAY-G beneficiaries who have migrated after receiving houses due to lack of livelihood opportunities is not maintained by the Ministry of Rural Development. However, as per the findings of an evaluation study of PMAY-G conducted by the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad, the incidence of migration among PMAY-G beneficiaries has declined by approximately 6%. The proportion of respondents citing “lack of housing” as a reason for migration has come down from 36% to 18%, and seasonal displacement has declined from 13.8% to 4.2%.

CROP DIVERSIFICATION AND MICRO IRRIGATION

2719. THIRU DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN:

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

(a) the details of studies, consultations and assessments undertaken by the Government regarding the mismatch between prevailing cropping patterns and the country's hydrological realities, particularly in water-stressed, drought-prone and groundwater-depleted regions;

(b) the imbalances identified by the Government, including the extent of cultivation of water-intensive crops in areas facing recurring water scarcity and declining aquifer levels;

(c) the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to encourage crop diversification based on local water availability, agro-climatic suitability and sustainable resource use;

(d) the details of schemes and programmes implemented by the Government to promote sustainable agriculture, micro-irrigation, soil health management and efficient utilisation of natural resources; and

(e) the initiatives being undertaken by the Government to strengthen long-term water security for farming, improve resilience to climate variability and support environmentally sustainable agricultural practices?

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

(a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Ministry of Agriculture

and Farmers' Welfare has studied the prevailing cropping pattern and hydrological realities in different regions of India. ICAR study using Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) data and monthly gridded GRACE satellite data indicated the mismatch between the water demand of existed cropping patterns and water availability in groundwater depleted states particularly in Punjab, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu, encompassing the arid and semi-arid climates of the Country. ICAR has also prepared 'Atlas of cropping systems in India' and also identified alternative cropping systems as sustainable alternatives to cereal-dominated systems considering the prevailing agro-climatic conditions, resource availability including water availability and market opportunities.

Further, ICAR has prepared the agro-ecological and district specific crop plan for 14 major crops namely rice, wheat, maize, pearl millet, sorghum, pigeon pea, chickpea, soybean, mustard, groundnut, cotton, sugarcane, potato and onion by combining the Relative Spread Index (RSI), Relative Yield Index (RYI), Sustainable Yield Index (SYI) and Soil-climate suitability index (SCSI).

(b) Rice, sugarcane, cotton and jute are among the major water-intensive crops grown in India and together occupy about 62.7 million hectares, representing nearly one-third of the country's gross cropped area. Recognizing the need to align cropping patterns with local water availability, ICAR assessed the cultivation of major water-intensive crops in relation to rainfall and water availability. The assessment identified that about 2.89 million hectares of rice are cultivated in 68 districts receiving less than 650 mm annual rainfall,

accounting for about 5.67% of the total rice area (51 million hectares). Similarly, about 0.721 million hectares of sugarcane are cultivated in 91 districts receiving less than 700 mm annual rainfall, representing about 10.76% of the total sugarcane cultivated area (6.7 million hectares). These assessments provide the scientific basis for promoting location-specific crop diversification, particularly in water-scarce regions experiencing recurring water stress and declining groundwater levels, while balancing water security, farmer livelihoods and agricultural productivity.

(c) The Government is promoting crop diversification from water-intensive crops to relatively low water-requiring crops such as pulses, oilseeds, millets and horticultural crops, taking into account local water availability, soil characteristics, agro-climatic suitability and sustainable use of natural resources. Under the Pilot Project on Crop Diversification, ICAR has implemented location-specific crop diversification interventions in 47 identified districts based on these criteria. To support diversified cropping systems, ICAR has also standardized and promoted optimum irrigation scheduling and drip fertigation for different crops to enhance water-use efficiency and productivity. Further, during 2023–24 to 2025–26, ICAR organized 457 training programmes, benefiting 8,749 farmers and 4,592 extension functionaries, to promote scientific crop diversification and sustainable crop management practices.

(d) The Government is implementing several schemes and programmes to promote sustainable agriculture, micro-irrigation, soil health management and

efficient utilisation of natural resources. The Prime Minister Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana (PM-DDKY) promotes sustainable agriculture in 100 aspirational agricultural districts through convergence of interventions such as crop diversification, irrigation development, post-harvest infrastructure, natural and organic farming, Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and Integrated Nutrient Management (INM). The Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) promotes efficient use of irrigation water through adoption of drip and sprinkler irrigation systems. The Soil Health Card Programme promotes soil test-based balanced and integrated nutrient management by providing farmers with crop-specific fertilizer recommendations for improving soil fertility and nutrient use efficiency. Further, the Watershed Development Component of PMKSY (WDC–PMKSY 2.0) promotes integrated watershed management through soil and water conservation, rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge, restoration of degraded lands and sustainable management of natural resources.

In addition, ICAR promotes soil health management through soil test-based balanced and Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), Soil Test Crop Response (STCR)-based general fertilizer recommendations, and micronutrient mapping with location-specific nutrient recommendations. The Council has developed rapid and efficient soil testing kits and digital decision-support tools to facilitate timely soil fertility assessment and site-specific nutrient management. These technologies are disseminated through Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), frontline demonstrations and farmer capacity-building

programmes to promote balanced fertilization, improve nutrient use efficiency and sustain soil health.

(e) The Government is promoting long-term water security and climate-resilient agriculture through research, technology development and field demonstrations led by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). The initiatives include rainwater harvesting, creation of farm ponds and other surface water storage structures, groundwater recharge, conjunctive use of surface and groundwater, multiple use of harvested water, in-situ moisture conservation, conservation agriculture, in-situ moisture conservation, protective irrigation, micro-irrigation, and AI-, sensor- and weather-based irrigation scheduling, and advisory systems to improve water-use efficiency and climate resilience, and crop diversification from water-intensive crops to pulses, oilseeds, maize and agroforestry. ICAR also promotes micro-irrigation, Direct Seeded Rice (DSR), System of Rice Intensification (SRI), Alternate Wetting and Drying (AWD), raised-bed planting, laser land levelling, mulching, sprinkler and drip irrigation, and climate-resilient, water-efficient crop varieties through farmer training, frontline demonstrations, through Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) and State extension agencies.

The Government is strengthening the resilience of Indian agriculture to climate variability through research, technology development and field-level interventions complemented by flagship Government schemes. Under the National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA), ICAR promotes climate-resilient crop varieties tolerant to drought, flood, salinity and heat

stress, Climate Resilient Villages (CRVs) in 151 vulnerable districts, District Agriculture Contingency Plans prepared for 651 districts, along with weather-based agro-advisories and farmer capacity building through Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs). These initiatives are supported through Government schemes such as the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) – Per Drop More Crop (PDMC), Watershed Development Component of PMKSY (WDC-PMKSY 2.0) and the Prime Minister Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana (PM-DDKY), which improve resilience to climate variability and support environmentally sustainable agricultural practices.

FUNCTIONING OF NATIONAL INTEGRATION COUNCIL (NIC)

2720. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether the National Integration Council (NIC), continues to exist as a consultative body under the Ministry;

(b) the dates on which meetings of the NIC have been held since 2013;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any review has been undertaken regarding the role and relevance of the NIC in addressing issues of communal harmony and national integration; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to reconstitute or convene meetings of the NIC, particularly in coordination with institutions such as NFCH and if so,

the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) Meetings of the National Integration Council (NIC) are convened as per requirement and convenience. There is no specified time interval for convening meeting of the NIC. Issues of Communal Harmony and National Integration are addressed continuously by the Government.

WORLD TRADE ORGANISATION

2721. SHRI SUDAMA PRASAD:

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

(a) the number of complaints that are currently pending against India before the World Trade Organisation (WTO);

(b) the details of countries that have filed such complaints;

(c) the major grounds for each complaint;

(d) the substance of the reply submitted by India against such complaints;

(e) the names of experts and entities whose services have been employed to deal with the complaints pending at the WTO; and

(f) the amount of funds spent on employing the services of such experts and entities and the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred for the resolution of such pending complaints?

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

(a) to (f) There are currently nine disputes pending against India under the World Trade Organization (WTO) Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes (DSU), commonly referred to as the WTO Dispute Settlement Understanding (DSU), namely DS518, DS579, DS580, DS581, DS582, DS584, DS588, DS642 and DS644. Detailed information on these disputes is available in the public domain. A brief summary of the key aspects of each dispute is provided below:

S. No.	Dispute	Complainant	Details
1	DS518 India - Certain Measures on Imports of Iron and Steel Products	Japan	This dispute concerns Japan's challenge to India's safeguard measures on certain iron and steel products. India maintained that the measures were WTO-consistent and continued to apply them until they expired in the ordinary course. India has appealed the Panel Report,

S. No.	Dispute	Complainant	Details
			and the appeal remains pending due to the non-functioning of the WTO Appellate Body.
2	DS579 India - Measures Concerning Sugar and Sugarcane	Brazil	These disputes concerned India's domestic support to sugarcane producers and alleged export subsidies for sugar. The complainants alleged that these measures are inconsistent with provisions of the Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) as well as Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (ASCM). India contested these claims before the WTO panel and maintained that its sugar support policies and export-related schemes are
3	DS580 India - Measures Concerning Sugar and Sugarcane	Australia	
4	DS581 India - Measures Concerning Sugar and Sugarcane	Guatemala	

S. No.	Dispute	Complainant	Details
			in accordance with its WTO commitments and rights under the Agreement on Agriculture and the SCM Agreement. These measures have continued for the benefit of sugarcane producers. India has appealed the Panel Report, and the appeals remain pending.
5	DS582 India - Tariff Treatment on Certain Goods in the Information and Communications Technology Sector	European Union	These disputes concern the tariff treatment accorded by India to certain Information and Communications Technology (ICT) products. The complainants alleged that India has applied customs duties, in excess of the bound rates
6	DS584 India - Tariff Treatment on Certain Goods in the Information and Communications Technology Sector	Japan	
7	DS588 India - Tariff	Chinese Taipei	

S. No.	Dispute	Complainant	Details
	Treatment on Certain Goods in the Information and Communications Technology Sector		recorded in India's WTO Schedule, thereby according less favourable treatment to these ICT goods in violation of GATT 1994. India has defended these measures before the WTO Panel, inter alia, contending that they are consistent with its rights and obligations under the WTO Agreements. The measures continue to remain in force in furtherance of their policy objectives. India has filed an appeal against the Panel Reports in DS582 and DS584, whereas the adoption of the Panel Report in DS588 is being mutually

S. No.	Dispute	Complainant	Details
			deferred to negotiate a Mutually Agreed Solution (MAS).
8	DS642 India – Measures Concerning Trade in the Automotive and Renewable Energy Technology Sectors	China	China has challenged certain Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes relating to Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery Storage, Automobiles and Auto Components, Electric Passenger Cars, and High Efficiency Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Modules, as well as India's tariff measures on certain technology products. China alleges that the measures are inconsistent with the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM Agreement), the General Agreement
9	DS644 India-Measures Concerning Trade in Goods in the Solar Cell, Solar Module, and Information Technology Sectors	China	

S. No.	Dispute	Complainant	Details
			on Tariffs and Trade 1994 (GATT 1994), and the Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures (TRIMs Agreement). India has defended the measures, contending that they are consistent with its rights and obligations under the WTO Agreements. The measures continue to remain in force. Panel proceedings are ongoing in DS642, while the Panel is yet to be constituted in DS644.

The Department engages the services of the Centre for Trade and Investment Law (CTIL), the Centre for WTO Studies (CWS), and empanelled law firms for representing and assisting in the defence of India's interests in WTO disputes. As per available records, an amount of approximately Rs.

2,42,58,260 has been incurred towards the services of empanelled law firms in relation to these nine disputes. Since the proceedings are ongoing, any further expenditure is contingent upon the progress and requirements of the respective disputes.

MSC ELSA 3

2722. SHRI HIBI EDEN:

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

(a) whether the Government has noticed the MSC Elsa 3 incident, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware of the disruption to fishing activities and the economic hardship caused to fisherfolk following the sinking of MSC Elsa 3 off the Kerala coast, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is coordinating with scientific institutions and marine experts to assess the long-term impact of these incidents on the quality and safety of edible marine species and the ecological sustainability of traditional fishing grounds, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has conducted or supported any scientific assessment of the impact of plastic nurdle contamination, hazardous cargo leakage, or ecosystem degradation on fish stocks and breeding grounds and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The cargo vessel MSC ELSA-3, carrying 643 containers, was wrecked on 24–25 May 2025 approximately 39 nautical miles south of Kochi, Kerala. The Government of Kerala has reported that fishermen, particularly those from Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Alappuzha and Ernakulam districts, were affected between 25 May and 1 June 2025 due to restrictions arising from the incident.

(b) to (d) The Government of Kerala has further informed that interim relief has been provided to the affected fishermen, including ₹1,000 per family to 1,05,518 marine fishermen families (comprising 78,498 marine fishermen families and 24,020 allied fishermen families) from the SDRF, along with 6 kg of rice per family to compensate for livelihood loss. Additionally, on 25 May 2025, the State Disaster Management Department issued advisories instructing fishermen not to venture within a 20-nautical-mile radius of the sunken vessel.

The Government of Kerala informed that a high-level meeting was convened on 28 May 2025 with the scientists of ICAR-Central Institute of Fisheries Technology (CIFT), ICAR-Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI), Kerala University of Fisheries and Ocean Studies (KUFOS) and representatives of fishermen to assess possible ecological impacts and identify necessary measures for protecting fishery resources and fishermen’s

livelihoods. Subsequently, on 19 June 2025, the State Government constituted a Joint Coordination Committee with representatives from KUFOS, ICAR-CMFRI, ICAR-CIFT, State Pollution Control Board, Food Safety Department, National Health Mission, and Coastal Police to undertake sampling and testing of water and fish as per standard protocols. Test results indicated that fish samples were in good condition, with no objectionable smell or flavour, and water parameters (pH, salinity, conductivity) remained within normal ranges. Preliminary analyses revealed no trace of oil, no evidence of hazardous chemicals, and confirmed that fish samples from Ernakulam, Alappuzha, Kollam, and other affected coasts were safe for consumption. No visible oil slicks or tar balls were detected; however, large quantities of plastic nurdles, cotton bales, and container debris were observed along the coastlines, particularly in Kollam and Thiruvananthapuram. No immediate evidence of large-scale chemical contamination in nearshore waters was found during the monitoring period.

Further, as part of its long-term strategy for marine ecosystem conservation and restoration, the Department of Fisheries, Government of India, has approved projects worth ₹13.02 crore under PMMSY for the installation of artificial reefs along the Kerala coast to rejuvenate fish habitats and restore fish stocks.

SEAFOOD EXPORT

2723. SHRI GANESH SINGH:

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

(a) the factors that contributed to India's seafood exports reaching a record level in Financial Year 2025-26, including the role played by flagship initiatives such as the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), the Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) and export promotion efforts undertaken through MPEDA;

(b) the details of investments made, infrastructure created and beneficiaries covered under these initiatives since 2014, along with their impact on fish production, value addition, employment generation and export growth;

(c) the details of seafood exports during the last five years, including the contribution of aquaculture and marine fisheries sectors, commodity and State-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken to strengthen cold-chain infrastructure, processing capacity, quality certification, traceability and market access to enhance the global competitiveness of Indian seafood products?

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

(a) to (d) The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India has, since 2015, made substantial

investments in the fisheries sector through flagship schemes with a cumulative outlay of ₹39,272 crore for the holistic development of fisheries and aquaculture and the welfare of fishers including (i) Blue Revolution Scheme (2015-16 to 2019-20) with an outlay of ₹5,000 crore; (ii) Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) (2018-19 to 2025-26) with an outlay of ₹7,522.48 crore; (iii) Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) (2020-21 onwards) with an outlay of ₹20,750 crore; (iv) Pradhan Mantri Matsya Kisan Samridhi Sah-Yojana (PMMKSSY) (2023-24 to 2026-27) with a total outlay of ₹6,000 crore; and (v) extension of the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) facility to fishers and fish farmers to meet their working capital requirements. These interventions are aimed at enhancing fish production and productivity, strengthening post-harvest infrastructure and value chains, improving quality, traceability and marketing, generating employment, and increasing the income of fishers and fish farmers. The sustained implementation of these initiatives has significantly strengthened production, infrastructure, value addition, quality assurance and market access, contributing to India's highest-ever seafood exports of ₹73,890.46 crore during FY 2025-26.

Under PMMSY, projects have been approved for promotion of branding, standards, certification, traceability, capacity building, post-harvest infrastructure, cold-chain facilities, and modernization of fishing harbours and fish landing centres. Further, infrastructure has been strengthened through the Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF). The key

infrastructure activities approved under these schemes includes; 183 fishing harbours and fish landing centres, 775 cold storages and ice plants, 1,394 live fish vending units, 6,018 fish kiosks, 117 retail fish markets, 24 wholesale fish markets, 28,489 units of fish transportation facilities such as 13,718 motorcycles with ice boxes, 8,527 bicycles with ice boxes, 4,257 auto rickshaws, 1,577 insulated trucks and 410 refrigerated trucks.

To strengthen market access, the Government is pursuing new Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) while improving the utilisation of existing FTAs. The Department of Fisheries has also undertaken extensive stakeholder consultations and strategic engagements through Investors' Meets in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep, the Coastal States Fisheries Meet (Mumbai), Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture Meet (Indore), Seafood Exporters Meets (New Delhi, 2025 and 2026), the National Workshop on Cold Water Fisheries (Srinagar), the National Workshop on Seafood Exports (Visakhapatnam), and World Fisheries Day celebrations (New Delhi), with a focus on promoting value addition, strengthening the seafood export ecosystem and expanding market opportunities. A Round Table Conference with Ambassadors and High Commissioners from 39 countries was also organised in New Delhi to promote seafood exports, strengthen diplomatic engagement, facilitate market access, encourage collaboration on sustainable fisheries, and foster investment and technology transfer in the fisheries and aquaculture sector. In addition, bilateral engagements with major importing countries are being undertaken to address market access issues and expand

export opportunities for Indian seafood products. Further, to improve the global competitiveness of the sector, the Government is facilitating ease of doing business through regulatory reforms and streamlining of imports. The recent Union Budget has enhanced the duty-free import limit of specified inputs used in seafood processing from 1% to 3% of the previous year's Free on Board (FOB) export value to promote value-added exports.

Sustainability and compliance initiatives include promotion of Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) in trawl nets, strengthening antibiotic residue controls, supporting marine mammal conservation, and implementation of a comprehensive fisheries traceability framework. The Sustainable Harnessing of Fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) Rules, 2025 have also been notified to promote high-value, export-oriented fisheries in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep. Through sustained efforts, the number of fishery establishments approved for export to the European Union, China, Russia, the United Kingdom (UK), Turkey and Brazil has increased in recent years.

As per the information received from Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) financial assistance is provided for development of export-oriented value-added infrastructure through Technology Development for Specific Value-Added Marine Products (TDSVMP) Scheme. The Scheme supports the establishment and modernization of fish processing facilities, cold storages, automated processing machinery, infrastructure for handling live, chilled, ornamental, and dried fish, and the development of new

value-added seafood products. During the period from 2021-22 to 2025-26, financial assistance of ₹118.10 crore has been provided to 89 seafood processing units under the Scheme.

Further, the Export Inspection Council (EIC) under the Department of Commerce is the Competent Authority for quality control and inspection of notified export products, including marine products. To ensure compliance with importing countries' requirements, EIC conducts periodic training on Food Safety Management System (FSMS) requirements for approved seafood export establishments and mandates testing of aquaculture shrimp for banned antibiotics during export certification. MPEDA complements these efforts through pre-harvest testing and certification programmes such as SHAPHARI, while MPEDA, the Coastal Aquaculture Authority (CAA) and EIC jointly implement the National Residue Control Plan (NRCP) to strengthen residue monitoring, traceability and compliance with international standards.

The implementation of various fisheries development schemes of the Department of Fisheries and other Government initiatives has contributed significantly to the growth of the fisheries sector, resulting in a 106% increase in annual fish production from 95.79 lakh tonnes in 2013-14 to 197.75 lakh tonnes in 2024-25; a 100% increase in seafood exports from ₹30,213 crore in 2013-14 to ₹73,890.46 crore in 2025-26; an increase in the share of value-added products in seafood exports from 2% in 2013-14 to 11% in 2024-25; and creation of direct and indirect employment opportunities benefiting about 75.07 lakh fishers, fish farmers and other stakeholders.

As reported by the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), the State-wise volume and value of seafood exports during the last five years are provided in **Statement-I**, while the commodity-wise export details are provided in **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

STATE-WISE EXPORT PERFORMANCE (2021-22 to 2025-26)

(Q: Quantity in Tons, V: Value Rs in Crore)

States		**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
GUJARAT	Q	200099	248863	284088	282158	312259
	V	4421.10	5466.94	5511.36	5889.29	7145.67
MAHARASHTRA	Q	193999	214167	222453	227866	281147
	V	7303.92	7466.47	6923.34	7343.38	9057.83
GOA	Q	36057	63333	55167	45469	49358
	V	730.64	1007.60	934.20	788.81	903.60
KARNATAKA	Q	120427	312347	301183	242143	337239
	V	1962.19	4737.23	4785.05	3440.57	5371.85
KERALAM	Q	182430	218629	196807	179660	194224
	V	6971.56	8285.03	7231.84	6941.36	8466.77
TAMIL NADU	Q	114810	123157	134317	130315	152144
	V	6559.64	6957.67	6854.22	7034.59	7660.48
ANDHRA PRADESH	Q	324904	328160	347927	366182	409274
	V	20035.49	19846.95	19420.38	21245.90	23765.11
TELANGANA	Q	3102	6676	11758	11772	11458

States		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
	V	156.91	358.39	565.10	615.42	715.02
ODISHA	Q	86765	85308	84231	92169	100864
	V	4627.91	4546.47	3954.60	4668.01	5431.95
WEST BENGAL	Q	103398	125025	132318	114529	118337
	V	4742.47	5121.33	4145.51	4321.07	5240.90
DELHI	Q	766	1083	1294	609	410
	V	39.00	63.61	79.84	40.52	27.48
OTHERS**	Q	2507	8536	10058	5299	5306
	V	35.64	111.47	118.46	79.54	103.80
TOTAL	**Q**	**1369264**	**1735286**	**1781602**	**1698170**	**1972018**
	V	**57586.48**	**63969.14**	**60523.89**	**62408.45**	**73890.46**

**Others include Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Assam, Bihar, Dam and Diu, Puducherry, Uttar Pradesh, and Jharkhand

STATEMENT-II

ITEM WISE EXPORT OF MARINE PRODUCTS (2021-22 TO 2025-26)

(Q: Quantity in M T, V: Value in Rs. Crore)

Item		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
FROZEN SHRIMP	Q:	728123	711099	716004	741529	792647
	V:	42706.04	43135.58	40013.54	43334.25	49037.93
FROZEN FISH	Q:	226586	368549	381588	339692	355581
	V:	3471.91	5503.18	5509.69	5212.12	5658.37
FR CUTTLE FISH	Q:	58992	54919	54316	59264	67157.00
	V:	2062.63	2353.34	2252.63	2394.26	2916.04

Item		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
FR SQUID	Q:	75750	83846	93509	90370	102060.00
	V:	2806.09	3593.75	3061.46	3078.01	4493.80
DRIED ITEM	Q:	73679	252918	300966	252948	410410
	V:	1472.98	3080.92	4070.60	2852.60	5079.09
LIVE ITEMS	Q:	7032	7824	7585	7054	8587.00
	V:	353.36	440.06	397.84	468.01	545.62
CHILLED ITEMS	Q:	21689	24428	35925	18744	13057.00
	V:	733.47	616.29	687.19	659.41	622.31
OTHERS	Q:	177414	231703	191709	188570	222520.00
	V:	3979.99	5246.03	4530.92	4409.80	5537.31
TOTAL	**Q:**	**1369264**	**1735286**	**1781602**	**1698170**	**1972018**
	V:	**57586.14**	**63969.14**	**60523.89**	**62408.45**	**73890.46**

PERFORMANCE OF MULTIPURPOSE PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

2724. SUSHRI KANGANA RANAUT:

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

(a) Whether the Government has undertaken any independent assessment regarding the functioning of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) converted into Multi-purpose PACS in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) Whether such Multi-purpose PACS are providing additional services such as storage, input supply, marketing and Common Service Centre (CSC) facilities, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the outcome of such assessment, constituency-wise within the Mandi Lok Sabha Constituency and district-wise in the rest of Himachal Pradesh; and

(d) the corrective measures proposed by the Ministry to improve their performance?

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

(a) Ministry has provided the necessary framework for such evaluations to the State government by launching the ‘Cooperative Ranking Framework’ on 24th January 2025. This framework provides standardized parameters—including audit compliance, financial performance, and operational activities—that enable the State Registrar of Cooperative Societies (RCS) to conduct independent assessments and take necessary steps to strengthen societies at the State, district, and block levels.

So far, Ministry of Cooperation has not contemplated independent assessment regarding the functioning of PACS operating as Multi-purpose PACS in Himachal Pradesh.

(b) Yes. In accordance with the convergence framework and the adoption of Model Bye-laws by the States, including Himachal Pradesh, PACS have been enabled to undertake multiple business activities and function as multipurpose institutions. In Himachal Pradesh, 1,191 PACS are functioning as Common Service Centres and providing more than 300 e-services to rural citizens, 772 PACS have been upgraded as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samriddhi Kendras for supply of quality agricultural inputs, 8 PACS are operating as Pradhan Mantri

Bhartiya Janaushadhi Kendras and 10 PACS are functioning as Farmer Producer Organisations. Further, Memoranda of Understanding have been signed between HIMFED and the national-level cooperative societies, namely National Cooperative Organics Limited, National Cooperative Exports Limited and Bharatiya Beej Sahakari Samiti Limited, to facilitate aggregation, value addition and marketing of local produce. In addition, under the Centrally Sponsored Project for Computerization of PACS, 1,885 PACS have been sanctioned in Himachal Pradesh, hardware has been installed in 1,789 PACS, and approximately ₹41.10 crore has been received and utilized for the purpose.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The performance evaluation of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) is a concurrent and continuous process undertaken by the respective State Governments/UT Administrations through the Registrar of Cooperative Societies and other concerned agencies. The implementation and progress of cooperative-sector initiatives are reviewed through the State Cooperative Development Committee at the State level and the District Cooperative Development Committee at the district level. These committees facilitate inter-departmental coordination, monitor implementation, identify operational constraints and recommend necessary remedial measures.

The State Government takes such corrective and remedial measures, as considered necessary, based on the local requirements and periodic assessment of the performance of cooperative societies.

विकसित भारत-रोजगार और आजीविका के लिए गारंटी मिशन-ग्रामीण के अंतर्गत कार्य दिवस

2725. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

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

(क) क्या सरकार विकसित भारत-रोजगार और आजीविका के लिए गारंटी मिशन-ग्रामीण (वीबी-जीराम-जी) के अंतर्गत कार्य दिवसों की संख्या बढ़ाने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्थायी रोजगार सृजित करने के लिए कोई नया कार्यक्रम आरंभ करने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार के पास राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (एनआरएलएम) के अंतर्गत मध्य प्रदेश में महिला स्व-सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) को अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने की कोई योजना है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमलेश पासवान):

(क) और (ख) विकसित भारत - रोजगार और आजीविका गारंटी मिशन (ग्रामीण) (वीबी-जी राम जी) अधिनियम, 2025 के लागू होने के फलस्वरूप, यह योजना 01.07.2026 से पूरे देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सफलतापूर्वक लागू कर दी गई है। वीबी-जी राम जी, महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना के तहत मिलने वाले एक सौ दिन के गारंटीकृत मजदूरी रोजगार के सापेक्ष, प्रत्येक ऐसे ग्रामीण परिवार को, जिसके वयस्क सदस्य अकुशल शारीरिक श्रम करने के इच्छुक हो, एक वित्तीय वर्ष में एक सौ पच्चीस दिन के मजदूरी रोजगार की वैधानिक गारंटी प्रदान करता है। यह नई योजना मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में भी 01.07.2026 से सफलतापूर्वक लागू कर दी गई है और राज्य के लिए ₹6,252.03 करोड़ का अंतरिम आवंटन प्रदान किया गया है। इसके पश्चात, प्राप्त प्रस्ताव के आधार पर विभिन्न घटकों के तहत केंद्रीय अंश की पहली किस्त के रूप में राज्य को ₹630.76 करोड़ की मूल स्वीकृतियां जारी की गई हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, अधिनियम की धारा 5(4) के तहत, राज्य सरकारें अपने स्वयं के संसाधनों से अधिनियम के तहत गारंटीकृत अवधि से परे रोजगार के अतिरिक्त दिवस प्रदान करने के लिए प्रावधान कर सकती हैं।

इस अधिनियम का उद्देश्य टिकाऊ परिसंपत्तियों के सृजन और अधिनियम की अनुसूची I में निर्दिष्ट स्वीकार्य कार्यों, अर्थात् जल-संबंधित कार्य, मुख्य ग्रामीण बुनियादी ढांचा, आजीविका-संबंधित बुनियादी ढांचा और खराब मौसमी घटनाओं को कम करने के लिए विशेष कार्यों के कार्यान्वयन के माध्यम से सतत ग्रामीण आजीविका को मजबूत करना भी है। इन प्रावधानों का उद्देश्य आजीविका सुरक्षा को बढ़ाना, ग्रामीण बुनियादी ढांचे को मजबूत करना और टिकाऊ ग्रामीण विकास को बढ़ावा देना है।

(ग) दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना - राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम), ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय का एक प्रमुख गरीबी उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम है, जिसे मध्य प्रदेश सहित 34 राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के 760 जिलों और 7,246 ब्लॉकों में राज्य ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (एसआरएलएम) के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। जून 2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, इस मिशन ने लगभग 10.08 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों को लगभग 92 लाख स्व-सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) में संगठित किया है।

डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम के मौजूदा प्रावधानों के तहत, आय-सृजन और आजीविका गतिविधियों, उद्यमी उपक्रमों सहित की सहायता करने के लिए पात्र एसएचजी को प्रति स्व-सहायता समूह ₹20,000 से ₹30,000 के परिक्रामी निधि और प्रति स्व-सहायता समूह ₹2.50 लाख तक के सामुदायिक निवेश निधि (सीआईएफ) के रूप में पूंजीगत सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, पात्र स्व-सहायता समूहों को बैंक ऋणों पर ब्याज छूट उपलब्ध कराई जाती है। ₹3 लाख तक के ऋणों के लिए, बैंक 7% प्रति वर्ष की रियायती ब्याज दर पर ऋण प्रदान करते हैं। ₹3 लाख से अधिक और ₹5 लाख तक के ऋणों के लिए, बैंक अपनी एक वर्षीय निधि-आधारित ऋण दर (एमसीएलआर) की सीमांत लागत या किसी अन्य बाहरी बेंचमार्क-आधारित ऋण दर या 10%

प्रति वर्ष, जो भी कम हो के बराबर ब्याज दर पर ऋण देते हैं। संचयी रूप से, इस मिशन के तहत स्व-सहायता समूहों को ₹13.41 लाख करोड़ के ऋण संवितरित किए गए हैं। ये लाभ, योजना के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, मध्य प्रदेश के एसएचजी सहित सभी पात्र स्व-सहायता समूहों को उपलब्ध हैं।

प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र के लिए बजट आवंटन

2726. श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव:

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

(क) विगत पाँच वर्षों के दौरान प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र के लिए, विशेषकर परभणी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के संबंध में, वर्ष-वार, राज्य-वार और जिला-वार आवंटित और उपयोग किए गए बजट का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान पीएमजीएसवाई के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र में, विशेषकर परभणी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में, निर्मित ग्रामीण सड़कों की राज्य-वार और जिला-वार कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने पीएमजीएसवाई के अंतर्गत पहले सड़क संपर्क विहीन ग्रामीण बस्तियों को सड़क संपर्क प्रदान करने का अपना उद्देश्य प्राप्त कर लिया है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और सड़क संपर्क प्रदान की गई बस्तियों की राज्य-वार और जिला-वार संख्या कितनी है; और

(ङ) उक्त अवधि के दौरान पीएमजीएसवाई के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र के लिए, विशेषकर धाराशिव लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के संबंध में, आवंटित निधि में केंद्रीय हिस्से का राज्य-वार और जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमलेश पासवान):

(क) पीएमजीएसवाई के तहत, योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को निधियां समग्र रूप से जारी की जाती हैं, न कि जिला-वार। इसके अलावा, निधियां पहले

से चल रहे कार्यों, परियोजना में हासिल की गई प्रगति और आवश्यक दस्तावेजों को विधिवत जमा करने के आधार पर जारी की जाती हैं। पीएमजीएसवाई के तहत निधियों को एसएनए स्पर्श प्रणाली के माध्यम से जारी किया जाता है। पिछले पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान, जारी की गई निधियां और महाराष्ट्र राज्य द्वारा किया गया व्यय निम्नानुसार है:-

		(करोड़ रु. में)
वित्तीय वर्ष	**जारी**	**व्यय (राज्य हिस्से सहित)**
2021-22	0.00	376.73
2022-23	742.995	1074.02
2023-24	1110.80	1507.37
2024-25	854.93	1524.10
2025-26	529.73	1402.23
2026-27 (30.07.2026 तक)	354.16	196.36

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान, पीएमजीएसवाई के विभिन्न प्रचलित घटकों के तहत, महाराष्ट्र राज्य में 6,013.83 किमी की लंबाई वाले कुल 850 सड़क कार्यों और 242 पुलों का निर्माण किया गया है। वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है: -

वित्तीय वर्ष	**निर्मित सड़कों की संख्या**	**पुलों की संख्या**	**लंबाई (किमी)**
2021-22	24	20	199.16
2022-23	80	74	1,143.48
2023-24	230	19	1,569.25
2024-25	246	12	2,048.61
2025-26	270	117	1,053.33
कुल:	**850**	**242**	**6,013.83**

परभणी लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में महाराष्ट्र राज्य के परभणी और जालना जिलों के भाग

शामिल हैं। पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान, पीएमजीएसवाई के विभिन्न प्रचलित घटकों के तहत, परभणी लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कुल 208 किमी के सड़क कार्यों और 15 पुलों को स्वीकृति दी गई है, जिनमें से 144 किमी सड़क कार्यों और 9 पुलों का निर्माण किया जा चुका है।

पीएमजीएसवाई के विभिन्न घटकों के तहत ग्रामीण सड़क परियोजनाओं के राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार, जिला-वार और संसदीय क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा तथा निर्माण के चरणों की जानकारी कार्यक्रम की वेबसाइट https://pmgsy.dord.gov.in/dbweb पर उपलब्ध है।

(ग) और (घ) दिनांक 30.07.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, पीएमजीएसवाई-I के तहत कुल 1,63,275 स्वीकृत बसावटों में से 1,62,845 बसावटों (99.7%) को संपर्कता प्रदान कर दी गई है। शेष 401 बसावटों को संपर्कता प्रदान करने के लिए सड़क कार्य कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं। पीएम जनमन के तहत, 3211 बसावटों को संपर्कता प्रदान करने के लिए 7,984 किमी की लंबाई वाले 2797 सड़क कार्यों और 291 पुलों को स्वीकृति दी गई थी। इसमें 780 बसावटों को शामिल करते हुए 3044 किमी लंबाई वाले 675 सड़क कार्यों का निर्माण किया जा चुका है। अन्य सड़क कार्य प्रगति पर हैं तथा कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं और मार्च 2028 तक पूरे किए जाने हैं। वीवीपी-I के तहत, 137 बसावटों को जोड़ने के लिए 1,085 किमी लंबाई वाली 113 सड़कों और 35 पुलों को स्वीकृति दी गई है। इसमें से 258 किमी लंबाई वाली 10 सड़कें पूरी हो चुकी हैं।

सितंबर 2024 में, भारत सरकार ने पीएमजीएसवाई IV का शुभारंभ किया। पीएमजीएसवाई IV का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य लगभग 25,000 पात्र असंबद्ध बसावटों को बारहमासी सड़क संपर्कता प्रदान करना है। अब तक, 7455 बसावटों को संपर्कता प्रदान करने के लिए 19,643 किमी लंबाई के 6752 सड़क कार्यों और 94 पुलों को स्वीकृत किया गया है।

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा कार्यक्रम की वेबसाइट के मुख्य पृष्ठ https://pmgsy.dord.gov.in/dbweb/Home/HabitationCoverage पर उपलब्ध है।

(ङ) योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा निधियां राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को समग्र रूप से

जारी की जाती हैं, न कि जिला-वार/लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-वार। पिछले पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान महाराष्ट्र राज्य को केंद्रीय अंश के रूप में जारी की गई राशि निम्नानुसार है: -

	(करोड़ रु. में)
वित्तीय वर्ष	**जारी**
2021-22	0.00
2022-23	742.995
2023-24	1110.80
2024-25	854.93
2025-26	529.73
2026-27 (30.07.2026 तक)	354.16

न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य खरीद केंद्र

2727. श्री अमरा रामः

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

(क) क्या सरकार का उन राज्यों में खरीद केंद्रों की संख्या बढ़ाने का विचार है, जहाँ किसान न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) का लाभ उठाने में असमर्थ हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने एमएसपी के अंतर्गत घोषित फसलों के उत्पादन के उस प्रतिशत के संबंध में कोई आकलन किया है जिसे किसान एमएसपी से कम कीमतों पर बेचने के लिए मजबूर हुए थे और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार कृषि लागत और मूल्य आयोग (सीएसीपी) की सिफारिशों के अनुसरण में एमएसपी प्रणाली को अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के लिए कोई सुधारात्मक कदम उठा रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

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

वर्ष 2018-19 के केंद्रीय बजट में उत्पादन लागत के कम से कम डेढ़ गुना के स्तर पर एमएसपी (न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य) निर्धारित करने के पूर्व निर्धारित सिद्धांत की घोषणा की गई थी। तदनुसार, सरकार ने वर्ष 2018-19 से सभी अधिदेशित खरीफ, रबी और अन्य वाणिज्यिक फसलों के लिए एमएसपी में अखिल भारतीय भारित औसत उत्पादन लागत पर न्यूनतम 50 प्रतिशत मार्जिन के साथ वृद्धि की थी।

एमएसपी का उद्देश्य अधिक निवेश और संतुलित फसल प्रणाली को प्रोत्साहन करने के दृष्टिगत उत्पादकों को उनकी उपज का लाभकारी मूल्य सुनिश्चित करना है। एमएसपी की घोषणा के पश्चात, निर्दिष्ट खरीद एजेंसियां कृषि फसलों की खरीद की पेशकश करती हैं और किसानों के पास अपनी उपज को सरकारी एजेंसियों को या खुले बाजार में बेचने का विकल्प होता है, जो भी उनके लिए लाभकारी हो। इस प्रकार, एमएसपी कृषि बाजार मूल्यों को स्थिर करने और किसानों को अत्यधिक मूल्य अस्थिरता से बचाने का एक तंत्र है। कुल उत्पादन में से, केवल विपणन योग्य अधिशेष ही सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा खरीद के लिए उपलब्ध होता है, जब इन उत्पादों का बाजार मूल्य एमएसपी से नीचे गिर जाता है।

खाद्य एवं सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग, राज्य सरकार की एजेंसियों और भारतीय खाद्य निगम (एफसीआई) के माध्यम से न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) पर गेहूं, धान, अनाज और मोटे अनाज की खरीद केंद्रीय पूल के लिए करता है। प्रधानमंत्री अन्नदाता आय संरक्षण अभियान (पीएम-आशा) की मूल्य समर्थन स्कीम के तहत, अधिसूचित दलहन, तिलहन और कोपरा की खरीद राज्य द्वारा केंद्रीय नोडल एजेंसियों के माध्यम से की जाती है। उपर्युक्त खरीद कार्यों के तहत, उत्पादन, विपणन योग्य अधिशेष, किसानों की सुविधा और भंडारण एवं परिवहन जैसे कि

लॉजिस्टिक्स एवं इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर की उपलब्धता के आधार पर संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा खरीद केंद्र स्थापित किए जाते हैं। धान की खरीद के लिए एफसीआई और राज्य सरकार की एजेंसियों द्वारा संचालित खरीद केंद्रों की संख्या, केएमएस 2023-24 के दौरान 46,554 से बढ़कर केएमएस 2024-25 दौरान 50,334 हो गई। गेहूं की खरीद के लिए, खरीद केंद्रों की संख्या आरएमएस 2023-24 के दौरान 17,611 से बढ़कर आरएमएस 2024-25 के दौरान 20,711 हो गई।

पीएम-आशा की मूल्य समर्थन स्कीम (पीएसएस) के तहत, खरीद अवधि सामान्य तौर पर 90 दिनों तक होती है और किसानों को न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) का लाभ उठाने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए संबंधित राज्य सरकार के अनुरोध पर इसे 30 दिनों तक और बढ़ाया जाता है। खरीद की पहुंच को और बढ़ाने के लिए, प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों (पीएससी), किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (एफपीओ), किसान उत्पादक कंपनियों (एफपीसी) और सहकारी समितियों को खरीद कार्यों से जोड़ा गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, केंद्रीय नोडल एजेंसियों को आवश्यकतानुसार, अपने खरीद केंद्रों के माध्यम से पूर्व-पंजीकृत किसानों से तुअर, चना, मसूर और उड़द सहित अधिसूचित दलहन की सीधी खरीद करने की अनुमति दी गई है। नैफेड (नेशनल एग्रीकल्चरल कोऑपरेटिव मार्केटिंग फेडरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड) और एनसीसीएफ (नेशनल कोऑपरेटिव कंज्यूमर्स फेडरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड) द्वारा मूल्य समर्थन स्कीम (पीएसएस) के तहत संचालित खरीद केंद्रों की संख्या वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान 6,258 से बढ़कर वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान 13,916 और आगे वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान 17,317 हो गई।

इसके अलावा, कपास और कच्चे जूट की खरीद एमएसपी पर कॉटन कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया (सीसीआई) और जूट कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया (जेसीआई) द्वारा की जाती है। किसानों को एमएसपी खरीद की सुविधा प्रदान करने और खरीद प्रक्रियाओं को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए, सीसीआई ने अपने खरीद नेटवर्क का विस्तार किया है, किसान पंजीकरण और स्लॉट बुकिंग के लिए कपास किसान ऐप लॉन्च किया है, एसएमएस आधारित अपडेट प्रदान किए हैं, जागरूकता अभियान चलाए हैं और शिकायत निवारण तंत्र स्थापित किए हैं। सीसीआई द्वारा संचालित एमएसपी खरीद

केंद्रों की संख्या वर्ष 2021-22 के दौरान 437 से बढ़कर वर्ष 2025-26 दौरान 571 हो गई। इसी प्रकार, जेसीआई ने समय पर बाजार में हस्तक्षेप और प्रभावी एमएसपी संचालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए डिजिटल किसान पंजीकरण, ऑनलाइन खरीद और निगरानी प्रणाली तथा प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित फसल निगरानी तंत्र कार्यान्वित किए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, जेसीआई ने समय पर एमएसपी संचालन को सुगम बनाने और किसानों की खरीद तक पहुंच में सुधार करने के लिए प्रमुख जूट उत्पादक राज्यों में 110 विभागीय क्रय केंद्र (डीपीसी) बनाए रखते हुए अपनी खरीद व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ किया है।

(ग) कृषि लागत एवं मूल्य आयोग (सीएसीपी) एमएसपी की सिफारिश करते समय, उत्पादन लागत, घरेलू और विश्व बाजार में विभिन्न फसलों की समग्र मांग-आपूर्ति स्थिति, घरेलू और अंतरराष्ट्रीय कीमतें, फसलों के बीच मूल्य समानता, कृषि और गैर-कृषि क्षेत्र के बीच व्यापार की शर्तें, शेष अर्थव्यवस्था पर मूल्य नीति का संभावित प्रभाव और उत्पादन लागत पर न्यूनतम 50 प्रतिशत का मार्जिन जैसे महत्वपूर्ण कारकों पर विचार करता है।

एमएसपी में वृद्धि से देश के किसान लाभान्वित हुए हैं। सभी 22 एमएसपी फसलों की कुल खरीद वर्ष 2004-14 के दौरान 6,987 लाख मीट्रिक टन (एलएमटी) से बढ़कर वर्ष 2014-26 (जून 2026 तक) के दौरान 12,819 लाख मीट्रिक टन हो गई है। किसानों को भुगतान की गई एमएसपी राशि वर्ष 2004-14 के दौरान 7.41 लाख करोड़ रुपये से बढ़कर वर्ष 2014-26 (जून 2026 तक) के दौरान 27.80 लाख करोड़ रुपये हो गई है।

एमएसपी खरीद प्रक्रिया को अधिक प्रभावी, पारदर्शी और किसान-हितैषी बनाने के लिए कई उपाय किए गए हैं। किसानों को न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) पर अपनी उपज बेचने में सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए पर्याप्त संख्या में खरीद केंद्र खोले गए हैं। मौजूदा मंडियों और डिपो/गोदामों के अतिरिक्त प्रमुख स्थानों पर अस्थायी खरीद केंद्र भी स्थापित किए गए हैं। खरीद कार्यों के सुचारू संचालन के लिए आवश्यक लॉजिस्टिक्स व्यवस्था की गई है, जिसमें गनी बैग, भंडारण सुविधाएं, परिवहन, वजन उपकरण और गुणवत्ता परीक्षण अवसंरचना शामिल हैं। किसानों

की जागरूकता और भागीदारी बढ़ाने के लिए, खरीद कार्यक्रम, खरीद केंद्रों के स्थान और उचित औसत गुणवत्ता (एफएक्यू) मापदंडों के संबंध में स्थानीय भाषाओं में प्रिंट, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक और सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से व्यापक प्रचार-प्रसार किया जाता है। किसान पंजीकरण, खरीद संचालन और एमएसपी भुगतान के प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी) को शामिल करते हुए समर्पित पोर्टलों के माध्यम से खरीद प्रक्रिया को भी डिजिटाइज़ किया गया है।

सरकार ने वर्ष 2030-31 तक दलहन आत्मनिर्भरता मिशन शुरू किया है, जिसका उद्देश्य आयात को कम करना, दलहन पर निर्भरता को घटाना और दलहन में आत्मनिर्भरता हासिल करना है। दलहन के घरेलू उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए, सरकार पीएम-आशा के एक घटक, मूल्य समर्थन स्कीम (पीएसएस) के तहत राज्य सरकार के अनुरोध पर पूर्व-पंजीकृत किसानों से तुअर, उड़द और मसूर की खरीद कर रही है, उतनी ही मात्रा में जितनी उन्होंने नैफेड और एनसीसीएफ को दी थी।

सरकार शीघ्र खराब होने वाले और पीएसएस के अंतर्गत शामिल न किए गए कृषि और बागवानी उत्पादों की खरीद के लिए प्रधानमंत्री-आशा के एक घटक बाजार हस्तक्षेप स्कीम (एमआईएस) भी कार्यान्वित करती है। इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य इन उत्पादों के उत्पादकों को बंपर फसल होने पर, आवक के चरम समय में, जब कीमतें आर्थिक स्तर और उत्पादन लागत से नीचे गिर जाती हैं, तो मजबूरी में बिक्री करने से बचाना है। बाजार में प्रचलित कीमतों में पिछले सामान्य वर्ष की तुलना में कम से कम 10 प्रतिशत की गिरावट होनी चाहिए। यह स्कीम राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश सरकार के अनुरोध पर कार्यान्वित की जाती है।

सरकार ने वर्ष 2024-25 सीजन से बाजार हस्तक्षेप स्कीम (एमआईएस) के तहत भावांतर भुगतान (पीडीपी) का एक नया घटक शुरू किया है, जिसके अंतर्गत शीघ्र खराब होने वाली फसलों के लिए किसानों को बाजार हस्तक्षेप मूल्य (एमआईपी) और विक्रय मूल्य के बीच के अंतर का सीधा भुगतान किया जाता है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के पास फसल की भौतिक खरीद करने या किसानों को एमआईपी और विक्रय मूल्य के बीच का अंतर भुगतान करने का विकल्प है।

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

COOPERATIVE BASED ORGANIC FARMING

2728. MD. RAKIBUL HUSSAIN:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to promote cooperative-based organic farming and agri-processing units in Assam;

(b) the number of cooperatives engaged in organic production and marketing;

(c) whether any pilot projects have been sanctioned in this regard; and

(d) the assistance provided for certification, training and marketing?

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

(a) to (d) Organic farming is promoted through Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) in the States/UTs including Assam and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) for the North Eastern States including Assam since 2015-16 by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India.

Both schemes stress on end-to-end support to farmers engaged in organic farming i.e. from production to processing, certification and marketing.

Primary focus of the schemes is to form organic clusters, with preference to small and marginal farmers, to create a supply chain. Both the schemes are implemented through States /UT Governments. Under PKVY, assistance of Rs. 31,500 per hectare is provided over 3 years for promotion of organic farming. Out of this, assistance of Rs. 15,000 per ha is provided to farmers through Direct Benefit Transfer for on- farm /off –farm organic inputs.

Under MOVCDNER, assistance of Rs. 46,500/ha is provided over 3 years for creation of Farmers Producer Organization, support to farmers for organic inputs etc. Out of this, assistance @ Rs. 32,500/ ha is provided to farmers for off -farm /on –farm organic inputs under the scheme including Rs. 15,000 as Direct Benefit Transfer to the farmers.

FARMERS ORGANISATIONS DEMAND

2729. SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide a legal guarantee for Minimum Support Price (MSP) for agricultural produce as demanded by farmers' organisations;

(b) the details of crops procured under MSP during the last three years, State-wise, including Kerala; and

(c) the reasons for not extending effective MSP procurement to a larger number of crops and farmers?

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

(a) to (c) Every year, Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated agricultural crops for the country as a whole, based on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), after considering the views of the State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned.

The inclusion of crops under MSP framework is dependent on several factors which include relatively large shelf life, widely grown, item of mass consumption, essential for food security, among others.

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

Out of the total production, only marketable surplus is available for procurement by Government agencies when market price of these produce falls below the MSP. Government procures cereals and coarse cereals through Food Corporation of India (FCI) and other designated State Agencies to provide price support to the farmers. Procurement of pulses, oilseeds and copra is done under Price Support Scheme under umbrella scheme of Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA), on the request of the concerned State Government as per the guidelines as and when

market price of these produce fall below the MSP. Procurement agencies under PM-AASHA Scheme are National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd (NAFED) and National Co-operative Consumers' Federation of India Ltd. (NCCF). Cotton and Jute are also procured by Government at MSP through Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) and Jute Corporation of India (JCI), respectively.

Increased MSP has benefited farmers of the country including farmers of Kerala which are evident from data of procurement of MSP crops. The procurement details for All States and Kerala during the last three years, are furnished below:

All India

	2023-24	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
Procurement (In LMT)	1089.05	1214.12	1275.93

Kerala

	2023-24	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
Procurement (In LMT)	5.60	5.63	4.74

The crop-wise procurement of MSP crops during last three years are given are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

In Addition, adequate number of Procurement centres are opened by respective State Government Agencies, taking into account the production, marketable surplus, convenience of farmers and availability of other logistics /

infrastructure such as storage and transportation etc. Temporary purchase centres, in addition to the existing Mandis and depots/godowns are also established at key points.

The procurement operation is a continuously evolving process and during the last few years, procurement processes under Minimum Support Price (MSP) have improved to ensure payment of MSP to farmer's bank account directly and linkage of Aadhaar and Land records with the central and State's procurement portals ensuring the farmers directly get the benefits of the MSP purchase. Other important initiatives to strengthen procurement process by FCI include deployment of biometric based procurement system, Integration of Digitized Mandi/Procurement centre operation.

STATEMENT

Crop-Wise Procurement of MSP Crops during last three Years

(figures in LMT)

All MSP Crops	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
Paddy	782.20	822.80	825.57
Wheat	266.05	300.35	357.57
Other Cereals	12.55	11.01	13.93
Pulses	6.94	18.40	31.24
Oilseeds	13.07	43.16	29.75
Commercial (Jute, Copra, Cotton)	8.24	18.41	17.86
Total	**1089.05**	**1214.12**	**1275.93**

MANUAL SCAVENGERS

2730. SHRI RAHUL GANDHI:

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

(a) the number of persons identified and engaged in manual scavenging and hazardous cleaning of sewers and septic tanks respectively, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of deaths recorded under each category since 2019, and cases where the 30 lakh compensation mandated by the Supreme Court has been paid and cases still pending, year-wise;

(c) whether the deaths recorded during hazardous cleaning are reconcilable with the repeated replies in Parliament that no death has been reported due to manual scavenging and if so, the reasons for the difference in classification;

(d) whether any audit of the "nil" self-certifications of manual scavenging submitted by districts has been conducted, if so, the findings and the action taken against inaccurate certification; and

(e) whether the Government has time-bound targets for complete mechanisation, fresh identification and rehabilitation of affected workers and dependants, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) As per the “Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013)”, a fresh survey has been conducted in all districts of the country during the year 2024-25 in which no manual

scavenger has been found. However, 58,098 Manual Scavengers (MS) have been identified during two earlier surveys conducted in 2013 and 2018. State/ UT-wise number of identified manual scavengers is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

National Action for Mechanised Sanitation Ecosystem (NAMASTE) Scheme has been launched in July, 2023 to ensure safety and dignity of Sewer and Septic Tank Workers (SSWs). Under the scheme, 89,915 SSWs have been validated across the country. State-wise details of validated SSWs are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(b) and (c) No death has been reported due to manual scavenging.

As reported by the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (NCSK), the number of sanitation workers who lost their lives due to hazardous cleaning of sewer and septic tanks, full compensation paid and pending cases from 01.01.2019 to 30.06.2026 are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

As per section 21(d) and 21(g) of the "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013)", the definition of “Manual Scavenging” and “Hazardous Cleaning” is as under:-

Definition of Hazardous Cleaning [Sections 21(d)]:

“Hazardous Cleaning” by an employee, in relation to a sewer or septic tank, means its manual cleaning by such employee without the employer fulfilling his obligations to provide protective gear and other cleaning devices and ensuring observance of safety precautions, as may be prescribed or provided in any other law, for the time being in force or rules made thereunder.

Definition of Manual Scavenging [Sections 21(g)]:

“Manual Scavenger” means a person engaged or employed by an individual or a local authority or a public or private agency, for manually cleaning, carrying, disposing of, or otherwise handling in any manner, human excreta in an insanitary latrine or in an open drain or pit into which the human excreta from insanitary latrines is disposed of, or on a railway track or in such other spaces or premises, as the Central Government or a State Government may notify, before the excreta fully decomposes in such manner as may be prescribed, and the expression “manual scavenging" shall be construed accordingly.

(d) No. All the districts of the country have completed the survey during the year 2024-25 as per the MS Act, 2013 and declared themselves as manual scavengers’ free.

(e) Under the NAMASTE Scheme profiling and validation of SSWs are done. Under the scheme, 89,915 SSWs have been validated across the country. Measures taken to enhance the worker safety and promote mechanization under the NAMASTE scheme are as under:-

i. Personal Protective Equipment Kits to SSWs.
ii. Occupational safety training to SSWs.
iii. Safety devices to Emergency Response Sanitation Units (ERSUs).
iv. Upfront Capital Subsidy for sanitation related machinery to sanitation workers and Private Sanitation Service Operators (PSSOs).
v. Health Insurance coverage.

vi. Workshops on prevention of hazardous cleaning of sewer and septic tanks.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs also launched Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban (SBM-U) 2.0 on 1st, October, 2021. It includes a new component i.e. Used Water management (UWM) with one of the objectives as eradication of hazardous entry into sewers and septic tanks and sustaining elimination of manual cleaning, through mechanization of sewer and septic tank cleaning operations.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT-wise number of the manual scavengers identified in the surveys conducted in 2013 and 2018 is as under:

S. No.	**State**	**Number of identified manual scavengers**
1	Andhra Pradesh	1793
2	Assam	3921
3	Bihar	131
4	Chhattisgarh	3
5	Gujarat	105
6	Jharkhand	192
7	Karnataka	2927
8	Kerala	518

9	Madhya Pradesh	510
10	Maharashtra	6325
11	Odisha	230
12	Punjab	231
13	Rajasthan	2673
14	Tamil Nadu	398
15	Uttar Pradesh	32473
16	Uttarakhand	4988
17	West Bengal	680
	Grand Total	**58098**

STATEMENT-II

State-wise number of Sewer and Septic Tank Workers (SSWs) validated under the NAMASTE scheme is as under:-

S. No.	States/ UTs	Number of Sewer and Septic Tank Workers (SSWs) Validated
1	Andaman and Nicobar	60
2	Andhra Pradesh	4052
3	Arunachal Pradesh	86
4	Assam	466
5	Bihar	3462
6	Chandigarh	253

7	Chhattisgarh	1465
8	Daman Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli	116
9	Delhi	3649
10	Goa	250
11	Gujarat	7648
12	Haryana	2677
13	Himachal Pradesh	435
14	Jammu and Kashmir	727
15	Jharkhand	1115
16	Karnataka	6312
17	Kerala	1797
18	Ladakh	21
19	Lakshadweep	86
20	Madhya Pradesh	3836
21	Maharashtra	8782
22	Manipur	185
23	Meghalya	108
24	Mizoram	143
25	Nagaland	105
26	Odisha	1294
27	Puducherry	243
28	Punjab	4465
29	Rajasthan	4082
30	Sikkim	107
31	Tamil Nadu	6981
32	Telangana	3817

33	Tripura	353
34	Uttar Pradesh	12463
35	Uttarakhand	644
36	West Bengal	7630
	Total	89915

STATEMENT-III

Year-wise number of sanitation workers who lost their lives due to hazardous cleaning of sewer and septic tanks, full compensation paid and pending cases from 01.01.2019 to 30.06.2026 is as under:-

Year	Total Number of sewer death	Full compensation (Rs. 10 lakh) paid before the judgement of Supreme Court dated 20.10.2023.	Full compensation of Rs.30 lakh paid (w.e.f. 20.10.2023)	Partial compensation paid	Compensation not confirmed
2019	132	120	1	3	8
2020	34	31	-	3	-
2021	62	62	-	-	-
2022	88	79	2	5	2
2023	65	42	11	6	6
2024	54	8	32	4	10
2025	47	3	23	1	20
2026 (upto 30.06.2026)	16	-	6	-	10

FINANCIAL CRISIS ON STATES UNDER VB-G RAM-G

2731. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

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

(a) whether the Government has noted the concerns raised by various States regarding the mandatory 40 percent funding by the States under Viksit Bharat-Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission-Gramin (VB-G RAM-G);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is planning any relaxation in this provision considering the severe financial crisis of States;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether an amount of Rs. 17144 crores were due for release to States/UTs while the Government replaced MGNREGS with VB-G RAM G; and

(f) whether the Government has taken any decision to release the pending dues to States and UTs, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) Under Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin): VB–G RAM G Act, 2025, the programme cost is shared in the ratio of 60:40 between the Central and State Governments for General States and 90:10 for the North-Eastern States, Himalayan States and specified Union Territories. The funding pattern is consistent with the framework applicable to Centrally Sponsored Schemes and is intended to strengthen

State ownership, accountability and effective implementation of rural development programmes.

For the financial year 2026–27 (01.07.2026 to 31.03.2027), a provision of ₹95,692.31 crore has been made for the Central share for Viksit Bharat-Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin), which is among the largest ever allocations for rural employment programmes in the country at budget estimate stage. For the Current Financial Year (2026–27, financial sanctions for various components amounting to ₹25,844.97 crore have already been issued to the States/UTs as the first instalment under the scheme. The States/UTs have reported that budget provisions have been made towards their share accordingly. In case of Kerala an interim allocation of Rs 3136.44 crore has been made as Central Share for FY 2026-27 for the period between 01.07.2026 to 31.03.2027. Subsequently, Mother Sanctions amounting to Rs. 925.33 crore have been issued as first instalment for various component under VB-G RAM G based on the proposal received from the State.

(e) and (f) With regard to settlement of pending liability under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS it is stated that release of funds to the States/UTs towards settlement of pending liabilities under the scheme is a continuous process. Funds are released from time to time based on the demand for funds, utilization of funds already sanctioned, and receipt of complete proposals from the States/UTs along with the requisite documents.

In the current financial year 2026–27, pending liabilities of the wage component amounting to ₹9,711.98 crore have been released which includes

all admissible pending liabilities for wage component for FY 2025-26. For the material component, the Ministry has issued a financial sanction amounting to ₹7,765.68 crore as the first installment to all States/UTs for release of material liabilities. Out of this an amount of ₹5,842.96 crore has so far been utilized by the States/UTs.

The Central Government has requested all States/UTs, to submit proposals for pending liabilities, if any for previous financial years to enable this Department to examine the same and release all eligible payments expeditiously.

INCLUSION OF BANJARA LANGUAGE

2732. SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government has examined the recommendation of the Committee on the inclusion of additional languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, including Banjara (Gor Boli/Lambadi);

(b) whether Banjara (Gor Boli/Lambadi) was among the languages identified for consideration for inclusion in the Eighth Schedule;

(c) the present status of the proposal for inclusion of Banjara (Gor Boli/Lambadi) in the Eighth Schedule, along with the criteria adopted by the Government for such inclusion; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to take a decision on the inclusion of Banjara (Gor Boli/Lambadi) in view of its widespread use across several States and if so, the details and timeline thereof?

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

(a) to (d) There have been demands from time to time for inclusion of several languages, including Banjara (Gor Boli/Lambadi), in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. However, there are no fixed criteria for consideration of any language for inclusion in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. As the evolution of dialects and languages is a dynamic process, influenced by socio-cultural, economic and political developments, it is difficult to fix any criterion for languages for inclusion in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. The earlier attempts, through the Pahwa (1996) and Sitakant Mohapatra (2003) Committees, to evolve such fixed criteria have been inconclusive. The Government is conscious of the sentiments and requirements for inclusion of other languages in the Eighth Schedule. Such requests have to be considered keeping in mind these sentiments, and the other relevant considerations. Since at present, there are no fixed criteria for any language to be considered for inclusion in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution, no time-frame can be fixed for consideration of the demands for inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.

पीएमएवाई के अंतर्गत 'स्पर्श' प्रणाली

2733. श्रीमती प्रतिभा सुरेश धानोरकर:

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

(क) क्या चंद्रपुर जिले में प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना (ग्रामीण) (पीएमएवाई-जी) के चरण-II के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत 57,466 आवासों में से 46,200 आवास (विशेषकर चंद्रपुर, बल्लारपुर और मुल तालुकाओं में) अभी भी निर्माणाधीन हैं और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या जिले के 28 हजार लाभार्थी धन की कमी के कारण दूसरी किश्त से वंचित हैं तथा वे अपने कच्चे आवासों के तोड़े जाने के कारण संकट का सामना कर रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या इन लंबित किश्तों को एक विशेष मामला माना जाएगा और इन्हें जल्द से जल्द जारी किया जाएगा और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या नई ऑनलाइन प्रणाली 'स्पर्श' के कारण सर्वर डाउन रहने, फोटो अपलोड न होने जैसी तकनीकी कमियों की वजह से गरीबों की किश्तें रुकी हुई हैं और यदि हां, तो प्रक्रिया को सुव्यवस्थित करने अथवा ऑफलाइन सत्यापन का विकल्प प्रदान करने के लिए क्या योजनाएं हैं; और

(ङ) क्या भवन निर्माण सामग्री की बढ़ती कीमतों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का आवासों के निर्माण के लिए केंद्रीय राजसहायता में वृद्धि करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. चंद्र शेखर पेम्मासानी):

(क) से (ग) प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) के अंतर्गत, मंत्रालय द्वारा राज्य को समग्र रूप से लक्ष्य आवंटित किए जाते हैं और जिला/ब्लॉक/ग्राम पंचायत-वार लक्ष्य योजना के प्रावधानों के अनुसार राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा आवंटित/वितरित किए जाते हैं। महाराष्ट्र

राज्य सरकार ने योजना के चरण-II अर्थात वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 से चंद्रपुर जिले में 58,204 आवासों का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है। दिनांक 30.07.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, चंद्रपुर जिले में कुल 57,436 आवास स्वीकृत किए गए हैं, 56,266 लाभार्थियों को सहायता की प्रथम किस्त, 36,858 लाभार्थियों को सहायता की द्वितीय किस्त प्राप्त हो चुकी है और 18,019 आवास पहले ही निर्मित हो चुके हैं।

महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि क्षेत्रीय अधिकारियों द्वारा जियो-टैगिंग पूर्ण होने के बाद, किस्त तत्काल संसाधित की जाती है और सभी निधि अंतरण आदेश (एफटीओ) क्षेत्रीय तंत्र द्वारा समय के भीतर संसाधित किए जाते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि ग्रामीण आवासों के निर्माण में प्रारंभिक विलंब मुख्यतः ग्रामीण राजमिस्त्रियों की कमी तथा नवीन रूप से शुरू की गई एसएनए स्पर्श प्रणाली में तकनीकी समस्याओं के कारण था।

(घ) एसएनए स्पर्श प्रणाली के कार्यान्वयन में तकनीकी समस्याओं का समाधान कर दिया गया है और प्रणाली सामान्य रूप से कार्य कर रही है। मंत्रालय एसएनए स्पर्श प्लेटफॉर्म के प्रदर्शन की निरंतर निगरानी करता है तथा किस्तों के सुचारू संसाधन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए समय-समय पर आवश्यक तकनीकी सुधार करता है।

(ङ) प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना–ग्रामीण (पीएमएवाई-जी) के अंतर्गत, मैदानी क्षेत्रों में प्रति आवास ₹1.20 लाख तथा पहाड़ी राज्यों, जिनमें संघ राज्य क्षेत्र जम्मू व कश्मीर तथा लद्दाख शामिल हैं, में प्रति आवास ₹1.30 लाख की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। सरकार ने मौजूदा इकाई सहायता के अनुसार 2 करोड़ अतिरिक्त आवासों के निर्माण के लिए मार्च, 2029 तक पीएमएवाई-जी को जारी रखने की मंजूरी दे दी है।

SOCIO-ECONOMIC UPLIFTMENT OF RURAL WOMEN

2734. SHRI GOVIND MAKTHAPPA KARJOL:

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

(a) the details of Government schemes being implemented for the socio-economic empowerment and upliftment of rural women, particularly through self-employment, skill development, entrepreneurship, financial inclusion and livelihood support;

(b) the details of funds allocated, released/utilised under these schemes during the last five years, State and district-wise, including Karnataka;

(c) the number of beneficiaries under these schemes during the said period, State and district-wise including Chitradurga Lok Sabha Constituency;

(d) whether the Government has undertaken any special initiatives for women belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, economically weaker sections and women in aspirational and backward districts, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to expand/introduce new programmes for the economic empowerment and sustainable livelihood of rural women in the said Lok Sabha Constituency, if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI):

(a) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY – NRLM) across the country (except Delhi & Chandigarh) with the objective of organizing the rural households into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and continuously nurturing and

supporting them till they attain appreciable increase in income over a period of time and improve their quality of life. Cumulatively, 10.08 crore women have been mobilized inmxto 92 lakh SHGs. The mission seeks to achieve its objective through investing in four core components, viz., (a) social mobilization, promotion and strengthening of self-managed and financially sustainable community institutions of the rural poor; (b) financial inclusion of the rural poor; (c) sustainable livelihoods; and (d) social inclusion, social development through its following sub-schemes.

i) National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM): A sub-scheme to promote sustainable institutions of the poor, their capacity building, livelihoods, ensuring access to financial services, strengthening social development outcomes such as Food, Nutrition, Health, WASH(FNHW) and gender inclusion

ii) Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP): SVEP is a sub-scheme under the DAY-NRLM, supports Self-Help Group (SHG) members and their family members in establishing small non-farm enterprises. The programme is implemented at the block level and as on May 2026, more than 6.5 lakh enterprises have been supported under SVEP.

iii) Mahila Kisan Sashakthikaran Pariyojana (MKSP)-Under Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP), which is another sub-scheme of DAY-NRLM aims at meeting the specific needs of women farmers to enable them to achieve socio-economic empowerment. The primary objective of the MKSP is to empower women in agriculture by making systematic investments to enhance their participation and productivity, as also create and sustain their

agriculture-based livelihoods. The scheme also supports development of a pool of community resource persons to enable the community institutions to manage their activities.

iv) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY): DDU-GKY provides placement-linked skill training and employment opportunities in diverse sectors. Since inception (2014-15), it has trained 18.45 lakh rural youth including women and facilitated placement of 12.35 lakh candidates. Social inclusion remains at the core of the programme, with participation of 9.69 lakh women, 5.94 lakh SCs, 3.24 lakh STs, 3.12 lakh minorities and 0.14 lakh Persons with Disabilities.

v) Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETI): RSETIs promote entrepreneurship and self-employment among rural households through short-term, demand-driven training and handholding support. RSETIs have trained 62.45 lakh candidates and successfully settled 45.25 lakh rural youth, largely through self-employment and micro-enterprises. Women constitute a significant share of beneficiaries, with 43.71 lakh (over 70%) women trained, alongside substantial participation from SC, ST, OBC, minority and PwD communities. The programme is supported by a robust network of 647 RSETIs across 634 districts.

(b) the details of funds allocated, released/utilised under NRLM during the last five years, State wise, including Karnataka are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.** District-wise funds are not allocated under DAY-NRLM scheme.

(c) the number of beneficiaries under DAY-NRLM scheme during the last five years, State wise and district wise including Chitradurga districts are given in the enclosed **Statement-II** and **III**.

(d) and (e) DAY-NRLM has undertaken focused initiatives for the inclusion and economic empowerment of Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), and Other Backward Classes (OBCs). The Mission prioritizes mobilization of vulnerable households into Self-Help Groups (SHGs), strengthening of Village Organisations and Cluster Level Federations, and ensuring access to community investment funds, bank credit, livelihood promotion, skill development, and social security schemes. Emphasis is placed on tribal and socially excluded communities through targeted outreach in aspirational and tribal districts, dedicated capacity building, convergence with departments such as Social Welfare, and support for agriculture, livestock, non-farm enterprises, and traditional livelihoods. These interventions have enhanced financial inclusion, women's leadership, income generation, and access to entitlements among SC, ST, and OBC households, contributing significantly to poverty reduction and social inclusion across the country.

DDU-GKY is a placement-linked skilling programme for rural poor youth, and it explicitly prioritizes marginalized groups. The scheme mandates coverage norms of 50% for SC/ST, 15% for minorities, and 33% for women, and also gives special attention to women-headed households, persons with disabilities, and manual scavengers.

For women from SC/ST/OBC/EWS backgrounds can access free skill training, boarding and lodging, post-placement support, and employment-linked pathways without upfront training cost. DDU-GKY therefore serves as the main route for wage employment and career mobility for disadvantaged rural women with participation of 9.69 lakh women, 5.94 lakh SCs, 3.24 lakh STs, 3.12 lakh minorities and 0.14 lakh Persons with Disabilities.

Under RSETI, Women constitute a significant share of beneficiaries, with 43.71 lakh (over 70%) women trained, alongside substantial participation from SC, ST, OBC, minority and PwD communities. The programme is supported by a robust network of 647 RSETIs across 634 districts.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise funds allocated, released/utilised under NRLM during the last five years

(in Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Central Allocation	Central Release	Utilised*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,47,687.54	80,533.55	1,53,588.06
2.	Telangana	1,05,491.08	44,535.07	86,716.20
3.	Bihar	6,02,286.84	7,13,502.62	11,63,793.19
4.	Chhattisgarh	1,33,771.69	1,14,991.94	1,94,651.46
5.	Goa	4,300.00	4,479.97	8,120.41
6.	Gujarat	95,301.11	69,756.86	1,21,898.84
7.	Haryana	56,067.39	19,063.29	35,076.29
8.	Himachal Pradesh	23,612.06	23,273.99	27,090.36

9.	Jammu & Kashmir	64,945.24	50,238.09	64,002.68
10.	Jharkhand	2,27,097.66	1,93,636.84	3,36,893.27
11.	Karnataka	1,91,185.78	1,33,536.09	2,41,795.66
12.	Kerala	85,784.47	57,502.67	1,03,706.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2,86,576.68	1,57,346.02	2,48,728.86
14.	Maharashtra	3,65,129.37	3,67,962.56	6,23,804.80
15.	Odisha	2,89,584.29	3,02,780.06	5,06,939.17
16.	Punjab	27,248.14	18,975.85	31,789.85
17.	Rajasthan	1,45,173.71	1,40,378.58	2,36,548.27
18.	Tamil Nadu	2,23,865.58	1,70,544.23	3,29,823.46
19.	Uttar Pradesh	8,67,091.94	6,01,317.88	10,10,909.16
20.	Uttarakhand	45,652.94	50,003.72	55,882.64
21.	West Bengal	3,21,815.18	3,22,328.87	5,55,379.66
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,750.00	2,262.40	2,088.90
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	2,700.25	1,636.64	1,468.32
24.	Lakshadweep	1,488.95	644.43	478.07
25.	Ladakh	5,389.20	3,739.60	2,226.62
26.	Puducherry	8,800.00	6,248.78	6,347.98
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	52,322.90	44,159.13	53,178.31
28.	Assam	2,04,500.91	1,94,464.36	2,20,142.71
29.	Manipur	64,745.93	18,421.01	24,622.55
30.	Meghalaya	86,471.39	82,010.57	83,761.69
31.	Mizoram	50,752.05	17,000.26	29,160.81
32.	Nagaland	75,479.87	42,892.46	53,119.64

33.	Sikkim	27,428.11	7,533.92	9,263.81
34.	Tripura	1,28,774.84	89,812.29	1,19,500.08
	Grand Total	**50,22,273.09**	**41,47,514.59**	**67,42,497.76**

**Note-Expenditure against the total available funds which includes (Opening Balance +Central Share +State Share +Other receipts)*

STATEMENT-II

State-wise number of SHG women members benefitted under the DAY-NRLM scheme during last five years

Sl.No.	States/UTs Name	Total
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13,093
2	Andhra Pradesh	83,95,271
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,01,017
4	Assam	39,78,092
5	Bihar	1,49,15,749
6	Chhattisgarh	31,45,150
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	18,355
8	Goa	45,086
9	Gujarat	26,24,097
10	Haryana	6,18,067
11	Himachal Pradesh	3,53,304
12	Jammu and Kashmir	8,10,276
13	Jharkhand	35,52,435
14	Karnataka	29,05,061
15	Kerala	32,39,770
16	Ladakh	14,361
17	Lakshadweep	3978
18	Madhya Pradesh	59,03,059
19	Maharashtra	6,577,165
20	Manipur	1,38,777

21	Meghalaya	4,07,558
22	Mizoram	72,047
23	Nagaland	1,17,395
24	Odisha	60,72,488
25	Puducherry	55,683
26	Punjab	5,92,228
27	Rajasthan	34,47,678
28	Sikkim	51,614
29	Tamil Nadu	40,62,354
30	Telangana	38,28,550
31	Tripura	4,95,498
32	Uttar Pradesh	1,15,63,625
33	Uttarakhand	5,09,020
34	West Bengal	1,18,33,180
	Total	**10,04,61,081**

STATEMENT-III

District-wise number of SHG women members benefitted under the DAY-NRLM scheme including Chitradurga district during the last five years, in the State of Karnataka

Sl. No.	Name of District	Total
1	Bagalkot	1,01,922
2	Ballari	64,664
3	Belagavi	2,35,228
4	Bengaluru	51,137
5	Bengaluru Rural	62,523
6	Bengaluru South	72,395
7	Bidar	87,983
8	Chamaraja Nagara	95,611
9	Chikkaballapura	99,101

10	Chikkamagaluru	76,800
11	Chitradurga	1,24,176
12	Dakshina Kannada	66,276
13	Davanagere	86,990
14	Dharwar	67,997
15	Gadag	70,793
16	Hassan	1,13,448
17	Haveri	1,11,164
18	Kalaburagi	1,13,459
19	Kodagu	33,061
20	Kolar	95,220
21	Koppal	84,630
22	Mandya	1,19,120
23	Mysuru	1,32,914
24	Raichur	1,14,843
25	Shivamogga	1,17,860
26	Tumakuru	1,42,222
27	Udupi	85,839
28	Uttara Kannada	96,261
29	Vijayanagara	66,671
30	Vijayapura	61,514
31	Yadgir	53,239
	Total	**29,05,061**

दिव्यांगजनों में हीमोफीलिया

2735. श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:

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

(क) क्या सरकार इस बात से अवगत है कि हीमोफीलिया एक दुर्लभ और गंभीर दीर्घकालिक बीमारी है और इसे दिव्यांगजन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2016 के अंतर्गत विकलांगता माना जाता है,

लेकिन इस बीमारी से पीड़ित व्यक्तियों को सरकारी नौकरियों में आरक्षण का कोई लाभ उपलब्ध नहीं है;

(ख) यदि हाँ; तो सरकार द्वारा हीमोफीलिया के रोगियों को सरकारी नौकरियों में आरक्षण का लाभ प्रदान करने के लिए अब तक क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ग) क्या इस संबंध में कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा समान अवसर और सामाजिक न्याय सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भविष्य में कौन से उपाय किए जाने की संभावना है?

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी. एल. वर्मा):

(क) सरकार ने दिव्यांगजन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2016 (आरपीडब्ल्यूडी अधिनियम, 2016) अधिनियमित किया है, जो 19.04.2017 से प्रभावी है । रक्त संबंधी विकारों, जिनमें हीमोफीलिया भी शामिल है, के कारण उत्पन्न दिव्यांगता को उक्त अधिनियम के अंतर्गत विनिर्दिष्ट दिव्यांगता के रूप में मान्यता प्रदान की गई है। तथापि, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 34(1) के अनुसार सरकारी नौकरियों में आरक्षण का लाभ केवल बेंचमार्क दिव्यांगता वाले उन व्यक्तियों को प्राप्त है, जो निम्नलिखित श्रेणियों में आते हैं, अर्थात् दृष्टिहीनता एवं कम दृष्टि; बधिर और कम सुनने वाले; गतिविषयक दिव्यांगता, जिसमें प्रमस्तिष्क घात, कुष्ठरोग उपचारित व्यक्ति, बौनापन, अम्ल आक्रमण (एसिड अटैक) से पीड़ित व्यक्ति तथा मांसपेशीय दुर्विकास शामिल हैं; स्वलीनता, बौद्धिक दिव्यांगता, विशिष्ट अधिगम दिव्यांगता तथा मानसिक रोग; तथा इन श्रेणियों के अंतर्गत आने वाले व्यक्तियों में से बहु-दिव्यांगता, जिसमें बधिर-दृष्टिहीनता भी शामिल है।

(ख) से (घ) रक्त संबंधी विकारों, जैसे हीमोफीलिया, के कारण दिव्यांगता वाले व्यक्तियों सहित सभी दिव्यांगजनों को समान अधिकार एवं हकदारियाँ प्राप्त हैं, जैसा कि अधिनियम की धारा 3, 6, 7, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 32 तथा 37 में उपबंधित है।

ENHANCING THE EXISTING LIMIT UNDER INTEREST SUBVENTION SCHEME

2736. SHRI BAJRANG MANOHAR SONWANE:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the existing limit of Rs. 3 lakh for crop loans eligible under the Interest Subvention Scheme has remained unchanged for nearly two decades despite the substantial increase in the cost of cultivation;

(b) whether the Government has received representations from farmers, farmers organisations and State Governments seeking enhancement of the said limit in view of the rising input costs such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, farm machinery and labour;

(c) whether the Government, in consultation with the State Governments, proposes to increase the limit of crop loans eligible for concessional interest under the Scheme from Rs. 3 lakh to at least Rs. 7 lakh or Rs. 10 lakh;

(d) if so, the details thereof, including the proposed revised limit and the timeline for implementation; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (e) The Government is implementing a Central Sector Scheme, fully funded by the Government of India known as the Modified Interest Subvention

Scheme (MISS) implemented across the country through eligible lending institutions. This scheme aims to provide concessional interest rates on short-term agricultural loans obtained by farmers through Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) for their working capital requirements.

Under this scheme, farmers receive KCC loans at a subsidized interest rate of 7%. To facilitate this, an interest subvention (IS) of 1.5% is provided to lending institutions. Additionally, farmers who repay their loans promptly receive a 3% Prompt Repayment Incentive (PRI), effectively reducing the interest rate to 4% per annum. The benefits of IS and PRI are available for loan limits up to Rs.3 lakhs. However, if the short-term loan is taken for allied activities (other than crop husbandry), the loan amount is limited to Rs.2 lakhs only. There are about 7.81 crore operative KCC accounts with outstanding credit of ₹10.39 lakh crore, including 46.5 lakh Animal Husbandry and 1.28 lakh Fisheries accounts.

Representations have been received from time to time regarding enhancement of the crop loan limit under MISS. The eligible loan limit is determined on the basis of the Scale of Finance (SoF) fixed by the District/State Level Technical Committees, taking into account area under cultivation, crop/activity-wise working capital requirements and other admissible components under KCC guidelines. Scale of Finance is revised annually by the State Level Technical Committees based on recommendations of District Level Technical Committees, taking into account changes in cultivation costs. Both the Scale of Finance (SoF) guidelines as well as KCC

guidelines are revised from time to time to ensure availability of adequate credit to farmers. Over a period KCC framework has expanded eligible working capital components to include post-harvest expenses, maintenance of farm assets, insurance and certain technology-related interventions like soil health testing, while retaining linkage with the notified SoF. NABARD has also revised the Scale of Finance guidelines in 2025 with greater emphasis on digitisation, standardisation and reduction of disparities. Due to these efforts, the average KCC loan size has increased from about ₹0.60 lakh in 2013-14 to about ₹1.33 lakh in 2025-26, indicating improved adequacy of institutional credit.

The Scheme has been progressively strengthened to ensure access to adequate credit to deserving farmers especially the small and marginal farmers. This has done by extending coverage to animal husbandry, dairy and fisheries, and to tenant farmers, oral lessees, sharecroppers and Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) and Self Help Groups (SHGs). Under Priority Sector Lending guidelines, banks are required to achieve a 10% sub-target for Small and Marginal Farmers. The collateral-free loan limit has been enhanced from ₹1 lakh to ₹1.6 lakh and further to ₹2 lakh with effect from 1 January 2025. Digital technologies and apps such as Jansamarth, eKCC and KRISHIKA are used for faster access to KCC credit. These efforts have resulted in expanding reach of institutional agricultural credit from ₹8.45 lakh crore in 2014-15 to ₹28.67 lakh crore in 2024-25, while the annual budgetary allocation for MISS has increased from ₹6,000 crore to ₹22,600 crore during the same period. Cumulative Government support under the Scheme has exceeded ₹2.05 lakh crore up to

March 2026. The MISS primarily benefits Small and Marginal Farmers, who account for over 85% of the beneficiaries, while women farmers constitute more than 22% of the total beneficiaries.

PROTECTION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

2737. CAPTAIN VIRIATO FERNANDES:

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

(a) whether the Government has any national policy or guidelines to discourage diversion of agricultural land, including irrigated/multi-crop and command area lands, for industrial, commercial, tourism or other non-agricultural purposes;

(b) whether principles contained in National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007, recommending that developmental projects be located on wastelands or degraded lands and that acquisition of multi-crop agricultural land be kept to absolute minimum, continues to guide Government policy;

(c) whether the Government has assessed extent of agricultural and command area lands converted for non-agricultural use in Goa during last five years and, if so, details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has issued any advisory to States to protect fertile agricultural and command area lands from diversion in the name of investment or development; and

(e) the measures proposed to safeguard such lands in interest of food security and sustainable agriculture?

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

(a) to (d) Land and agriculture are the state subjects, as per Entry No. 18 of List II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Accordingly, regulation of land, land-use and conversion of agricultural land for industrial or other non-agricultural purposes falls within the jurisdiction of the respective State Governments/Union Territory and is governed by the relevant State/UT specific laws.

The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007, recommended that development projects should, as far as possible, be located on wastelands, degraded lands or unirrigated lands and that acquisition of irrigated and multi-crop agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes should be kept to the minimum and avoided to the extent possible. Subsequently, the Central Government has enacted the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, which came into force on 01.01.2014, lays down the statutory framework governing land acquisition, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, including safeguards relating to the acquisition of multi-crop irrigated land. The Act mandates Social Impact Assessment prior to acquisition to evaluate the impact on livelihoods, agricultural practices and food security. Wherever agricultural land is acquired, compensatory mechanisms, including

monetary compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement benefits, and in some cases, land for land compensation etc. are provided to mitigate the impact on farmers. The Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare does not maintain State/UT-wise data centrally on the extent of agricultural land, including command area lands, converted for non-agricultural purposes across the country including Goa.

(e) The Government of India supplements the efforts of States through appropriate policy measures and schemes aimed at sustainable agricultural development, conservation of natural resources and enhancement of agricultural productivity. The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is implementing various Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes including the National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Soil Health & Fertility (SH&F), Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) component under Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PM-RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM), National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oil Palm, National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oilseeds, Mission for Atmanirbharta in Pulses, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY). These initiatives promote sustainable agricultural practices, efficient use of natural resources, soil and water conservation, crop diversification and enhancement of agricultural productivity, thereby contributing to balanced and sustainable development while ensuring judicious use of natural resources and ecological balance.

Department of Land Resources is implementing Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) which primarily focuses on development rainfed/ degraded lands. The activities undertaken in the scheme, inter alia, include ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, rainwater harvesting, nursery raising, pasture development, improvement in livelihood/income potential of land etc. The measures taken under WDC-PMKSY supplements the effort of the Government to increase the area under cultivation.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has developed several technological measures to increase the area under cultivation. This includes location specific bio-engineering to check soil erosion due to run-off of rainwater, sand dune stabilization and shelter belt technology to check wind erosion and reclamation technology for problem soils in the country. ICAR has also developed the gypsum technology package, consisting of land levelling, bunding, flushing, removal of excess water, good quality irrigation water, application of amendments, selection of crops and efficient nutrient management. ICAR further recommends several agronomic measures to improve the degraded soils and bringing them under crop cultivation, soil test based balanced and integrated nutrient management through conjunctive use of both inorganic and organic sources (manner, biofertilizers etc.) of plant nutrient and location specific soil & water conservation measures for preventing deterioration of soil health and fertility.

As per the Land Use Statistics 2024-25, the Gross Cropped Area has expanded significantly, rising from 198.28 million hectares in 2014-15 to 225.19 million hectares in 2024-25. The adoption of modern technologies and effective policy interventions has also led to a continuous improvement in cropping intensity, which has risen from 142.2% in 2014–15 to 159.7% in 2024–25, reflecting a positive shift toward multiple cropping practices, highlighting farmers' enhanced ability to cultivate the same land more than once annually. Additionally, food grain production has increased from 252.02 million tonnes in 2014-15 to 376.56 million tonnes in 2025-26 (Advance Estimates), while horticulture production has increased from 280.98 million tonnes in 2014-15 to 377.77 million tonnes in 2025-26 (Advance Estimates).

CLEAN PLANTING MATERIAL FOR PLANTATION CROPS

2738. CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed clean planting material for plantation crops and the present scientific, scheme and field status and if so, the details thereof, district-wise for Karnataka including Dakshina Kannada;

(b) the details of the area, farmers, funds, facilities, demonstrations and measurable outcomes during the last three years;

(c) the details of the unit-cost, diagnostic, extension, input-supply and implementation gaps; and

(d) the specific details of the decision and timeline for a scientifically aligned, adequately funded intervention?

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

(a) Government is implementing various schemes to ensure availability of quality planting material for crops through Government farms, nurseries and other approved/registered sources wherein planting materials are produced and supplied to the farmers.

Quality planting material in coconut is also promoted through production and distribution of quality seedlings under Coconut Development Board (CDB) schemes. Under the scheme, during the past 3 years, a total of 1.67 lakh seedlings have been produced in the coconut demonstration cum seed production farms and 1.57 lakh quality planting material has been developed in the State departmental nurseries, nurseries of SAUs/ PSUs/ KVKs and DSP Farms of Coconut Development Board. During the current year, 2026-27, a total of ₹33.8 lakh is allocated under the scheme for production of 1.69 lakh seedlings in Karnataka. Under the scheme, an amount of ₹10.91 lakh has been utilized for establishing 7 small coconut nurseries during the last 3 years and of which 1 nursery has been established in Dakshina Kannada with a capacity of 6250 coconut seedlings.

In addition, the ICAR-CPCRI has licensed improved varieties and hybrids to government organization and few private nurseries to strengthen the production and supply of quality planting material of improved varieties/hybrids.

As of now, 12 varieties of coconut, 06 in arecanut and 01 in cocoa have been licensed.

District-wise details of the planting material of coconut, areacnut, cashew, cocoa, rubber, cardamom and pepper available in the departmental farms in the State of Karnataka during 2026-27 are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b) Adoption of quality planting material has facilitated expansion of crop area, enhanced production and productivity, and increased adoption of scientific cultivation practices among arecanut and coconut growers. The details of area covered, number of farmers benefited, funds utilized, infrastructure and facilities established, demonstrations conducted for various crops such as coconut, areacnut, cashew, cocoa, rubber, cardamom and pepper are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c) In Karnataka, financial assistance of ₹1,500 per hectare per beneficiary, limited to a maximum of 2 hectares, is being provided towards disease management measures as per the Integrated Nutrient Management (INM)/Integrated Pest Management (IPM) component of the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) to mitigate the Arecanut Leaf Spot Disease. Detailed MIDH Operational Guidelines alongwith cost norms of various components are available at link www.midh.gov.in.

Extension activities such as farmer awareness programmes, field visits, demonstrations, farmer training and dissemination of recommended disease-management practices are undertaken through the departmental field

functionaries. During the last three years a total of 101 extension activities and trainings have been conducted by the department.

Further, diagnostic and technical support is provided through the departmental and concerned technical institutions such as Central Plantation Crops Research Institute (CPCRI), Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), and the University of Agricultural and Horticultural Sciences. Further, The ICAR-Central Plantation Crops Research Institute (CPCRI) is undertaking research, technology development, extension and capacity building for sustainable plantation crop development. ICAR-CPCRI produces about 01 lakh coconut, 02 lakh arecanut and 0.5 lakh cocoa seedlings. In addition, about 05 lakh areca seed nuts and 15000 seedpods of cocoa have been distributed to farmers. The institute distributes these seedlings to the plantation crop-growing states of Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and North Eastern states. During the last three years, 2,30,000/- coconut seedlings, 5,30,000/- arecanut seedlings and 1,34,282 cocoa seedlings/ grafts were supplied to farmers in Karnataka.

(d) Government is implementing the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for holistic development of the horticulture sector in the country. Under MIDH, assistance is provided on the basis of Annual Action Plans (AAPs) received from the States/UTs. The AAPs are prepared by the States/UTs in accordance with their assessed requirements, existing infrastructure, priority areas and availability of resources. During 2026-27, an amount of Rs. 90.00 crore (Government of

India share) has been allocated to the State under MIDH for implementing activities related to horticulture development.

STATEMENT-I

District-wise details of the planting material of crops available in the departmental farms in the State of Karnataka during 2026-27 are as under:

Name of the District	Plantation crops Planting Material availability (Nos)							
	Coconut	Areca nut	Cashew	Cocoa	Rubber	Cardamom	Pepper	Other plantation crops
Chikkamagalur	29342	43898	-	-	-	7000	33681	-
Chitradurga	-	15000	-	-	-	-	-	-
D. Kannada	-	32538	-	16285	-	-	52787	-
Davanagere	48000	243500	-	2000	-	-	15000	-
Gadag	6604	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hassan	43144	38590	-	-	-	-	160000	-
Kodagu	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,40000 cuttings	-
Kolar	2315	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mandya	2000	142088	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mysore	-	30729	-	-	-	-	5000	-
Ramanagara	41737	66442	-	-	-	-	9000	-
Shivamogga	-	10000	-	3800	-	8000	23000	10000
Tumkur	-	73867	-	-	-	2000	-	-
Udupi	1180	41917	-	1005	-	-	40251	1010
U. Kannada	12016	164671	49461	-	-	13893	207693	51179
Vijayapura	18000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vijayanagara	13268	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT-II

The details of area covered, number of farmers benefited, funds utilized, infrastructure and facilities established, demonstrations conducted are as under:

Name of the District	Demonstrations Conducted	Area Covered (in Ha)	Farmers Benefitted	Funds Utilized (Rs. In Lakhs)	No. of Facilities Created
Bagalkote	-	896.83	618	250.07	618
Belagavi	-	52.24	59	12.97	59
Chamarajanagara	-	24.41	46	1.87	46
Chikkaballapura	-	73.18	101	48.25	101
Chitradurga	28	1312.75	1894	119.1	1894
Dakshina Kannada	55	184.2	437	36.84	437
Davanagere	-	2508.4	4194	1461.21	4194
Gadag	-	332.2	570	257.395	570
Hassan	92	27134.48	48288	11610.01	48288
Haveri	-	5835.55	4504	3504.55	4504
Kodagu	6	3329.12	5220	1377.91	5220
Kolar	-	234.4	306	192.9	306
Mandya	-	11292.64	18575	1958.83	18575
Mysore	-	2896.13	4463	506.92	4463
Ramanagara	22	6520	9383	1141.24	9383
Shivamogga	-	1474.31	3399	2027.64	3399
Tumkur	-	3713.2	5438	2242.16	5438
Udupi	-	3713.01	7315	1049.17	7315
Yadgiri	-	195.17	76	56.59	76
Total	**203**	**71722.22**	**114886**	**27855.625**	**114886**

RISKS AND CALAMITIES COVERED UNDER PMFBY

2739. SHRI K. GOPINATH:

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

(a) the specific new risks brought under the coverage of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) including crop loss due to wild animal attacks and paddy inundation;

(b) the mechanism through which farmers can claim compensation under the wild animal attack provision, including the role of State Governments in notifying vulnerable districts and animal species;

(c) the criteria and rationale for re-introducing paddy inundation as a localised calamity cover and the regions expected to benefit from this addition;

(d) the timeline and operational framework for implementing these expanded covers from Kharif 2026; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the expanded risk coverage enhances inclusivity, responsiveness and overall protection for farmers in high-risk areas ?

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

(a) to (e) The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), introduced in the country from 2016-17, is voluntary for the States as well as farmers. The scheme provides for comprehensive risk insurance against crop damage due to non-preventable natural risks from pre-sowing to post-harvest for the

crops/areas notified by the concerned State Government. The losses to crops due to wild animals, being preventable in nature, were therefore not covered earlier. However, at the request of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and State Governments, States have been allowed to notify the losses by wild animals on individual assessment as add on cover at the cost of State Government. Detailed protocol for such coverage has been provided in the Operational Guidelines of the scheme.

Inundation as a risk cover is available to all notified crops under (PMFBY). However, for hydrophilic crops like paddy, jute, mesta, sugarcane, such cover is available except in case of localized claims.

CENTRAL SCHEMES FOR WELFARE OF FARMERS

2740. SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

DR. RANI SRIKUMAR:

SHRI G. SELVAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has implemented major Central schemes for the welfare of farmers in Tamil Nadu during the last three years and the details thereof, scheme-wise;

(b) the number of farmers benefitted under these schemes, including support for income enhancement, irrigation, crop insurance, institutional credit, agricultural mechanisation and market access, district-wise;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the impact of these schemes on agricultural productivity, farmers' income and the welfare of small and marginal farmers in Tamil Nadu;

(d) the measures taken to improve awareness, digital access, convergence and timely delivery of benefits to eligible farmers in the State; and

(e) the further steps proposed to strengthen farmer welfare and promote sustainable agricultural growth in Tamil Nadu?

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

(a) and (b) Government of India is implementing a comprehensive range of Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes and programmes aimed at increasing farmers' income across all States/UTs including Tamil Nadu, encompassing entire spectrum of agriculture, including credit, insurance, income support, infrastructure, crops (including horticulture), seeds, mechanization, marketing, organic and natural farming, farmer collectives, irrigation, extension, procurement of notified crops and digital agriculture. The details of agriculture related schemes implemented by Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare (DA&FW) in the country including the State of Tamil Nadu are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

Direct income support is provided under PM-KISAN, while institutional credit is facilitated through Kisan Credit Card (KCC)/Modified Interest Subvention Scheme, and crop-risk protection is provided through Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY). Infrastructure and post-harvest facilities

are also supported through schemes such as the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) and Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) interventions. In respect of irrigation, assistance is provided under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), including Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) for promoting water-use efficiency through drip and sprinkler. For promoting farm mechanisation, the Government provides financial assistance under the Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) for purchase of agricultural machinery and equipment and for establishment of Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs), Farm Machinery Banks and Hi-Tech Hubs. For improving market access and price discovery, 213 mandis/regulated markets in Tamil Nadu have been integrated with the National Agriculture Market (e-NAM). e-NAM provides farmers access to a transparent and competitive electronic trading platform with facilities such as online bidding, quality assaying, real-time price information and electronic payment, thereby expanding the pool of buyers and enabling better price discovery for agricultural produce. The platform has also facilitated statewide participation of traders, with the e-NAM portal currently reporting over 13,000 registered traders in Tamil Nadu. The state has recorded a cumulative trade volume of 38,49,648.2 metric tonnes (MT) and a cumulative trade value of ₹10,611.42 crore. Furthermore, 4,564.653 MT of commodities, valued at ₹30.023 crore, have been traded through interstate trade.

Together, these measures improve water-use efficiency, facilitate timely farm operations, protect farmers against production risks and improve their access to remunerative markets.

The district-wise details of beneficiaries of Centrally Sponsored Schemes are not maintained centrally, however, the district-wise details under Central Sector Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN), Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) and Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS) are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**. The State-wise status of funds released under Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) and Mechanization & Technology (M&T) is given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

(c) NITI Aayog has undertaken independent evaluation and comprehensive assessment of various Schemes/Programmes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare to examine their relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, outcomes and implementation across States/UTs. The findings of the evaluation note that the agriculture sector's impressive performance in foodgrains and horticulture highlights its centrality in driving nutritional security, rural incomes and employment generation. As per the Report, with increasing diversification, digital integration and supportive policy frameworks, the sector is evolving towards a more resilient, inclusive and market linked growth model. The wide spectrum of Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes implemented in recent years reflect a strategic shift towards holistic development combining productivity, sustainability and governance reforms. As a result of these sustained interventions, foodgrain production has increased from 265.05 million tons in 2013–14 to 376.56 million tons in 2025–26 (3rd Advance Estimate), while horticulture production has

increased from 280.70 million tons in 2013–14 to 377.77 million tons in 2025–26 (2nd Advance Estimate).

The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) conducted a Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households during NSS 77th round (January, 2019 – December, 2019) with reference to the agricultural year July, 2018 - June, 2019 in the rural areas of the country including Tamil Nadu. According to these surveys, the estimated average monthly income per agricultural household increased from ₹6,426 in 2012-13 (NSS 70th round) to ₹10,218 in 2018-19 (NSS 77th round).

As per NSSO Survey on Household Consumption Expenditure (2023-24), a comparison of the estimates of all-India average Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) shows increase in household expenditure in both rural & urban areas as below:

Sector	**Average MPCE (Rs.) over different periods**	
	2011-12 NSS (68th round)	**2023-24**
Rural	1,430	4,122
Urban	2,630	6,996

(d) The Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare is leveraging satellite-based monitoring and Artificial Intelligence (AI)-based analytical systems for forecasting agricultural risks and supporting timely crop management interventions. The Krishi Decision Support System (DSS) which integrates and

standardizes geospatial and non-geospatial data, including satellite, weather, soil, crop signatures, reservoir and ground water data, enables monitoring of drought conditions, adverse weather events and flood inundation to provide near real-time risk alerts and support crop management interventions to reduce risk of crop loss across states including Tamil Nadu.

Bharat-Vistaar (Virtually Integrated System to Access Agricultural Resources) is a multilingual Artificial Intelligence (AI)-powered Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) for Agriculture. The platform provides farmers with AI-enabled, real-time and location-specific agricultural advisories and access to Government schemes and agricultural support services. The platform is available through a web portal, mobile application, and a dedicated telephone line. The telephone service is available in two languages and the AI Chatbot, web portal and mobile application are available in 10 languages including Tamil.

The AI-enabled National Pest Surveillance System (NPSS) provides real-time pest surveillance and Integrated Pest Management advisories, while PMFBY/RWBCIS, supported by the YES-TECH initiative, offers comprehensive crop insurance with technology-based yield estimation. In addition, the India Meteorological Department (IMD) delivers AI-based weather advisories, benefiting farmers for informed agricultural decision-making.

Digital platforms under various schemes are integrated with Aadhaar-enabled Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to ensure timely transfer of financial assistance to the farmers.

The Government is also strengthening farmers' awareness and capacity through the Sub-Mission on Agricultural Extension (SMAE), implemented through the Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA). Under ATMA, farmers are sensitised on improved agricultural practices, climate-resilient technologies, Integrated Pest Management (IPM), judicious use of pesticides, natural farming, crop diversification and other Government schemes through training programmes, demonstrations, exposure visits, farmer field schools, Kisan Melas and mass media campaigns, thereby promoting informed decision-making and wider adoption of modern technologies. Awareness is further enhanced through Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), ICAR institutes, State Agriculture Department, Common Service Centers (CSCs), extension campaigns, farmer trainings, demonstrations and multimedia outreach.

(e) The Government continues to strengthen farmer welfare and promote sustainable agricultural growth across the country including Tamil Nadu through a comprehensive strategy focusing on higher productivity, climate resilience, efficient resource use and enhanced farmer incomes. Priority is being accorded to crop diversification, promotion of quality seeds, balanced nutrient management, micro-irrigation, natural farming, digital agriculture, mechanisation, post-harvest infrastructure, value addition, market linkages and institutional credit through various schemes such as Rainfed Area Development (RAD), Per Drop More Crop (PDMC), Soil Health & Fertility (SH&F), Crop Diversification Programme (CDP), Paramparagat Krishi Vikas

Yojana (PKVY) and the National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF) .The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) provides financial support to farmers against crop losses due to natural calamities. The Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) promotes resource conservation technologies. Further, ICAR, through the National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) conducts research & development activities on the development of climate resilient technologies and drought resistant varieties.

STATEMENT-I

Schemes and Programmes implemented by the Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare

1. **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) -** PM-KISAN is a Central Sector Scheme and provides annual financial assistance of Rs. 6,000 to eligible farmer families in three equal instalments, into the Aadhaar seeded bank accounts of farmers through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode.

2. **Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) –** To provide remunerative price to the farmers, Government implements PM-AASHA with the components of Price Support Scheme (PSS), Price Deficit Payment Scheme (PDPS) and Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) on the request of State/UT. PSS is implemented for procurement of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) of notified pulses, oilseeds and copra at Minimum Support Price (MSP) as and when the market price falls below the Minimum Support Price (MSP). PDPS envisages the payment of price difference between the MSP

and Modal/Sale price directly to bank accounts of registered farmers selling/trading their FAQ of notified oilseeds in the APMC through transparent auction process within stipulated period. MIS is implemented for procurement/coverage of perishable agriculture and horticultural crops for which MSP is not announced.

3. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) - PMFBY provides for comprehensive risk insurance against crop damage from pre-sowing to post-harvest for crops and area notified by the concerned State Government. Extremely low premium rate is charged from the famers across the country, which is maximum 2% of sum insured for Kharif crops, maximum 1.5% of sum insured for Rabi crops and maximum 5% of sum insured for commercial/horticultural crops. Remaining part of actuarial premium is shared by the Central and State Government on 50:50 basis except North Eastern States (from Kharif 2020) and Himalayan States (from Kharif 2023) where it is shared in the ratio of 90:10.

4. Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS) - MISS is a Central Sector Scheme aims to provide concessional interest rates on short-term agricultural loans obtained by farmers through Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) for their working capital requirements. Under this scheme, farmers receive KCC loans at a subsidized interest rate of 7%. To facilitate this, an up front interest subvention (IS) of 1.5% is provided to financial institutions. Additionally, farmers who repay their loans promptly receive a 3% Prompt Repayment Incentive (PRI), effectively reducing the interest rate to 4% par annum.

5. Pradhan Mantri Kisan MaanDhan Yojana (PM-KMY) - PMKMY, a central sector scheme, which is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme for the entry age group of 18 to 40 years with a provision of Rs. 3000/- monthly pension on attaining the age of 60 years, subject to exclusion criteria. The contribution amount ranges from Rs 55 to Rs 200 per month based on the entry age of the farmer. Government of India also contribute the matching amount for every subscriber for the farmer.

6. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) –Under MIDH, assistance is provided for activities related to production and productivity improvement of horticulture crops including mango through various interventions. Assistance is also provided for activities such as production of planting material, vegetable seed production, coverage of area with improved cultivars, rejuvenation of senile orchards, protected cultivation, creation of water resources, adoption of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), organic farming, including in-situ generation of organic inputs are taken up for development of fruits and vegetables. Capacity buildings of farmers and technicians are also provided for adopting improved technologies. Scheme also envisages creation of post-harvest management (PHM) and marketing for better price realization of produce.

7. National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oil Palm - National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oil Palm - The mission provides comprehensive support to farmers, including assistance for high-quality planting material, inputs for intercropping, and maintenance during four-year gestation period, as

well as replanting of old and unproductive plantations. Additional inputs such as farm machinery and irrigation facilities are also supported. To safeguard farmers against price volatility and ensure assured returns, the Government has introduced the Viability Gap Payment (VGP) mechanism, which compensates farmers for adverse price shocks.

8. National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oil Seeds – NMEO–OS aims to enhance domestic oilseed production by bridging the ~60% yield gap through research, improved varieties, and technology dissemination within crop-specific clusters involving FPOs, cooperatives, and private partners. The Mission promotes expansion of oilseeds in fallow and intercropped areas, strengthens seed systems, and improves market linkages through value-chain integration.

9. Mission for Atmanirbharta in Pulses – To achieve self-sufficiency in pulses, the Government of India has launched the Mission for Aatmanirbharta in Pulses, aimed at strengthening domestic production and reducing dependence on imports while ensuring nutritional security. With a financial outlay of ₹11,440 crore over a six-year period, the mission places special emphasis on the promotion of Tur (Arhar), Urad and Masoor. The programme seeks to increase pulses production to 350 lakh tonnes, expand the cultivation area by 35 lakh hectares—particularly in rice fallows and through intercropping systems—to reach about 310 lakh hectares, and enhance productivity to 1,130 kg per hectare through improved seed availability, better agronomic practices and strengthened extension support.

10. National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF) – The mission has been initiated to strengthen agriculture practices with scientifically backed agro ecological approaches towards sustainability, climate resilience and safe food. Farmers are provided with an easy simple certification system and dedicated common branding to access to market their natural farming produce. Real time geo-tagged & referenced monitoring of NMNF implementation is done through an online portal. Under the Mission output based incentive @ ₹4,000 per acre per farmer for a period of two years is provided.

11. National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM) –Under NFSNM, the incentives are provided to the farmers, through the States/UTs, on crop production and protection technologies, cropping system based demonstrations, production & distribution of certified seeds of newly released varieties/hybrids, integrated nutrient and pest management techniques, capacity building of farmers through trainings during cropping season etc.

12. National Bee Keeping and Honey Mission (NBHM) – Thrust is given on production & productivity improvement of various crops through pollination assisted by adoption of scientific beekeeping and post-harvest management of beekeeping/beehive products including collection, processing, storage, marketing, value addition, etc. with a thrust to develop requisite infrastructural facilities for these activities.

13. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM) - In order to make farm machinery more accessible and affordable to farmers, financial assistance @ 40-50% of the cost of machinery depending on the category of

farmers is provided for purchase of agricultural machines. For SC/ST/Small and marginal/North East state/women farmers the financial assistance is @ 50% of the cost of machinery. With a view to make available machines and equipments to farmers on rental basis, financial assistance for establishment of CHCs of the project cost up to Rs. 250 lakhs is provided @ 40% of the project cost and financial assistance for establishments of Farm Machinery Banks (FMBs) of the project cost up to Rs. 30 Lakhs is provided @ 80% of the project cost to the FPOs and SHGs. The rate of financial assistance for establishing FMBs in the North Eastern States is @ 95% of the project cost.

14. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE) - The Scheme support State Governments efforts of revitalization of their extension system and making available the latest agricultural technologies and good agricultural practices to farmers to increase agricultural production through various extension activities viz. Farmers Training, Demonstrations, Exposure Visits, Kisan Mela, Mobilization of Farmers Groups and Setting up of Farm Schools.

15. Digital Agriculture Mission (DAM) - Digital Agricultural Mission has envisaged the making of Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) such as Agristack, Agricultural Decision Support System (Agricultural DSS) and a profile of land fertility to create a strong digital agricultural ecosystem in the country. With this, farmer-centric new digital solutions will be promoted and all farmers will be able to get timely and reliable crop-related information.

'Bharat-VISTAAR' (Virtually Integrated System to Access Agricultural Resources) is a multilingual AI tool to integrate the AgriStack portals and the

ICAR package on agricultural practices with AI systems for enhancing farm productivity and better farmer decision making and reduce risk through customized advisory support for the farmer

16. National Bamboo Mission (NBM) - NBM mainly focuses on the development of complete value chain of the bamboo sector. It is envisaged to link growers with consumers with a cluster approach mode. Assistance under NBM is being provided to farmers, artisans, entrepreneurs for establishment of Bamboo Nursery, Bamboo Plantation and value chain units such as primary processing, product management and market infrastructure.

17. Soil Health & Fertility Scheme was formed to assist states in promoting Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) through judicious use of chemical fertilizers including secondary and micro nutrients, in conjunction with organic manures & bio-fertilizers for improving soil health and its productivity. Awareness on Soil Health Card recommendations among the farmers is generated through farmer trainings, demonstrations and interaction programmes conducted by State Governments.

18. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) provides end-to-end support to organic farmers i.e. from production to processing, certification and marketing in cluster-based approach. The primary focus of the scheme is to form organic clusters (other than North Eastern States) to help them to create a supply chain. Under PKVY, assistance of Rs. 31,500 per ha is provided over 3 years for promotion of organic farming. Out of this, assistance of Rs. 15,000

per ha is provided to farmers through Direct Benefit Transfer for on- farm /off – farm organic inputs.

19. Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through Micro Irrigation namely Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation Systems. The Government provides financial assistance @ 55% for small and marginal farmers and @ 45% for other farmers for installation of Drip and Sprinkler systems under the PDMC. Besides some State Government also provide Top-up subsidy to farmers from their State Budget. The Assistance for installation of Micro Irrigation systems is limited to 5 hectares per beneficiary.

20. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana – Detailed Project Report (RKVY-DPR): Under the scheme, funds are released to the States as grants to incentivize states to increase their expenditure on agriculture and allied sectors. The States have flexibility and autonomy in the process of selection, planning, approval and execution of schemes to make investments in interventions as per their priorities and agro-climatic requirements. From 2015-16, the funding pattern of the scheme is 60:40 (90:10 for North Eastern & Himalayan States) between Centre and States. However, funding pattern to UTs continues to be 100% by the Central Government. The scheme also includes funding to Innovation & Agri-Entrepreneurship programme.

21. Crop Diversification Programme (CDP) – CDP focuses on diverting the area of water guzzling paddy crop to alternative crops like pulses, oilseeds, coarse cereals, nutri cereals, etc. Under CDP, assistance is given for alternative crop demonstration, farm mechanization and value addition items,

for site specific activities and for awareness, training etc. CDP was extended for replacing tobacco crop in the major tobacco growing states.

22. Rainfed Area Development (RAD) focuses on Integrated Farming System (IFS) for enhancing productivity and minimizing risks associated with climatic variability. Central Assistance is released based on the Annual Action Plan approved by State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC). Financial assistance of Rs. 30,000/- is provided to each farming family under RAD component irrespective of the size of their land holding.

23. National Makhana Boad (NMB) was established to promote the integrated development of the makhana (fox nut) sector. The Board aims to enhance production and productivity, improve quality seed availability, strengthen post-harvest infrastructure, promote research and innovation, facilitate value addition, branding, marketing, and exports, and build farmers' capacity through training and extension.

24. Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) – Under AIF scheme, a financing facility of 1 lakh crore is provided through medium to long-term debt financing for investment in viable projects relating to post-harvest management infrastructure and viable farming assets such as warehouses, cold storages, cold chains, grading and sorting units, primary processing centres, pack houses and other supply chain infrastructure. The scheme provides interest subvention of 3% per annum on loans up to ₹2 crore and credit guarantee coverage for loans up to ₹2 crore under Credit Guarantee Fund.

25. Formation & Promotion of new 10,000 FPOs - "Formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Produce Organizations (FPOs)" was launched with a clear strategy and committed resources to form and promote 10,000 new FPOs in the country. FPOs get a financial assistance upto Rs 18.00 lakh per FPO for a period of 03 years. In addition to this, provision has been made for matching equity grant upto Rs. 2,000 per farmer member of FPO with a limit of Rs. 15.00 lakh per FPO and a credit guarantee facility upto Rs. 2 crore of project loan per FPO from eligible lending institution to ensure institutional credit accessibility to FPOs. Suitable provisions have been made for training and skill development of FPOs.

26. Agri Fund for Start Ups & Rural Enterprises (AgriSURE) - The objective of the AgriSURE Fund is to support startups associated with the agricultural value chain, thereby fostering innovation and technology within the agricultural sector to accelerate the growth of startups by creating a conducive investment environment and providing capital. Furthermore, it will encourage young entrepreneurs and their innovations. This initiative will strengthen the value chain for agricultural products and, alongside increased investment in agriculture, generate employment opportunities for both rural and urban youth. Additionally, it will assist FPOs and cooperative societies by promoting the adoption of new technologies and machinery. A Blended capital fund of ₹750 crore with SEBI Registered Category II, Alternative Investment Fund (AIF), contributions from the Government of India is ₹250 crore, NABARD is ₹250

crore, and ₹250 crore is being mobilized from banks, insurance companies, and private investors.

27. Integrated Scheme for Agriculture Marketing (ISAM) - ISAM supports state governments in governing the agricultural produce marketing through creation and improvement of market structures, capacity building and generating access to market information. Under Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI), the subsidy @ 33.33% for NER, hilly area, Women/SC/ST promoters, PACS & FPOs etc. and @25% for others is available.

28. Pradhan Mantri Dhan Dhanya Krishi Yojana (PMDDKY) - The scheme targets 100 districts with lowest agricultural productivity by adopting crop diversification and sustainable agricultural practices in convergence with 36 central schemes of 11 departments, State schemes and private partnerships with the target of improving productivity in DDKY districts.

29. Agroforestry - The scheme extends 100% financial assistance to Government agencies for implementation, and 50% assistance to private agencies, individual farmers, and entrepreneurs for establishing nurseries and raising saplings to strengthen farmers' technical capacity, promote adoption of improved agroforestry models and enhance productivity and income of farmers through the use of quality planting material and improved farming practices.

STATEMENT-II

District-wise details under Central Sector Schemes

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)/Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS): District wise Coverage and Claims Paid Report from 2021-22 to 2025-26

S. No.	Districts	2021-22 to 2025-26		
		Applications Enrolled	Paid Claims	Applications Paid
		(Fig. in Nos.)	(Rs. in Crores)	(Fig. in Nos.)
1.	Ariyalur	9,66,611	64.32	4,06,420
2.	Chengalpattu	70,811	6.27	28,884
3.	Coimbatore	6,081	2.18	3,065
4.	Cuddalore	23,35,611	242.31	8,92,394
5.	Dharmapuri	92,169	19.82	43,746
6.	Dindigul	72,060	13.22	26,452
7.	Erode	15,363	4.32	6,292
8.	Kallakurichi	8,73,793	78.72	4,18,032
9.	Kanchipuram	1,86,693	25.24	80,475
10.	Kanniyakumari	15,928	1.07	5,623
11.	Karur	82,346	12.88	27,920
12.	Krishnagiri	22,551	4.32	9,096
13.	Madurai	2,51,715	26.06	77,827
14.	Mayiladuthurai	17,67,282	309.42	8,12,935
15.	Nagapattinam	16,04,999	176.57	4,18,780
16.	Namakkal	2,03,416	61.11	1,20,833

17.	Perambalur	9,41,098	199.93	4,98,893
18.	Pudukkottai	14,91,744	101.52	2,57,600
19.	Ramanathapuram	29,11,948	477.98	5,94,353
20.	Ranipet	2,13,248	17.65	73,565
21.	Salem	1,13,952	20.61	45,395
22.	Sivaganga	17,16,927	122.20	2,81,975
23.	Tenkasi	5,53,802	82.89	2,17,457
24.	Thanjavur	24,71,107	166.63	5,13,357
25.	The Nilgiris	2,614	0.83	719
26.	Theni	3,176	0.87	1,507
27.	Thiruvallur	8,19,257	67.92	3,11,820
28.	Thiruvarur	31,97,239	405.70	9,27,232
29.	Thoothukkudi	3,23,515	76.68	1,55,636
30.	Tiruchirappalli	7,34,045	104.21	1,95,287
31.	Tirunelveli	1,23,562	31.14	43,697
32.	Tirupathur	55,797	17.62	43,066
33.	Tiruppur	13,055	10.76	4,611
34.	Tiruvannamalai	6,88,887	47.93	2,03,812
35.	Tuticorin	12,60,017	339.20	4,77,269
36.	Vellore	8,716	2.30	4,142
37.	Villupuram	14,54,177	177.13	4,60,638
38.	Virudhunagar	7,95,562	95.44	2,68,526

Note: Source: NCIP

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)

SN	District	2023-24					
		14th Instalment (Apr'23 - Jul'23)		15th Instalment (Aug'23 - Nov'23)		16th Instalment (Dec'23 - Mar'24)	
		No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Ariyalur	66,029	14.02	62,970	15.14	65,993	15.20
2	Chengalpattu	27,887	5.75	25,424	5.81	26,488	5.82
3	Chennai	36	0.01	35	0.01	38	0.01
4	Coimbatore	42,493	8.98	41,780	10.08	44,574	10.64
5	Cuddalore	74,591	15.26	70,860	17.60	77,339	18.69
6	Dharmapuri	92,748	19.23	93,599	22.98	97,056	22.54
7	Dindigul	70,718	14.82	68,846	17.71	72,151	17.02
8	Erode	69,262	14.68	67,486	15.37	71,194	16.41
9	Kallakurichi	76,598	15.83	71,152	15.47	73,155	15.75
10	Kancheepuram	20,715	4.62	19,568	4.68	21,261	5.19
11	Kanniyakumari	1,08,078	22.83	1,11,045	28.33	1,20,398	31.66
12	Karur	43,101	9.12	46,083	11.94	48,583	11.77
13	Krishnagiri	80,817	17.05	79,188	19.67	82,987	19.85
14	Madurai	55,434	11.69	53,347	12.00	55,249	12.52
15	Mayiladuthurai	12,653	2.70	12,457	2.73	12,926	2.81
16	Nagapattinam	22,033	4.57	20,523	4.51	21,760	5.15
17	Namakkal	63,330	13.31	61,931	13.82	64,730	14.94
18	Perambalur	47,103	10.25	46,742	12.25	49,519	11.38
19	Pudukkottai	76,891	16.36	78,044	19.02	80,701	17.79
20	Ramanathapuram	57,939	12.41	52,533	12.05	54,374	12.42
21	Ranipet	39,740	8.31	39,159	8.81	41,084	8.97

22	Salem	1,11,769	25.18	1,08,569	24.81	1,13,931	26.17
23	Sivaganga	59,473	12.57	55,857	13.51	57,947	13.16
24	Tenkasi	34,639	7.18	34,464	7.99	36,145	7.93
25	Thanjavur	60,098	12.44	59,518	14.01	62,553	15.07
26	The Nilgiris	12,661	2.65	15,102	5.28	16,029	3.89
27	Theni	27,390	5.72	24,946	5.80	26,448	6.31
28	Thiruvallur	38,569	8.07	37,835	9.56	39,929	9.41
29	Thiruvarur	36,777	7.95	35,510	8.43	37,556	8.93
30	Thoothukkudi	46,980	9.91	46,325	11.20	48,505	11.37
31	Tiruchirappalli	93,324	20.34	94,054	22.99	97,561	22.27
32	Tirunelveli	27,943	6.16	27,280	6.56	28,628	6.52
33	Tirupathur	39,688	8.59	36,781	8.64	38,350	8.53
34	Tiruppur	56,430	11.59	54,991	13.53	60,181	16.10
35	Tiruvannamalai	1,33,068	28.19	1,27,490	30.26	1,33,485	30.69
36	Vellore	34,677	7.55	33,972	8.62	35,670	8.47
37	Viluppuram	85,788	17.59	81,490	18.59	85,808	20.55
38	Virudhunagar	47,854	10.47	48,422	11.62	50,272	11.58

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)

S.No.	District	2024-25					
		17th Instalment (Apr'24 - Jul'24)		18th Instalment (Aug'24 - Nov'24)		19th Instalment (Dec'24 - Mar'25)	
		No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Ariyalur	66,818	13.93	67,249	13.75	69,294	15.21
2	Chengalpattu	26,189	5.44	26,392	5.47	27,340	6.04

3	Chennai	38	0.01	37	0.01	38	0.01
4	Coimbatore	45,263	9.47	45,747	9.37	46,707	9.89
5	Cuddalore	78,055	16.77	78,057	16.04	80,536	18.05
6	Dharmapuri	98,346	20.33	98,918	20.54	1,01,137	22.28
7	Dindigul	73,409	15.66	73,783	15.16	76,052	16.42
8	Erode	72,122	14.98	72,110	14.72	75,261	17.80
9	Kallakurichi	74,259	15.36	74,929	15.96	77,228	17.02
10	Kancheepuram	21,828	4.62	22,058	4.51	22,734	5.04
11	Kanniyakumari	1,22,205	26.41	1,21,956	25.02	1,23,011	26.16
12	Karur	48,835	9.96	49,010	9.90	50,245	10.74
13	Krishnagiri	83,626	17.28	83,715	17.20	85,902	19.08
14	Madurai	56,909	12.86	56,828	11.79	57,969	12.49
15	Mayiladuthurai	13,054	2.68	12,987	2.65	13,441	2.91
16	Nagapattinam	22,141	4.73	22,060	4.57	23,249	5.32
17	Namakkal	65,491	13.65	66,028	13.64	67,805	14.68
18	Perambalur	50,467	10.73	51,507	10.74	54,417	13.03
19	Pudukkottai	82,450	17.63	82,197	16.69	83,411	17.61
20	Ramanathapuram	55,937	11.88	56,967	12.22	59,124	13.24
21	Ranipet	42,109	8.70	42,072	8.58	41,462	8.82
22	Salem	1,15,812	24.47	1,16,626	24.13	1,18,865	25.69
23	Sivaganga	59,123	12.36	59,175	12.04	60,319	12.79
24	Tenkasi	36,539	7.64	37,006	7.61	38,949	8.77
25	Thanjavur	63,171	13.19	64,175	14.47	66,479	15.55
26	The Nilgiris	16,478	3.72	17,260	4.42	20,271	7.17

27	Theni	27,170	5.88	27,204	5.56	27,416	6.20
28	Thiruvallur	40,076	8.31	40,401	8.47	42,145	9.54
29	Thiruvarur	38,076	7.97	38,676	8.16	40,156	9.28
30	Thoothukkudi	49,165	10.27	49,358	10.07	50,418	10.65
31	Tiruchirappalli	99,577	21.47	1,00,919	21.19	1,03,615	21.97
32	Tirunelveli	29,133	6.14	29,049	5.95	30,333	6.88
33	Tirupathur	38,876	8.06	38,559	7.90	40,457	9.55
34	Tiruppur	61,753	13.07	61,964	13.00	63,477	13.63
35	Tiruvannamalai	1,35,249	28.47	1,35,882	28.47	1,41,017	32.38
36	Vellore	36,009	7.43	35,503	7.28	36,584	8.13
37	Viluppuram	86,593	17.91	87,336	18.22	90,275	20.82
38	Virudhunagar	51,085	10.61	51,166	10.53	51,794	11.10

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)

S.No	District	2025-26					
		20th Instalment (Apr'25 - Jul'25)		21st Instalment (Aug 25-Nov 25)		22nd Instalment (Dec 25-Mar 26)	
		No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Ariyalur	69,243	14.26	66,688	13.34	66,567	13.31
2	Chengalpattu	27,030	5.68	25,872	5.17	25,870	5.17
3	Chennai	38	0.01	36	0.01	34	0.01
4	Coimbatore	46,194	9.58	44,772	8.95	44,851	8.97
5	Cuddalore	78,054	16.53	75,477	15.10	75,225	15.05
6	Dharmapuri	1,00,574	20.89	1,00,210	20.04	1,00,221	20.04

7	Dindigul	75,047	15.37	72,783	14.56	72,459	14.49
8	Erode	74,287	15.21	72,299	14.46	71,694	14.34
9	Kallakurichi	76,430	15.81	73,685	14.74	73,575	14.72
10	Kancheepuram	22,555	4.83	21,376	4.28	21,291	4.26
11	Kanniyakumari	1,19,861	24.33	1,19,202	23.84	1,18,479	23.70
12	Karur	49,725	10.12	48,318	9.66	48,211	9.64
13	Krishnagiri	86,131	17.88	85,329	17.07	84,925	16.99
14	Madurai	56,743	11.65	54,857	10.97	54,909	10.98
15	Mayiladuthurai	13,292	2.72	12,994	2.60	12,997	2.60
16	Nagapattinam	22,992	4.83	22,268	4.45	22,316	4.46
17	Namakkal	66,058	13.60	64,155	12.83	64,039	12.81
18	Perambalur	53,625	11.49	51,535	10.31	51,667	10.33
19	Pudukkottai	81,936	16.76	79,496	15.90	79,031	15.81
20	Ramanathapuram	58,626	12.25	56,126	11.23	54,374	10.87
21	Ranipet	41,363	8.62	39,832	7.97	39,985	8.00
22	Salem	1,17,123	24.45	1,15,662	23.13	1,15,193	23.04
23	Sivaganga	58,971	12.07	56,983	11.40	57,056	11.41
24	Tenkasi	37,414	7.77	36,429	7.29	36,450	7.29
25	Thanjavur	65,085	13.52	62,602	12.52	61,603	12.32
26	The Nilgiris	20,917	5.92	20,407	4.08	20,444	4.09
27	Theni	26,931	5.55	26,065	5.21	25,988	5.20
28	Thiruvallur	41,312	8.72	39,872	7.97	39,881	7.98
29	Thiruvarur	39,575	8.29	38,407	7.68	38,400	7.68
30	Thoothukkudi	49,732	10.36	47,963	9.59	47,988	9.60

31	Tiruchirappalli	1,00,929	20.96	99,906	19.98	99,345	19.87
32	Tirunelveli	30,096	6.32	29,082	5.82	29,102	5.82
33	Tirupathur	39,800	8.29	38,794	7.76	38,886	7.78
34	Tiruppur	62,618	12.92	61,310	12.26	60,689	12.14
35	Tiruvannamalai	1,39,892	29.87	1,38,968	27.79	1,38,587	27.72
36	Vellore	36,605	7.70	35,218	7.04	35,366	7.07
37	Viluppuram	86,796	18.24	82,017	16.40	79,743	15.95
38	Virudhunagar	51,165	10.62	49,087	9.82	48,995	9.80

District-wise MISS Accounts and Benefits Released under Kisan Credit Cards (2022-2025)

SN	District	No. of Farmers Accounts (in actuals)			Amount of operational agriculture credit (Amount in crores)		
		SY 22-23	SY 23-24	SY 24-25	SY 22-23	SY 23-24	SY 24-25
1	Ariyalur	19,864	28,920	26,828	329.83	531.40	520.45
2	Chengalpattu	17,348	16,670	9,276	300.00	284.58	149.67
3	Chennai	104	371	325	1.46	6.97	6.33
4	Coimbatore	112,518	131,087	137,490	1,874.92	2,277.50	3,044.47
5	Cuddalore	114,923	149,814	182,497	1,273.06	1,912.92	3,012.94
6	Dharmapuri	99,610	150,976	153,861	974.75	2,242.64	2,610.05
7	Dindigul	86,373	110,417	130,448	1,215.80	1,704.36	2,687.34
8	Erode	150,972	204,856	211,768	2,300.57	4,390.59	4,919.72
9	Kallakurichi	15,693	35,229	39,095	293.47	743.97	970.51
10	Kancheepuram	43,131	54,529	60,830	442.37	586.21	807.24
11	Kanniyakumari	147,647	197,141	236,129	830.81	1,828.59	2,764.90
12	Karur	31,998	57,269	70,275	370.32	969.06	1,342.32
13	Krishnagiri	53,705	106,260	106,684	550.58	1,634.13	1,816.21
14	Madurai	58,892	76,113	91,360	719.87	1,018.84	1,416.82
15	Mayiladuthurai	9,436	7,704	4,381	182.63	153.58	96.84
16	Nagapattinam	15,985	27,780	36,403	236.42	479.39	642.13

17	Namakkal	48,656	86,170	83,170	894.62	1,839.93	1,994.70
18	Perambalur	18,702	36,997	51,227	207.11	558.69	910.29
19	Pudukkottai	66,036	83,166	102,009	514.03	849.73	1,271.92
20	Ramanathapuram	56,961	79,590	106,114	542.78	823.43	1,488.74
21	Ranipet	6,316	11,625	11,787	117.82	229.90	259.61
22	Salem	244,247	315,537	355,649	2,596.52	3,849.47	5,830.23
23	Sivaganga	49,053	62,580	79,581	452.87	751.25	1,055.82
24	Tenkasi	44,848	48,789	52,512	577.47	640.30	898.53
25	Thanjavur	244,220	269,123	299,917	2,356.80	2,976.69	4,199.20
26	The Nilgiris	39,332	47,623	52,177	386.50	559.29	848.75
27	Theni	43,900	57,443	68,408	779.71	1,102.24	1,472.06
28	Thiruvallur	58,620	78,124	86,808	734.72	1,066.67	1,578.03
29	Thiruvarur	41,856	42,557	43,770	595.00	652.74	699.35
30	Thoothukkudi	35,058	61,930	80,652	431.64	908.56	1,378.26
31	Tiruchirappalli	202,783	294,721	318,266	1,770.22	3,560.54	4,304.47
32	Tirunelveli	35,104	63,056	83,449	456.74	1,006.37	1,376.80
33	Tirupathur	3,606	7,144	7,201	66.92	144.68	161.97
34	Tiruppur	71,532	85,275	86,875	1,202.07	1,832.01	1,958.38
35	Tiruvannamalai	121,189	174,402	215,895	1,192.04	2,121.37	3,391.94
36	Tuticorin	3,542	8,130	10,682	55.14	152.19	220.88
37	Vellore	98,872	122,343	153,102	884.55	1,191.40	2,160.36
38	Villupuram	154,682	197,916	228,724	1,595.53	2,228.90	3,445.70
39	Virudhunagar	40,077	50,775	57,514	508.27	737.69	981.14
Source: Kisan Rin Portal (as on April 30, 2026)							

SY:- Scheme Year

District wise project information under Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)

(Amount Rs. In Crore)

S.no	Project District	No. of Beneficiaries	Loan sanction amount (in crore)
1	Ariyalur	113	37.61
2	Chengalpattu	220	66.20
3	Chennai	24	27.28
4	Coimbatore	320	214.42

5	Cuddalore	309	248.10
6	Dharmapuri	202	58.64
7	Dindigul	279	56.54
8	Erode	374	206.56
9	Kallakurichi	325	107.39
10	Kanchipuram	119	101.98
11	Kanniyakumari	145	55.80
12	Karur	160	58.42
13	Krishnagiri	226	233.91
14	Madurai	213	119.71
15	Mayiladuthurai	93	14.59
16	Nagapattinam	79	13.76
17	Namakkal	328	132.50
18	Perambalur	84	32.32
19	Pudukkottai	162	95.08
20	Ramanathapuram	64	15.25
21	Ranipet	130	51.11
22	Salem	311	109.85
23	Sivaganga	100	45.17
24	Tenkasi	117	51.72
25	Thanjavur	202	90.62
26	The Nilgiris	105	68.37
27	Theni	163	51.03
28	Thiruvallur	203	181.69
29	Thiruvarur	194	28.04
30	Tiruchirappalli	339	245.57
31	Tirunelveli	103	33.31
32	Tirupathur	109	47.05
33	Tiruppur	408	360.15

34	Tiruvannamalai	418	150.92
35	Tuticorin	192	49.70
36	Vellore	105	22.78
37	Villupuram	197	61.79
38	Virudhunagar	168	72.65

STATEMENT-III

Release of funds under PDMC and SMAM for the State of Tamil Nadu

(Rs. In crores)

S.No.	Scheme	2023-24	2024-25	2025-2026
1	Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)	314.96	273.15	296.18
2	Sub Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation (SMAM)	162.00	121.06	123.00

MISSION FOR COTTON PRODUCTIVITY

2741. SHRI G. KUMAR NAIK:

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

(a) the details of allocation approved under the Mission for Cotton Productivity, including the funds earmarked and allocation, State and district-wise particularly for Raichur and Karnataka;

(b) the details of criteria adopted for selection of the 140 Mission districts and the reasons for inclusion of Raichur;

(c) the details of physical targets fixed in Karnataka for productivity enhancement, High Density Planting System (HDPS), Extra Long Staple (ELS) cotton, seed replacement, farmer coverage and technology dissemination, district-wise;

(d) the details and number of cotton testing laboratories, Kasturi Cotton Bharat traceability facilities and ginning and processing units proposed to be established or modernised in Karnataka district-wise; and

(e) the details of implementation milestones and monitoring mechanism prescribed for Karnataka, particularly Raichur year-wise?

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

(a) The Mission for Cotton Productivity (KAPAS KANTI) was approved by the Government on 5th May, 2026 with an overall outlay of Rs. 5,659.22 crore for a period of five years (2026-27 to 2030-31). Of this, Component-I(A) implemented by the Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) has an outlay of Rs. 555.05 crore and Component-I(B) implemented by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DA&FW) has an outlay of Rs. 3,804.17 crore**.** Components-II and III, implemented by the Cotton Corporation of India and the National Jute Board under the administrative control of the Ministry of Textiles, have approved outlays of Rs. 1,000 crore and Rs. 300 crore, respectively.

Under Component-I(A), an amount of approximately Rs. 11.50 crore has been approved for cotton productivity-related activities under the All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) at Raichur, Chamarajanagar and Dharwad in Karnataka. During 2026-27, an amount of Rs. 4,850.13 lakh *(Central Share: Rs. 2,910.08 lakh and State Share: Rs. 1,940.05 lakh)* has been allocated to Karnataka under Component-I(B). The Government of Karnataka has earmarked Rs. 1,100.81 lakh for Raichur district under Component-I(B) during 2026-27.

(b) Under Component-I(B), the Mission initially covers 140 potential districts across 14 major cotton-growing States. The selection of these districts has been based on their cotton-growing potential. The list of districts is indicative, and the States have flexibility to revise the districts covered based on their annual plans, requirements and/or performance. Raichur has been included as it is one of the major cotton-growing districts in Karnataka.

(c) The Government of Karnataka has informed the district-wise physical targets for upscaling of technologies through demonstrations, including targeted beneficiaries, under Component-I(B) of the Mission for 2026-27. The details are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

The mission envisages to increase the production to 40 lakh bales of cotton and enhance productivity to 860 kg lint/ha by 2030-31 for Karnataka. The year wise targets provided by State Government of Karnataka are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

(d) The details are as follows:

(i) Cotton Testing Laboratories: Under Component-II of the Mission, provision has been made for setting up 50 cotton testing laboratories in clusters of cotton-producing districts across the country. The Mission does not specify State-wise or district-wise allocation of these laboratories. Their allocation will be determined through the process prescribed under the scheme, including the Request for Proposal (RFP) for implementation in Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode.

(ii) Kasturi Cotton Bharat Traceability Facilities: The Mission provides for output-based incentives for production of Kasturi Cotton Bharat-certified cotton bales by eligible Ginning and Processing (G&P) factories. Eligible G&P factories, including those located in Karnataka, are eligible for consideration under the scheme, subject to its provisions.

(iii) Ginning and Processing (G&P) Units: The Mission provides for output-based incentives to eligible G&P factories for production of Kasturi Cotton Bharat-certified cotton bales, in accordance with the provisions of the scheme.

(e) The Government of Karnataka has furnished the year-wise targets under the Mission, which are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

Implementation of Component-I(B) of the Mission is monitored through State Level Committees and District Level Committees constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Mission. The monitoring mechanism is applicable to all districts covered under the Mission, including Raichur. The

Mission provides for monitoring against the year-wise targets furnished by the State Government.

STATEMENT-I

Details of the District-wise targets fixed in Karnataka

(Area- in hectares, Beneficiary – in numbers)

Sl. No.	District	Targets for Upscaling of technologies (Demonstration) in Karnataka (2026-27)							
		High Density Planting System (HDPS)		Closer Spacing (CS)		Extra Long Staple (ELS)		Integrated Croping Management (ICM)	
		Area	Beneficiary	Area	Beneficiary	Area	Beneficiary	Area	Beneficiary
1	Ballari	450	225	1000	500	50	25	200	100
2	Belagavi	50	25	0	0	0	0	200	100
3	Chamarajanagara	0	0	200	100	1000	500	100	50
4	Chitradurga	0	0	400	200	1000	500	100	50
5	Dharwad	500	250	0	0	3000	1500	300	150
6	Gadag	0	0	300	150	0	0	100	50
7	Haveri	0	0	300	150	0	0	100	50
8	Kalburagi	500	250	3000	1500	0	0	500	250
9	Koppal	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	100
10	Mysuru	0	0	700	350	900	450	200	100
11	Raichur	2500	1250	3710	1855	0	0	600	300
12	Vijayapura	100	50	2600	1300	50	25	400	200
13	Yadagiri	2500	1250	4000	2000	0	0	1000	500
	Total	**6600**	**3300**	**16210**	**8105**	**6000**	**3000**	**4000**	**2000**

STATEMENT-II

The year wise targets provided by State Government of Karnataka

(Production - in lakh bales, Productivity- in kg lint per hectare)

Sl.No.	Year	Karnataka		Raichur	
		Production	Productivity	Production	Productivity
1	2026-27	26.00	559	6.59	646
2	2027-28	31.00	667	7.85	771
3	2028-29	34.10	733	8.64	847
4	2029-30	36.80	791	9.32	914
5	2030-31	40.00	860	10.14	994

जैविक खेती की समीक्षा

2742. श्री राजेश रंजनः

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

(क) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्राकृतिक खेती संबंधी योजनाओं के अंतर्गत किये गये बजटीय आवंटन, वास्तविक व्यय और लाभान्वित किसानों की संख्या का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है तथा क्या किसानों को पर्याप्त प्रशिक्षण, विपणन सुविधाएं और मुआवजा प्रदान किए बिना रासायनिक उर्वरकों पर दी जाने वाली सब्सिडी में कटौती करते हुए जैविक खेती करने हेतु बाध्य किया जा रहा है,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जैविक प्रमाणीकरण की प्रक्रिया जटिल, महंगी तथा लघु एवं सीमांत किसानों की पहुंच से वाहर है, जिसके कारण वे बड़े निगमों तथा बिचौलियों पर निर्भर हो जाते हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है,

(ग) क्या जैविक उत्पादों के लिए कोई पृथक न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) अथवा सुनिश्चित खरीद तंत्र विद्यमान है और यदि नहीं, तो किसानों को उनकी उपज का उचित मूल्य किस प्रकार प्राप्त हो सकता है तथा यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है, और

(घ) क्या सरकार द्वारा बिहार सहित कृषि की दृष्टि से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में जैविक खेती के लिए प्रशिक्षण, प्रमाणीकरण तथा विपणन सुविधाओं को सुदृढ़ बनाने हेतु कोई ठोस कार्ययोजना तैयार की जा रही है?

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

(क) से (घ) केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने 25 नवंबर 2024 को राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक कृषि मिशन को केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना के रूप में मंजूरी दी। वर्ष 2024-25 और 2025-26 के दौरान राज्यवार बजट, व्यय और लाभान्वित किसानों की संख्या का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

किसानों को समूहबद्ध प्रकार से प्राकृतिक खेती करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है, जिसमें प्रत्येक किसान 1 एकड़ भूमि पर खेती करता है। राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक कृषि मिशन के तहत, एक किसान को 2 वर्षों तक (प्रति किसान अधिकतम 1 एकड़ भूमि पर) प्रति एकड़, प्रति वर्ष 4000/- रुपये का 'आउटपुट-बेस्ड इंसेंटिव' (उत्पादन-आधारित प्रोत्साहन) देने का प्रावधान है। यह प्रोत्साहन किसानों को प्राकृतिक खेती करने, अधिक किसानों को प्रशिक्षण देने, पशुधन के रखरखाव, प्राकृतिक खेती के लिए आवश्यक सामग्री तैयार करने या बायो-इनपुट रिसोर्स सेंटर से इनपुट खरीदने आदि के लिए दिया जाता है।

सरकार जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए दो योजनाएं कार्यान्वित कर रही है: जिनमें 'परंपरागत कृषि विकास योजना' है, जो सभी राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में कार्यान्वित है, और पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास मिशन, जो पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में कार्यान्वित है। दोनों योजनाएं जैविक खेती करने वाले किसानों को उत्पादन से लेकर प्रसंस्करण, प्रमाणीकरण और विपणन तक संपूर्ण सहायता प्रदान करने पर जोर देती है।

सरकार ने छोटे किसानों को इन लाभों को प्राप्त करने में मदद करने के लिए जैविक प्रमाणन की पहल की है, जिससे कृषि प्रणालियों को अधिक सतत, समृद्ध और लाभदायक बनाया जा सके। कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा सहभागी गारंटी प्रणाली (पीजीएस-इंडिया) जैविक प्रमाणन कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। पीजीएस-इंडिया जैविक प्रमाणन प्रणाली एक सरलीकृत, प्रशिक्षण आधारित, कम लागत वाली और सहकर्मी-समीक्षित प्रमाणन प्रणाली है जो छोटे किसानों के लिए तैयार की गई है। पीजीएस पारदर्शिता, सहभागिता और ट्रेसबिलिटी क्षमता सुनिश्चित करता है और किसानों को समूह में बाजार से जुड़ने में सक्षम बनाता है। अब तक पीजीएस-इंडिया प्रमाणन कार्यक्रम के तहत 16.35 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को प्रमाणित किया जा चुका है, जिससे 24.14 लाख किसानों को लाभ हुआ है। अब तक पीजीएस-इंडिया के तहत जैविक खेती के लिए 500 से अधिक ब्रांड विकसित किए गए हैं, जिन्हें बाजार में अच्छी और स्थिर कीमतें मिल रही हैं। पीजीएस-इंडिया जैविक प्रमाणन कार्यक्रम के तहत विकसित प्रमुख ब्रांडों में प्योर एंड श्योर (बेंगलुरु), स्वदेशम ऑर्गेनिक्स (उत्तर प्रदेश), ऑर्गेनिक हिमाचल, ऑर्गेनिक झारखंड, केरल ऑर्गेनिक, सहज आहारम (हैदराबाद), तमिलनाडु ऑर्गेनिक प्रोडक्ट्स, आदिम ऑर्गेनिक (दंतेवाड़ा), ऑर्गेनिक उत्तराखंड, नमामि गंगा जैविक काशी आदि शामिल हैं।

जैविक उत्पादों के लिए तृतीय-पक्ष प्रमाणीकरण प्रणाली, राष्ट्रीय जैविक उत्पादन कार्यक्रम का प्रबंधन कृषि एवं प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य उत्पाद निर्यात विकास प्राधिकरण (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय) द्वारा निर्यात और बड़े पैमाने पर घरेलू उत्पादन के लिए किया जाता है। वर्ष 2025-26 तक, 39.68 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि को एनपीओपी जैविक प्रमाणन के तहत प्रमाणित किया गया है। राष्ट्रीय जैविक उत्पादन कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत विकसित प्रमुख ब्रांड एनपीओपी (नेशनल पब्लिक ऑप्शंस प्रोग्राम) प्रमाणन में मंत्रा ऑर्गेनिक, ऑर्गेनिक इंडिया, नेचरलैंड ऑर्गेनिक्स, मोरारका आदि शामिल हैं।

पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास मिशन के तहत, पूर्वोत्तर के सभी 8 राज्यों ने अपने-अपने जैविक उत्पाद ब्रांड विकसित किए हैं, जिनमें ऑर्गेनिक अरुणाचल (अरुणाचल प्रदेश),

ऑर्गेनिक मणिपुर (मणिपुर), मिशन ऑर्गेनिक मिजोरम (मिजोरम), नागा ऑर्गेनिक (नागालैंड), सिक्किम ऑर्गेनिक (सिक्किम), मेघा (मेघालय), त्रिपुरा ऑर्गेनिक (त्रिपुरा) और असोमा (असम) शामिल हैं, जिनका उपयोग उनके जैविक उत्पादों के विपणन के लिए किया जाता है।

सहकारिता मंत्रालय के तहत नेशनल कोऑपरेटिव ऑर्गेनिक्स लिमिटेड, "भारत ऑर्गेनिक्स" ब्रांड के तहत सर्टिफाइड ऑर्गेनिक उत्पादों की खरीद, प्रोसेसिंग, ब्रांडिंग और मार्केटिंग के ज़रिए सर्टिफाइड ऑर्गेनिक खेती को बढ़ावा देने का काम कर रही है। नेशनल कोऑपरेटिव ऑर्गेनिक्स लिमिटेड ने 28 राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में राज्य नोडल एजेंसियों के साथ समझौता ज्ञापनों पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं और 14,550 सहकारी समितियों को अपने सदस्य के तौर पर शामिल किया है। नेशनल कोऑपरेटिव ऑर्गेनिक्स लिमिटेड ने 28 से ज़्यादा सर्टिफाइड ऑर्गेनिक उत्पाद लॉन्च किए हैं, जिनमें गेहूं का आटा, चावल, दलहन, गुड़, ब्राउन शुगर, खांडसारी चीनी, ड्राई फ्रूट्स, शहद, घी और एप्पल साइडर विनेगर शामिल हैं। इन उत्पादों की मार्केटिंग रिटेल और ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफॉर्म के नेटवर्क के ज़रिए की जाती है, जिनमें सफल (मदर डेयरी), नेशनल कोऑपरेटिव कंज्यूमर्स फेडरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड, नेशनल एग्रीकल्चरल कोऑपरेटिव मार्केटिंग फेडरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड के आउटलेट, अमेजन, जेपटो, स्वीगी इंस्टामार्ट, रिलायंस रिटेल, बिगबास्केट और अन्य चैनल शामिल हैं। नेशनल कोऑपरेटिव ऑर्गेनिक्स लिमिटेड ने सर्टिफाइड ऑर्गेनिक उत्पादों की मार्केटिंग के ज़रिए लगभग 40 करोड़ रुपये की बिक्री प्राप्त की है।

अभी तक, परंपरागत कृषि विकास योजना के तहत 18.93 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को कवर किया गया है और 33.63 लाख किसानों को लाभ मिला है। चूंकि प्रमाणित प्राकृतिक या जैविक कृषि उत्पादों की बाजार में अधिक कीमतें होती हैं, इसलिए अलग से एमएसपी का प्रस्ताव नहीं किया गया है। बिहार में अब तक परंपरागत कृषि विकास योजना के तहत 31783.27 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को कवर किया गया है और पीजीएस-इंडिया प्रमाणन कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत 54449 किसानों को शामिल किया गया।

विवरण

राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक खेती मिशन के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2024-25 और 2025-26 के दौरान राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशवार जारी बजट, व्यय और लाभान्वित किसानों की संख्या

(रूपये लाख में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	जारी बजट	व्यय	लाभान्वित किसानों की संख्या
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	17.48	6.89	250
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	12298.655	11957.17	650163
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	831.44	831.43	2982
4	असम	242.18	225.74	3721
5	बिहार	1241.368	1086.75	50065
6	छत्तीसगढ	2619.059	2041.22	57590
7	दिल्ली	27.26	0.73	375
9	गोवा	43.817	5.36	1623
10	गुजरात	3640.48	2086.86	117108
11	हरियाणा	531.92	58.99	11288
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3602.057	3448.67	62003
13	जम्मू-कश्मीर	1380.98	1112.44	19791
14	झारखंड	249.31	215.89	11562
15	कर्नाटक	4377.96	3680.44	124332
16	केरल	558.02	438.01	16700
17	लद्दाख	37.79	26.57	621
18	मध्य प्रदेश	6323.46	4966.35	167661
19	महाराष्ट्र	7200.93	7077.74	143707
20	मणिपुर	660.12	325.56	9077
21	मेघालय	345.96	232.90	7017
22	मिजोरम	890.35	890.23	13503
23	नागालैंड	950.8545	925.16	7998
24	ओडिशा	1325.25	1125.74	60422
25	पुदुचेरी	46.86	27.81	772

26	पंजाब	269.22	148.37	5295
27	राजस्थान	6992.898	5030.87	212346
28	तमिलनाडु	388.37	381.94	6072
29	तेलंगाना	761.515	492.71	61205
30	त्रिपुरा	919.145	857.24	13643
31	उत्तर प्रदेश	7310.5775	5685.19	230733
32	उत्तराखंड	809.745	793.57	23032
	कुल	**66895.041**	**56184.56**	**2092657**

SUPPORT FOR HONEY PRODUCTION IN WEST BENGAL

2743. SHRI ISHA KHAN CHOUDHURY:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that a large number of farmers and beekeepers in Malda district of West Bengal are engaged in Honey production as a source of livelihood, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the difficulties faced by these beekeepers due to the absence of a NABL-accredited Honey testing laboratory in Malda district for quality and purity certification;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to establish a Honey testing laboratory and a modern Honey processing and concentration plant in Malda district to enable local producers to test, process, value –add and market their Honey at better prices;

(d) whether any financial assistance, subsidy or infrastructure support is available under the National Beekeeping and Honey Mission (NBHM) or any other Central Government scheme for setting up such facilities in Malda district; and

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

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

(a) As per Horticulture Crops Statistics (2nd Advance Estimates 2025-26), 24.05 thousand MT of honey is produced in West Bengal including Malda district. State Government of West Bengal has informed that beekeeping is practiced in old Malda, Kaliachak and Ratua blocks of the district.

(b) to (d) Rs. 101.43 lakhs was sanctioned to Indian Council of Agricultural Research - Central Institute of Subtropical Horticulture (ICAR-CISH), Malda-West Bengal in 2021-22 for establishment of Mini Honey Testing Laboratory under National Beekeeping and Honey Mission (NBHM). The lab is functional. Local beekeepers send samples for antibiotic level and C3 & C4 content in honey.

Department of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Government of West Bengal developed MSME- Cluster Development Program at Sahapur, Old Malda in 2015 with outlay of Rs. 1 crore for honey. In 2024-25, honey boxes and bee colonies were supported to 48 beekeepers with outlay of Rs. 7.68 lakh from Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) in Malda district.

(e) Under the National Beekeeping and Honey Mission (NBHM), project based financial assistance is provided to eligible Implementing Agencies (IAs) forwarded by the Central/ State Nodal Agencies for setting up of Integrated Beekeeping Development Centers (IBDCs), honey testing labs, bee disease diagnostic labs, Quality Nucleus Stock Development Centre, bee breeders, Human Resources Development (HRD)/ capacity building, technology demonstration, empowerment of women through Beekeeping etc. NBHM also supports marketing, branding, value addition and Research & Development. Since 2021-22, NBHM has supported 21 projects in West Bengal with outlay of Rs 16.13 crore.

सहकारी कताई मिल

2744. श्री रुद्र नारायण पाणी:

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

(क) क्या ओडिशा के ढेंकानाल जिले के गोविंदपुर स्थित सहकारी कताई मिल कई वर्षों से बंद पड़ी है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार उक्त स्थिति का संज्ञान ले रही है तथा उक्त मिल के प्रभावी पुनरुद्धार के लिए राज्य सरकार को आवश्यक निर्देश जारी करने का विचार रखती है?

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

(क) वस्त्र मंत्रालय से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, कलिंगा वीवर्स कोऑपरेटिव स्पिनिंग मिल्स लिमिटेड, गोविंदपुर, ढेंकानाल के उत्पादन कार्यकलाप नवंबर, 2002 से बंद हैं।

(ख) यह विषय ओडिशा राज्य सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र का है।

AUTONOMOUS TRIBAL COUNCIL

2745. SHRI T. R. BAALU:

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

(a) the details of Autonomous Tribal Councils set up in various States and since when these are functioning;

(b) whether Union Government has received complaints that autonomy of these Councils are under being eroded by the State Governments rendering them unable to enjoy the autonomy in accordance with the Sixth schedule of the Constitution of India;

(c) if so, the corrective actions have been taken by Union Government; and

(d) the details of demand for setting up in various States for establishing Autonomous Councils pending and by when final decisions would be taken?

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

(a) Presently, following Autonomous District Councils are constituted under the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India in the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura –

District	Year of Constitution
ASSAM	
Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council (KAAC)	1952
North Cachar Hills Autonomous Council (NACHAC)	1952
Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC)	2003
MEGHALAYA	
Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council (KHADC)	1952

Garo Hills Autonomous District Council (GHADC)	1952
Jaintia Hills Autonomous District Council (JHADC)	1964
MIZORAM	
Lai Autonomous District Council (LADC)	1972
Mara Autonomous District Council (MADC)	1972
Chakma Autonomous District Council (CADC)	1972
TRIPURA	
Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC)	1985

(b) and (c) No.

(d) At present, no proposal for creation of Autonomous District Councils (ADC) under the Sixth Schedule to Constitution of India duly recommended by the State Government has been received. Hence, no case is pending for consideration.

SUBSIDIES TO FARMERS UNDER VARIOUS CENTRAL SCHEMES

2746. SHRIMATI SAJDA AHMED:

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

(a) the details of subsidies provided to farmers under various Central schemes during the last five years, year-wise and scheme-wise;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of the impact of existing farmer subsidies on agricultural productivity and farmer income;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration to reduce or restructure existing subsidies provided to farmers;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons and expected impact on farmers, particularly small and marginal farmers; and

(e) the details of the steps being taken by the Government to ensure continued financial support and welfare of farmers in case of any changes in subsidy structure?

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

(a) Government of India is implementing a comprehensive range of Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes and programmes across all States/UTs, encompassing entire spectrum of agriculture, including credit, insurance, income support, infrastructure, crops (including horticulture), seeds, mechanization, marketing, organic and natural farming, farmer collectives, irrigation, extension, procurement of crops from farmers and digital agriculture. The list of schemes implemented by Department of Agricultureand Farmers' Welfare (DA&FW) is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. Details of amount spent in last five years under various schemes being implemented by DA&FW are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

(b) The Government periodically reviews and evaluates the implementation and outcomes of its schemes through monitoring mechanisms, third-party evaluation impact assessment studies and feedback from States/UTs and other stakeholders. Further, NITI Aayog has undertaken independent

evaluation and comprehensive assessment of these Schemes to examine their relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, outcomes and implementation across States/UTs.

The findings of the evaluation note that the agriculture sector's impressive performance in foodgrains and horticulture highlights its centrality in driving nutritional security, rural incomes and employment generation. As per the Report, with increasing diversification, digital integration and supportive policy frameworks, the sector is evolving towards a more resilient, inclusive and market linked growth model. The wide spectrum of Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes implemented in recent years reflect a strategic shift towards holistic development combining productivity, sustainability and governance reforms. As a result of these sustained interventions, foodgrain production has increased from 265.05 million tons in 2013–14 to 376.56 million tons in 2025–26 (3rd Advance Estimate), while horticulture production has increased from 280.70 million tons in 2013–14 to 377.77 million tons in 2025–26 (2nd Advance Estimate).

The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, (MoSPI) conducted a Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households during NSS 77th round (January, 2019 – December, 2019) with reference to the agricultural year July, 2018-June, 2019 in the rural areas of the country. According to these surveys, the estimated average monthly income per agricultural household has increased

from ₹6,426 in 2012-13 (NSS 70th round) to ₹10,218 in 2018-19 (NSS 77th round).

As per NSSO Survey on Household Consumption Expenditure (2023-24), a comparison of the estimates of all-India average Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) shows increase in household expenditure in both ruraland urban areas as below:

Sector	**Average MPCE (Rs.) over different periods**	
	2011-12 NSS (68th round)	**2023-24**
Rural	1,430	4,122
Urban	2,630	6,996

(c) to (e) The Government from time to time reviews the financial allocation, design and implementation strategy of its schemes to improve efficiency, reach, coverage, effectiveness, transparency, convergence and ease of access to ensure continued financial support and welfare of farmers.

STATEMENT-I

List of schemes implemented by Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DA&FW) to support States/UTs

1. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)
2. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY)
3. Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)
4. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)/Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS)

5. Pradhan Mantri Dhan Dhanya Krishi Yojana (PMDDKY)
6. Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS)
7. Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)
8. Digital Agriculture Mission
9. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)
10. National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oil Palm
11. National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oilseeds
12. Mission for Atmanirbharta in Pulses
13. National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF)
14. National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM)
15. National Bamboo Mission
16. National Bee Keeping and Honey Mission (NBHM)
17. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)
18. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)
19. Soil Healthand Fertility (SH&F)
20. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)
21. Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)
22. Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana- Detailed Project Report (RKVY-DPR)
23. Crop Diversification Programme (CDP)
24. Rainfed Area Development (RAD)
25. 10,000 Farmer Producers Organizations (FPOs)
26. Agri Fund for Start-Upsand Rural Enterprises' (AgriSURE)
27. Integrated Scheme for Agriculture Marketing (ISAM)

28. Agroforestry
29. National Makhana Board
30. Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER)

STATEMENT-II

Scheme-wise details of funds utilized under schemes being implemented by the DA&FW from 2021-22 to 2025-26

(Rs. in Crores)

S. No.	Name of Mission/Scheme	2021-22
I- Central Sector Schemes/Projects		
1	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna-NCIP	13549.24
2	Interest Subsidy for Short Term Credit to Farmers	21476.93
3	Implementation of Market Intervention Scheme/Price Support Scheme(MIS/ PSS)	2288.33
4	Distribution of Pulses to state/union territories for Welfare Schemes	50
5	Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for in-situ Management of Crop Residue	691.3
6	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)	66825.11
7	Pradhanmantri Kisan Mandhan Yojna	39.5
8	Formation and Promotion of Farmers Producers Organizations	427.04
9	Agriculture Infrastructure Fund	21.43
II - Centrally Sponsored Schemes		
1	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna-Per Drop More Crop	1796.12
2.1	Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	1729.11
2.2	Krishionnati Yojna	
2.2.1	National Food Security Mission	995.17

2.2.2	National Project on promotion of Organic Farming	0.26
2.2.3	Organic Value Chain Development for NES Region	133.29
2.2.4	National Project on Management of Soil Healthand Fertility	8.76
2.2.5	National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (RADPand Climate change)	76.83
2.2.6	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna	88.57
2.2.7	National Project on Agro-Forestry	8.37
2.2.8	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture including NBHM	994.83
2.2.9	Sub-Mission Seedsand Planting Material	141.05
2.2.10	Sub-Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine	25.33
2.2.11	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension	820.98
2.2.12	Information Technology	40.08
2.2.13	Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization	816.55
2.2.14	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census and Statistics	267.11
2.2.15	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation	341.67
2.2.16	Integrated scheme on Agricultural Marketing	238.28
2.2.17	National Bamboo Mission	20.59

(Rs. in Crores)

SN	Name of Mission/Scheme	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
A	**Central Sector Schemes**			
1	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna-NCIP	10296.03	12948.50	14473.46
2	Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS)	17997.89	14251.93	22600.00
3	Implementation of Market Intervention Scheme/Price Support Scheme(MIS/ PSS)	4007.00	-	22.59
4	Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay	-	2200.00	5437.99

	Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)			
5	Distribution of Pulses to state/ union territories for Welfare Schemes	166.21	446.30	246.62
6	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)	58253.82	61440.74	66121.2
7	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Mandhan Yojna (PM-KMY)	12.50	100.00	100.00
8	Formation and Promotion of Farmers Producers Organizations	124.19	428.86	474.24
9	Agriculture Infrastructure Fund	147.12	475.23	725.34
10	National Beekeping Honey Mission (NBHM)	-	22.5	66.50
11	Namo Drone Didi	-	-	1.48
12	Blended Capital Support to Finance Startups for Agriculture and Rural Enterprise Relevant for Farm Produce Value Chain	-	-	62.50
13	Additional transfer to Agriculture Infrastructure and Development Fund	-	5000.00	6000.00
B Centrally Sponsored Schemes				
1	Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	5247.44	5760.93	7386.14
2	National Mission on Natural Farming	-	30.19	10.35
3	Krishionnati Yojna	4715.95	5736.22	5599.70

(Rs. in Crores)

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme/Description	2025-26
A	**Central Sector Schemes**	
1	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana	10975.93
2	Modified Interest Subvention	18366.80
3	Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)	4500.83
4	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)	58860.10
5	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Mandhan Yojana	50.00
6	Formation and Promotion of Farmers Producers	583.38

	Organization	
7	Agriculture Infrastructure Fund	905.50
8	Namo Drone Didi	1.15
9	Blended Capital Support to Finance Startups for Agriculture and Rural Enterprise Relevant for Farm Produce Value Chain	7.51
10	National Beekeeping Honey Mission (NBHM)	100.00
11	Support for Makhana Board	26.62
12	Fund for Innovation and Adoption of Technology	139.29
B	**Centrally Sponsored Schemes**	
1	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	7489.20
2	National Mission on Natural Farming	582.02
3	Krishionnati Yojana	6789.14

हैंडलूम हैकाथॉन-2026

2747. श्री अभय कुमार सिन्हा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा प्रारंभ किए गए हैंडलूम हैकाथॉन-2026 तथा अन्य योजनाओं के लाभ बिहार के बुनकरों को उपलब्ध कराए जाने की संभावना है;

(ख) क्या औरंगाबाद संसदीय क्षेत्र के बुनकरों एवं हस्तशिल्प कारीगरों को इन योजनाओं से जोड़ने का कोई प्रस्ताव है;

(ग) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान औरंगाबाद संसदीय क्षेत्र के बुनकरों को प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार औरंगाबाद संसदीय क्षेत्र में हथकरघा/वस्त्र क्लस्टर स्थापित करने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा वस्त्र मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पबित्रा मार्गेरिटा):

(क) हैंडलूम हैकाथॉन 2026 – "बुनाई में नवाचार", विकास आयुक्त (हथकरघा) कार्यालय, वस्त्र मंत्रालय द्वारा शुरू की गई एक अखिल भारतीय पहल है जोकि बिहार राज्य सहित देश भर के पात्र प्रतिभागियों के लिए खुली हुई है। इस हैकाथॉन का उद्देश्य हथकराघा क्षेत्र के लिए नवाचार को बढ़ावा देना और तकनीक, डिज़ाइन और बाजार आधारित समाधान विकसित करना है। बिहार राज्य के बुनकर, कारीगर, छात्र, डिज़ाइनर, टेक्नोलॉजिस्ट, उद्यमी, शोधकर्ता और स्टार्ट-अप इस हैकाथॉन में भाग लेने और मेंटोरिंग, इनक्यूबेशन और टेक्नोलॉजी, डिज़ाइन व मार्केट पहुँच सहित हैकाथॉन से मिलने वाले लाभ का फायदा उठाने के पात्र हैं।

इसके अलावा, वस्त्र मंत्रालय बिहार सहित पूरे देश में हथकरघा और हस्तशिल्प क्षेत्रों के समग्र विकास के लिए विभिन्न योजनाएं कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। इनमें राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास कार्यक्रम (एनएचडीपी), कच्चा माल आपूर्ति योजना (आरएमएसएस), व्यापक हथकरघा क्लस्टर विकास योजना (सीएचसीडीएस) और राष्ट्रीय हस्तशिल्प विकास कार्यक्रम (एनएचडीपी) शामिल हैं।

राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास कार्यक्रम के तहत, पात्र हथकरघा एजेंसियों/बुनकरों को कच्चा माल, उन्नत करघे और सहायक उपकरण की खरीद, सोलर लाइटिंग यूनिट, वर्कशेड के निर्माण, कौशल प्रशिक्षण, उत्पाद और डिज़ाइन विकास, तकनीकी और सामान्य अवसंरचना, घरेलू/विदेशी बाज़ारों में हथकरघा उत्पादों की मार्केटिंग, बुनकर मुद्रा योजना के तहत रियायती ऋण, छात्रवृत्ति और सामाजिक सुरक्षा आदि के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

इसी प्रकार, राष्ट्रीय हस्तशिल्प विकास कार्यक्रम के तहत, पूरे देश में हस्तशिल्प क्षेत्र के समग्र विकास और उसे बढ़ावा देने के लिए, औरंगाबाद सहित देश भर के कारीगरों को शुरू से आखिर तक सहायता देने के लिए आवश्यकता आधारित वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इस योजना के मार्केटिंग सेवा और सहायता घटक के तहत, बिहार राज्य के औरंगाबाद ज़िले समित पूरे भारत से अपने उत्पादों को प्रदर्शित और बिक्री का अवसर प्रदान करते हुए हस्तशिल्प कारीगरों को मार्केटिंग कार्यक्रमों में भाग लेने हेतु नामित जाता है।

(ख) वर्तमान में बिहार राज्य के औरंगाबाद जिले के लिए ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं

(ग) बिहार राज्य में पिछले 3 वर्षों के दौरान 677 लाभार्थियों को कवर करते हुए 4 क्लस्टर विकास कार्यक्रमों (सीडीपी) के लिए 235.48 लाख रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है। वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान, बिहार राज्य के औरंगाबाद ज़िले में 329 लाभार्थियों को कवर करते हुए 2 सीडीपी योजनाओं के लिए 325.434 लाख रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है।

(घ) वर्तमान में बिहार राज्य के औरंगाबाद जिले के लिए ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

GREEN STEEL TAXONOMY AND DECARBONISATION INITIATIVES

2748. SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has announced a Green Steel Taxonomy and several decarbonisation initiatives, if so, the measurable progress achieved in enabling producers, particularly secondary steel manufacturers to adopt commercially viable green technologies rather than pilot-scale projects alone; and

(b) whether the European Union's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism is expected to affect India's steel exports significantly, if so, the strategy adopted to protect Indian exporters while accelerating the transition towards internationally competitive low-carbon steel production?

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

(a) Yes. Ministry of Steel notified the Taxonomy for Green Steel on 23.12.2024. Green Steel Taxonomy provides a framework for production of green steel and creation of market for green steel. During Financial Year 2025-26, 90 steel units have been awarded green steel certification under the notified Green Steel Taxonomy Framework.

(b) The Government has undertaken the following initiatives for green transition of the steel sector which will also support Indian steel exports: -

(i) Ministry of Steel released the Taxonomy for Green Steel for defining and categorizing the low emission steel.

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

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

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

महत्वपूर्ण कमियों को पूरा करने के लिए राज्यों को निधि प्रदान करना

2749. श्री सतीश कुमार गौतम:

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

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा वामपंथी उग्रवाद (एलडब्ल्यूई) से सर्वाधिक प्रभावित जिलों में सार्वजनिक अवसंरचना में महत्वपूर्ण कमियों को दूर करने/ तत्कालिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए राज्यों को निधि प्रदान की जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो राज्यों को जारी की गई निधि का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानंद राय)

(क) और (ख) वामपंथी उग्रवाद की समस्या से समग्र रूप से निपटने के लिए, 2015 में 'वामपंथी उग्रवाद से निपटने हेतु राष्ट्रीय नीति एवं कार्य योजना' का अनुमोदन किया गया था। इसमें सुरक्षा संबंधी उपायों, विकास संबंधी पहलों, स्थानीय समुदायों के अधिकारों और हकदारियों को सुनिश्चित करने आदि से जुड़ी एक बहुआयामी रणनीति की परिकल्पना की गई है।

नीति का अनुसरण करते हुए एवं विकास को गति देने के लिए, 'विशेष केंद्रीय सहायता (एससीए) योजना' के तहत पूर्ववर्ती वामपंथी उग्रवाद से सर्वाधिक प्रभावित रहे जिलों में सार्वजनिक बुनियादी ढाँचे में क्रिटिकल गैप्स को भरने के लिए राशि प्रदान की जाती हैं। 2017 में योजना की शुरुआत से अब तक राज्यों को लगभग ₹ 4289.20 करोड़ जारी किए जा चुके हैं। राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

इस योजना के अलावा, वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लिए सम्बंधित मंत्रालयों / विभागों के साथ मिलकर विशिष्ट पहलें की गई हैं, जिनमें सड़क नेटवर्क के विस्तार, दूरसंचार संपर्क में सुधार, शिक्षा, कौशल विकास और वित्तीय समावेशन पर विशेष जोर दिया गया है। विकास के उपायों पर की गई इन पहलों में से कुछ नीचे दी गई हैं:

- सड़क नेटवर्क के विस्तार के लिए, वामपंथी उग्रवाद से संबंधित दो विशिष्ट योजनाओं, अर्थात् सड़क आवश्यकता योजना (आरआरपी) और वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लिए सड़क संपर्क परियोजना (आरसीपीएलडब्ल्यूईए) के अंतर्गत 15194 किलोमीटर सड़क का निर्माण किया गया है।

- वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में दूरसंचार संपर्क में सुधार के लिए 9561 टावर स्थापित किए गए हैं।
- कौशल विकास के लिए, 47 औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (आईटीआई) और 49 कौशल विकास केन्द्र **(**एसडीसी) खोले गए हैं।
- जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा के लिए 179 एकलव्य आदर्श आवासीय विद्यालय (ईएमआरएस) संचालित किए गए है।
- वित्तीय समावेशन के लिए, डाक विभाग ने वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित जिलों में बैंकिंग सेवाओं के साथ 6025 डाकघर खोले हैं। सर्वाधिक वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित जिलों में 1804 बैंक शाखाएं और 1321 एटीएम खोले गए हैं।

विवरण

विशेष केंद्रीय सहायता (एससीए) योजना के तहत जारी धनराशि का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

राज्य	**जारी की गई राशि (रु करोड़ में)**
आंध्र प्रदेश	110.33
बिहार	462.53
छत्तीसगढ़	1715.83
झारखण्ड	1454.17
महाराष्ट्र	112.68
ओडिशा	268.99
तेलंगाना	128.21
केरल	2.50
मध्य प्रदेश	33.96
कुल	4289.20

PREVENTION OF SOIL DEGRADATION

2750. SHRI JAGADISH SHETTAR:

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

(a) the measures contemplated to prevent the Soil degradation and improper use of manure, fertilizers and herbicides by the farmers, which is immensely resulting in the lowest average yield of crops in the Country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof

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

(a) and (b)The Government has taken various measures to prevent soil degradation and promote judicious use of fertilizers, manures and herbicides by the farmers as follows-

(i) Balanced use of fertilizer is promoted under the Soil Health and Fertility Scheme, being implemented since 2014-15. Under the scheme, Soil Health Cards (SHCs) are generated which provide nutrient status of soil, based on which crop-wise fertilizer recommendations are provided to farmers, thereby promoting balanced and efficient nutrient management. SHC helps in enhancing crop productivity, reduce cultivation costs, and promote sustainable agriculture. So far, 26.09 crore Soil Health Cards have been generated and issued to farmers. 130627 farmer's trainings, 7.17

lakh demonstrations, 7425 farmer's Melas/ campaigns on soil health card recommendations have been organized across the country.

(ii) National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF) was approved by the Union Cabinet on 25 November 2024. NMNF promotes chemical-free, nature-based farming practices using on-farm inputs. Under the scheme, 23.13 lakh farmers have been registered and 11.44 lakh hectares area have been covered,

(iii) Government has adopted Integrated Pest Management (IPM) as cardinal principle and main plank of plant protection in the overall Crop Production Programme since 1985. IPM is an eco-friendly approach which encompasses cultural, mechanical, biological and need based chemical control measures. The Integrated Pest Management-cum-Locust Division of Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage **(**DPPQ&S) promotes Integrated Pest Management (IPM) through its 48 Central Integrated Pest Management Centres (CIPMCs) and Locust-cum-CIPMCs located across 28 States and 2 UTs. Farmers are trained through Farmer Field Schools (FFS), 2-day HRD programmes, and safeand judicious use of pesticides awareness programmes. These programmes enable farmers to integrate cultural, mechanical and biological control measures.

(iv) Special awareness Campaign and Khet Bachao Abhiyan on balanced use of fertilizers have been conducted by Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DA&FW) and ICAR during the current Kharif Season

2026 wherein total 2,94,554 programs covering 1,36,73,465 farmers have been achieved. During the campaign, farmers have also been made aware on Natural/Organic Farming, bio-inputs, alternative fertilizers etc.

(v) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) is implemented since 2015-16. PKVY promotes organic farming by providing end-to-end support covering production, processing, certification, and marketing. So far, 18.93 lakh hectares have been brought under organic farming and 33.63 lakh farmers have been benefited.

(vi) Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) is implemented since 2015-16 to promote organic farming in North Eastern States. So far, 2.36 lakh hectares have been brought under organic farming and 2.74 lakh farmers have been benefited.

(vii) The Government also promotes Soil Organic Carbon Enhancer namely, Fermented Organic Manure (FOM) /Liquid Fermented Organic Manure (LFOM) as a part of judicious use of fertilizers. During 2024-25, the annual consumption of FOM/LFOM was 3.36 LMT. During the current Kharif Season (1.4.2026 to 16.7.2026), the consumption of FOM/LFOM is 11.86 LMT.

(viii) Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) through Directorate of Weed Research, Jabalpur is promoting sustainable Integrated Weed Management (IWM) for judicious use of herbicides in different crops

and cropping systems through research, demonstrations, capacity building and extension programmes. The Directorate disseminates scientific advisories through mobile-based services, social media, printed literature and village-level extension programmes to promote the efficient and environmentally safe use of herbicides. The Directorate is also analyzing the herbicide residues in soil and food chain, and accordingly suggesting farmers for crop management practices. These interventions have significantly contributed in reducing the indiscriminate use of herbicides thereby improving soil health and crop productivity.

अनुसूचित जाति श्रेणी के अंदर उप-वर्गीकरण

2751. श्री शेर सिंह घुबाया:

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

(क) क्या माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा अनुसूचित जातियों के अंदर प्रतिशत के आधार पर उप-वर्गीकरण तथा समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों को इसका लाभ सुनिश्चित करने हेतु राज्य सरकारों को अधिकार प्रदान किया है और क्या पड़ोसी राज्य हरियाणा द्वारा उक्त निर्णय के साढ़े तीन माह के अंदर दिनांक 13 नवम्बर, 2024 को अधिसूचना जारी की गयी है तथा तेलंगाना द्वारा उक्त निर्णय की अनुपालना में दिनांक 14 अप्रैल, 2025 को अनुसूचित जातियों के अंदर उप-वर्गीकरण लागू किया गया है;

(ख) क्या पंजाब सरकार का अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग के सर्वाधिक वंचित एवं पिछड़े वर्गों तक आरक्षण का लाभ सुनिश्चित करने के लिए माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के दिनांक 1 अगस्त, 2024 के निर्णय को लागू करने का विचार है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त आदेश के लागू किए जाने की संभावना कब तक है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले):

(क) माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय ने पंजाब राज्य और अन्य बनाम दविंदर सिंह और अन्य (सिविल अपील संख्या 2317/2011) के मामले में दिनांक 01.08.2024 के अपने निर्णय में अन्य *बातों के साथ-साथ* माना है कि अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों का उप-वर्गीकरण किया जा सकता है।

(ख) पंजाब राज्य और अन्य बनाम दविंदर सिंह और अन्य (सिविल अपील संख्या 2317/2011) के मामले में माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्णय से पूर्व, पंजाब राज्य ने अनुसूचित जातियों और पिछड़े वर्गों के सदस्यों के लिए सेवाओं में आरक्षण और उससे जुड़े मामलों के लिए 'पंजाब अनुसूचित जाति और पिछड़ा वर्ग (सेवाओं में आरक्षण) अधिनियम, 2006' अधिनियमित किया है।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से बढ़ता पलायन

2752. श्री मुरारी लाल मीना:

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

(क) क्या सरकार के संज्ञान में यह आया है कि देश के विभिन्न राज्यों एवं संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से सूखा, कृषि संकट तथा सीमित ग्रामीण रोजगार के कारण पलायन की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है और यदि हाँ, तो राज्य एवं संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) विगत कुछ वर्षों के दौरान राजस्थान तथा विशेषकर दौसा संसदीय क्षेत्र सहित राज्य, संघ राज्यक्षेत्र, जिला तथा वर्ष-वार ग्रामीण श्रमिकों के पलायन का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) वीबी- ग्राम-जी तथा अन्य ग्रामीण रोजगार योजनाओं के अंतर्गत सृजित मानव-दिवसों की राज्य और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार संख्या क्या है तथा इससे राजस्थान और दौसा को कितना लाभ हुआ है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार के पास दौसा तथा पूर्वी राजस्थान जैसे सूखा एवं कृषि संकट से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में पलायन रोकने, आजीविका सुदृढ़ बनाने तथा ग्रामीण परिवारों को अतिरिक्त रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमलेश पासवान):

(क) और (ख) ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय "विकसित भारत – रोजगार और आजीविका गारंटी मिशन (ग्रामीण): वीबी-जी राम जी" योजना कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जो एक मांग-आधारित मज़दूरी रोजगार कार्यक्रम है और टिकाऊ एवं उत्पादक ग्रामीण परिसंपत्तियों का सृजन करने के साथ ग्रामीण परिवारों को मजदूरी रोजगार की गारंटी देते हुए आजीविका सुरक्षा को सुदृढ़ करने का प्रयास करता है। अधिनियम में प्रत्येक इच्छुक ग्रामीण परिवार, जिसके वयस्क सदस्य अकुशल शारीरिक कार्य करने के लिए स्वेच्छा से आगे आते हैं, को एक वित्तीय वर्ष में एक सौ पच्चीस दिनों के गारंटीकृत मजदूरी रोजगार का प्रावधान है। यह कार्यक्रम अन्य ग्रामीण विकास एवं संबद्ध योजनाओं के साथ अभिसरण के माध्यम से समग्र सरकारी दृष्टिकोण अपनाता है तथा जल सुरक्षा, मूल ग्रामीण अवसंरचना, आजीविका अवसंरचना और प्रतिकूल मौसम से होने वाली घटनाओं को कम करने से संबंधित कार्यों को प्राथमिकता देता है, जिससे सतत आजीविका अवसरों को बढ़ावा मिलता है और पलायन में योगदान देने वाली संकटपूर्ण स्थितियां कम होती हैं। ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय सूखे, कृषि संकट या सीमित ग्रामीण रोजगार के कारण होने वाले पलायन सहित ग्रामीण श्रमिक पलायन का आंकड़ा नहीं रखता है।

(ग) महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना और वीबी-जी राम जी योजना के अंतर्गत वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 और 2026-27 (दिनांक 31.07.2026 तक की स्थिति अनुसार) के दौरान राजस्थान और

दौसा जिला सहित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार सृजित श्रम-दिवसों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(घ) वीबी-जी राम जी योजना में सूखा, कृषि संकट, प्राकृतिक आपदाओं और अन्य असाधारण परिस्थितियों से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण आजीविका को सुदृढ़ करने और अतिरिक्त रोजगार सृजित करने हेतु व्यापक प्रावधान हैं। यह कार्यक्रम कृषि एवं संबद्ध कार्यकलापों को बढ़ावा देने, स्वरोजगार के अवसरों को सुदृढ़ करने, ग्रामीण उद्यमों को संवर्धित करने और सतत आजीविका परिसंपत्तियों के सृजन हेतु आजीविका अवसंरचना कार्यों के साथ-साथ जल सुरक्षा, जलवायु सहनशीलता और प्राकृतिक संसाधन प्रबंधन से संबंधित कार्यों को प्राथमिकता देता है।

जलवायु सहनशीलता और अनुकूलन को कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत मुख्य प्राथमिकताओं के रूप में शामिल किया गया है। अधिनियम की अनुसूची में "प्रतिकूल मौसम से होने वाली घटनाओं को कम करने और आपदा तैयारी हेतु विशेष कार्य" नामक एक समर्पित विषयगत श्रेणी शामिल है, जिसमें आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण, जलवायु अनुकूलन तथा बाढ़, चक्रवात, तूफान, सूखा, भूस्खलन, वनाग्नि और अन्य प्रतिकूल मौसम से होने वाली घटनाओं से ग्रामीण समुदायों एवं परिसंपत्तियों की सुरक्षा पर बल दिया गया है। इस श्रेणी के अंतर्गत उदाहरणात्मक कार्यों में चक्रवात एवं बाढ़ आश्रय स्थल, आपदा-सहनशील सामुदायिक अवसंरचना, तटबंध और डायवर्जन चैनल, और बाढ़ प्रबंधन हेतु जल निकाय, आपदाओं से क्षतिग्रस्त ग्रामीण अवसंरचना का पुनर्स्थापन तथा वनाग्नि प्रबंधन कार्य शामिल हैं। ये प्रावधान सामूहिक रूप से जलवायु-सहनशील गांवों, सतत ग्रामीण आजीविका और बेहतर रोजगार अवसरों को बढ़ावा देते हैं, जिससे संकटपूर्ण पलायन को कम करने में सहायता मिलती है।

विवरण

महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना और वीबी-जी राम जी योजना के अंतर्गत वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 और 2026-27 के दौरान (दिनांक 31.07.2026 तक की स्थिति अनुसार) सृजित श्रम-दिवसों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा

		सृजित श्रम दिवस लाखों में	
क्र.सं.	**राज्य**	**2025-26 (मनरेगा)**	**2026-27 (मनरेगा+वीबी-जी राम जी)**
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	1859.59	1535.40
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	222.24	12.91
3	असम	561.80	231.46
4	बिहार	2232.16	739.84
5	छत्तीसगढ़	1096.36	435.42
6	गोवा	0.55	0.18
7	गुजरात	312.66	77.76
8	हरियाणा	72.13	7.96
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	230.56	20.92
10	जम्मू और कश्मीर	444.41	49.98
11	झारखंड	1143.59	114.82
12	कर्नाटक	796.74	184.24
13	केरल	775.05	165.60
14	लद्दाख	21.71	3.87
15	मध्य प्रदेश	1906.95	280.27
16	महाराष्ट्र	1558.88	376.04
17	मणिपुर	248.81	103.45
18	मेघालय	315.22	29.64
19	मिजोरम	198.78	71.88
20	नागालैंड	119.78	13.60
21	ओडिशा	1266.32	164.56
22	पंजाब	242.04	33.52
23	राजस्थान	2104.71	766.02
24	सिक्किम	23.99	0.75
25	तमिलनाडु	1753.33	394.99
26	तेलंगाना	731.63	712.09
27	त्रिपुरा	262.53	98.78
28	उत्तर प्रदेश	2406.08	385.85
29	उत्तराखंड	131.81	14.67
30	पश्चिम बंगाल	0.00	1.32
31	अंडमान और निकोबार	0.63	0.29

32	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	2.71	0.97
33	लक्षद्वीप	0.00	0.00
34	पुदुचेरी	11.59	3.26
	कुल	**23055.34**	**7032.29**
	जिला-दौसा	**15.72**	**6.04**

PROGRESS OF AGRISTACK INITIATIVE

2753. SHRI ADITYA YADAV:

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

(a) the current operational status and rollout progress of the AgriStack initiative and the creation of the digital Farmers' Registry across the country, State/UT-wise and district-wise for Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the total number of unique digital Farmer IDs generated so far against the target of covering 11 crore farmers and the time by which all agricultural plots and land records will be fully synchronized with this registry;

(c) the specific ways in which this digital database is being integrated with existing welfare schemes like PM-KISAN, the Jan Samarth platform for Kisan Credit Card (KCC) loans and MSP- based crop procurement to assist small and marginal farmers; and

(d) the concrete steps and data privacy mechanisms established by the Government including the role of the Consent Manager to safeguard farmers'

personal and land data from unauthorized access or misuse by private tech entities?

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

(a) and (b) AgriStack is the farmer-centric Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) built as a public good for efficient, easier and faster service and scheme delivery to the farmers. It provides a comprehensive profile of every farmer, such as farmer's details, land records, crops grown, and assets such as livestock and fisheries. It consists of three foundational registries associated with the agriculture sector, i.e., Farmer Registry, Geo-Referenced Village Maps and Crop Sown Registry, all created and maintained by the State Governments/ Union Territories.

Farmer ID is created by synchronizing farmers' details with their digitized land records. As of 30th July, 2026, more than 10.28 Crore Farmer IDs have been created including more than 2.46 crore farmer IDs in Uttar Pradesh. The state-wise Farmer IDs generated in the country are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. The district-wise generated Farmer IDs in Uttar Pradesh is given in the enclosed **Statement–II**.

Further, during Rabi 2025-26, the Digital Crop Survey (DCS) was conducted in 648 Districts covering more than 31.3 crore plots across the country.

(c) The Farmer Registry created under AgriStack is designed to serve as a foundational database for the efficient, transparent and faster delivery of

agricultural services. Farmer Registry is being integrated with various farmer-centric schemes and digital platforms, including PM-KISAN, the Jan Samarth platform for Kisan Credit Card (KCC) loans, and MSP-based crop procurement systems to enable service delivery to farmers, particularly the small and marginal farmers.

(d) The State Farmer Registry is built in a federated manner, which means the ownership of the data is with the respective States. The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has developed the Agri Stack in accordance with the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 and the Digital Personal Data Protection Rules 2025, to ensure the complete privacy of farmers' data by ensuring that farmers' data is collected only with their consent and farmers have full control over their data for sharing with authorized entities for specific purposes. Further, the security features of AgriStack, are fully compliant with the cybersecurity guidelines of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) and the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In). AgriStack maintains farmers' information in an encrypted manner so that only the authorized systems can read it.

STATEMENT–I

No. of Farmer targeted and number of state-wise farmer IDs generated as on 30.07.2026

S. No.	State Name	Number of Farmer IDs generated
1	Andhra Pradesh	50,86,090

2	Assam	14,16,816
3	Bihar	55,45,056
4	Chhattisgarh	36,87,884
5	Gujarat	62,37,105
6	Haryana	12,12,939
7	Himachal Pradesh	5,96,501
8	Karnataka	65,33,771
9	Kerala	25,63,112
10	Madhya Pradesh	1,14,44,933
11	Maharashtra	1,35,66,280
12	Odisha	20,57,366
13	Punjab	3,72,429
14	Rajasthan	87,33,510
15	Sikkim	36,709
16	Tamil Nadu	36,51,008
17	Telangana	50,40,488
18	Tripura	87,292
19	Uttar Pradesh	2,46,28,676
20	Uttarakhand	3,27,414
	Total	**10,28,25,379**

STATEMENT –II

No. of District-wise Farmer IDs generated in Uttar Pradesh as on 30.07.2026

Sr No	District Name	Total generated Farmer ID
1	Rampur	3,21,472
2	Ghaziabad	62,853
3	Moradabad	3,14,378
4	Amroha	2,29,943

5	Mahoba	1,40,901
6	Fatehpur	3,83,409
7	Sitapur	7,26,097
8	Shrawasti	1,95,737
9	Ambedkar Nagar	4,25,185
10	Chandauli	2,36,414
11	Azamgarh	7,58,877
12	Bareilly	4,97,636
13	Jalaun	2,19,414
14	Bijnor	3,75,342
15	Ayodhya	3,86,605
16	Aligarh	3,71,213
17	Pilibhit	3,11,281
18	Auraiya	2,26,785
19	Bhadohi	2,22,095
20	Shahjahanpur	4,21,933
21	Hamirpur	1,80,667
22	Mirzapur	3,41,703
23	Hathras	1,95,305
24	Ballia	4,05,839
25	Amethi	2,83,648
26	Ghazipur	5,06,568
27	Firozabad	2,67,166
28	Kheri	6,26,190
29	Bara Banki	4,91,071

30	Kasganj	2,05,962
31	Mathura	2,68,662
32	Rae Bareli	4,68,717
33	Sambhal	2,92,944
34	Lucknow	2,11,900
35	Shamli	1,13,052
36	Hapur	1,12,818
37	Sonbhadra	1,86,414
38	Hardoi	6,86,929
39	Agra	3,27,970
40	Kaushambi	2,02,575
41	Bulandshahr	3,79,939
42	Gorakhpur	4,75,774
43	Banda	2,43,070
44	Unnao	4,66,139
45	Bahraich	5,04,730
46	Saharanpur	2,87,521
47	Basti	4,33,682
48	Jhansi	2,22,145
49	Budaun	4,45,257
50	Etah	2,68,565
51	Balrampur	2,60,871
52	Chitrakoot	1,39,253
53	Deoria	4,42,500
54	Baghpat	1,10,654

55	Mau	2,52,039
56	Kanpur Nagar	2,34,121
57	Mahrajganj	4,33,618
58	Varanasi	2,36,552
59	Kannauj	2,39,428
60	Kanpur Dehat	2,84,471
61	Sant Kabir Nagar	2,27,260
62	Gonda	4,71,249
63	Prayagraj	5,86,689
64	Sultanpur	4,27,040
65	Muzaffarnagar	2,15,365
66	Farrukhabad	2,01,394
67	Jaunpur	7,05,897
68	Siddharthnagar	3,23,031
69	Gautam Buddha Nagar	45,708
70	Etawah	2,19,437
71	Lalitpur	2,05,346
72	Kushinagar	4,86,806
73	Meerut	1,84,033
74	Mainpuri	2,98,272
75	Pratapgarh	4,86,809
	Total	**2,46,48,335**

एनएमडीसी तथा एनएमडीसी स्टील लिमिटेड में भर्ती

2754. श्री महेश कश्यप:

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम (एनएमडीसी) तथा एनएमडीसी स्टील लिमिटेड में विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान की गई कुल भर्तियों का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त भर्तियों के माध्यम से बस्तर संसदीय क्षेत्र के युवाओं की कितने पदों पर नियुक्ति की गई है;

(ग) स्थानीय युवाओं के लिए संचालित कौशल विकास तथा प्रशिक्षुता कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या भविष्य की भर्तियों में स्थानीय पात्र युवाओं को प्राथमिकता प्रदान करने के लिए कोई नीति तैयार की जा रही है?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भूपति राजू श्रीनिवास वर्मा):

(क) और (ख) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान एनएमडीसी लिमिटेड और एनएमडीसी स्टील लिमिटेड में बस्तर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से संबंधित व्यक्तियों की कुल भर्तियों और पदों की संख्या का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:-

वर्ष	**की गई भर्तियों की कुल संख्या**	**बस्तर, लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से संबंधित व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त किए गए पदों की कुल संख्या**
2023	254	108
2024	209	101
2025	710	66

(ग) और (घ) भारत सरकार ने स्थानीय लाभार्थियों के लिए निम्नलिखित कौशल विकास एवं प्रशिक्षुता कार्यक्रम शुरू किए हैं:

(i) भारत सरकार के स्किल इंडिया मिशन (एसआईएम) के अंतर्गत, कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) विभिन्न योजनाओं, जैसे प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (पीएमकेवीवाई), जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस), राष्ट्रीय शिक्षुता प्रोत्साहन योजना (एनएपीएस) के तहत कौशल विकास केंद्रों/संस्थानों के व्यापक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से कौशल, पुनर्कौशल और उन्नत कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है और औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) के माध्यम से शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण योजना (सीटीएस) चलाई जाती है। ये योजनाएं मांग-आधारित हैं, और प्रशिक्षण केंद्र आवश्यकता के अनुसार स्थापित या संचालित किए जाते हैं।

(ii) एनएमडीसी लिमिटेड तकनीकी शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने और स्थानीय युवाओं की रोजगार क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिए छत्तीसगढ़ के दंतेवाड़ा, बस्तर, बीजापुर, कोंडागांव, नारायणपुर और सुकमा जिलों में अपने सीएसआर कार्यक्रम के तहत विभिन्न कौशल विकास पहलों को लागू करता है। इसके तहत, एनएमडीसी ने दंतेवाड़ा में एक पॉलिटेक्निक कॉलेज, भांसी (दंतेवाड़ा) में एक आईटीआई और नागरनार (जगदलपुर) में एक आईटीआई स्थापित किया है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान, एनएमडीसी ने सीआईपीईटी के सहयोग से दंतेवाड़ा और बस्तर के स्थानीय युवाओं को कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया और साथ ही आदिवासी छात्रों को चिकित्सा प्रौद्योगिकी और संबद्ध स्वास्थ्य देखभाल पाठ्यक्रमों में प्रायोजित किया।

(iii) इस्पात मंत्रालय द्वारा स्थापित नेशनल इंस्टीट्युट ऑफ सेकेंडरी स्टील टैक्नोलोजी (एनआईएसएसटी) द्वितीयक इस्पात क्षेत्र के लिए एक उद्योग-उन्मुख कौशल विकास और प्रौद्योगिकी सहायता केंद्र के रूप में कार्य करता है। एनआईएसएसटी नियमित रूप से द्वितीयक इस्पात उद्योग में कार्यरत कर्मियों के लिए कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम, तकनीकी

प्रशिक्षण और क्षमता निर्माण संबंधी पहल आयोजित करता है। प्रशिक्षण में औद्योगिक सुरक्षा, गुणवत्ता सुधार, ऊर्जा दक्षता, स्क्रैप पृथक्करण और अविनाशकारी परीक्षण (एनडीटी) जैसे विशिष्ट क्षेत्र शामिल हैं, जिनका उद्देश्य उद्योग कर्मियों की तकनीकी क्षमताओं को बढ़ाना है।

GI TAG FOR RAJAMUDI RICE

2755. SHRI SHREYAS M. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any application or proposal for registration of Rajamudi rice of Hassan district, Karnataka, as a Geographical Indication (GI) under the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999;

(b) if so, the details of the application, including the applicant, date of filing, present status and the reasons for any delay in registration;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any study to assess the uniqueness, historical significance, traditional cultivation practices, and commercial potential of Rajamudi rice for GI registration;

(d) whether the Government proposes to extend technical or financial assistance to farmers, producer organizations, research institutions, or the Government of Karnataka for obtaining the GI tag and promoting Rajamudi rice in domestic and international markets; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to protect, promote, brand, and enhance the market value and export potential of Rajamudi rice cultivated in Hassan district?

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

(a) and (b) Geographical Indications Registry has not received any application for registration of Geographical Indications “Rajamudi Rice” grown in Hassan District of Karnataka.

(c) Visvesyaraya Trade Promotion Centre, (VTPC), under the Department of Industriesand Commerce, Government of Karnataka being the Nodal agency for Geographical Indications for the State of Karnataka, commissioned a feasibility study through Ramaiah Centre for Intellectual Property Rights (RCIPR), Bengaluru, to assess the potential for filing a Geographical Indication application for Rajamudi Rice. The study examined aspects relevant to GI registration, including the product's distinctiveness and traditional significance. Further, the Department of Agriculture, Govt. of Karnataka has taken up Rajamudi Rice under the Desi Thali Scheme, and the product is currently undergoing field trials under the supervision of the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bengaluru, to generate the requisite scientific and technical data.

(d) and (e) Government has undertaken various measures for promoting manufacture, marketing, sale and trade of Geographical Indication (GI) tagged

products across the country, including products from Karnataka. These initiatives and schemes are implemented uniformly nationwide, ensuring that GI producers in Karnataka enjoy equal benefits alongside producers from other States and Union Territories. Details of such measures taken by the government are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

STATEMENT

Details of measures taken by the government for promoting Geographical Indication (GI) tagged products across the country

i. **Facilitation of GI Registration:** The GI Registry provides continuous handholding support to applicant associations and authorised bodies throughout the GI registration process, including assistance in addressing deficiencies in applications and ensuring compliance with the provisions of the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 and the Rules framed thereunder. Further, vide notification dated 03.11.2025, the fee payable for filing GI applications and related proceedings has been reduced by 80 per cent, making GI protection more affordable for artisans, farmers, producer organisations and traditional communities.

ii. **Support under the MSME Innovative Scheme:** Under the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) component of the MSME Innovative Scheme, the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises provides consultancy services, Intellectual Property facilitation and awareness programmes

relating to Intellectual Property Rights, including Geographical Indications. The Scheme provides reimbursement of 100 per cent of the actual expenditure incurred for registration of a GI, subject to a maximum ceiling of ₹2 lakh per registered GI, including expenses towards professional fees, Government fees, preparation of applications, prosecution, hearings, GI logo design, laboratory testing and other incidental expenses. The applicants are also provided end-to-end support through Intellectual Property Facilitation Centres (IPFCs). Further, the Ministry has organised 25 GI Mahotsavs across different States to provide market access to authorised GI users, sanctioned 164 programmes under the One District One GI (OD-OGI) initiative, and facilitated participation of GI producers in international exhibitions to enhance exports and global visibility of GI products.

iii. **Market Access and Promotion by DPIIT:** DPIIT has undertaken several initiatives for enhancing the visibility and marketability of GI products, including organisation of India GI Fair, GI Mahotsav, GI Pavilions at national and international exhibitions, participation in AAHAR, India International Trade Fair, World Food India, Tribal Business Conclave and international trade fairs such as Autumn Fair (United Kingdom) and Bazaar Berlin (Germany). Promotional activities have also been undertaken through documentaries, television campaigns, National Geographic, History TV18, MasterChef India, social media campaigns, airport and Delhi Metro branding, GI

Samagam, GI Catalyst Summit and promotion of GI products during the India AI Impact Summit 2026. These initiatives are intended to improve awareness, branding, market access and export potential of GI-tagged products.

The various promotional initiatives and schemes are implemented uniformly across the country, and GI producers from Karnataka are eligible to avail themselves of the benefits provided under these schemes and promotional programmes on an equal basis with producers from other States and Union Territories. The details are as follows:-

Year	Initiative	Details
2022-23	India GI Fair (26th–28th Aug, 2022)	Three-day event organised at India Expo Centrea n d Mart, Greater Noida for promotion and marketing of GI products.
	GI Mahotsav (16th–21st Oct, 2022)	Week-long event organised at Trade Facilitation Centre, Varanasi, including knowledge sessions for GI stakeholders.
	Exclusive GI Pavilion (IITF 2022)	Dedicated GI Pavilion established at India International Trade Fair, Pragati Maidan.
	Promotional Videos	Promotional films on Indian GI products prepared and telecast through History TV18 network.
	Social Media Campaign	"Gift a GI", "Spot the GI" and other awareness campaigns undertaken to promote GI products.
	GI Pavilion at AAHAR 2023	Dedicated GI Pavilion showcasing 55 GI products at AAHAR 2023 with participation of

		artisans and entrepreneurs.
2023-24	Engagement with Statesand UTs	Capacity building, awareness generation and handholding support for GI producers by States and UTs.
	EPCH GI Fair 2023	GI India
	Radio Mirchi Campaign	Fifteen-day nationwide promotion of GI products through FM radio.
	UP International Trade Show	Promotion and display of GI products at the UP International Trade Show.
	GI Mahotsav, Srinagar	Week-long promotional event organised in Srinagar.
	GI Startup Grand Challenge	Startup India initiative to ecosystem.
	India Today Campaign	Publication of GI-related articles for wider outreach and awareness.
	National Geographic Campaign	Production and telecast of documentary films on GI-tagged products in India and SAARC countries.
	International Hackathon	International Conference and Hackathon on Geographical Indications and Traditional Knowledge organised by WBNUJS.
2024-25	GI Catalyst Summit	National summit on strengthening India's GI ecosystem through convergence and collaboration.
	Promotion through Airlines	Articles on GI products published in in-flight magazines of major airlines.
	Outlook "Weds in India" Campaign	Documentary-based promotion of GI products through digital and print platforms.
	Autumn Fair International, Birmingham	Indian GI Pavilion with participation and live demonstrations by GI producers.
	Bazaar Berlin 2024	Exhibition and promotion of Indian GI products in Germany.
	National Geographic	Documentary showcasing success stories

	(Season-II)	of GI products and entrepreneurs.
	Master Chef India Season-9	Integration of GI products into the television programme for wider public outreach.
	Delhi Metro Campaign	Promotion of GI products through display boards inside Metro coaches.
	Airport Promotion	Promotion of GI products through digital displays and advertisements at major airports.
	GI Stores at Delhi Airport	Dedicated retail outlets for GI products established in association with Central Cottage Industries Corporation Ltd.
	GI Samagam	National platform bringing together policymakers, producers, artisans and other stakeholders of the GI ecosystem.
2025-26	Delhi Metro Campaign	Promotion through train wrapping, digital display boards and interior advertisements.
	Airport Promotion	Promotion through digital screens, display boards and conveyor belts at major airports.
	Promotion in Events	Promotion of GI products at World Food India 2025 and Tribal Business Conclave 2025.
	Social Media Campaign	Promotion of GI products through short and long-format videos disseminated across social media platforms, in collaboration with social media influencers, to enhance the visibility and outreach of GI products at all levels.
	India AI Impact Summit 2026	Promotion of "Bharat GI Coffees" through experiential marketing, tasting sessions and digital outreach.

MSP IN WEST BENGAL

2756. SHRI ABU TAHER KHAN:

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

(a) the minimum support price (MSP) fixed for jute and Paddy for the current year;

(b) the arrangement made/steps taken for timely procurement in West Bengal; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that farmers receive payment directly in their bank accounts within the stipulated time?

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

(a) to (c) Every year, Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated agricultural crops including Paddyand Jute for the country as a whole, based on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costsand Prices (CACP), after considering the views of the State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned.

The Union Budget for 2018-19 had announced the pre-determined principle to keep MSPs at levels of at least one and half times of the cost of production. Accordingly, Government had increased MSPs for all mandated Kharif, Rabi and other commercial crops with a minimum margin of 50 percent over all India weighted average cost of production from year 2018-19 onwards. The details of current MSP of Paddyand Jute for Marketing Season 2026-27 are given as under:

(Rs. per quintal)

Paddy	(Common)	2441
	(Grade A)	2461
Jute		5925

Out of the total production, only marketable surplus is available for procurement by Government agencies when market price of these produce falls below the MSP. Government procures cereals and coarse cereals through Food Corporation of India (FCI) and other designated State Agencies to provide price support to the farmers. Procurement of pulses, oilseeds and copra is done under Price Support Scheme under umbrella scheme of Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA), on the request of the concerned State Government as per the guidelines as and when market price of these produce fall below the MSP. Procurement agencies under PM-AASHA Scheme are National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd (NAFED) and National Co-operative Consumers' Federation of India Ltd. (NCCF). Cotton and Jute are also procured by Government at MSP through Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) and Jute Corporation of India (JCI), respectively.

Increased MSP has benefited farmers of the country including farmers of West Bengal which are evident from data of procurement and MSP amount paid to the farmers. The procurement details for All India and West Bengal, along with the MSP amount paid to farmers during the period 2014–2026 (up to June 2026), are furnished below:

	All India		West Bengal	
	Procurement (In LMT)	**MSP Value (In Crore)**	**Procurement (In LMT)**	**MSP Value (In Crore)**
Paddy	8548	1639511.30	336.15	62764.43
Jute	3.18	1341.66	2.27	947.68

To facilitate timely procurement of paddy across the West Bengal State, 620 Centralized Procurement Centres (CPCs) and 179 Mobile Centralized Procurement Centres (mCPCs) retained for KMS 2025-26. The Mobile CPCs strategically deployed in remote and inaccessible villages. MSP (₹2,369/quintal) plus ₹20/quintal incentive for KMS 2025-26 paid through DBT within three working days for encouraging farmers to sell their produce at the Centralised and mobile Procurement Centres of State Govt. Other important initiatives include Biometric authentication, Online farmer registration, Aadhaar authentication, bank validation and self-scheduling through the e-Paddy portal for faster and transparent procurement.

West Bengal is the largest jute-producing State in the country. The Jute Corporation of India (JCI) undertakes MSP operations in the State through 69 Departmental Purchase Centres (DPCs) under seven Regional Offices, along with empaneled agencies and mobile procurement operations. To strengthen MSP operations, JCI has introduced digital initiatives such as the PAAT-MITRO Slot Booking System, JCI SAHOYOG platform, and satellite-based crop monitoring through the Jute Crop Information System (JCIS), besides

undertaking certified seed distribution, farmer awareness programmes and scientific retting interventions.

प्राकृतिक आपदाओं हेतु वित्तीय सहायता

2757. श्री सुरेश कुमार कश्यप:

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

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विशेषकर हिमाचल प्रदेश सहित पहाड़ी राज्यों में भारी वर्षा, बादल फटने, भूस्खलन तथा आकस्मिक बाढ़ के कारण हुई जन एवं संपत्ति की क्षति की समीक्षा की गई है और यदि हाँ, तो हिमाचल प्रदेश सहित राज्य-वार तथा जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान अनुमानित आर्थिक नुकसान सहित मृतकों, लापता व्यक्तियों एवं घायलों की संख्या क्षतिग्रस्त मकानों, सड़कों, पुलों, कृषि, बागवानी तथा सार्वजनिक अवसंरचना का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त अवधि के दौरान केंद्र सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत एवं जारी की गई वित्तीय सहायता का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश को प्राप्त सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार द्वारा पहाड़ी राज्यों की लिए आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण, पूर्व चेतावनी प्रणालियों, भूस्खलन और बादल फटने की घटनाओं की निगरानी, नदी प्रबंधन तथा जलवायु-अनुकूल अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ बनाने हेतु कोई विशेष कार्य योयना या नई योजना तैयार की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) भविष्य में हिमाचल प्रदेश में ऐसी आपदाओं के प्रभाव को रोकने एवं कम करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या ठोस कदम उठाए गए हैं अथवा उठाए जाने प्रस्तावित हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय):

(क) से (ग) राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन नीति (एनपीडीएम) के अनुसार, जमीनी स्तर पर राहत सहायता के वितरण सहित आपदा प्रबंधन की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्य सरकारों की है। राज्य सरकारें प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के मद्देनजर भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित मदों और मानदंडों के अनुसार, पहले से ही उनके पास उपलब्ध राज्य आपदा मोचन निधि (एसडीआरएफ) एवं अन्य उपलब्ध साधनों से राहत उपाय करती हैं। केंद्र सरकार राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है और अपेक्षित लॉजिस्टिक्स और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। 'गंभीर प्रकृति' की आपदा के मामले में, निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार अंतर-मंत्रालयी केंद्रीय दल (आईएमसीटी) की संस्तुति के आधार पर राष्ट्रीय आपदा मोचन निधि (एनडीआरएफ) से अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

यह मंत्रालय देश में किसी भी आपदा के कारण होने वाली जानमाल की हानि के संबंध में केंद्रीय रूप से कोई आंकड़े नहीं रखता है। हालांकि, पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश सहित देश में विभिन्न जल-मौसम संबंधी आपदाओं के कारण राज्य सरकारों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों द्वारा रिपोर्ट किए गए नुकसान का 2023-24 से 2025-26 तक का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

पिछले तीन वर्षों (2023-24 से 2025-26) के दौरान राज्य आपदा मोचन निधि (एसडीआरएफ) और राष्ट्रीय आपदा मोचन निधि (एनडीआरएफ) के तहत आवंटित और जारी धनराशि का राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(घ) और (ङ) केंद्र सरकार ने वर्तमान संस्थागत एवं नीतिगत ढांचे के अंतर्गत हिमाचल प्रदेश सहित पर्वतीय राज्यों में आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण तथा आपदा सहनशीलता (Resilience) को सुदृढ़ करने के उद्देश्य से अनेक पहलें की हैं, जिनका संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है:-

i. राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन योजना (NDMP) तथा राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण (NDMA) द्वारा जारी दिशा-निर्देशों में भूस्खलन, बादल फटना (Cloudburst), हिमनदीय झील विस्फोट बाढ़ (Glacial Lake Outburst Floods - GLOFs), वनाग्नि तथा भूकंप

जैसी उन आपदाओं को शामिल किया गया है, जिनके प्रति हिमालयी क्षेत्र विशेष रूप से संवेदनशील है।

ii. सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय भूस्खलन जोखिम न्यूनीकरण परियोजना (National Landslide Risk Mitigation Project - NLRMP) को हिमाचल प्रदेश सहित 15 राज्यों में कार्यान्वित करने की स्वीकृति प्रदान की है। इस परियोजना का उद्देश्य भूस्खलनों के प्रति समुदायों एवं उनकी परिसंपत्तियों की संवेदनशीलता को कम करके जनहानि तथा आर्थिक क्षति में कमी लाना है। इस परियोजना के अंतर्गत हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए ₹125.00 करोड़ की केंद्रीय हिस्सेदारी तथा ₹14.00 करोड़ की राज्य हिस्सेदारी स्वीकृत की गई है।

iii. हिमनदीय झील विस्फोट बाढ़ (GLOFs) के जोखिम से निपटने हेतु विभिन्न संरचनात्मक एवं गैर-संरचनात्मक शमन उपायों को अपनाने के उद्देश्य से राष्ट्रीय हिमनदीय झील विस्फोट बाढ़ जोखिम शमन कार्यक्रम (National Glacial Lake Outburst Flood Risk Mitigation Programme - NGRMP) को अरुणाचल प्रदेश, हिमाचल प्रदेश, सिक्किम एवं उत्तराखंड राज्यों के लिए अनुमोदित किया गया।

iv. वनाग्नि जोखिम प्रबंधन शमन योजना (Mitigation Scheme for Forest Fire Risk Management) को भी स्वीकृति प्रदान की है, जिसके अंतर्गत हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए ₹7.34 करोड़ की केंद्रीय हिस्सेदारी तथा ₹0.82 करोड़ की राज्य हिस्सेदारी स्वीकृत की गई है।

v. पंचायती राज संस्थानों में सामुदायिक आधारित आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण पहलों के सुदृढ़ीकरण हेतु राष्ट्रीय परियोजना (National Project for Strengthening Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction Initiatives in Panchayati Raj Institutions) के अंतर्गत हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए ₹14.84 करोड़ का बजट आवंटित किया गया है, ताकि पंचायती राज शासन व्यवस्था में निम्न स्तर से उच्च स्तर (Bottom-up

Approach) तक आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण (DRR) की प्रक्रियाओं का समावेश किया जा सके।

vi. कॉमन अलर्टिंग प्रोटोकॉल (Common Alerting Protocol - CAP) आधारित एकीकृत चेतावनी प्रणाली (SACHET) को भी परिचालित किया है, जिसके अंतर्गत भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (India Meteorological Department - IMD), केंद्रीय जल आयोग (Central Water Commission - CWC), भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण (Geological Survey of India - GSI), भारतीय राष्ट्रीय महासागर सूचना सेवा केंद्र (Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services - INCOIS), रक्षा भू-सूचना अनुसंधान प्रतिष्ठान (Defence Geo-informatics Research Establishment - DGRE) तथा भारतीय वन सर्वेक्षण (Forest Survey of India - FSI) द्वारा जारी चेतावनियों का एकीकरण कर भू-स्थान आधारित (Geo-targeted) प्रारंभिक चेतावनियों का प्रसार किया जाता है।

vii. इसके अतिरिक्त आपदा मित्र (Aapda Mitra) तथा युवा आपदा मित्र योजना (Yuva Aapda Mitra Scheme) जैसी पहलों के माध्यम से बहु-आपदा पूर्व चेतावनी प्रणालियों, आपदा-रोधी अवसंरचना, सामुदायिक तैयारी एवं क्षमता निर्माण को निरंतर सुदृढ़ कर रही है।

विवरण -I

पिछले तीन सालों यानी 2023-24 से 2025-26 के दौरान हाइड्रो-मेटियोरोलॉजिकल आपदाओं के कारण राज्य/UT द्वारा बताए गए नुकसान का ब्यौरा

(अनंतिम)

क्र. सं.	राज्य	वर्ष											
		2023-24				2024-25				2025-26			
		मानव जीवन की हानि (संख्या)	पशुधन हानि (संख्या)	क्षतिग्रस्त घर/झोपड़ियाँ (संख्या)	प्रभावित फसल क्षेत्र (लाख हेक्टेयर में)	मानव जीवन की हानि (संख्या)	पशुधन हानि (संख्या)	क्षतिग्रस्त घर/झोपड़ियाँ (संख्या)	प्रभावित फसल क्षेत्र (लाख हेक्टेयर में)	मानव जीवन की हानि (संख्या)	पशुधन हानि (संख्या))	क्षतिग्रस्त घर /झोपड़ियाँ (संख्या)	प्रभावित फसल क्षेत्र (लाख हेक्टेयर में)
1	आंध्रप्रदेश	40	-	332	1.30	56	122	1323	0.11	756	997	3832	1.51
2	अरुणाचलप्रदेश	9	14	134	0.00	12	175	771	-	19	387	716	0.017
3	असम	65	1671	3805	0.59	128	16207	156691	1.38	38	14293	5111	0.42
4	बिहार	518	-	250	-	64	-	191	-	115	0	273	-
5	छत्तीसगढ़	114	272	2200	-	125	289	2154	-	73	0	2890	0.006
6	गोवा	8	-	290	-	4	2	696	-	2	0	325	-
7	गुजरात	236	5148	30718	1.33	230	7222	20741	-	139	0	14000	-
8	हरियाणा	47	2982	4686	2.16	1	-	16	-	6	26	2745	4.32
9	हिमाचलप्रदेश	556	21506	15792	0.76	408	7116	1089	-	195	4120	10525	0.32
10	झारखंड	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	0	159	0.0017
11	कर्नाटक	120	798	9897	0.30	185	1219	22414	2.86	103	1551	18725	14.81
12	केरल	84	-	2842	-	355	-	7850	-	78	0	6352	-
13	मध्यप्रदेश	201	357	2997	-	373	1204	8147	-	169	1906	6042	-

14	महाराष्ट्र	146	207	467	-	206	551	98	-	167	650	3598	75.42
15	मणिपुर	-	-	-	-	11	233	29639	0.01	8	0	20870	0.039
16	मेघालय	27	27	2594	-	43	241	4043	0.01	26	63	2825	0.065
17	मिज़ोरम	11	-	212	-	44	7	440	0.21	10	3	951	-
18	नागालैंड	13	5	2002	-	27	1	2231	0.03	9	261	2856	0.007
19	ओडिशा	4	30	3674	0.16	30	2	1941	0.22	3	40	3880	0.30
20	पंजाब	77	63649	7101	1.66	23	10	114	-	28	1481	14062	1.93
21	राजस्थान	70	1048	6854	-	131	492	1863	-	70	71	52	-
22	सिक्किम	75	1435	3098	-	13	4244	1669	-	19	10	2157	0.81
23	तमिलनाडु	160	3039	1606	0.36	120	66699	22406	2.92	72	985	1423	0.30
24	तेलंगाना	19	605	5193	0.61	29	13412	8690	-	0	0	0	-
25	त्रिपुरा	40	2	13222	-	78	15	67487	-	97	7	12415	-
26	उत्तरप्रदेश	47	358	655	-	88	33	2644	3.95	4099	0	445	2.22
27	उत्तराखंड	109	661	3137	0.09	80	524	3484	0.05	182	861	7215	0.007
28	पश्चिमबंगाल	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	1.38	0	0	0	-
29	अंडमान और निकोबार	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	11	-
30	चंडीगढ़	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-
31	दादराऔर नगरहवेली	5	-	270	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	-
32	दिल्ली	18	10	11	-	68	-	8	-	0	0	0	-
33	लद्दाख	-	-	-	-	28	73	1069	0.02	192	11828	11864	0.78
34	लक्षद्वीप	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-
35	जम्मूऔरकश्मीर	29	-	229	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-
36	पुडुचेरी	1	-	25	0.07	5	5046	73	0.05	1	5	44	0.001
	कुल	**2849**	**103824**	**124293**	**9.39**	**2979**	**125139**	**369992**	**13.11**	**6631**	**39545**	**202364**	**103.284**

विवरण-II

पिछले तीन सालों यानी 2023-24 से 2025-26 के दौरान राज्य आपदा मोचन निधि (एसडीआरएफ) और राष्ट्रीय आपदा मोचन निधि (एनडीआरएफ) के तहत आवंटित और जारी धनराशि का राज्यवार ब्यौरा

(करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र सं.	राज्य	केंद्र और राज्य के हिस्से सहित एसडीआरएफ के तहत आवंटन			एसडीआरएफ में केंद्र का जारी हिस्सा			एनडीआरएफ से जारी राशि (सभी आपदाओं के लिए)		
		2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	1315.20	1380.80	1449.60	987.20	1036.00	1088.00	--	56.90	132.76
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	245.60	256.80	270.40	220.80	115.60	358.80	--	--	34.54
3.	असम	756.80	795.20	834.40	680.80	716.00	751.20	--	29.02	722.36
4.	बिहार	1664.80	1748.00	1836.00	1248.80	1311.20	1376.80	--	--	76.70
5.	छत्तीसगढ़	508.00	533.60	560.00	181.60	380.80	610.00	--	33.24	--
6.	गोवा	12.80	13.60	15.20	9.60	10.40	11.20	--	31.50	--
7.	गुजरात	1556.80	1635.20	1716.00	1140.00	600.00	2497.60	--	--	492.09
8.	हरियाणा	577.60	606.40	636.80	433.60	455.20	477.60	--	--	26.24
9.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	400.80	420.00	441.60	360.80	378.40	397.60	787.25	84.56	1890.09
10.	झारखण्ड	667.20	701.60	736.00	476.80	1027.20	552.00	--	--	77.69
11.	कर्नाटक	929.60	976.00	1024.80	697.60	732.00	768.80	--	3528.45	98.98

12.	केरल	369.60	388.00	408.00	277.60	291.20	306.40	--	--	162.23
13.	मध्य प्रदेश	2140.80	2248.00	2360.00	1605.60	1686.40	1770.40	--	--	208.01
14.	महाराष्ट्र	3788.80	3978.40	4176.80	2841.60	2984.00	3132.80	--	--	322.21
15.	मणिपुर	41.60	44.00	45.60	18.80	50.00	49.60	--	12.15	143.23
16.	मेघालय	64.80	67.20	71.20	27.20	59.60	60.00	--	11.98	--
17.	मिजोरम	46.40	48.00	50.40	41.60	43.20	45.60	--	18.36	14.40
18.	नागलैंड	40.80	42.40	44.80	36.80	38.40	40.00	--	181.81	183.65
19.	ओडिशा	1886.40	1980.80	2080.00	1415.20	1485.60	1560.00	--	45.09	60.16
20.	पंजाब	582.40	611.20	642.40	436.80	458.40	481.60	--	29.60	39.47
21.	राजस्थान	1742.40	1828.80	1920.00	1307.20	1372.00	1440.00	--	--	87.51
22.	सिक्किम	49.60	52.00	54.40	44.80	47.20	48.80	81.89	229.82	96.47
23.	तमिलनाडु	1200.00	1260.00	1322.40	900.00	944.80	992.00	--	360.09	534.32
24.	तेलंगाना	528.00	555.20	582.40	584.80	416.80	436.80	--	42.78	99.82
25.	त्रिपुरा	67.20	70.40	74.40	60.80	71.60	58.80	--	186.40	15.25
26.	उत्तर प्रदेश	2273.60	2388.00	2507.20	1664.80	1748.40	2776.40	--	172.95	--
27.	उत्तराखंड	918.40	964.00	1012.00	826.40	434.00	911.20	--	21.30	291.15
28.	पश्चिम बंगाल	1189.60	1248.00	1311.20	892.00	936.00	983.20	--	84.77	--
कुल		25565.60	26841.60	28184.00	19419.60	19830.40	24193.20	869.14	5160.77	5909.26

कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों का कार्यकरण

2758. श्री मनसुखभाई धनजीभाई वसावा:

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

(क) क्या देश में कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों (केवीके) के कार्यकरण की निगरानी/समीक्षा की जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान दर्ज किए गए परिणामों सहित तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उन केंद्रों के नाम क्या हैं, जहां अनियमितताएं पाई गई हैं; और

(घ) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या सुधारात्मक कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

(क) और (ख) हां। देश में कार्यरत कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों (केवीके) के कार्यों को नियमित रूप से मॉनिटर/पुनरीक्षित किया जाता है। कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों की मॉनिटरिंग एवं पुनरीक्षण, एक सशक्त प्रणाली है जो इन्हें जिला स्तर पर प्रौद्योगिकी हस्तांतरण का जीवंत एवं प्रभावी संस्थान बनाती है। भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (ICAR); कृषि प्रौद्योगिकी अनुप्रयोग अनुसंधान संस्थान (ATARI); कृषि विश्वविद्यालय; एवं प्रत्येक कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र की वैज्ञानिक सलाहकार समिति द्वारा क्रमश: राष्ट्रीय, क्षेत्रीय, राज्य एवं जिला स्तर पर नियमित रूप से कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों की मॉनिटरिंग एवं पुनरीक्षण किया जाता है। पंचवार्षिक समीक्षा दल (QRT) एवं तृतीय पक्ष द्वारा भी सामयिक अंतराल पर कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों के निष्पादन और कार्यों की समीक्षा की जाती है।

कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों का नवीनतम निष्पादन मूल्यांकन वर्ष 2025-26 में नीति (NITI) आयोग द्वारा किया गया था। उनकी रिपोर्ट केवीके नेटवर्क को देश के सबसे बड़े और सर्वाधिक विकेंद्रीकृत लोक कृषि विस्तार प्रणाली के रूप में बताती है। केवीके का अपना एक सशक्त संस्थागत फ्रेमवर्क है जो स्पष्ट अधिदेशों वाला है और जिसकी जिला स्तर पर मौजूदगी है और इस प्रकार यह किसानों की तकनीकी आवश्यकताओं का समाधान करने में अत्यधिक प्रभावी है। केवीके द्वारा आगे बढ़ाई गई नई पद्धतियों अथवा प्रौद्योगिकियों को लगभग 91% किसानों द्वारा अपनाया गया है,

जो यह दर्शाता है कि केवीके प्रशिक्षण और परामर्श सफल अंगीकरण को प्रोत्साहित करते हैं। प्रौद्योगिकी प्रमाणीकरण, प्रसार और हस्तांतरण के माध्यम से केवीके फसल प्रबंधन, नाशीजीव और रोग नियंत्रण, इनपुट चयन, और जलवायु संबंधी जोखिम प्रबंधन पर भरोसेमंद एवं वैज्ञानिक दृष्टि से सही परामर्श प्रदान करते हैं। राज्य कृषि विभागों एवं संबद्ध एजेंसियों के साथ इनका घनिष्ठ सहयोग विस्तार सेवाओं को सुदृढ़ बनाता है, जो प्रदर्शनों, प्रशिक्षण और क्षमता निर्माण पहलों द्वारा होता है। इसके अलावा, किसान केवीके परामर्शों, गुणवत्तापूर्ण बीज एवं रोपण सामग्री पर व्यापक रूप से भरोसा करते हैं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उन्नत कृषि पद्धतियों को अधिकता से अपनाया जाता है और उन्नत कृषि निष्पादन होता है।

विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान केवीके के प्रयासों के कुछ प्रमुख परिणाम निम्नानुसार हैं :

- उन्नत खेत प्रौद्योगिकियों की उत्पादन क्षमता और किसानों द्वारा इनके अपनाए जाने को दर्शाने के लिए किसानों के खेतों पर 9.67 लाख अग्र-पंक्ति प्रदर्शन (FLD) संचालित किए गए।
- ग्रामीण युवाओं सहित 62.35 लाख किसानों और 5.06 लाख विस्तार कार्मिकों को उनकी जानकारी एवं कौशल में वृद्धि के लिए प्रशिक्षण दिया गया। बड़ी संख्या में विस्तार कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से 826.61 लाख किसानों और अन्य हितधारकों के बीच उन्नत कृषि प्रौद्योगिकी पर चेतना सृजित की गई।
- महत्वपूर्ण संसाधनों के माध्यम से प्रौद्योगिकी अंगीकरण में तेजी लाने के लिए KVK ने विभिन्न खेत फसलों की उन्नत किस्मों के 5.95 लाख क्विंटल गुणवत्तायुक्त बीज और विभिन्न बागवानी फसलों की 1518.90 लाख रोपण सामग्री उत्पादित की।
- फसल अवशिष्ट प्रबंधन पहल के तहत कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों द्वारा प्रदान की गई जागरूकता, तकनीकी हस्तक्षेप और सुगम नीतिगत अभिसरण एक सफलता का द्योतक है क्योंकि आग

लगने की घटनाओं में उल्लेखनीय कमी विशेषकर पंजाब एवं हरियाणा में (2020 एवं 2025 के बीच दोनों में 95%) आई है।

(ग) और (घ) विगत पांच वर्षों में सिहोर, विदिशा, औरिया, गुंटूर तथा थंजावुर जिलों में स्थापित किए गए पांच कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों में वित्तीय एवं प्रशासनिक अनियमितताओं की पहचान की गई है। इस संबंध में सुधारात्मक कार्यवाही की गई है और संबंधित मेजबान (होस्ट) संगठनों से इन जिलों के कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र हटा लिए गए हैं।

IMPACT OF DEFICIENT RAINFALL ON KHARIF CROPS

2759. SHRI ANAND BHADAURIA:

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the severe drought-like situation prevailing in several parts of North India, including Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the impact of deficient rainfall and delayed monsoon on the sowing of Kharif crops such as paddy, maize, cotton and pulses during the current season;

(c) the State-wise details of the extent of area sown so far vis-à-vis the normal area and steps taken to provide drought relief, irrigation support and seeds to affected farmers; and

(d) the contingency plans and financial assistance proposed to mitigate crop losses and ensure food security?

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

(a) to (d) State and District wise details of rainfall in all States are available at link https://mausam.imd.gov.in/. Details of cumulative rainfall (from 01.06.2026 to 29.07.2026) in the State of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh is as under: -

States	**Cumulative rainfall (From 01.06.2026 to 29.07.2026)**		
	Actual RF (in mm)	Normal RF (in mm)	% Departure from Normal
Punjab	136.4	204.5	-33
Haryana	144.7	195.2	-26
Rajasthan	173.8	206.3	-16
Uttar Pradesh	260	342.8	-24
Himachal Pradesh	324	339.7	-5

Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is continuously monitoring the evolving monsoon situation and the possible impact of El Niño conditions on agriculture in close coordination with the India Meteorological Department (IMD), various Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) institutions, ICAR- Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), Central Water Commission (CWC), Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), Mahalanobis National Crop Forecast Centre (MNCFC), the Department of Food and Public Distribution (DFPD), the Department of Fertilisers (DoF) and State Governments.

The sowing operations for Kharif 2026-27 are still underway, and the first advance estimates for all major Kharif crops in the 2026-27 agricultural year (July–June) have not yet been released. The details of State-wise area sown vis-à-vis the normal area under Kharif crops as on 13.07.2026 are given in the enclosed **Statement.** As compared to last year sowing, the present sowing is only 5% less in the same period.

DA&FW has issued an advisory to the states and U.T. Administration to support pre-season planning for district level crop and variety selection, State level seed reserve of early maturing- short duration varieties under the National Seed Reserve (NSR) framework, activation of contingency seed reserves before monsoon onset and seed quality and quantity monitoring during peak demand.

District Agriculture Contingency Plans have been updated for 342 districts by ICAR – CRIDA and State Governments collaboratively. These plans included crop strategies for delayed monsoon onset, as well as contingency measures to address mid-season and terminal drought conditions.

Further, the ICAR has developed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for KVKs to implement these contingency plans. These SOPs encompass development of need based contingency plans, implementation procedures, coordination with agriculture department and other line departments, release of real time agro-advisories for the district, capacity development, awareness generation and real time feedback.

As per the National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM), the State Governments are primarily responsible for providing necessary relief measures on ground level in the wake of notified calamities. The State Governments undertake relief measures in the wake of natural calamities from funds available in the form of the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) in accordance with the Government of India approved items and norms. Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), as per laid down procedure, in case of disaster of 'severe nature, which includes an assessment based on the visit of an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) and a memorandum submitted by the State for financial assistance from NDRF. The financial assistance provided under SDRF and NDRF is by way of relief and not for compensation of losses suffered/ claimed. The State wise allocation of SDRF /NDRF is available at link https://ndmindia.mha.gov.in/.

STATEMENT

State-wise progress of weekly area coverage under Kharif crops as on 13.07.2026

(Area: In lakh hectare)

S.No.	State	Normal Area (2020-21 to 2024-25) (June-Sept.)	Area Sown		Increase(+)/ Decrease(-) over 2025-26
			2026 (As on 13.07.2026)	2025 (As on Corresponding week)	
1	Andhra Pradesh	31.13	11.41	9.72	1.69
2	Assam	21.51	12.83	7.81	5.02
3	Bihar	35.63	23.15	17.25	5.90
4	Chhattisgarh	42.45	33.49	33.72	-0.23
5	Gujarat	73.97	46.64	52.95	-6.31

6	Haryana	27.64	22.79	24.85	-2.06
7	Himachal Pradesh	3.53	3.11	3.35	-0.24
8	Jharkhand	19.67	6.62	4.83	1.79
9	J&K	5.90	4.13	4.46	-0.33
10	Karnataka	78.96	43.23	56.64	-13.41
11	Madhya Pradesh	138.48	124.18	129.12	-4.94
12	Maharashtra	157.49	126.39	142.09	-15.70
13	Odisha	44.88	14.21	17.42	-3.21
14	Punjab	35.04	34.11	34.72	-0.61
15	Rajasthan	130.75	100.55	116.01	-15.46
16	Tamil Nadu	24.12	4.41	5.20	-0.79
17	Telangana	50.90	27.00	26.50	0.50
18	Uttar pradesh	117.83	121.40	111.30	10.10
19	Uttarakhand	4.68	4.70	4.54	0.16
20	West Bengal	48.28	15.41	16.31	-0.90
Total (20 major states)		1092.84	779.76	818.79	-39.03
Other States		11.61	7.61	7.40	0.21
All-India		**1104.45**	**787.37**	**826.19**	**-38.82**

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत केंद्रीय सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यम

2760. श्री तनुज पुनिया:

क्या **भारी उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्तमान में उत्तर प्रदेश में भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के तहत चालू, रुग्ण या बंद केंद्रीय सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों (सीपीएससी) की कुल संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या नए औद्योगिक पार्क या कॉरिडोर स्थापित करने के लिए उक्त बंद औद्योगिक इकाइयों की भूमि का उपयोग करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है; और

(ग) उक्त इकाइयों के बंद होने के कारण बेरोजगार हुए स्थानीय श्रमिकों के पुनर्वास के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भूपति राजू श्रीनिवास वर्मा):

(क) भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय के उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थित किसी भी अधीनस्थ केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रक उद्यम (सीपीएसई) को बंद नहीं किया गया है। हालांकि, भारत चमड़ा निगम लिमिटेड का विघटन किया गया है; त्रिवेणी स्ट्रक्चरल्स लिमिटेड, भारत यंत्र निगम लिमिटेड व टैनरी एवं फूटवेयर कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड परिसमापनाधीन हैं और भारत पंप्स एंड कंप्रेसर्स लिमिटेड और स्कूटर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड बंद होने के अधीन हैं।

(ख) मंत्रालय के पास इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) कंपनी की नामावली पर विद्यमान सभी पात्र कर्मचारियों को लागू वीआरएस/वीएसएस के लाभ तथा क्षतिपूर्ति पैकेज प्रदान किए गए।

———

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सदन की कार्यवाही आज दो बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

… (व्यवधान)

11.03 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

———

14.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.

(Shri Dilip Saikia *in the Chair*)

... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, कई माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा विभिन्न 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, Adv. Priya Saroj, Dr. Kalanidhi Veeraswamy, Dr. Mohammad Jawed and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... (*Interruptions*)

14.02 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

माननीय सभापति : अब पत्र सभा पटल पर रखे जाएंगे।

आइटम नंबर 2 – श्री जितिन प्रसाद जी।

… (व्यवधान)

वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जितिन प्रसाद) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

(1) समुद्री उत्पाद निर्यात विकास प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 1972 की धारा 33 की उप-धारा (3) के अंतर्गत समुद्री उत्पाद निर्यात विकास प्राधिकरण (संशोधन), नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 9 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.456(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7446/18/26]

(2) जन विश्वास (उपबंधों का संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2026 की धारा 1 की उप-धारा (2) के अंतर्गत जारी अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 3369(अ), जो दिनांक 23 जून, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 23 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 37 तथा तत्संबंधी प्रविष्टियों से है, जो समुद्री उत्पाद निर्यात विकास प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 1972 से संबंधित है, प्रवृत्त होंगे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7447/18/26]

(3) विशेष आर्थिक जोन अधिनियम, 2005 की धारा 55 की उप धारा (3) के अंतर्गत विशेष आर्थिक जोन (दूसरा संशोधन) नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 9 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.609(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7448/18/26]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Sir, on behalf of my colleague

Shri Ram Das Athawale, I rise to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

(ii) Explanatory Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) on the Annual Report of the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7449/18/26]

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

(1) आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (6) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) का.आ.3665(अ), जो दिनांक 7 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 17 दिसम्बर, 2025 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.5836(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7450/18/26]

(दो) का.आ.3666(अ), जो दिनांक 7 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 25 फरवरी, 2026 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.1018(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7451/18/26]

(तीन) उर्वरक (अकार्बनिक, कार्बनिक या मिश्रित) (नियंत्रण) आठवां संशोधन आदेश, 2026, जो दिनांक 17 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.3937(अ) में प्रकाशित हुआ था।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7452/18/26]

(2) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उप-धारा (2) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) केरल एग्रो इंडस्ट्रीज डेवलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, तिरुवनंतपुरम के वर्ष 2022-2023 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) केरल एग्रो इंडस्ट्रीज डेवलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, तिरुवनंतपुरम का वर्ष 2022-2023 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ।

(3) उपर्युक्त (2) 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 7453/18/26]

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बंडि संजय कुमार) : महोदय, मैं, श्री नित्यानन्द राय की ओर से निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

(1) विधिविरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप (निवारण) अधिनियम, 1967 की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (5) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) का.आ.3623(अ), जो दिनांक 4 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, विधिविरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप (निवारण) अधिनियम, 1967 की चौथी अनुसूची में क्रम संख्या 57 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के पश्चात कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7454/18/26]

(दो) का.आ.3624(अ), जो दिनांक 4 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, विधिविरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप (निवारण) अधिनियम, 1967 की चौथी अनुसूची में क्रम संख्या 58 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के पश्चात कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7455/18/26]

(तीन) का.आ.3625(अ), जो दिनांक 4 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, विधिविरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप (निवारण) अधिनियम, 1967 की चौथी अनुसूची में क्रम संख्या 59 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के पश्चात कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7456/18/26]

(चार) का.आ.3626(अ), जो दिनांक 4 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, विधिविरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप (निवारण) अधिनियम, 1967 की चौथी अनुसूची में क्रम संख्या 60 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के पश्चात कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7457/18/26]

(पांच) का.आ.3627(अ), जो दिनांक 4 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, विधिविरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप (निवारण) अधिनियम, 1967 की चौथी अनुसूची में क्रम संख्या 61 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के पश्चात कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7458/18/26]

(छह) का.आ.3628(अ), जो दिनांक 4 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, विधिविरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप (निवारण) अधिनियम, 1967 की चौथी अनुसूची में क्रम संख्या 62 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों

के पश्चात कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7459/18/26]

(सात) का.आ.3629(अ), जो दिनांक 4 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, विधिविरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप (निवारण) अधिनियम, 1967 की चौथी अनुसूची में क्रम संख्या 63 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के पश्चात कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7460/18/26]

(आठ) का.आ.3630(अ), जो दिनांक 4 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, विधिविरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप (निवारण) अधिनियम, 1967 की चौथी अनुसूची में क्रम संख्या 64 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के पश्चात कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7461/18/26]

(नौ) का.आ.3631(अ), जो दिनांक 4 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, विधिविरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप (निवारण) अधिनियम, 1967 की चौथी अनुसूची में क्रम संख्या 65 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के पश्चात कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7462/18/26]

(दस) का.आ.3632(अ), जो दिनांक 4 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, विधिविरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप (निवारण) अधिनियम, 1967 की चौथी अनुसूची में क्रम संख्या 66 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के पश्चात कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7463/18/26]

(ग्यारह) का.आ.3633(अ), जो दिनांक 4 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था

तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, विधिविरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप (निवारण) अधिनियम, 1967 की चौथी अनुसूची में क्रम संख्या 67 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के पश्चात कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7464/18/26]

(बारह) का.आ.3634(अ), जो दिनांक 4 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, विधिविरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप (निवारण) अधिनियम, 1967 की चौथी अनुसूची में क्रम संख्या 68 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के पश्चात कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7465/18/26]

(तेरह) का.आ.3635(अ), जो दिनांक 4 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, विधिविरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप (निवारण) अधिनियम, 1967 की चौथी अनुसूची में क्रम संख्या 69 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के पश्चात कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7466/18/26]

(चौदह) का.आ.3636(अ), जो दिनांक 4 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, विधिविरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप (निवारण) अधिनियम, 1967 की चौथी अनुसूची में क्रम संख्या 70 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के पश्चात कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7467/18/26]

(पन्द्रह) का.आ.3637(अ), जो दिनांक 4 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, विधिविरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप (निवारण) अधिनियम, 1967 की चौथी अनुसूची में क्रम संख्या 71 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के पश्चात

कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7468/18/26]

(सोलह) का.आ.3638(अ), जो दिनांक 4 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, विधिविरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप (निवारण) अधिनियम, 1967 की चौथी अनुसूची में क्रम संख्या 72 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के पश्चात कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7469/18/26]

(सत्रह) का.आ.3639(अ), जो दिनांक 4 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, विधिविरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप (निवारण) अधिनियम, 1967 की चौथी अनुसूची में क्रम संख्या 73 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के पश्चात कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7470/18/26]

(अठारह) का.आ.3640(अ), जो दिनांक 4 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, विधिविरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप (निवारण) अधिनियम, 1967 की चौथी अनुसूची में क्रम संख्या 74 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के पश्चात कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7471/18/26]

(उन्नीस) का.आ.3641(अ), जो दिनांक 4 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, विधिविरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप (निवारण) अधिनियम, 1967 की चौथी अनुसूची में क्रम संख्या 75 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के पश्चात कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7472/18/26]

(बीस) का.आ.3642(अ), जो दिनांक 4 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ

था तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, विधिविरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप (निवारण) अधिनियम, 1967 की चौथी अनुसूची में क्रम संख्या 76 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के पश्चात कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7473/18/26]

(इक्कीस) का.आ.3643(अ), जो दिनांक 4 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, विधिविरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप (निवारण) अधिनियम, 1967 की चौथी अनुसूची में क्रम संख्या 77 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के पश्चात कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7474/18/26]

(बाईस) का.आ.3644(अ), जो दिनांक 4 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, विधिविरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप (निवारण) अधिनियम, 1967 की चौथी अनुसूची में क्रम संख्या 78 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के पश्चात कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7475/18/26]

(तेईस) का.आ.3645(अ), जो दिनांक 4 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, विधिविरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप (निवारण) अधिनियम, 1967 की चौथी अनुसूची में क्रम संख्या 79 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के पश्चात कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7476/18/26]

(2) सीमा सुरक्षा बल अधिनियम, 1968 की धारा 141 की उप-धारा (3) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) गृह मंत्रालय, सीमा सुरक्षा बल, उप कमांडेंट (अनुसचिवीय) भर्ती नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 20 अप्रैल, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या

सा.का.नि. 292 (अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7477/18/26]

(दो) सीमा सुरक्षा बल, पैरा-चिकित्सा काडर समूह 'ख' योधक पद भर्ती नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 19 मई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 373(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7478/18/26]

(तीन) सीमा सुरक्षा बल, जल स्कंध (योधक तकनीकी स्टाफ) समूह 'ख' और समूह 'ग' पद संवर्ग भर्ती नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 10 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.615(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7479/18/26]

(चार) गृह मंत्रालय, सीमा सुरक्षा बल, जल स्कंध, समूह-'क' (तकनीकी स्टाफ संवर्ग), भर्ती नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 20 अप्रैल, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 295(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7480/18/26]

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी. एल. वर्मा) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

(1) (एक) काबी नरसिंह मठ ब्लाइंड एंड डेफ स्कूल (केएनएमबीडीएस), गंजम, ओडिशा, के वर्ष 2025-2026 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) काबी नरसिंह मठ ब्लाइंड एंड डेफ स्कूल (केएनएमबीडीएस), गंजम, ओडिशा, के वर्ष 2025-2026 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी

संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7481/18/26]

(2) (एक) एसोसिएशन फॉर सोशल रिकंस्ट्रक्टिव एक्टिविटीज़ (एएसआरए), कटक, ओडिशा, के वर्ष 2025-2026 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) एसोसिएशन फॉर सोशल रिकंस्ट्रक्टिव एक्टिविटीज (एएसआरए), कटक, ओडिशा, के वर्ष 2025-2026 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7482/18/26]

(3) (एक) सामाजिक और स्वास्थ्य विकास संगठन, इम्फाल पश्चिम, मणिपुर, के वर्ष 2025-2026 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) सामाजिक और स्वास्थ्य विकास संगठन, इम्फाल पश्चिम, मणिपुर, के वर्ष 2025-2026 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7483/18/26]

(4) (एक) रामकृष्ण मिशन ब्लाइंड बॉयज़ एकेडमी, कोलकाता के वर्ष 2025-2026 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) रामकृष्ण मिशन ब्लाइंड बॉयज़ एकेडमी, कोलकाता के वर्ष 2025-2026 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7484/18/26]

(5) (एक) रोटरी इंस्टीट्यूट फॉर चिल्ड्रन इन नीड ऑफ स्पेशल केयर, तिरुवनंतपुरम, केरल के वर्ष 2025-2026 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) रोटरी इंस्टीट्यूट फॉर चिल्ड्रन इन नीड ऑफ स्पेशल केयर, तिरुवनंतपुरम, केरल के वर्ष 2025-2026 के कार्यकरण के सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7485/18/26]

(6) (एक) राष्ट्रीय मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पुनर्वास संस्थान, सीहोर, मध्य प्रदेश, के वर्ष 2024-2025 के अनुपूरक वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।

(दो) राष्ट्रीय मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पुनर्वास संस्थान, सीहोर, मध्य प्रदेश, के वर्ष 2024-2025 के लेखापरीक्षित लेखाओं की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(7) उपर्युक्त (6) 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 7486/18/26]

... (व्यवधान)

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमलेश पासवान) : महोदय, मैं ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय से संबंधित विकसित भारत-रोज़गार और आजीविका के लिए गारंटी मिशन (ग्रामीण): (वीबी-जी राम जी) अधिनियम, 2025 की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

(1) विकसित भारत-रोज़गार और आजीविका के लिए गारंटी मिशन (ग्रामीण): वीबी-जी राम जी

(विकसित भारत - जी राम जी), मजदूरी और बेरोजगारी भत्ता भुगतान की रीति नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 1 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 548(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7487/18/26]

(2) विकसित भारत-रोज़गार और आजीविका के लिए गारंटी मिशन (ग्रामीण): वीबी-जी राम जी (विकसित भारत - जी राम जी), विधानमंडल विहीन संघ राज्यक्षेत्र के लिए मानक आवंटन और स्कीम के खर्चों से अधिक राज्य द्वारा किए गए व्यय की रीति और प्रक्रिया नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 1 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.549(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7488/18/26]

(3) विकसित भारत-रोज़गार और आजीविका के लिए गारंटी मिशन (ग्रामीण): वीबी-जी राम जी (विकसित भारत - जी राम जी) प्रशासनिक व्यय नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 20 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.642(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7489/18/26]

(4) विकसित भारत-रोज़गार और आजीविका के लिए गारंटी मिशन (ग्रामीण): वीबी-जी राम जी (विकसित भारत - जी राम जी) नियम, 2026 के अंतर्गत संक्रमणकालीन उपबंध, जो 1 जुलाई, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 547(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7490/18/26]

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागीरथ चौधरी) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

(1) (एक) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन।

(दो) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2024-2025 के लेखापरीक्षित लेखाओं की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा के बारे में विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(2) उपर्युक्त (1) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7491/18/26]

… (व्यवधान)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI PABITRA MARGHERITA): Sir, I rise to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wool Industry Export Promotion Council (WOOLTEXPRO), Mumbai, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Wool Industry Export Promotion Council (WOOLTEXPRO), Mumbai, for the year 2024-2025.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7492/18/26]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Silk Board, Bengaluru, for the year 2024-2025.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Silk Board, Bengaluru, for the year 2024-2025, together

with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Silk Board, Bengaluru, for the year 2024-2025.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7493/18/26]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Carpet Technology, Bhadohi, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Carpet Technology, Bhadohi, for the year 2024-2025.

(6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7494/18/26]

… (*Interruptions*)

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी) : महोदय, श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी की ओर से मैं निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाएं सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

(1) अधिसूचना सं. 40/2026-केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क जो दिनांक 3 अगस्त, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा भारत के बाहर पेट्रोल और डीजल के निर्यात पर विशेष अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क (एसएईडी) की दरों में वृद्धि करने के लिए दिनांक

26.03.2026 की अधिसूचना सं. 06/2026-केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7495/18/26]

(2) अधिसूचना सं. 41/2026-केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क जो दिनांक 3 अगस्त, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा भारत के बाहर एटीएफ के निर्यात पर विशेष अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क (एसएईडी) की दरों में वृद्धि करने के लिए दिनांक 26.03.2026 की अधिसूचना सं. 08/2026-केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7496/18/26]

(3) अधिसूचना सं. 42/2026-केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क जो दिनांक 3 अगस्त, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी तथा जिसके द्वारा भारत के बाहर डीजल के निर्यात पर सड़क और अवसंरचना उपकर (आरआईसी) की दर में वृद्धि करने के लिए दिनांक 26.03.2026 की अधिसूचना सं. 11/2026-केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7497/18/26]

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14.02½ hrs

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA
AND
BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA*

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

* Laid on the Table.

"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 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (Amendment) Bill, 2026 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 03rd August, 2026."

2. Sir, I lay on the Table The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (Amendment) Bill, 2026 as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 03rd August, 2026.

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… (*Interruptions*)

14.03 hrs

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

52nd and 53rd Reports

SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI (BHUBANESWAR): Sir, I rise to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee (2026-27):-

(1) Fifty-second Report on the subject 'Construction of Dimapur-Kohima New Line Project: Northeast Frontier Railway'.

(2) Fifty-third Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations and Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Seventy-ninth Report (17th Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Improper Exemption of IGST on import of Pharmaceutical Products'

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14.03½ hrs

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

6th and 7th Reports

श्री हरेन्द्र सिंह मलिक (मुजफ़्फ़रनगर) : महोदय, मैं सरकारी आश्वासनों संबंधी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) प्रस्तुत करता हूं-

(1) 'विद्युत मंत्रालय से संबंधित लंबित आश्वासनों की समीक्षा' के बारे में छठा प्रतिवेदन (18वीं लोक सभा)।

(2) 'नागरिक उड्डयन मंत्रालय से संबंधित लंबित आश्वासनों की समीक्षा' के बारे में सातवां प्रतिवेदन (18वीं लोक सभा)।

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14.04 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

10th Report

SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY (ONGOLE): Sir, I rise to present the Tenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Housing and Urban Affairs (2025-26) on the subject, 'Review of Sewerage and Septage Coverage in Cities with special reference to interventions under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT & AMRUT 2.0)' relating to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs – Department of Urban Development.

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… (*Interruptions*)

14.04½ hrs

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

(i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 196th Report of the Standing Committee on Commerce on 'Demands for Grants (2026-27) (Demand No. 11)' pertaining to the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): Respected Sir, with your kind permission, I lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 196th Report of the Standing Committee on Commerce on 'Demands for Grants (2026-27) (Demand No. 11)' pertaining to the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

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… (*Interruptions*)

14.05 hrs

(ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 26th Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development and Panchayati Raj on 'Demands for Grants (2026-27)' pertaining to the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT;

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 7443/18/26 and 7444/18/26 respectively.

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI): Sir, in pursuance of Direction 73A of hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha, I would like to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 26th Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development and Panchayati Raj on 'Demands for Grants (2026-27)' pertaining to the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development.

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… (*Interruptions*)

14.05½ hrs

(iii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 28th Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing on 'Demands for Grants (2026-27) (Demand No.2)' pertaining to the Department of Agricultural Research and Education, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare*

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागीरथ चौधरी) : सभापति महोदय, मैं कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग, कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'अनुदानों की मांगें (2026-27) (मांग संख्या 2)' के बारे में कृषि, पशुपालन और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण संबंधी स्थायी समिति के 28वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के बारे में वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूं।

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...(व्यवधान)

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 7445/18/26.

14.06 hrs

THE TAXATION AND OTHER LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2026*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, with your permission, I rise to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007 and the Income-tax Act, 2025, and to amend the Finance Act, 2026.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Motion moved:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007 and the Income-tax Act, 2025, and to amend the Finance Act, 2026."

… (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, बिल के पुर:स्थापन के विरोध में मुझे माननीय सदस्य श्री एन.के. प्रेमचंद्रन जी, श्री डी.एम. कथीर आनंद जी, श्री मनीश तिवारी जी, श्री सौगत राय जी के नोटिसेज़ प्राप्त हुए हैं। अगर आप अपनी सीट्स से बोलना चाहते हैं, तो आप बोल सकते हैं।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मैं आप सभी से निवेदन करता हूं कि कृपया अपनी सीट्स पर जाकर बैठिए।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : देश की आर्थिक गतिविधि, देश के आर्थिक विकास से जुड़ा हुआ एक विषय है, एक बिल है। इसमें आपकी सहभागिता जरूरी है। आप सभी से मेरा निवेदन है कृपया अपनी सीट्स पर जाइये।

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* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 04.08.2026.

...(व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please be seated.

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I am repeatedly requesting you. Please go to your seats.

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please cooperate to continue the Business of the House.

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please be seated.

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You are all requested to be seated.

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Do not show these types of posters and banners again and again.

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: This is not good for the parliamentary democracy.

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please be seated.

… (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : अगर आप नहीं बोलना चाहते हैं, तो मैं आगे बढ़ता हूं।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है:

"कि संदाय और निपटान प्रणाली अधिनियम, 2007 और आय-कर अधिनियम, 2025 तथा वित्त अधिनियम, 2026 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुर:स्थापित करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाए।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी, अब विधेयक पुर:स्थापित करें।

...(व्यवधान)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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… (*Interruptions*)

14.09 hrs

STATEMENT RE: SHOWING REASONS FOR IMMEDIATE LEGISLATION BY PROMULGATION OF THE INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2026*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, with your permission, I rise to lay on the Table an explanatory Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for immediate legislation by promulgation of the Income-tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2026 (No.2 of 2026).

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… (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, फिर से आपसे मेरा अनुरोध है कृपया अपनी सीट्स पर

* Laid on the Table.

जाइये।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : "नियम 377 के अधीन मामले", यह सदन का एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। माननीय सदस्यगण को सदन में अपने विषय को रखने का इसमें मौका मिलता है। आप सदन में "नियम 377 के अधीन मामले" पर भी बोलने की अनुमति प्रदान नहीं कर रहे हैं। यह ठीक नहीं है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सभी दलों के आदरणीय सांसदगण को इसमें बोलने का मौका प्राप्त होता है।

… (व्यवधान)

14.10 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, जिन्हें आज नियम 377 के अधीन मामलों को उठाने की अनुमति दी गई है, वे व्यक्तिगत रूप से तत्काल मामले का अनुमोदित पाठ सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत करें।

(i) Regarding inclusion of Kanpur in the DPR of Delhi-Varanasi Bullet Train Project

श्री रमेश अवस्थी (कानपुर) : मैं सरकार और माननीय रेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश के औद्योगिक, व्यापारिक और ऐतिहासिक केंद्र कानपुर की एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण आवश्यकता की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। हाल के दिनों में यह चिंताजनक चर्चा जन सामान्य में है कि दिल्ली से वाराणसी तक प्रस्तावित बुलेट ट्रेन (हाई-स्पीड रेल) परियोजना की प्रारंभिक डीपीआर (DPR) में कानपुर को उस प्रमुखता या स्टेशन प्रावधान के साथ शामिल नहीं किया जा रहा है, जैसा कि होना चाहिए। कानपुर उत्तर प्रदेश की औद्योगिक राजधानी है, कपड़ा उद्योग, चमड़ा उद्योग और आईटी/स्टार्टअप का बड़ा गढ़ है। यहाँ प्रतिदिन हज़ारों की संख्या में व्यापारी,उद्यमी,

* Treated as laid on the Table.

छात्र और रेल यात्री दिल्ली और वाराणसी की ओर आवागमन करते हैं। कानपुर मध्य उत्तर प्रदेश का हृदय स्थल है। यदि इस महत्त्वाकांक्षी बुलेट ट्रेन कॉरिडोर से कानपुर जैसे विशाल और रणनीतिक शहर को प्रमुखता से नहीं जोड़ा गया, तो इससे न केवल कानपुर और आसपास के जिलों की एक बड़ी आबादी इस आधुनिक सुविधा से वंचित रह जाएगी, बल्कि इस बुलेट ट्रेन परियोजना की आर्थिक और व्यावसायिक उपयोगिता पर भी असर पड़ेगा। अतः मेरी सरकार से विनम्र मांग है कि दिल्ली-वाराणसी बुलेट ट्रेन परियोजना की डीपीआर में कानपुर को भी एक महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशन के रूप मे शामिल किया जाए।

(ii) Need to expand flight services and introduce night landing operations at Prayagraj Airport, Uttar Pradesh

श्री प्रवीण पटेल (फूलपुर) : प्रयागराज देश की आध्यात्मिक, सांस्कृतिक और शैक्षणिक चेतना का प्रमुख केंद्र है। वर्ष 2019 के कुंभ के बाद यहाँ से देश के 11 प्रमुख शहरों के लिए नियमित हवाई सेवाएँ उपलब्ध थीं, जिनमें से अधिकांश उड़ानें 'क्षेत्रीय संपर्क योजना' (RCS) और 'वायबिलिटी गैप फंडिंग' (VGF) के तहत संचालित हो रही थीं। चिंता का विषय यह है कि RCS की अवधि समाप्त होने के बाद ये हवाई सेवाएँ लगातार घट रही हैं। वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में उड़ानों की संख्या घटकर केवल 06 शहरों (दिल्ली, मुंबई, बेंगलुरु, हैदराबाद, भुवनेश्वर और बिलासपुर) तक ही सीमित रह गई है। मुंबई जैसे महत्वपूर्ण व्यावसायिक शहर के लिए भी एयरलाइंस (जैसे आकाशा एयर और इंडिगो) अपनी उड़ानों की आवृत्ति (Frequency) लगातार कम कर रही हैं। इसके अलावा, नाइट लैंडिंग की सभी तकनीकी सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध होने के बावजूद रात्रिकालीन उड़ानों का संचालन नहीं हो पा रहा है। इसका मुख्य कारण एटीसी (ATC) का संचालन भारतीय वायुसेना द्वारा किया जाना और वॉच आवर्स का केवल सूर्योदय से सूर्यास्त तक सीमित होना है। मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि रक्षा मंत्रालय एवं भारतीय वायुसेना से समन्वय बनाकर एटीसी वॉच आवर्स का विस्तार रात्रि तक किया जाए, ताकि नाइट लैंडिंग और नई कमर्शियल उड़ानों का सुचारू संचालन संभव हो सके।

(iii) Need to set up solar parks in Saran and Siwan districts of Bihar

श्री जनार्दन सिंह सीग्रीवाल (महाराजगंज) : मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र महाराजगंज बिहार का ज्यादातर इलाका ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में है और कुछ इलाका अर्द्धशहरी क्षेत्रों भी में है। ऐसे में स्वाभाविक है कि इन क्षेत्रों में नगरों और शहरों की तुलना में विद्युत आपूर्ति की स्थिति समान नहीं रहेगी। शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बिजली उपलब्धता का समय समान करने के लिए ऊर्जा उत्पादन में बढ़ोतरी आवश्यक होगी। विद्युत उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए आज की हमारी सरकार गंभीर रूप से प्रयास करते हुए सौर ऊर्जा के माध्यम से विद्युत उत्पादन का भरपूर प्रयास कर रही है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरे संसदीय के सारण(छपरा) जिला के जलालपुर,एकमा,बनियापुर और तरैया तथा सिवान जिला के महाराजगंज एवं गोरेयाकोठी में एक-एक सोलर पार्क स्थापित करवाया जाये। अतः भारत सरकार के नवीन एवं नवीनीकरण ऊर्जा मंत्री से मेरा आग्रह है कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के जलालपुर, एकमा, बनियापुर, तरैया, गोरेयाकोठी और महाराजगंज में एक-एक सोलर पार्क का निर्माण अल्ट्रा मेगा सौर ऊर्जा परियोजना के तहत सोलर एनर्जी कोऑपरेशन ऑफ इंडिया (SECI) द्वारा कराया जाये जिससे कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र की जनता को शहरी और नगरीय क्षेत्रों की तरह बिजली की उपलब्धता चौबीसों (24) घंटों हो सके।

(iv) Need to include more agricultural operations in VB GRAM-G Scheme and take measures to make the scheme efficient and effective

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL (KURUKSHETRA): I would like to bring to the notice of the Government the need for introducing an innovative add on in the recently launched VB-GRAM-G Scheme to enhance rural incomes, improve agricultural productivity and strengthen transparency in the implementation of the Scheme. The Government should include select labour-intensive agricultural operations in the farmers' fields among the approved works under the Scheme. Under this framework, the Government would continue to pay the

full notified wage to eligible workers in accordance with the Scheme, while farmers may be permitted to pay an additional incentive directly to the workers engaged on their fields. Such an arrangement would augment the earnings of rural workers without imposing any additional financial burden on the Government, while ensuring timely availability of labour for critical agricultural operations. The proposed initiative, would go a long way in strengthening the implementation architecture of the Scheme. As the farmers would voluntarily contribute an additional incentive from their own resources, they would have a natural stake in ensuring that attendance records faithfully reflect the work actually performed. This would introduce an additional layer of stakeholder verification, reinforce transparency and accountability, and enhance public confidence in the Scheme. I, therefore, urge the Government to expeditiously launch this add on with suitable safeguards and eligibility criteria. By bringing together Public Wage Guarantee with Voluntary Private Incentive, the initiative could create a virtuous cycle of higher rural incomes, improved farm productivity, greater community participation and more effective implementation of the VB-GRAM-G Scheme.

(v) Need to address the drought situation arising due to deficient rainfall in Rayalaseema and other parts of Andhra Pradesh

SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI (RAJAHMUNDRY): I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the serious agricultural situation emerging in Andhra Pradesh due to deficient rainfall during the 2026 southwest monsoon and prolonged dry spells associated with El Niño

conditions. By mid-July 2026, a substantial rainfall deficit had been reported across the State, with many districts recording deficient or large-deficient rainfall. The prolonged dry spell has delayed Kharif agricultural operations and created serious moisture stress in rain-fed areas. Rain-fed regions, particularly parts of Rayalaseema, remain highly vulnerable. Inadequate soil moisture, delayed sowing and uncertainty regarding irrigation availability may cause substantial losses to farmers unless timely preventive measures are undertaken. I, therefore, urge the Union Government to closely monitor the situation in Andhra Pradesh, support district-level crop-contingency plans and provide timely financial and technical assistance under the applicable drought-relief mechanisms. The Government may also support the supply of short-duration and drought-resilient seeds, protective irrigation and fodder arrangements, timely assessment and settlement of admissible crop-insurance claims, and additional wage-employment opportunities under the VB–G RAM G Act to protect farmers and rural livelihoods.

(vi) Need to put in place permanent and robust measures to address recurring floods in Bhadrak and other parts of Odisha

SHRI AVIMANYU SETHI (BHADRAK): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the ongoing flood situation in Odisha, particularly in Bhadrak district, caused by rising water levels in the Baitarani and Salandi rivers. Several areas are under floodwaters after heavy rainfall. Many villages have been inundated, roads disrupted, and agricultural land submerged. Thousands of people have been affected, with many families moving to safer places. The

floods have damaged houses, crops, livestock and public infrastructure, while disrupting education, healthcare and essential services. This is not a new problem. Almost every monsoon, people in flood prone areas of Bhadrak and adjoining districts face similar hardships. Farmers lose crops, families suffer repeated losses, and public resources are spent on rescue, relief and restoration. Despite continuous efforts by the Government and local administration, the problem recurs every year. There is an urgent need for a permanent flood mitigation project for the Baitarani and Salandi river systems. The project should include stronger embankments, riverbank protection, desiltation, better drainage, and modern flood forecasting and early warning mechanisms to reduce future losses and improve disaster preparedness. I urge the Government to take necessary steps to protect the lives and livelihoods of lakhs of people affected by recurring floods.

(vii) Regarding exemption from the TET qualification requirement for teachers

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल (डुमरियागंज) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश सहित देश के लाखों प्राथमिक एवं उच्च प्राथमिक शिक्षकों की ओर आकर्षित करूंगा, जिनकी नियुक्ति राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक शिक्षा परिषद द्वारा दिनांक 23 अगस्त, 2010 को Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) को न्यूनतम शैक्षिक योग्यता के रूप में अधिसूचित किए जाने से पूर्व, उस समय लागू भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार हुई थी। उस समय Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 के अंतर्गत TET अनिवार्य नहीं था। किंतु माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा Civil Appeal No. 1385 of 2025 में दिए गए निर्णय के उपरांत ऐसे शिक्षकों के लिए भी TET उत्तीर्ण करना अनिवार्य हो गया है। निर्धारित व्यवस्था के अनुसार 31 अगस्त, 2028 तक TET उत्तीर्ण न

करने वाले शिक्षकों को सेवा से सेवानिवृत्त कर दिया जाएगा। इससे 25 से 30 वर्षों से सेवा दे रहे लाखों अनुभवी शिक्षकों के समक्ष सेवा, पेंशन एवं आजीविका का गंभीर संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है। इसके साथ ही विद्यालयों, विशेषकर ग्रामीण एवं दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों की शिक्षा व्यवस्था भी प्रतिकूल रूप से प्रभावित होगी। अतः सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इस विषय पर आवश्यक विधायी अथवा नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप कर 23 अगस्त, 2010 से पूर्व नियुक्त शिक्षकों के सेवा अधिकार, पेंशन एवं आजीविका का संरक्षण सुनिश्चित किया जाए।

(viii) Regarding extension of Central OBC status to eligible backward communities across various states

श्री विष्णु दयाल राम (पलामू) : सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार का ध्यान एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूँ। झारखंड, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, उत्तर प्रदेश सहित विभिन्न राज्यों में निवास करने वाले बनिया कमलापुरी, जायसवाल, कसौधन एवं बरनवाल समाज के अनेक परिवार सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक एवं आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हैं। उक्त जातियों को कई राज्यों में अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (ओबीसी) का दर्जा प्राप्त है, परंतु केंद्रीय ओबीसी सूची में शामिल न होने के कारण वे केंद्र सरकार की नौकरियों, केंद्रीय शिक्षण संस्थानों एवं विभिन्न कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के लाभ से वंचित रह जाते हैं। देश के यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री आदरणीय श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में केंद्र सरकार “सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास और सबका प्रयास” के संकल्प के साथ समाज के प्रत्येक वर्ग के उत्थान हेतु कार्य कर रही है। इसी भावना के अनुरूप इन जातियों के हितों पर भी समुचित विचार किया जाना आवश्यक है। अतः केंद्र सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूं कि संबंधित राज्य सरकारों एवं राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग से आवश्यक प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त कर उपरोक्त जातियों की सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक एवं आर्थिक स्थिति का आकलन करते हुए केन्द्रीय ओबीसी सूची में सम्मिलित करने की कृपा की जाये।

(ix) Need to address problems of areca nut growers in coastal and Malnad regions of Karnataka

SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY (UDUPI CHIKMAGALUR): I would like to bring to the notice of the Government a matter of urgent public importance concerning thousands of areca nut growers in the coastal and Malnad regions of Karnataka. Large quantities of substandard areca nut are being imported from Indonesia, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. To bypass the Minimum Import Price and high customs duty, traders misclassify raw/broken areca nut as "roasted nuts" under different HSN codes. This is causing price crash as cheap imports have depressed domestic prices, making cultivation unviable; there is loopholes in rules which allows evasion of border checks and tariffs; and it also damage the reputation since mixing of inferior nuts with premium Indian varieties like Chali and Rashi harms farmers. I request the Government to bring all areca nut imports under a single HSN code with strict CBIC audit; strengthen customs and FSSAI checks at ports; and review FTAs to prevent dumping. I urge immediate action to protect our farmers.

(x) Need to increase allocation of funds for flood control measures in West Champaran, Bihar

डॉ. संजय जायसवाल (पश्चिम चम्पारण) : वाल्मीकि नगर बैराज पश्चिम चम्पारण में बाढ़ के जल-प्रवाह को नियंत्रित करता है । उच्च मात्रा में जल छोड़े जाने के कारण बगहा, बेतिया तथा नरकटियागंज प्रखंड बार-बार जलमग्न होते हैं, तटबंध टूटते हैं तथा लगभग प्रत्येक मानसून में बड़ी संख्या में लोगों को विस्थापित होना पड़ता है। गंडक से जुड़ी एक हालिया बाढ़ की घटना में बिहार

राज्य आपदा प्रबंधन विभाग ने 10 जिलों के 74 प्रखंडों की 529 पंचायतों में 9.6 लाख से अधिक लोगों के प्रभावित होने का रिकॉर्ड दर्ज किया, जिनमें पश्चिम चम्पारण भी शामिल था। इस वर्ष के लिए जिले के बाढ़ नियंत्रण प्रमंडल ने भी बाढ़-पूर्व तैयारी संबंधी सूचना जारी की है। पिछले तीन वर्षों में बाढ़ प्रबंधन एवं सीमा क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत बिहार को केवल ₹206.77 करोड़ जारी किए गए, जबकि मार्च 2025 तक सभी राज्यों को कुल ₹7,260 करोड़ से अधिक की राशि जारी की गई। उसी उत्तर में यह भी पुष्टि की गई है कि वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान गंडक पर बाढ़ नियंत्रण संबंधी भारत-नेपाल संयुक्त समिति की एक भी बैठक आयोजित नहीं हुई। पश्चिम चम्पारण जिले में गंडक तटबंधों के संरचनात्मक सुदृढ़ीकरण हेतु बाढ़ प्रबंधन एवं सीमा क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत केंद्रीय सहायता में पर्याप्त वृद्धि की जाए।

(xi) Need to introduce Vande Bharat Express between Jammu Tawi and Haridwar alongwith stoppage of express and superfast trains at Samba station in Jammu and Kahsmir

श्री जुगल किशोर (जम्मू) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान जम्मू तवी–हरिद्वार के मध्य वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस के संचालन तथा साम्बा रेलवे स्टेशन पर प्रमुख मेल, एक्सप्रेस एवं सुपरफास्ट रेलगाड़ियों के ठहराव की आवश्यकता की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। जम्मू एक प्रमुख धार्मिक, पर्यटन एवं सामरिक क्षेत्र है, जबकि हरिद्वार देश के सबसे महत्वपूर्ण तीर्थस्थलों में से एक है। प्रतिवर्ष जम्मू, साम्बा, कठुआ एवं आसपास के क्षेत्रों से बड़ी संख्या में श्रद्धालु हरिद्वार और ऋषिकेश की यात्रा करते हैं। इसी प्रकार उत्तराखंड से भी अनेक श्रद्धालु जम्मू एवं श्री माता वैष्णो देवी के दर्शन के लिए आते हैं। इसके बावजूद दोनों शहरों के बीच तेज एवं आधुनिक रेल सेवा उपलब्ध नहीं है। साथ ही, साम्बा रेलवे स्टेशन सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र का महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशन है, जहाँ से अनेक प्रमुख रेलगाड़ियाँ बिना रुके गुजरती हैं। इससे यात्रियों, विद्यार्थियों, वरिष्ठ नागरिकों, व्यापारियों एवं नौकरीपेशा लोगों को जम्मू तवी या कठुआ जाकर ट्रेन पकड़नी पड़ती है। अतः मेरा माननीय रेल मंत्री से आग्रह है कि जम्मू तवी–हरिद्वार–जम्मू तवी वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस का शीघ्र संचालन स्वीकृत

किया जाए तथा साम्बा रेलवे स्टेशन पर प्रमुख मेल, एक्सप्रेस एवं सुपरफास्ट रेलगाड़ियों का ठहराव सुनिश्चित किया जाए, ताकि क्षेत्र के लाखों नागरिकों को बेहतर, सुरक्षित एवं सुविधाजनक रेल सेवा उपलब्ध हो सके।

(xii) Need to reconstruct dilapidated roads and bridges in Bharuch Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat

श्री मनसुखभाई धनजीभाई वसावा (भरूच) : गुजरात के मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र भरूच के दो महत्वपूर्ण NHAI के मार्ग हैं। उनमें से अंकलेश्वर से गुजरात के सागबारा-महाराष्ट्र बॉर्डर तक के मार्ग की हालत खराब है। उसमें डेडियापाड़ा के पास मिनी ब्रिज टूट गया है और मुख्य रूप से नेत्रंग-वेडाकंपनी का लगभग 60 साल पुराना ब्रिज भी जर्जर हो गया है। जर्जर होने के कारण वहाँ आवागमन बंद है। इसकी वजह से अंकलेश्वर GIDC में आने-जाने वाले लोगों और महाराष्ट्र से अंकलेश्वर GIDC एरिया में जो लोग इंडस्ट्रियल काम-काज से आते हैं तथा साथ ही जो भारी मालवाहक वाहन महाराष्ट्र से इस क्षेत्र में आते हैं इससे आम जनता को काफी तकलीफ उठानी पड़ती है और जो डायवर्जन दिया गया है, वह ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के छोटे मार्ग होने के कारण परेशानी का कारण बन रहा है, जिससे गाँव वाले भी इस समस्या से परेशान हैं। इस स्थिति को एक साल पूरा होने को आया है, लेकिन समाधान नहीं हुआ। इसी प्रकार भरूच से जंबूसर जाने वाले मार्ग पर आमोद के पास ढाढर (दादर) नदी पर जो ब्रिज है, वह भी बंद है। इसकी वजह से जंबूसर बल्क पार्क में आने-जाने वाले लोगों को काफी तकलीफ होती है। अतः सरकार से मेरा आग्रह है कि उपर्युक्त वर्णित राजमार्ग सड़कों तथा उन पर बने हुए जर्जर पुलों के नए सिरे से निर्माण हेतु तत्काल योजना बनाकर कार्य शुरू कराया जाए तथा उपरोक्त सभी जगहों के पास डायवर्जन भी दिया जाये जिससे सभी वाहनों का आसानी से आवागमन हो सके।

(xiii) Need for CBI investigation into alleged irregularities in appointments of teaching and non-teaching staff in Nashik education division, Maharashtra

DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH (DHULE): I would like to bring to the notice of the Government the issue of the alleged large-scale manipulation of teaching and non-teaching appointments, approvals and Shalarth IDs across the Nashik Education Division. Reports indicate that 892 records were flagged, while police investigations identify 841 suspected appointments across more than 200 schools, involving an estimated loss of ₹160 crore. The alleged modus operandi includes forged or backdated appointment and joining reports, fabricated approval and Shalarth orders, falsified records, fake arrears and salary disbursal without sanctioned posts, verified workload or original proposals. These payments passed through multiple authorities, including school managements, Education Officers, the Divisional Deputy Director, Pay and Provident Fund Units, treasury authorities and authenticated Shalarth logins, indicating a possible organised institutional conspiracy rather than isolated clerical lapses. In Dhule, despite repeated communications, the concerned office has failed to furnish certified approval, TET, workload and Shalarth records, raising a serious risk of concealment or destruction of evidence. I urge the Union Government to entrust an investigation to CBI, secure all digital and financial records, and refer the matter to the Comptroller and Auditor General for a special transaction and IT audit, recovery of public funds, and a time-bound report to Parliament.

(xiv) Need to review the proposal to change in allocation of ration under National Food Security Act and ensure timely and adequate allocation to Kerala

SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN (KASARAGOD): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the concerns arising from the proposed changes in ration allocation under the National Food Security Act, 2013. Reports indicate that the proposed amendment seeks to replace the existing family-based allocation of food grains with an individual-based entitlement while retaining the ceiling of 35 kg per family. Consequently, larger families may receive less food per person, affecting beneficiaries under the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), daily wage earners, farmers, labourers and other economically weaker sections. Any reduction in foodgrain entitlement would weaken food security and adversely affect the nutritional needs of vulnerable households.

With Onam approaching, the Union Government should ensure adequate and timely allocation of rice, sugar and other essential commodities to Kerala. Onam is celebrated by Malayalis across all communities, irrespective of caste, creed or religion. Enhanced allocation through the Public Distribution System before the festival is essential to help poor families celebrate with dignity and prevent shortages of essential commodities. I, therefore, urge the Government to reconsider the proposed changes, ensure that no beneficiary suffers any reduction in foodgrain entitlement, and provide sufficient allocation of rice, sugar and other essential commodities to Kerala before the commencement of Onam.

(xv) Need to expedite operationalization of the ONGC Karaikal Onshore Hydrocarbon Project in Puducherry and Tamil Nadu

SHRI VE. VAITHILINGAM (PUDUCHERRY): I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the urgent need to expedite the ONGC Karaikal Onshore Hydrocarbon Project, which is of strategic importance for India's energy security and the economic development of Puducherry and Tamil Nadu. The Cauvery Basin has been contributing to the nation's oil and natural gas production for more than six decades. Hydrocarbon production in the basin has witnessed a significant decline in recent years, resulting in reduced investments, relocation of drilling rigs to other States and loss of direct and indirect employment opportunities. Tamil Nadu Protected Agricultural Zone Development Act, 2020 primarily restricts hydrocarbon exploration and drilling activities in the notified Delta Region. However, projects in non-Delta regions, including the ONGC Karaikal Project and other onshore assets in Ramanathapuram, are outside the area of restrictions. Despite this, exploration and production activities in these non-Delta regions have been adversely affected due to operational constraints and local issues. The ONGC Karaikal Onshore Hydrocarbon Project has immense potential to enhance domestic crude oil and natural gas production, strengthen India's energy security, employment and economic development of Puducherry and Tamil Nadu. Please take steps to facilitate hydrocarbon exploration and production in the non-Delta regions, particularly the ONGC Karaikal Project.

(xvi) Need to address the situation arising out of severe floods in Assam and declare the calamity as a national problem

MD. RAKIBUL HUSSAIN (DHUBRI): I wish to bring to the notice of the Government the serious issue of urgent public importance regarding the catastrophic cloudburst in the neighbouring state of Nagaland, which has caused unprecedented devastation in the Upper Assam district of Sivasagar, Charaideo and Jorhat and flood situation in Assam, which has caused immense hardship to the people. Many lives have been lost, several people are still missing, and thousands of families have been forced to leave their homes. Many people have also lost household items, school books, and other essential belongings. Please, provide veterinary support, including food and medicines for affected animals. I urge, the Government to provide immediate financial assistance, strengthen relief and rescue operations, restore damaged roads and infrastructure, and ensure that every affected family receives timely support. Special attention should also be given to rehabilitation so that people can rebuild their lives with dignity. That is why I repeatedly urge the government of India to declare the flood and erosion problem of Assam, as a national problem. I also urge, the Hon'ble Prime Minister to personally visit the Flood affected areas of Assam to assess the ground situation and assure the people that the Government of India stands with them.

(xvii) Need for maintenance of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in Aonla Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

श्री नीरज मौर्य (आंवला) : आंवला संसदीय क्षेत्र, उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित मार्गों का अनुरक्षण कार्य होना अतिआवश्यक है:—

(1) ब्लाक रामनगर, बरेली, उत्तर प्रदेश: मार्ग खेती गोधन खण्डवा से किशनपुर गोदिया।

(2) ब्लाक आलमपुर जाफराबाद, बरेली: मार्ग खेड़ा से सिंघा।

(3) ब्लॉक फरीदपुर, बरेली: मार्ग खेलपुर से फरीदपुर।

(4) ब्लॉक मझगवां, बरेली: मार्ग विशारतगंज से चांदपुर।

(5) ब्लॉक फरीदपुर, बरेली मार्ग जरौली से शिवपुरी।

उपरोक्त मार्ग अनुरक्षण काल (Maintenance Period) में ही टूट गए थे। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि उक्त मार्ग कार्य को मानक के अनुरूप नहीं किया गया। अतः उपरोक्त मार्गों का अनुरक्षण मानकों के अनुसार किया जाए तथा संबधित ठेकेदारों/फर्मों को काली सूची (Blacklist) में डाल कर कठोर कार्यवाही किये जाने की मांग करता हूँ।

(xviii) Regarding alleged irregularities in installation of smart prepaid electricity meters in Mau district, Uttar Pradesh

श्री राजीव राय (घोसी) : दिनांक 2 अप्रैल, 2026 को लोकसभा में प्रश्न संख्या 541 के उत्तर में माननीय विद्युत मंत्री ने स्पष्ट किया था कि प्री-पेड स्मार्ट मीटर लगवाना उपभोक्ताओं के लिए अनिवार्य नहीं है। इसके बावजूद उत्तर प्रदेश के मऊ जिले में लगभग 1.35 लाख स्मार्ट प्री-पेड मीटर उपभोक्ताओं की सहमति के बिना, उन्हें सरकारी आदेश बताकर लगाए जाने की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं। बड़ी संख्या में उपभोक्ताओं का आरोप है कि स्मार्ट मीटर वास्तविक खपत से अधिक बिजली दर्ज कर रहे हैं, जिससे अत्यधिक बिजली बिल आ रहे हैं और उनकी सटीकता एवं विश्वसनीयता पर गंभीर प्रश्न उठ रहे हैं। यह भी आरोप है कि जिन निजी कंपनियों को स्मार्ट मीटरों की आपूर्ति एवं स्थापना का कार्य सौंपा गया है, उनके पास इस क्षेत्र का अपेक्षित अनुभव एवं

तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता नहीं है, जिससे पूरी प्रक्रिया की पारदर्शिता और गुणवत्ता पर गंभीर संदेह उत्पन्न हुआ है। अतः उपभोक्ताओं की सहमति के बिना लगाए गए स्मार्ट प्री-पेड मीटर हटाए जाएँ, विवादित मीटरों की स्वतंत्र जांच कराई जाए तथा कथित अनियमितताओं एवं भ्रष्टाचार की निष्पक्ष जांच सीबीआई से कराकर दोषी अधिकारियों एवं संबंधित निजी कंपनियों के विरुद्ध कठोर कार्रवाई सुनिश्चित की जाए।

(xix) Need to ensure availability of raw cotton for domestic textile industry in West Bengal and other parts of country

SHRIMATI JUNE MALIAH (MEDINIPUR): I wish to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister of Textiles to the concerns regarding the availability of raw cotton for the domestic textile industry. The textile sector is one of the largest employment generators and a major contributor to the country's economy and exports. However, fluctuations in cotton production, rising prices, and supply constraints have increased input costs and affected the competitiveness of textile manufacturers, particularly MSMEs. There is a need to regularly assess the gap between domestic cotton production and consumption and ensure timely availability of quality raw cotton at affordable prices. The Government may strengthen procurement, improve productivity through better seed varieties and farming practices, maintain strategic reserves where required, and facilitate imports during shortages. I urge the Hon'ble Minister to take appropriate measures to ensure a stable supply of raw cotton, protect the interests of farmers and the textile industry, and sustain employment and export growth.

(xx) Need for a long term plan under Jal Jeevan Mission to address drinking water scarcity in Kancheepuram Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu

SHRI G. SELVAM (KANCHEEPURAM): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the acute drinking water scarcity in Kanchipuram, Uthiramerur, Chengalpattu, Madurantakam, Cheyyur and Tiruporur of Kanchipuram Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu. Rapid population growth, urbanisation, declining groundwater, erratic rainfall, drought and seawater intrusion have severely affected the availability of safe drinking water. During summer, residents depend on water tankers and face severe hardship. I urge the Union Government to collaborate with the Government of Tamil Nadu to implement a comprehensive long-term drinking water management plan. Adequate financial assistance may be provided under the Jal Jeevan Mission and other Central Government schemes for Combined Drinking Water Supply Schemes, water treatment plants, expansion of piped water supply, restoration of lakes and tanks, rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge and desalination projects, ensuring safe, adequate and uninterrupted drinking water supply throughout the year for the people of the Constituency.

(xxi) Need to set up a dedicated NABL-accredited aquatic residue testing laboratory in Amalapuram Parliamentary Constituency, Andhra Pradesh

SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI (AMALAPURAM): Amalapuram Parliamentary Constituency is one of the country's major aquaculture and seafood-producing regions and contributes significantly to Andhra Pradesh's

export-oriented fisheries sector. Andhra Pradesh alone exported 3,47,927 tonnes of seafood worth USD 2.369 billion in 2023-24, accounting for nearly a third of India's total seafood export value, with frozen shrimp forming the overwhelming share of this trade. As international markets continue to impose stringent standards relating to antibiotic residues and food safety, timely residue testing has become essential for sustaining this export performance. At present, aquaculture farmers and exporters in the constituency depend on laboratories located outside the district, for mandatory residue testing and export-related quality certification, resulting in additional transportation costs, longer turnaround time and increased compliance burden. Andhra Pradesh accounted for 74% of farms implicated in antibiotic residue violations traced nationally after the 2025 ban on chloramphenicol and nitrofurans. A NABL-accredited residue-testing laboratory within the district would facilitate faster testing, strengthen traceability, and support the livelihoods of thousands of aquaculture farmers and exporters. I, therefore, urge the Government to establish a dedicated NABL-accredited aquatic residue-testing laboratory in Amalapuram Parliamentary Constituency under MPEDA or any other appropriate Central scheme, at the earliest.

(xxii) Need to take adequate measures to strengthen passenger safety in Mumbai-Thane suburban railway network

श्री नरेश गणपत म्हस्के (ठाणे) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान मुंबई-ठाणे उपनगरीय रेल नेटवर्क और यात्री सुरक्षा के गहरे संकट की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ ।यह अत्यंत चिंताजनक है कि MUTP के तहत ₹57,000 करोड़ से अधिक के निवेश के बावजूद,जमीनी हालात में अपेक्षित

सुधार नहीं हुआ है ।वर्ष 2024 के आंकड़े डराने वाले हैं,जहाँ भारी भीड़,ट्रैक पार करने और ट्रेन से गिरने के कारण हजारों लोगों ने अपनी जान गंवाई है ।आज स्थिति यह है कि 12 डिब्बों की ट्रेनों में क्षमता से चार गुना अधिक यात्री सफर करने को मजबूर हैं ।'सुपर-डेंस क्रश लोड' के कारण फुटबोर्ड पर लटकना और गिरना अब एक नियमित घटना बन चुकी है ।संसदीय समितियों और न्यायालयों के स्पष्ट निर्देशों के बावजूद, 15-डिब्बों के रेक का विस्तार,स्वचालित दरवाजे,फेंसिंग और प्लेटफॉर्म की ऊंचाई बढ़ाने जैसी बुनियादी सुरक्षा व्यवस्थाओं की गति अत्यंत धीमी है ।मेरा माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि इस मानवीय संकट को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दें,समयबद्ध तरीके से सभी 12-डिब्बा ट्रेनों को 15-डिब्बों में परिवर्तित करें,सभी रेक में 'ऑटो-डोर क्लोजिंग' सिस्टम अनिवार्य करें और स्टेशनों पर भीड़ प्रबंधन के लिए एक स्वतंत्र निगरानी तंत्र स्थापित करें ताकि भविष्य में इन दुखद मौतों को रोका जा सके।

(xxiii) Need to review and demolish dilapidated classrooms in Solapur district, Maharashtra and other parts of the country

श्री धैर्यशील राजसिंह मोहिते-पाटील (माधा) : महाराष्ट्र के सोलापुर जिले में जिला परिषद विद्यालयों के 587 कक्ष अत्यंत खतरनाक स्थिति में हैं। इनमें से केवल 15 कक्षों का ध्वस्तीकरण पूरा हुआ है, जबकि 308 कक्षों का ध्वस्तीकरण अभी भी लंबित है। बरसात के मौसम में इन जर्जर भवनों में हजारों विद्यार्थी प्रतिदिन अपनी जान जोखिम में डालकर पढ़ाई करने के लिए मजबूर हैं। कई विद्यालयों की छतें, दीवारें और भवन संरचना इतनी कमजोर हो चुकी हैं कि किसी भी समय बड़ा हादसा हो सकता है। ऐसी स्थिति में विद्यार्थियों, शिक्षकों और कर्मचारियों की सुरक्षा गंभीर चिंता का विषय बन गई है। यह समस्या केवल सोलापुर जिले तक सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि देश के अनेक ग्रामीण और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के सरकारी विद्यालय भी इसी प्रकार की बदहाल स्थिति का सामना कर रहे हैं। अतः मैं केंद्र सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि देशभर के जर्जर विद्यालय भवनों का समग्र संरचनात्मक सुरक्षा ऑडिट कराया जाए, खतरनाक घोषित भवनों के तत्काल ध्वस्तीकरण, मरम्मत एवं पुनर्निर्माण के लिए विशेष वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाए तथा वर्षा ऋतु के दौरान ऐसे

विद्यालयों के विद्यार्थियों के लिए वैकल्पिक सुरक्षित शिक्षण व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित की जाए।

(xxiv) Need for compensation, relief and rehabilitation to flood affected people in Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Gujarat

श्री उमेषभाई बाबूभाई पटेल (दमन और दीव) : दादरा एवं नगर हवेली तथा दमन एवं दीव सहित सूरत, नवसारी, वलसाड एवं वापी क्षेत्र में आई भीषण बाढ़ से हुए नुकसान तथा स्थायी राहत एवं पुनर्वास की आवश्यकता। हाल ही में रिकॉर्ड वर्षा, मधुबन बांध से छोड़े गए जल, समुद्र में उच्च ज्वार तथा दमनगंगा सहित अन्य नदियों में अत्यधिक जलप्रवाह के कारण भीषण बाढ़ आई, जिससे जन-धन, कृषि, व्यापार एवं आजीविका को भारी क्षति पहुँची। सर्वाधिक प्रभावित मछुआरा समाज हुआ, जिसकी अनेक लगभग 10 नौकाएँ नष्ट, 20 से अधिक बह गईं तथा अनेक क्षतिग्रस्त हुईं। नानी दमन के नारायण मंदिर क्षेत्र से सुरक्षित नौका पार्किंग हटाए जाने के बाद आज तक वैकल्पिक डॉकयार्ड उपलब्ध नहीं कराया गया, जिससे नुकसान ओर बढ़ा। मिटनावाड सहित कई गरीब बस्तियाँ प्रतिवर्ष बाढ़ की मार झेलती हैं। अतः सरकार से आग्रह है कि सभी प्रभावित परिवारों, किसानों, व्यापारियों एवं मछुआरों को वास्तविक नुकसान के अनुरूप मुआवजा दिया जाए; आधुनिक डॉकयार्ड एवं सुरक्षित नौका पार्किंग विकसित की जाए; दमन एवं दीव के मछुआरों को गुजरात के समान रियायती डीज़ल उपलब्ध कराया जाए; मिटनावाड सहित बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्रों का स्थायी पुनर्वास, दमन एवं दीव में स्थायी NDRF इकाई तथा मधुबन बांध के लिए रियल-टाइम अर्ली वार्निंग, सायरन एवं SMS अलर्ट प्रणाली शीघ्र लागू की जाए।

———

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अब आइटम नंबर 20, वर्ष 2022-2023 के लिए अतिरिक्त अनुदानों की मांगों पर चर्चा को लिया जाएगा।

… (व्यवधान)

14.11 hrs

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS, 2022-23

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, वर्ष 2022-2023 के लिए अतिरिक्त अनुदानों की मांगें जो 3 अगस्त, 2026 को सदन में प्रस्तुत की गई थीं, वे केवल भारित व्यय से संबंधित हैं।

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 113 (1) के तहत, भारित व्यय को सदन के मतदान के लिए नहीं रखा जाता है।

अत:, मैं वित्त मंत्री को विनियोग (संख्यांक 3) विधेयक, 2026 पुर:स्थापित करने और विधेयक पर विचार करने एवं पारित करने हेतु प्रस्ताव लाने का अनुरोध करता हूं।

———

… (व्यवधान)

14.13 hrs

THE APPROPRIATION (NO.3) BILL, 2026*

माननीय सभापति : आईटम नंबर 21.

माननीय मंत्री जी।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I rise to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2023, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

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* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 04.08.2026.

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है :

"कि 31 मार्च, 2023 को समाप्त हुए वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए कतिपय सेवाओं हेतु अनुदत्त राशियों से अधिक जितनी राशियां उक्त वर्ष के दौरान उन सेवाओं पर व्यय की गई हैं, उनके भुगतान के लिए भारत की संचित निधि में से धन का विनियोग प्राधिकृत करने का उपबंध करने वाले विधेयक को पुर:स्थापित करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाए।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I introduce[#] the Bill… (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : आईटम नंबर 22.

माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I rise to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2023, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है :

"कि 31 मार्च, 2023 को समाप्त हुए वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए कतिपय सेवाओं हेतु अनुदत्त राशियों से अधिक जितनी राशियां उक्त वर्ष के दौरान उन

[#] Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

सेवाओं पर व्यय की गई हैं, उनके भुगतान के लिए भारत की संचित निधि में से धन का विनियोग प्राधिकृत करने का उपबंध करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अब सभा विधेयक पर खंडवार विचार करेगी।

प्रश्न यह है :

"कि खंड 2 और 3 विधेयक का अंग बने।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 2 और 3 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है :

"कि अनुसूची विधेयक का अंग बने।"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

अनुसूची विधेयक में जोड़ दी गई।

खंड 1, अधिनियमन सूत्र और विधेयक का पूरा नाम विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी, अब आप प्रस्ताव करें कि विधेयक को पारित किया जाए।

… (व्यवधान)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I rise to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

माननीय सभापति : प्रश्न यह है:

"कि विधेयक पारित किया जाए। "

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

———————

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मेरा आप सभी से पुनः निवेदन है कि अपने आसन पर जाइए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सदन में सरकार हर विषय के ऊपर संवाद करना चाहती है, चर्चा करना चाहती है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : कृपया, आप सभी माननीय सदस्य अपनी-अपनी सीटों पर जाइए।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सदन में बार-बार बैनर, पोस्टर लेकर आना संसदीय परम्परा के अनुकूल नहीं है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आपका यह व्यवहार ठीक नहीं है, यह गलत है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : बार-बार जनता के मुद्दों को दरकिनार करके, अपने ऐसे विषय पर स्टीकर, पोस्टर, बैनर ले करके बार-बार सदन को बाधित करना सदन की परम्परा के खिलाफ है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : जनता यह नहीं चाहती है कि सदन न चले, जनता चाहती है कि सदन चले।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : सदन में संवाद हो, सदन में जनता के मुद्दों के ऊपर डिस्कशन हो।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप लोग बार-बार विरोध के नाम पर जनता को..

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : यह ठीक नहीं है।

… (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : जनता के मुद्दे को उठाने के लिए मैं सभी से सदन में चर्चा-संवाद करने के लिए पुनः अपील करता हूं।

… (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please be seated.

… (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: No, this is not good.

… (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : अगर आप सदन नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं, you do not allow to run the House, I will adjourn the House.

… (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, सभा की कार्यवाही कल बुधवार, दिनांक 5 अगस्त, 2026 को प्रातः 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

… (व्यवधान)

14.17 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 5, 2026/ Sravana 14,1948 (Saka).

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ANNEXURE-I

(i) Member-wise Index to Starred Questions

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16	Dr. Kadiyam Kavya	2532
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19	Dr. Lata Wankhede	2613
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41	Ms Iqra Choudhary	2671, 2568, 2623
42	Ms Kangna Ranaut	2724
43	Ms Sayani Ghosh	2661
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