Eighteenth Series, Vol. XIV No. 17

Thursday, March 12, 2026
Phalguna 21, 1947 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

**(Original Version)**

**Seventh Session**

**(Eighteenth Lok Sabha)**

सत्यमेव जयते

*(Vol. XIV contains Nos. 11 to 20)*

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**No. 17, Thursday, March 12, 2026/ Phalguna 21, 1947 (Saka)**


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**LOK SABHA DEBATES**

LOK SABHA

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Thursday, March 12, 2026/ Phalguna 21, 1947 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

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

… (व्यवधान)

**SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA):** Sir, LPG issue is an important issue. … (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI T. R. BAALU (SRIPERUMBUDUR):** It is an important issue. … (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:** It is the most important issue. … (*Interruptions*)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** वेणुगोपाल जी, एक मिनट।

… (व्यवधान)

**SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:** Sir, is the LPG issue not an important issue? … (*Interruptions*)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय सदस्यगण, मेरा हमेशा यह आग्रह रहा है और फिर मैं आग्रह कर रहा हूं कि प्रश्न काल जो महत्वपूर्ण समय होता है, उस प्रश्न काल को सदन में चलने दें। प्रश्न काल में जहां सरकार की जवाबदेही होती है, वहीं माननीय सदस्य अपना विषय उठाना चाहते हैं। मैं आग्रह कर रहा हूं कि दो दिन की जो बहस और चर्चा हुई, मैं उस पर 12 बजे अपना विषय भी रखूंगा। मेरा सबको धन्यवाद है।

… (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** क्या आप चाहते हैं कि प्रश्न काल न चले?

… (व्यवधान)

**श्री के. सी. वेणुगोपाल :** सर, हम प्रश्न काल चलाने को तैयार हैं। But you have to give an assurance that in the ‘Zero Hour’, you will allow the LoP to speak. … (*Interruptions*)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** क्या आप प्रश्न काल चलने नहीं देना चाहते हैं?

… (व्यवधान)

**श्री के. सी. वेणुगोपाल :** सर, बिल्कुल चाहते हैं। … (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** फिर आप बैठ जाइए।

… (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** प्रश्न काल में किसी भी माननीय सदस्य को...

… (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** मैं एज ए स्पीकर दो दिन की सदन की सारी कार्यवाही पर धन्यवाद भी नहीं दे रहा हूं, क्योंकि मैं प्रश्न काल को महत्वपूर्ण मानता हूं, तो आप प्रश्न काल को चलने दीजिए।

… (व्यवधान)

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

## @(i) Starred Question Nos. 281 to 300

### EXPANSION OF AVIATION INFRASTRUCTURE

***281. SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:**

**SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:**

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

(a) the details of major airport and terminal infrastructure commissioned during the last two years including their designed passenger handling capacity and expected regional economic impact, State-wise;

(b) whether any integrated multi-model connectivity planning has been undertaken to connect newly developed airports with highways, railways and developed/developing logistics hubs and ports 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.

(c) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of projected employment generation and development of local ecosystem around the newly operationalised airports and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The State/ UT-wise list of major airport and terminal infrastructure commissioned during the last two years, along with their passenger handling capacity is given in the enclosed **Statement**. Airports have emerged as a nucleus of economic activities and have multiplier effect on the economy of the State. Development of airports leads to increase in passenger and cargo movements, tourism development, employment generation and augmentation in circle rates of land valuation leading to enhanced collection of various taxes/stamp duties etc., in the respective State and in the overall development of the Country.

(b): Under the PM GatiShakti National Master Plan, the Government is implementing an integrated strategy to enhance multimodal connectivity at major airports. This initiative promotes coordinated planning among various Ministries and Departments to ensure smooth last-mile access via road, rail, metro, and other transport modes.

(c): International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) study titled 'Economic Benefits of Civil Aviation: Ripples of Prosperity', shows that the air connectivity has an economic multiplier of 3.25 and employment multiplier of 6.1. This indicates that every 100 rupees spent on air transport may generate about 325

rupees in the economy, and every 100 direct jobs in air transport may lead to around 610 jobs in the overall economy.

**STATEMENT**

**Airports/ Terminal Buildings commissioned during the last two years**

| S. No. | STATE/ UT | AIRPORT NAME | Project Highlights | YEAR | Passenger Handling Capacity (in Million Passengers Per Annum) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ASSAM | GUWAHATI | New Terminal Building | 2025 | 13 |
| 2 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | HOLLONGI | New Terminal Building | 2025 | 1 |
| 3 | BIHAR | PATNA | New Terminal Building | 2025 | 10 |
| 4 | | PURNEA | New Civil Enclave | 2025 | 0.3 |
| 5 | CHHATISHGARH | AMBIKAPUR | New Domestic Airport | 2024 | 0.5 |
| 6 | DELHI | DELHI (DIAL) | New Terminal Building (Terminal - 1) | 2024 | 105 |
| 7 | MADHYA PRADESH | GWALIOR | New Terminal Building | 2024 | 2 |
| 8 | | JABALPUR | New Terminal Building | 2024 | 1 |
| 9 | | REWA | New Domestic Airport | 2024 | 0.25 |
| 10 | | DATIA | New Domestic Airport | 2025 | 0.25 |
| 11 | | SATNA | New Domestic Airport | 2025 | 0.25 |
| 12 | MAHARASHTRA | KOLHAPUR | New Terminal Building | 2024 | 0.5 |
| 13 | | PUNE | New Terminal Building | 2024 | 9 |
| 14 | | SHOLAPUR | New Terminal Building and airside augmentations | 2024 | 0.41 |
| 15 | | NAVI MUMBAI | New Greenfield International Airport | 2025 | 20 |
| 16 | PUNJAB | ADAMPUR (JALANDHAR) | New Terminal Building | 2024 | 0.5 |
| 17 | | HALWARA | New Civil Enclave | 2026 | 0.2 |
| 18 | TAMIL NADU | TIRUCHIRAPPALLI | New Integrated Terminal Building | 2024 | 6 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | | TUTICORIN | New Terminal Building | 2025 | 2 |
| 20 | TELANGANA | HYDERABAD (GHIAL) | Expanded Terminal Building | 2024 | 34 |
| 21 | UTTAR PRADESH | ALIGARH | New Domestic Airport | 2024 | 0.1 |
| 22 | | AZAMGARH | New Domestic Airport | 2024 | 0.1 |
| 23 | | CHITRAKOOT | New Domestic Airport | 2024 | 0.15 |
| 24 | | LUCKNOW | New Terminal - 3 (Phase I) | 2024 | 8 |
| 25 | | MORADABAD | New Terminal Building | 2024 | 0.1 |
| 26 | | PRAYAGRAJ | New Terminal Building | 2025 | 3 |
| 27 | | SARSAWA | New Civil Enclave | 2024 | 0.2 |
| 28 | | SHRAVASTI | New Domestic Airport | 2024 | 0.1 |
| 29 | UTTARAKHAND | DEHRADUN | New Terminal Building (Phase- 2) | 2024 | 3.65 |

## उत्तर प्रदेश में भूजल स्तर

***282. श्री अरुण गोविलः**

क्या **जल शक्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ और हापुड़ जिलों में ब्लॉक-वार भूजल स्तर की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा मेरठ लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में भूजल स्तर में सुधार के लिए क्या प्रयास किए गए हैं/किए जा रहे हैं और उनसे क्या सुधार हुए हैं?

**जल शक्ति मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. पाटिल):**

(क): देश में भूजल स्तरों की नियमित निगरानी इस मंत्रालय के अधीन केंद्रीय भूजल बोर्ड (सीजीडब्ल्यूबी) और संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा की जाती है। नवंबर/दिसंबर 2025 के दौरान मानसून के बाद की निगरानी के दौरान सीजीडब्ल्यूबी द्वारा हापुड़ और मेरठ जिलों के लिए ब्लॉक-वार भूजल स्तर के आंकड़े संलग्न **विवरण** में दिए गए हैं। उक्त आंकड़ों के अवलोकन से पता चलता है कि हापुड़ जिले में विश्लेषण किए गए कुओं में से 50% और मेरठ जिले में विश्लेषण किए

गए कुओं में से 77.78% में भूजल स्तर जमीन के स्तर से 0-20 मीटर नीचे (एमबीजीएल) दर्ज किया गया है।

(ख): 'जल' के राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, भूजल संबंधी मुद्दों के समाधान का मुख्य उत्तरदायित्व संबंधित राज्य सरकारों का है। हालांकि, केंद्र सरकार अपनी विभिन्न योजनाओं और परियोजनाओं के माध्यम से तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता से राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों को संपूरित करती है। इस दिशा में जल शक्ति मंत्रालय और अन्य केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों द्वारा देश के भूजल संसाधनों में सुधार के लिए कई महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए गए हैं, जिनमें मेरठ लोकसभा क्षेत्र भी शामिल है, इसके तहत मेरठ और हापुड़ जिले के कुछ हिस्से शामिल हैं। ऐसी विभिन्न योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का संक्षिप्त विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:-

i. देश के जल/भूजल संसाधनों की वृद्धि के लिए सरकार के प्रयास मुख्य रूप से जल शक्ति अभियान (जेएसए) के माध्यम से किए जा रहे हैं, जो जल संचयन और कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण गतिविधियों को शुरू करने के लिए एक वार्षिक मिशन मोड कार्यक्रम है। जेएसए के तहत उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार, अब तक देश में सम्मिलन के माध्यम से 2 करोड़ से अधिक जल संरक्षण और कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण कार्य आरंभ किए जा चुके हैं, जिनमें मेरठ में 8,221 संरचनाएं और हापुड़ जिले में 1,538 संरचनाएं शामिल हैं, जिन्होंने भूजल संसाधनों की स्थिरता को बढ़ाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है।

ii. जल शक्ति अभियान (जेएसए) की गति को और मजबूत करने के लिए माननीय प्रधानमंत्री ने वर्ष 2024 में जल संचयन जन भागीदारी (जेएसजेबी) पहल शुरू की है, जिसका उद्देश्य देश में वर्षा जल संचयन को एक जन आंदोलन बनाना है। सामुदायिक स्वामित्व और जिम्मेदारी को बढ़ावा देकर, यह पहल विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में जल से जुड़ी विशिष्ट चुनौतियों के अनुरूप किफायती और स्थानीय समाधानों करती है। अब तक, इस पहल के तहत देश भर में 44 लाख से अधिक वर्षा जल संचयन और कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण संरचनाओं का निर्माण किया जा चुका है, जिनमें क्रमशः मेरठ और हापुड़ जिले में 535 और 325 संरचनाएं शामिल हैं।

iii. जल शक्ति मंत्रालय ने सामुदायिक भागीदारी पर आधारित अपनी तरह की एक श्रेष्ठ योजना, अटल भूजल योजना को उत्तर प्रदेश सहित सात राज्यों की 8,203 प्राथमिकता प्राप्त जल संकटग्रस्त ग्राम पंचायतों में सफलतापूर्वक लागू किया है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत मेरठ जिले के खरखोड़ा और राजपुरा ब्लॉक की 57 ग्राम पंचायतें शामिल हैं। इसके अलावा, इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन क्षेत्र में 376 वर्षा जल संचयन और कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण संरचनाएं, जैसे कि चेक डैम, तालाब, पुनर्भरण कुएं आदि का निर्माण किया गया है और लगभग 6,800 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को ड्रिप सिंचाई, स्प्रिंकलर आदि जैसी कुशल सिंचाई पद्धतियों के अंतर्गत लाया गया है। परिणामस्वरूप, वर्ष 2023 से वर्ष 2025 तक किए गए आवधिक आकलन के दौरान 57 ग्राम पंचायतों में से 34 ग्राम पंचायतों के भूजल स्तर में सुधार देखा गया है।

iv. भारत सरकार द्वारा मिशन अमृत सरोवर भी शुरू किया गया था, जिसका उद्देश्य जल भंडारण और भूजल पुनर्भरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए देश के प्रत्येक जिले में कम से कम 75 जल निकायों का विकास और उन्हें संरक्षित करना था। इसके परिणामस्वरूप, देश में लगभग 69,000 अमृत सरोवर बनाए/ संरक्षित किए गए हैं, जिनमें से 152 मेरठ में और 111 हापुड़ जिले में हैं।

v. केंद्रीय भूजल बोर्ड ने अपने राष्ट्रीय जलभृत मानचित्रण एवं प्रबंधन (एनएक्यूयूआईएम) कार्यक्रम के तहत देश के 25 लाख वर्ग किलोमीटर के संपूर्ण मानचित्रण योग्य क्षेत्र को कवर किया है और जिला स्तरीय जलभृत मानचित्रों के साथ-साथ उपयुक्त जलभृत प्रबंधन योजनाओं को मेरठ और हापुड़ सहित सभी राज्य और जिला प्रशासनों के साथ आगे के जमीनी स्तर पर कार्यान्वयन के लिए साझा की गई हैं।

vi. सीजीडब्ल्यूबी ने मेरठ और हापुड़ जिलों सहित संपूर्ण देश के लिए भूजल के कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण हेतु मास्टर प्लान- 2020 भी तैयार किया है और इसे राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ साझा किया है, ताकि यह वर्षा जल संचयन और कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण संरचनाओं के

निर्माण के लिए एक तकनीकी गाइडबुक के रूप में कार्य कर सके।

vii. इसके अतिरिक्त, कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा इन क्षेत्रों में जल संरक्षण और कृषि हेतु जल उपयोग दक्षता बढ़ाने पर कई केंद्रित योजनाएं लागू की जा रही हैं, जैसे पर ड्रॉप मोर क्रॉप (पीडीएमसी), जो सूक्ष्म सिंचाई और फसल विविधीकरण कार्यक्रम (सीडीपी) को बढ़ावा देने पर केंद्रित है, तथा किसानों को बाजरा, दालें आदि जैसी जल की कम खपत वाली फसलों की ओर शिफ्ट होने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करती है।

जल संचयन और पुनर्भरण के लिए भौतिक अवसंरचना उपलब्ध कराने के अलावा, उपरोक्त पहलों का प्रभाव मेरठ और हापुड़ जिलों सहित देश में, भूजल स्थिति में लगातार सुधार के रूप में भी देखा जा सकता है। इस तरह के सुधार को राज्य सरकारों के समन्वय से सीजीडब्ल्यूबी द्वारा वार्षिक रूप से आयोजित गतिशील भूजल संसाधन आकलन अभ्यास के माध्यम से बेहतर ढंग से समझा जा सकता है।

भूजल संसाधनों के आंकड़ों के तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण से पता चलता है कि हापुड़ जिले में भूजल दोहन का स्तर (एसओई), जो सभी उपयोगों के लिए कुल वार्षिक भूजल दोहन और कुल निष्कर्षण योग्य भूजल का अनुपात है, वर्ष 2017 में 107.34% (अति-दोहित) से वर्ष 2025 में 93.93% (गंभीर) तक सुधार हो गया है। इसी प्रकार, में इसी अवधि में मेरठ जिले में एसओई में 84.01% से 78.89% तक सुधार हो गया है।

## विवरण

### हापुड़ जिले में मानसून पश्चात वर्ष 2025 के दौरान जल स्तर की ब्लॉक-वार गहराई दर्ज की गई

| जिला | ब्लॉक | निगरानी कुओं की संख्या | भू स्तर के नीचे मीटर(एमबीजीएल) में दर्ज की गई जल स्तर की सीमा |
|---|---|---|---|
| हापुड़ | गढ़मुक्तेश्वर | 1 | 10-20 मीटर के बीच |
| | हापुड़ | 1 | 20-40 मीटर के बीच |
| | **कुल** | **2** | 1 कुआं 10-20 मीटर (50%) के बीच<br>1 कुआं 20-40 मीटर (50%) के बीच |

*हापुड़ के ढोलाना और सिंभोली ब्लॉकों में सीजीडब्ल्यूबी का कोई निगरानी स्टेशन नहीं है।

**मेरठ जिले में मानसून पश्चात वर्ष 2025 के दौरान ब्लॉक-वार गहराई और दर्ज जल स्तर**

| **जिला** | **ब्लॉक** | **निगरानी कुओं की संख्या** | **भू स्तर के नीचे मीटर(एमबीजीएल) में दर्ज की गई जल स्तर की सीमा** |
|---|---|---|---|
| मेरठ | हस्तिनापुर | 1 | 10 -20 मीटर के बीच |
| | जानिखुर्द | 2 | 0 -2 मीटर के बीच<br>एवं<br>5 -10 मीटर के बीच |
| | खरखौड़ा | 1 | 20 -40 मीटर के बीच |
| | मवाना कलान | 2 | 5 -10 मीटर के बीच<br>एवं<br>10 -20 मीटर के बीच |
| | मेरठ | 1 | 20 -40 मीटर के बीच |
| | परीक्षित गढ़ | 1 | 10 -20 मीटर के बीच |
| | सरधना | 1 | 5 -10 मीटर के बीच |
| | **कुल** | **9** | 1 कुआं 0 -2 मीटर (11.1%) के बीच<br>3 कुएं 5 -10 मीटर (33.3%) के बीच<br>3 कुएं 10 -20 मीटर (33.3%) के बीच<br>2 कुएं 10 -20 मीटर (22.2%) के बीच |

*सीजीडब्ल्यूबी का मेरठ के दौराला, मछड़ा, राजपुरा, रोहता और सरूरपुर ब्लॉक में कोई निगरानी स्टेशन नहीं है।

## CLOSURE OF MSMEs

***283. SHRIMATI JUNE MALIAH:**

**SHRIMATI ROOPKUMARI CHOUDHARY:**

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

(a) the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) closed since 2020 across the country, year-wise, State/UT and district-wise;

(b) the number of new MSMEs registered during the last five years across the country, year-wise, State/ UT and district-wise;

(c) the major reasons for closure of MSMEs and the estimated number of jobs lost due to their closure, State/UT-wise and year-wise;

(d) the contribution of the MSME sector in employment generation and the GDP of the country during the last three financial years;

(e) whether the Government has implemented any assistance, relief or rehabilitation programmes for such entrepreneurs and workers affected due to closure of these MSMEs;

(f) if so, the details of such schemes/programme implemented and if not, the reasons therefor; along with the measures taken to prevent the closure of MSMEs;

(g) the special programmes/schemes being implemented to motivate women to run MSMEs; and

(h) whether the Government proposes to conduct an independent impact evaluation study of the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): As per the Udyam Registration portal since 01.07.2020, 1.37 lakh Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have closed/shut down while total 7.83 crore have MSMEs registered during the same period. The number of MSMEs shut down as a proportion of the total those which have registered

since then is 0.17 %.

There are various reasons for an enterprise to deregister such as change in the company owner, certificate not required, duplicate registration, shut down of enterprise and others. The year-wise, state-wise and district-wise details of MSMEs closed/shutdown are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

Year-wise, State-wise and district-wise details of new MSMEs registered during last five years across the country are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(d): As per the information received from Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the share of MSME Gross Value Added (GVA) in all India GDP during 2021-22 to 2023-24 is as follows:

| Year | Share of MSME GVA in All India GDP (in %) |
|---|---|
| 2021-22 | 31.1 |
| 2022-23 | 31.3 |
| 2023-24 | 31.1 |

As recorded by 7.83 crore MSMEs registered on Udyam Registration Portal, total employment as on 28.02.2026 is 34.50 crore.

(e) and (f): Government supplements the efforts of the State/UT Governments through various schemes, programmes and policy initiatives for development and promotion of MSMEs, such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises, Micro and Small Enterprises- Cluster Development Programme, Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance, SRI Fund, PM Vishwakarma and MSME

Champions Scheme etc.

Further, in order to strengthen, extend financial support, revive and reconstruct MSMEs, Government has taken the various steps, which inter alia includes the following:

(i) To provide the credit, Rs. 5 lakh crore Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS), for businesses, including MSMEs was announced during COVID-19 pandemic. The Scheme was operational till 31.03.2023, wherein 1.13 crore guarantee were extended to MSMEs. As per a research report dated 23.01.2023 of the State Bank of India on ECLGS, almost 14.6 lakh MSME accounts, of which about 98.3 % of the accounts were in the Micro and Small Enterprises categories, were saved.

(ii) Non-tax benefits extended for 3 years in case of an upward change in status of MSMEs.

(iii) Rs. 50,000 crore equity infusion through Self Reliant India (SRI) Fund, which has a provision of Rs.10,000 crore from Government of India and Rs. 40,000 crore through Private Equity / Venture Capital funds. This Scheme is aimed at providing growth capital to the deserving and eligible units of MSME sector.

(iv) To protect and extended relief to MSMEs from the adverse impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and to ensure the sustainability of their operations, the Ministry of Finance, Government of India vide O.M. No. F.1/1/2023-PPD dated 11.04.2023 introduced Vivad se Vishwas

Scheme. In cases of failure by MSMEs to execute contracts during the Covid period, 95 per cent of the forfeited amount relating to bid or performance security, will be returned to them by government and government undertakings.

(v) Scheduled commercial Banks (SCBs) were mandated not to accept collateral security in the case of loans up to 10 lakh extended to units in the MSE sector. Banks have also been advised to strongly encourage their branch level functionaries to avail of the Credit Guarantee cover, including making performance in this regard a criterion in the evaluation of their field staff. The above limit has now been enhanced to 20 lakh which shall be applicable to all new loans to MSEs sanctioned or renewed on or after April 01, 2026.

To provide financial support to MSMEs, in Budget announcement 2025, Government has taken the various steps which inter-alia includes the following:

i. Revised criteria for classification of MSME with threshold for investment in plant and machinery and that of turnover enhanced 2.5 and 2 times respectively.
ii. For Micro and Small Enterprises Credit Guarantee coverage enhance from Rs. 5 crore to Rs. 10 crore.
iii. Term loans up to Rs. 20 crore for well-run exporter MSMEs.
iv. Customised Credit Cards with following features:-
    a) Micro Enterprises
    b) Credit limit upto Rs.5 lakh

c) Micro enterprises registered on Udyam portal

(g): Government has taken a number of initiatives to increase the participation of women in MSMEs in the country, such as:

i. Special drives for registration of women-owned MSMEs on Udyam Registration (UR) and Udyam Assist Portals (UAP).

ii. To support women entrepreneurs, the Public Procurement Policy mandates that 3% of annual procurement by CPSEs/Ministries/Departments must be made from women-owned micro and small enterprises.

iii. To support women entrepreneurs under Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises, the following two provisions have been introduced for micro and small women entrepreneurs w.e.f. 01.12.2022:

   a. Guarantee coverage of up to 90% as against the 75% for others; and

   b. 10% concession in annual Guarantee fees

iv. Ministry of MSME implements Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), a credit-linked subsidy programme aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and rural/urban unemployed youth. Out of the total PMEGP beneficiaries, 39% are women and they are provided higher subsidy (35%) vis-a-vis non-special category (upto 25%).

v. To encourage entrepreneurship among women, Ministry of MSME

implements 'Skill Upgradation and Mahila Coir Yojana' under Coir Vikas Yojana, which is an exclusive training programme aimed at skill development of women artisans engaged in the Coir sector.

vi. Participation of women entrepreneurs in trade fairs under Procurement and Marketing Support Scheme is subsidized to the extent of 100% vis-a-vis 80% for other entrepreneurs.

vii. Ministry of MSME has launched 'PM Vishwakarma' Scheme on 17.09.2023, to provide a number of benefits to the traditional artisans and craftspeople including women, engaged in 18 trades.

viii. Ministry has launched the awareness campaign 'Yashasvini' to create awareness among existing and aspiring women entrepreneurs with various schemes of the Ministry of MSME, providing them with support through handholding and capacity building.

(h): Ministry of MSME has conducted a third-party Evaluation Study on PMEGP units covering a randomly selected sample of 28,200 units assisted under PMEGP across the country between 2008-09 and 2023-24. As per the evaluation study, PMEGP contributes positively to employment generation with each unit generating an average of nine jobs, income growth, profitability and overall development outcomes of the beneficiaries.

## STATEMENT-I

**State and District Wise Total enterprises Closed/Shut Down Under Udyam during last 5 years:**

| S.N. | State | District | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | 2025-26 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS | NIKOBARS | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS | NORTH AND MIDDLE ANDAMAN | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| 3 | ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS | SOUTH ANDAMANS | 8 | 11 | 24 | 41 | 48 |
| 4 | ANDHRA PRADESH | Alluri Sitharama Raju | - | - | - | 3 | 10 |
| 5 | ANDHRA PRADESH | Anakapalli | - | 1 | 4 | 19 | 36 |
| 6 | ANDHRA PRADESH | ANANTHAPUR | 8 | 23 | 26 | 82 | 108 |
| 7 | ANDHRA PRADESH | Annamayya | - | - | 7 | 39 | 61 |
| 8 | ANDHRA PRADESH | Bapatla | - | 3 | 14 | 32 | 53 |
| 9 | ANDHRA PRADESH | CHITOOR | 10 | 14 | 40 | 81 | 127 |
| 10 | ANDHRA PRADESH | EAST GODAVARI | 7 | 19 | 33 | 98 | 134 |
| 11 | ANDHRA PRADESH | Eluru | - | - | 2 | 31 | 48 |
| 12 | ANDHRA PRADESH | GUNTUR | 10 | 22 | 59 | 100 | 189 |
| 13 | ANDHRA PRADESH | Kakinada | - | 2 | 13 | 36 | 73 |
| 14 | ANDHRA PRADESH | Konaseema | - | 4 | 2 | 21 | 38 |
| 15 | ANDHRA PRADESH | KRISHNA | 19 | 30 | 36 | 102 | 138 |
| 16 | ANDHRA PRADESH | KURNOOL | 20 | 12 | 28 | 71 | 112 |
| 17 | ANDHRA PRADESH | Markapuram | - | - | - | - | - |
| 18 | ANDHRA PRADESH | Nandyal | - | 4 | 10 | 35 | 41 |
| 19 | ANDHRA PRADESH | NTR | - | 11 | 16 | 63 | 127 |
| 20 | ANDHRA PRADESH | Palnadu | - | 1 | 7 | 30 | 66 |
| 21 | ANDHRA PRADESH | Parvathipuram Manyam | - | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| 22 | ANDHRA PRADESH | Polavaram | - | - | - | - | - |
| 23 | ANDHRA PRADESH | PRAKASAM | 5 | 14 | 16 | 75 | 101 |
| 24 | ANDHRA PRADESH | SPSR NELLORE | 6 | 19 | 33 | 93 | 118 |
| 25 | ANDHRA PRADESH | Sri Sathya Sai | - | 3 | 8 | 19 | 35 |
| 26 | ANDHRA PRADESH | SRIKAKULAM | 2 | 6 | 6 | 35 | 81 |
| 27 | ANDHRA PRADESH | Tirupati | - | 4 | 11 | 49 | 115 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | ANDHRA PRADESH | VISAKHAPATNAM | 13 | 36 | 62 | 116 | 207 |
| 29 | ANDHRA PRADESH | VIZIANAGARAM | 3 | 6 | 15 | 20 | 55 |
| 30 | ANDHRA PRADESH | WEST GODAVARI | 3 | 11 | 33 | 76 | 88 |
| 31 | ANDHRA PRADESH | Y.S.R | 7 | 14 | 15 | 71 | 97 |
| 32 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | ANJAW | - | - | - | - | - |
| 33 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | Bichom | - | - | - | - | - |
| 34 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | CHANGLANG | - | - | 1 | - | 6 |
| 35 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | DIBANG VALLEY | - | - | - | - | - |
| 36 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | EAST KAMENG | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 37 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | EAST SIANG | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| 38 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | KAMLE | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 39 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | Keyi Panyor | - | - | - | - | - |
| 40 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | KRA DAADI | - | - | - | - | - |
| 41 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | KURUNG KUMEY | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 42 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | LEPARADA | - | - | - | - | - |
| 43 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | LOHIT | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| 44 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | LONGDING | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 45 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | LOWER DIBANG VALLEY | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 46 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | LOWER SIANG | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 47 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | LOWER SUBANSIRI | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 48 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | NAMSAI | - | - | - | - | 2 |

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| 49 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | PAKKE KESSANG | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 50 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | PAPUM PARE | - | - | 1 | - | 30 |
| 51 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | SHI YOMI | - | - | - | - | - |
| 52 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | SIANG | - | - | - | - | - |
| 53 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | TAWANG | - | - | - | - | - |
| 54 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | TIRAP | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 55 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | UPPER SIANG | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 56 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | UPPER SUBANSIRI | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 57 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | WEST KAMENG | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| 58 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | WEST SIANG | - | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| 59 | ASSAM | BAJALI | - | - | - | - | 9 |
| 60 | ASSAM | BAKSA | 1 | - | - | - | 25 |
| 61 | ASSAM | BARPETA | - | 2 | 3 | 3 | 71 |
| 62 | ASSAM | Biswanath | - | - | - | - | 24 |
| 63 | ASSAM | BONGAIGAON | - | - | 1 | - | 30 |
| 64 | ASSAM | CACHAR | - | - | 2 | 1 | 114 |
| 65 | ASSAM | CHARAIDEO | - | - | - | - | 11 |
| 66 | ASSAM | CHIRANG | - | - | - | - | 14 |
| 67 | ASSAM | DARRANG | - | 7 | 1 | 1 | 27 |
| 68 | ASSAM | DHEMAJI | 1 | - | 17 | 14 | 9 |
| 69 | ASSAM | DHUBRI | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | 57 |
| 70 | ASSAM | DIBRUGARH | 1 | - | - | 2 | 71 |
| 71 | ASSAM | DIMA HASAO | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| 72 | ASSAM | GOALPARA | - | - | - | - | 32 |
| 73 | ASSAM | GOLAGHAT | - | - | 1 | - | 37 |
| 74 | ASSAM | HAILAKANDI | - | 1 | 2 | - | 30 |
| 75 | ASSAM | HOJAI | - | - | 7 | - | 40 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 76 | ASSAM | JORHAT | - | 1 | - | - | 40 |
| 77 | ASSAM | KAMRUP | - | 1 | - | 2 | 93 |
| 78 | ASSAM | KAMRUP METRO | 3 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 255 |
| 79 | ASSAM | KARBI-ANGELONG | - | - | - | - | 15 |
| 80 | ASSAM | KARIMGANJ | - | 7 | 2 | 6 | 29 |
| 81 | ASSAM | KOKRAJHAR | - | - | 2 | 2 | 32 |
| 82 | ASSAM | LAKHIMPUR | - | - | - | 1 | 64 |
| 83 | ASSAM | MAJULI | - | - | - | - | 10 |
| 84 | ASSAM | MARIGAON | - | - | - | 1 | 48 |
| 85 | ASSAM | NAGAON | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 89 |
| 86 | ASSAM | NALBARI | - | - | - | 2 | 46 |
| 87 | ASSAM | SIVASAGAR | - | - | - | - | 39 |
| 88 | ASSAM | SONITPUR | - | 1 | 1 | - | 57 |
| 89 | ASSAM | SOUTH SALMARA MANCACHAR | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| 90 | ASSAM | TAMULPUR | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| 91 | ASSAM | TINSUKIA | - | 2 | - | 1 | 64 |
| 92 | ASSAM | UDALGURI | - | 1 | 1 | - | 32 |
| 93 | ASSAM | WEST KARBI ANGLONG | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| 94 | BIHAR | ARARIA | 5 | 4 | 7 | 36 | 31 |
| 95 | BIHAR | ARWAL | 1 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 3 |
| 96 | BIHAR | AURANGABAD | 4 | 12 | 23 | 19 | 10 |
| 97 | BIHAR | BANKA | 16 | 16 | 15 | 10 | 2 |
| 98 | BIHAR | BEGUSARAI | 26 | 18 | 12 | 82 | 61 |
| 99 | BIHAR | BHAGALPUR | 12 | 24 | 34 | 28 | 3 |
| 100 | BIHAR | BHOJPUR | 7 | 11 | 30 | 23 | 2 |
| 101 | BIHAR | BUXAR | 6 | 14 | 18 | 11 | 9 |
| 102 | BIHAR | DARBHANGA | 29 | 13 | 20 | 108 | 78 |
| 103 | BIHAR | GAYA | 72 | 31 | 34 | 44 | 1 |
| 104 | BIHAR | GOPALGANJ | 11 | 6 | 4 | 50 | 41 |
| 105 | BIHAR | JAMUI | 6 | 3 | 12 | 12 | - |
| 106 | BIHAR | JEHANABAD | 4 | 5 | 6 | 12 | - |
| 107 | BIHAR | KAIMUR (BHABUA) | 7 | 8 | 13 | 5 | 3 |
| 108 | BIHAR | KATIHAR | 8 | 9 | 6 | 47 | 71 |
| 109 | BIHAR | KHAGARIA | 5 | 4 | 4 | 29 | 18 |
| 110 | BIHAR | KISHANGANJ | 4 | 3 | 3 | 18 | 26 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 111 | BIHAR | LAKHISARAI | 6 | 9 | 6 | 7 | - |
| 112 | BIHAR | MADHEPURA | 9 | 8 | - | 32 | 23 |
| 113 | BIHAR | MADHUBANI | 23 | 14 | 9 | 72 | 85 |
| 114 | BIHAR | MUNGER | 9 | 12 | 24 | 8 | 2 |
| 115 | BIHAR | MUZAFFARPUR | 28 | 31 | 29 | 159 | 169 |
| 116 | BIHAR | NALANDA | 9 | 27 | 27 | 30 | 2 |
| 117 | BIHAR | NAWADA | 4 | 7 | 9 | 14 | 1 |
| 118 | BIHAR | PASHCHIM CHAMPARAN | 15 | 19 | 7 | 76 | 72 |
| 119 | BIHAR | PATNA | 77 | 104 | 197 | 184 | 22 |
| 120 | BIHAR | PURBI CHAMPARAN | 23 | 15 | 10 | 140 | 97 |
| 121 | BIHAR | PURNIA | 10 | 7 | 8 | 76 | 77 |
| 122 | BIHAR | ROHTAS | 10 | 15 | 27 | 19 | 17 |
| 123 | BIHAR | SAHARSA | 4 | 3 | 8 | 37 | 34 |
| 124 | BIHAR | SAMASTIPUR | 16 | 16 | 15 | 87 | 103 |
| 125 | BIHAR | SARAN | 21 | 15 | 6 | 68 | 77 |
| 126 | BIHAR | SHEIKHPURA | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | - |
| 127 | BIHAR | SHEOHAR | 1 | 5 | 11 | 9 | 11 |
| 128 | BIHAR | SITAMARHI | 12 | 16 | 5 | 65 | 49 |
| 129 | BIHAR | SIWAN | 21 | 11 | 6 | 56 | 46 |
| 130 | BIHAR | SUPAUL | 3 | 8 | 4 | 32 | 40 |
| 131 | BIHAR | VAISHALI | 16 | 17 | 17 | 113 | 84 |
| 132 | CHANDIGARH | CHANDIGARH | 21 | 8 | 12 | 31 | 69 |
| 133 | CHHATTISGARH | BALOD | 1 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 15 |
| 134 | CHHATTISGARH | BALOD BAZAR | 2 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 25 |
| 135 | CHHATTISGARH | BALRAMPUR | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| 136 | CHHATTISGARH | BASTAR | 2 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 19 |
| 137 | CHHATTISGARH | BEMETARA | 3 | 9 | 12 | 14 | 16 |
| 138 | CHHATTISGARH | BIJAPUR | - | - | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| 139 | CHHATTISGARH | BILASPUR | 4 | 20 | 27 | 42 | 70 |
| 140 | CHHATTISGARH | DANTEWADA | - | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 141 | CHHATTISGARH | DHAMTARI | 1 | - | 4 | 6 | 23 |
| 142 | CHHATTISGARH | DURG | 13 | 15 | 30 | 65 | 84 |
| 143 | CHHATTISGARH | GARIABAND | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| 144 | CHHATTISGARH | Gaurella Pendra Marwahi | - | 2 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| 145 | CHHATTISGARH | JANJGIR-CHAMPA | 4 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 32 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 146 | CHHATTISGARH | JASHPUR | 1 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 13 |
| 147 | CHHATTISGARH | KABIRDHAM | 2 | 3 | 5 | 14 | 18 |
| 148 | CHHATTISGARH | KANKER | - | 1 | 11 | 8 | 17 |
| 149 | CHHATTISGARH | KHAIRGARH CHHUIKHADAN GANDAI | - | - | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 150 | CHHATTISGARH | KONDAGAON | - | 1 | 3 | 2 | 7 |
| 151 | CHHATTISGARH | KORBA | 2 | 6 | 5 | 22 | 36 |
| 152 | CHHATTISGARH | KOREA | - | 2 | 4 | 5 | 27 |
| 153 | CHHATTISGARH | MAHASAMUND | - | 1 | 3 | 12 | 29 |
| 154 | CHHATTISGARH | MANENDRAGARH CHIRIMIRI BHARATPUR | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| 155 | CHHATTISGARH | MOHLA MANPUR AMBAGARH CHOUKI | - | - | 1 | - | 2 |
| 156 | CHHATTISGARH | MUNGELI | - | 1 | 2 | 7 | 13 |
| 157 | CHHATTISGARH | NARAYANPUR | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| 158 | CHHATTISGARH | RAIGARH | 2 | 7 | 15 | 22 | 27 |
| 159 | CHHATTISGARH | RAIPUR | 21 | 36 | 63 | 123 | 226 |
| 160 | CHHATTISGARH | RAJNANDAGAON | 2 | 4 | 9 | 15 | 16 |
| 161 | CHHATTISGARH | SAKTI | - | - | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| 162 | CHHATTISGARH | SARANGARH BILAIGARH | - | - | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 163 | CHHATTISGARH | SUKMA | - | - | - | - | - |
| 164 | CHHATTISGARH | SURAJPUR | - | 3 | 4 | 10 | 16 |
| 165 | CHHATTISGARH | SURGUJA | 1 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 26 |
| 166 | DELHI | CENTRAL | 8 | 26 | 17 | 8 | 10 |
| 167 | DELHI | EAST | 26 | 58 | 33 | 19 | 23 |
| 168 | DELHI | NEW DELHI | 10 | 41 | 17 | 12 | 25 |
| 169 | DELHI | NORTH | 11 | 42 | 17 | 6 | 6 |
| 170 | DELHI | NORTH EAST | 14 | 28 | 13 | 6 | 14 |
| 171 | DELHI | NORTH WEST | 36 | 86 | 36 | 28 | 37 |
| 172 | DELHI | SHAHDARA | 6 | 6 | 8 | - | 6 |
| 173 | DELHI | SOUTH | 22 | 55 | 19 | 22 | 30 |
| 174 | DELHI | SOUTH EAST | 17 | 18 | 3 | 6 | 12 |
| 175 | DELHI | SOUTH WEST | 31 | 56 | 20 | 19 | 24 |
| 176 | DELHI | WEST | 29 | 54 | 20 | 13 | 31 |

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| 177 | GOA | NORTH GOA | 2 | 9 | 37 | 55 | 107 |
| 178 | GOA | SOUTH GOA | 3 | 8 | 24 | 34 | 47 |
| 179 | GUJARAT | AHMADABAD | 134 | 288 | 573 | 869 | 1,242 |
| 180 | GUJARAT | AMRELI | 4 | 10 | 23 | 50 | 38 |
| 181 | GUJARAT | ANAND | 7 | 19 | 54 | 75 | 95 |
| 182 | GUJARAT | ARVALLI | 2 | 5 | 12 | 15 | 23 |
| 183 | GUJARAT | BANAS KANTHA | 4 | 11 | 33 | 66 | 107 |
| 184 | GUJARAT | BHARUCH | 13 | 26 | 54 | 91 | 116 |
| 185 | GUJARAT | BHAVNAGAR | 11 | 23 | 39 | 85 | 113 |
| 186 | GUJARAT | BOTAD | 1 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 20 |
| 187 | GUJARAT | CHHOTAUDEPUR | 1 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 12 |
| 188 | GUJARAT | DANG | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 189 | GUJARAT | DEVBHOOMI DWARKA | - | 1 | 3 | 8 | 21 |
| 190 | GUJARAT | DOHAD | 1 | 2 | 10 | 11 | 19 |
| 191 | GUJARAT | GANDHINAGAR | 9 | 36 | 47 | 97 | 133 |
| 192 | GUJARAT | GIR SOMNATH | 1 | 9 | 27 | 35 | 41 |
| 193 | GUJARAT | JAMNAGAR | 11 | 15 | 37 | 55 | 78 |
| 194 | GUJARAT | JUNAGADH | 4 | 23 | 22 | 37 | 64 |
| 195 | GUJARAT | KACHCHH | 15 | 30 | 66 | 104 | 124 |
| 196 | GUJARAT | KHEDA | 6 | 10 | 15 | 44 | 62 |
| 197 | GUJARAT | MAHESANA | 7 | 19 | 36 | 66 | 90 |
| 198 | GUJARAT | MAHISAGAR | 1 | - | 4 | 11 | 16 |
| 199 | GUJARAT | MORBI | 2 | 16 | 27 | 47 | 78 |
| 200 | GUJARAT | NARMADA | - | 2 | 1 | 4 | 19 |
| 201 | GUJARAT | NAVSARI | 10 | 17 | 16 | 42 | 54 |
| 202 | GUJARAT | PANCH MAHALS | 2 | 11 | 16 | 23 | 48 |
| 203 | GUJARAT | PATAN | - | 6 | 22 | 34 | 28 |
| 204 | GUJARAT | PORBANDAR | 1 | 6 | 8 | 15 | 17 |
| 205 | GUJARAT | RAJKOT | 33 | 123 | 179 | 301 | 333 |
| 206 | GUJARAT | SABAR KANTHA | 4 | 9 | 20 | 33 | 71 |
| 207 | GUJARAT | SURAT | 116 | 192 | 593 | 796 | 1,064 |
| 208 | GUJARAT | SURENDRANAGAR | 4 | 11 | 19 | 41 | 54 |
| 209 | GUJARAT | TAPI | 4 | 5 | 7 | 11 | 20 |
| 210 | GUJARAT | VADODARA | 68 | 110 | 250 | 368 | 483 |
| 211 | GUJARAT | VALSAD | 16 | 32 | 77 | 84 | 174 |
| 212 | GUJARAT | Vav-Tharad | - | - | - | - | - |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 213 | HARYANA | AMBALA | 9 | 16 | 37 | 13 | 25 |
| 214 | HARYANA | BHIWANI | - | 6 | 37 | 14 | 21 |
| 215 | HARYANA | CHARKI DADRI | - | 2 | 9 | - | 32 |
| 216 | HARYANA | FARIDABAD | 27 | 59 | 30 | 8 | 34 |
| 217 | HARYANA | FATEHABAD | - | 14 | 20 | 15 | 16 |
| 218 | HARYANA | GURUGRAM | 25 | 51 | 135 | 27 | 171 |
| 219 | HARYANA | Hansi | - | - | - | - | - |
| 220 | HARYANA | HISAR | 8 | 33 | 57 | 26 | 58 |
| 221 | HARYANA | JHAJJAR | 8 | 9 | 25 | 7 | 18 |
| 222 | HARYANA | JIND | 2 | 20 | 48 | 12 | 16 |
| 223 | HARYANA | KAITHAL | 7 | 23 | 20 | 2 | 20 |
| 224 | HARYANA | KARNAL | 9 | 23 | 62 | 15 | 27 |
| 225 | HARYANA | KURUKSHETRA | 2 | 17 | 45 | 37 | 24 |
| 226 | HARYANA | MAHENDRAGARH | 3 | 4 | 17 | 4 | 13 |
| 227 | HARYANA | NUH | 1 | 5 | 11 | - | 9 |
| 228 | HARYANA | PALWAL | 2 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 14 |
| 229 | HARYANA | PANCHKULA | 3 | 24 | 41 | 10 | 16 |
| 230 | HARYANA | PANIPAT | 8 | 23 | 57 | 17 | 30 |
| 231 | HARYANA | REWARI | 2 | 12 | 24 | 12 | 10 |
| 232 | HARYANA | ROHTAK | 8 | 10 | 26 | 10 | 61 |
| 233 | HARYANA | SIRSA | 13 | 19 | 41 | 20 | 37 |
| 234 | HARYANA | SONIPAT | 7 | 17 | 55 | 9 | 35 |
| 235 | HARYANA | YAMUNANAGAR | 7 | 14 | 33 | 12 | 53 |
| 236 | HIMACHAL PRADESH | BILASPUR | 1 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 10 |
| 237 | HIMACHAL PRADESH | CHAMBA | - | 3 | 1 | 9 | 13 |
| 238 | HIMACHAL PRADESH | HAMIRPUR | - | 4 | 6 | 12 | 5 |
| 239 | HIMACHAL PRADESH | KANGRA | - | 15 | 7 | 48 | 52 |
| 240 | HIMACHAL PRADESH | KINNAUR | - | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| 241 | HIMACHAL PRADESH | KULLU | 1 | 5 | 3 | 21 | 20 |
| 242 | HIMACHAL PRADESH | LAHUL AND SPITI | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| 243 | HIMACHAL PRADESH | MANDI | 1 | 11 | 2 | 24 | 16 |
| 244 | HIMACHAL PRADESH | SHIMLA | - | 7 | 2 | 39 | 37 |
| 245 | HIMACHAL PRADESH | SIRMAUR | 1 | 6 | 1 | 22 | 19 |
| 246 | HIMACHAL PRADESH | SOLAN | 2 | 22 | 9 | 71 | 53 |
| 247 | HIMACHAL PRADESH | UNA | 2 | 9 | 2 | 26 | 11 |
| 248 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR | ANANTNAG | 6 | 13 | 22 | 30 | 67 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 249 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR | BANDIPORA | - | 4 | 11 | 13 | 23 |
| 250 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR | BARAMULLA | 7 | 4 | 19 | 56 | 126 |
| 251 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR | BUDGAM | 4 | 18 | 18 | 44 | 141 |
| 252 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR | DODA | - | 3 | 7 | 10 | 23 |
| 253 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR | GANDERBAL | 2 | 8 | 11 | 13 | 37 |
| 254 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR | JAMMU | 8 | 15 | 34 | 91 | 121 |
| 255 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR | KATHUA | 2 | 11 | 14 | 29 | 23 |
| 256 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR | KISHTWAR | - | - | 1 | 3 | 11 |
| 257 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR | KULGAM | 2 | 3 | 7 | 29 | 37 |
| 258 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR | KUPWARA | - | 4 | 13 | 18 | 102 |
| 259 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR | POONCH | 1 | 2 | 2 | 17 | 21 |
| 260 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR | PULWAMA | 4 | 7 | 12 | 26 | 54 |
| 261 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR | RAJOURI | - | 2 | 4 | 27 | 29 |
| 262 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR | RAMBAN | - | - | 2 | 6 | 13 |
| 263 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR | REASI | 1 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 14 |
| 264 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR | SAMBA | 1 | 2 | 6 | 14 | 30 |
| 265 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR | SHOPIAN | - | 1 | 2 | 13 | 12 |
| 266 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR | SRINAGAR | 12 | 22 | 46 | 103 | 333 |
| 267 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR | UDHAMPUR | 1 | 1 | 5 | 18 | 18 |

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| 268 | JHARKHAND | BOKARO | 18 | 18 | 30 | 60 | 78 |
| 269 | JHARKHAND | CHATRA | 2 | 2 | 8 | 16 | 18 |
| 270 | JHARKHAND | DEOGHAR | 9 | 5 | 15 | 30 | 51 |
| 271 | JHARKHAND | DHANBAD | 17 | 31 | 37 | 89 | 97 |
| 272 | JHARKHAND | DUMKA | 3 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 13 |
| 273 | JHARKHAND | EAST SINGHBHUM | 16 | 38 | 42 | 97 | 110 |
| 274 | JHARKHAND | GARHWA | - | 9 | 6 | 21 | 21 |
| 275 | JHARKHAND | GIRIDIH | 6 | 11 | 19 | 40 | 41 |
| 276 | JHARKHAND | GODDA | 3 | 3 | 7 | 17 | 18 |
| 277 | JHARKHAND | GUMLA | 3 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| 278 | JHARKHAND | HAZARIBAG | 4 | 15 | 29 | 35 | 68 |
| 279 | JHARKHAND | JAMTARA | 2 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 16 |
| 280 | JHARKHAND | KHUNTI | - | 3 | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| 281 | JHARKHAND | KODERMA | 1 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 18 |
| 282 | JHARKHAND | LATEHAR | 2 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 21 |
| 283 | JHARKHAND | LOHARDAGA | - | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| 284 | JHARKHAND | PAKUR | 2 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 12 |
| 285 | JHARKHAND | PALAMU | 7 | 7 | 7 | 19 | 36 |
| 286 | JHARKHAND | RAMGARH | - | 10 | 24 | 33 | 30 |
| 287 | JHARKHAND | RANCHI | 29 | 57 | 75 | 162 | 187 |
| 288 | JHARKHAND | SAHEBGANJ | 1 | 5 | 10 | 9 | 16 |
| 289 | JHARKHAND | SERAIKELA-KHARSAWAN | 6 | 8 | 13 | 25 | 32 |
| 290 | JHARKHAND | SIMDEGA | - | 1 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| 291 | JHARKHAND | WEST SINGHBHUM | 3 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 17 |
| 292 | KARNATAKA | BAGALKOT | - | 8 | 8 | 27 | 67 |
| 293 | KARNATAKA | BALLARI | 7 | 7 | 9 | 29 | 34 |
| 294 | KARNATAKA | BELAGAVI | 21 | 50 | 69 | 103 | 219 |
| 295 | KARNATAKA | BENGALURU (RURAL) | 17 | 40 | 47 | 129 | 195 |
| 296 | KARNATAKA | BENGALURU (URBAN) | 131 | 215 | 350 | 947 | 1,471 |
| 297 | KARNATAKA | BIDAR | 6 | 7 | 16 | 28 | 46 |
| 298 | KARNATAKA | CHAMARAJNAGAR | 1 | 6 | 4 | 20 | 32 |
| 299 | KARNATAKA | CHIKBALLAPUR | 3 | 8 | 9 | 25 | 47 |
| 300 | KARNATAKA | CHIKKAMAGALURU | 1 | 3 | 5 | 34 | 31 |
| 301 | KARNATAKA | CHITRADURGA | 2 | 7 | 5 | 24 | 34 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 302 | KARNATAKA | DAKSHIN KANNAD | 10 | 19 | 33 | 76 | 109 |
| 303 | KARNATAKA | DAVANGERE | 4 | 7 | 14 | 26 | 58 |
| 304 | KARNATAKA | DHARWAD | 10 | 25 | 40 | 83 | 112 |
| 305 | KARNATAKA | GADAG | 2 | 1 | 8 | 22 | 26 |
| 306 | KARNATAKA | HASSAN | 3 | 5 | 10 | 39 | 62 |
| 307 | KARNATAKA | HAVERI | 1 | 6 | 8 | 29 | 36 |
| 308 | KARNATAKA | KALABURAGI | 4 | 12 | 19 | 36 | 61 |
| 309 | KARNATAKA | KODAGU | 2 | 5 | 3 | 16 | 19 |
| 310 | KARNATAKA | KOLAR | 2 | 8 | 9 | 43 | 56 |
| 311 | KARNATAKA | KOPPAL | 2 | 1 | 7 | 12 | 20 |
| 312 | KARNATAKA | MANDYA | 5 | 8 | 11 | 28 | 73 |
| 313 | KARNATAKA | MYSURU | 10 | 18 | 45 | 136 | 162 |
| 314 | KARNATAKA | RAICHUR | 2 | 7 | 5 | 19 | 38 |
| 315 | KARNATAKA | RAMANAGARA | 1 | 3 | 6 | 27 | 43 |
| 316 | KARNATAKA | SHIVAMOGGA | 2 | 16 | 19 | 49 | 65 |
| 317 | KARNATAKA | TUMAKURU | 4 | 12 | 14 | 55 | 103 |
| 318 | KARNATAKA | UDUPI | 9 | 11 | 14 | 25 | 52 |
| 319 | KARNATAKA | UTTAR KANNAD | 2 | 9 | 12 | 38 | 55 |
| 320 | KARNATAKA | VIJAYANAGAR | - | - | 6 | 8 | 10 |
| 321 | KARNATAKA | VIJAYAPURA | 7 | 8 | 16 | 40 | 53 |
| 322 | KARNATAKA | YADGIR | 1 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 24 |
| 323 | KERALA | ALAPPUZHA | 12 | 46 | 37 | 55 | 96 |
| 324 | KERALA | ERNAKULAM | 21 | 56 | 106 | 217 | 332 |
| 325 | KERALA | IDUKKI | 4 | 9 | 25 | 48 | 59 |
| 326 | KERALA | KANNUR | 7 | 14 | 27 | 61 | 103 |
| 327 | KERALA | KASARAGOD | 3 | 4 | 15 | 37 | 45 |
| 328 | KERALA | KOLLAM | 10 | 20 | 41 | 68 | 130 |
| 329 | KERALA | KOTTAYAM | 5 | 6 | 32 | 53 | 100 |
| 330 | KERALA | KOZHIKODE | 11 | 22 | 40 | 89 | 127 |
| 331 | KERALA | MALAPPURAM | 6 | 14 | 36 | 93 | 125 |
| 332 | KERALA | PALAKKAD | 8 | 24 | 36 | 83 | 125 |
| 333 | KERALA | PATHANAMTHIPTA | 4 | 13 | 18 | 34 | 56 |
| 334 | KERALA | THIRUVANANTHAPU RAM | 31 | 60 | 102 | 157 | 255 |
| 335 | KERALA | THRISSUR | 13 | 44 | 53 | 111 | 191 |
| 336 | KERALA | WAYANAD | 2 | 7 | 23 | 51 | 43 |
| 337 | LADAKH | KARGIL | - | 1 | 2 | 7 | 6 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 338 | LADAKH | LEH LADAKH | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| 339 | LAKSHADWEEP | LAKSHADWEEP DISTRICT | - | - | - | 1 | 5 |
| 340 | MADHYA PRADESH | AGAR MALWA | - | 2 | 4 | 9 | 19 |
| 341 | MADHYA PRADESH | ALIRAJPUR | - | - | 2 | 3 | 12 |
| 342 | MADHYA PRADESH | ANUPPUR | 2 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 13 |
| 343 | MADHYA PRADESH | ASHOKNAGAR | - | 7 | 1 | 12 | 16 |
| 344 | MADHYA PRADESH | BALAGHAT | 2 | 18 | 9 | 41 | 60 |
| 345 | MADHYA PRADESH | BARWANI | 1 | 3 | 2 | 20 | 26 |
| 346 | MADHYA PRADESH | BETUL | - | 10 | 9 | 33 | 37 |
| 347 | MADHYA PRADESH | BHIND | 3 | 11 | 12 | 31 | 52 |
| 348 | MADHYA PRADESH | BHOPAL | 14 | 46 | 62 | 194 | 238 |
| 349 | MADHYA PRADESH | BURHANPUR | 1 | 3 | 8 | 20 | 20 |
| 350 | MADHYA PRADESH | CHHATARPUR | 3 | 9 | 6 | 52 | 36 |
| 351 | MADHYA PRADESH | CHHINDWARA | 2 | 15 | 10 | 49 | 47 |
| 352 | MADHYA PRADESH | DAMOH | 2 | 3 | 4 | 18 | 24 |
| 353 | MADHYA PRADESH | DATIA | 1 | 8 | 2 | 14 | 28 |
| 354 | MADHYA PRADESH | DEWAS | 1 | 11 | 8 | 42 | 50 |
| 355 | MADHYA PRADESH | DHAR | 1 | 12 | 8 | 37 | 62 |
| 356 | MADHYA PRADESH | DINDORI | - | 2 | - | 13 | 8 |
| 357 | MADHYA PRADESH | EAST NIMAR | 2 | 8 | 3 | 18 | 22 |
| 358 | MADHYA PRADESH | GUNA | 1 | 10 | 6 | 28 | 49 |
| 359 | MADHYA PRADESH | GWALIOR | 4 | 29 | 34 | 123 | 141 |
| 360 | MADHYA PRADESH | HARDA | - | 2 | 3 | 10 | 13 |
| 361 | MADHYA PRADESH | HOSHANGABAD | 5 | 5 | 10 | 30 | 38 |
| 362 | MADHYA PRADESH | INDORE | 19 | 68 | 75 | 251 | 414 |
| 363 | MADHYA PRADESH | JABALPUR | 3 | 30 | 27 | 88 | 135 |
| 364 | MADHYA PRADESH | JHABUA | - | 2 | - | 8 | 15 |
| 365 | MADHYA PRADESH | KATNI | 3 | 9 | 3 | 24 | 38 |
| 366 | MADHYA PRADESH | KHARGONE | 1 | 12 | 10 | 37 | 37 |
| 367 | MADHYA PRADESH | Maihar | - | - | - | 1 | 4 |
| 368 | MADHYA PRADESH | MANDLA | 3 | 6 | 4 | 13 | 20 |
| 369 | MADHYA PRADESH | MANDSAUR | - | 7 | 13 | 34 | 54 |
| 370 | MADHYA PRADESH | MAUGANJ | - | - | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 371 | MADHYA PRADESH | MORENA | 2 | 11 | 17 | 36 | 58 |
| 372 | MADHYA PRADESH | NARSINGHPUR | 2 | 7 | 6 | 28 | 43 |
| 373 | MADHYA PRADESH | NEEMUCH | - | 2 | 4 | 21 | 29 |

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| 374 | MADHYA PRADESH | NIWARI | - | - | 1 | 10 | 5 |
| 375 | MADHYA PRADESH | Pandhurna | - | - | - | 1 | 3 |
| 376 | MADHYA PRADESH | PANNA | - | 3 | 3 | 10 | 12 |
| 377 | MADHYA PRADESH | RAISEN | 1 | 13 | 10 | 20 | 36 |
| 378 | MADHYA PRADESH | RAJGARH | 1 | 6 | 12 | 44 | 49 |
| 379 | MADHYA PRADESH | RATLAM | 3 | 12 | 6 | 28 | 54 |
| 380 | MADHYA PRADESH | REWA | 7 | 26 | 19 | 54 | 75 |
| 381 | MADHYA PRADESH | SAGAR | 5 | 14 | 9 | 54 | 67 |
| 382 | MADHYA PRADESH | SATNA | 3 | 13 | 14 | 46 | 56 |
| 383 | MADHYA PRADESH | SEHORE | 1 | 3 | 5 | 41 | 45 |
| 384 | MADHYA PRADESH | SEONI | 1 | 12 | 5 | 29 | 23 |
| 385 | MADHYA PRADESH | SHAHDOL | 2 | 3 | 7 | 15 | 24 |
| 386 | MADHYA PRADESH | SHAJAPUR | 1 | 7 | 7 | 34 | 36 |
| 387 | MADHYA PRADESH | SHEOPUR | 1 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 9 |
| 388 | MADHYA PRADESH | SHIVPURI | - | 8 | 9 | 21 | 35 |
| 389 | MADHYA PRADESH | SIDHI | - | 5 | 6 | 19 | 14 |
| 390 | MADHYA PRADESH | SINGRAULI | 3 | 10 | 7 | 20 | 26 |
| 391 | MADHYA PRADESH | TIKAMGARH | 4 | 6 | 5 | 25 | 26 |
| 392 | MADHYA PRADESH | UJJAIN | - | 16 | 32 | 84 | 106 |
| 393 | MADHYA PRADESH | UMARIA | 1 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 11 |
| 394 | MADHYA PRADESH | VIDISHA | - | 7 | 16 | 42 | 46 |
| 395 | MAHARASHTRA | AHMEDNAGAR | 60 | 113 | 170 | 306 | 460 |
| 396 | MAHARASHTRA | AKOLA | 13 | 28 | 49 | 89 | 154 |
| 397 | MAHARASHTRA | AMRAVATI | 15 | 35 | 57 | 140 | 189 |
| 398 | MAHARASHTRA | AURANGABAD | 100 | 135 | 175 | 369 | 522 |
| 399 | MAHARASHTRA | BEED | 15 | 27 | 49 | 142 | 182 |
| 400 | MAHARASHTRA | BHANDARA | 8 | 11 | 25 | 51 | 93 |
| 401 | MAHARASHTRA | BULDHANA | 17 | 43 | 51 | 125 | 141 |
| 402 | MAHARASHTRA | CHANDRAPUR | 6 | 15 | 35 | 78 | 115 |
| 403 | MAHARASHTRA | DHULE | 12 | 23 | 31 | 76 | 99 |
| 404 | MAHARASHTRA | GADCHIROLI | 10 | 10 | 28 | 14 | 33 |
| 405 | MAHARASHTRA | GONDIA | 8 | 25 | 18 | 45 | 77 |
| 406 | MAHARASHTRA | HINGOLI | 7 | 18 | 20 | 41 | 62 |
| 407 | MAHARASHTRA | JALGAON | 34 | 54 | 76 | 196 | 262 |
| 408 | MAHARASHTRA | JALNA | 17 | 39 | 53 | 117 | 171 |
| 409 | MAHARASHTRA | KOLHAPUR | 46 | 92 | 145 | 286 | 346 |
| 410 | MAHARASHTRA | LATUR | 15 | 40 | 58 | 140 | 197 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 411 | MAHARASHTRA | MUMBAI | 138 | 264 | 380 | 717 | 845 |
| 412 | MAHARASHTRA | MUMBAI SUBURBAN | 197 | 310 | 445 | 826 | 1,072 |
| 413 | MAHARASHTRA | NAGPUR | 68 | 136 | 181 | 387 | 653 |
| 414 | MAHARASHTRA | NAN DED | 14 | 46 | 65 | 141 | 201 |
| 415 | MAHARASHTRA | NANDURBAR | 6 | 20 | 19 | 31 | 56 |
| 416 | MAHARASHTRA | NASHIK | 73 | 127 | 232 | 428 | 599 |
| 417 | MAHARASHTRA | OSMANABAD | 17 | 28 | 57 | 112 | 146 |
| 418 | MAHARASHTRA | PALGHAR | 78 | 126 | 185 | 379 | 500 |
| 419 | MAHARASHTRA | PARBHANI | 16 | 19 | 37 | 88 | 144 |
| 420 | MAHARASHTRA | PUNE | 280 | 585 | 758 | 1,688 | 2,323 |
| 421 | MAHARASHTRA | RAIGAD | 83 | 150 | 202 | 423 | 535 |
| 422 | MAHARASHTRA | RATNAGIRI | 24 | 41 | 42 | 90 | 111 |
| 423 | MAHARASHTRA | SANGLI | 43 | 64 | 86 | 169 | 301 |
| 424 | MAHARASHTRA | SATARA | 42 | 74 | 99 | 219 | 332 |
| 425 | MAHARASHTRA | SINDHUDURG | 11 | 26 | 21 | 55 | 63 |
| 426 | MAHARASHTRA | SOLAPUR | 45 | 76 | 138 | 244 | 400 |
| 427 | MAHARASHTRA | THANE | 282 | 438 | 727 | 1,292 | 1,614 |
| 428 | MAHARASHTRA | WARDHA | 11 | 13 | 30 | 65 | 109 |
| 429 | MAHARASHTRA | WASHIM | 8 | 12 | 21 | 49 | 79 |
| 430 | MAHARASHTRA | YAVATMAL | 12 | 13 | 35 | 84 | 120 |
| 431 | MANIPUR | BISHNUPUR | - | 3 | 1 | 25 | 17 |
| 432 | MANIPUR | CHANDEL | - | - | - | 4 | 6 |
| 433 | MANIPUR | CHURACHANDPUR | - | 2 | - | 7 | 8 |
| 434 | MANIPUR | IMPHAL EAST | - | 19 | 7 | 40 | 56 |
| 435 | MANIPUR | IMPHAL WEST | - | 21 | 15 | 50 | 62 |
| 436 | MANIPUR | JIRIBAM | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 437 | MANIPUR | KAKCHING | - | 4 | 1 | 7 | 15 |
| 438 | MANIPUR | KAMJONG | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 439 | MANIPUR | KANGPOKPI | - | - | - | 5 | 3 |
| 440 | MANIPUR | NONEY | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 441 | MANIPUR | PHERZAWL | - | - | - | - | - |
| 442 | MANIPUR | SENAPATI | - | 2 | 1 | 4 | 8 |
| 443 | MANIPUR | TAMENGLONG | - | - | - | 4 | 7 |
| 444 | MANIPUR | TENGNOUPAL | - | - | - | 3 | 7 |
| 445 | MANIPUR | THOUBAL | - | 7 | 8 | 33 | 17 |
| 446 | MANIPUR | UKHRUL | - | 4 | - | 4 | 7 |
| 447 | MEGHALAYA | EAST GARO HILLS | - | - | - | - | 3 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 448 | MEGHALAYA | EAST JAINTIA HILLS | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| 449 | MEGHALAYA | EAST KHASI HILLS | - | - | - | - | 27 |
| 450 | MEGHALAYA | EASTERN WEST KHASI HILLS | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 451 | MEGHALAYA | NORTH GARO HILLS | - | - | 1 | - | 2 |
| 452 | MEGHALAYA | RI BHOI | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| 453 | MEGHALAYA | SOUTH GARO HILLS | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| 454 | MEGHALAYA | SOUTH WEST GARO HILLS | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| 455 | MEGHALAYA | SOUTH WEST KHASI HILLS | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 456 | MEGHALAYA | WEST GARO HILLS | 1 | 1 | - | - | 26 |
| 457 | MEGHALAYA | WEST JAINTIA HILLS | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 458 | MEGHALAYA | WEST KHASI HILLS | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| 459 | MIZORAM | AIZAWL | - | 2 | 3 | 10 | 24 |
| 460 | MIZORAM | CHAMPHAI | - | - | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| 461 | MIZORAM | Hnahthial | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 462 | MIZORAM | Khawzawl | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 463 | MIZORAM | KOLASIB | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| 464 | MIZORAM | LAWNGTLAI | - | - | - | 1 | 3 |
| 465 | MIZORAM | LUNGLEI | 1 | - | - | 2 | 6 |
| 466 | MIZORAM | MAMIT | - | - | - | 2 | 1 |
| 467 | MIZORAM | SAIHA | - | - | - | - | - |
| 468 | MIZORAM | Saitual | - | - | - | - | - |
| 469 | MIZORAM | SERCHHIP | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| 470 | NAGALAND | Chumoukedima | - | - | - | 1 | 5 |
| 471 | NAGALAND | DIMAPUR | 1 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 14 |
| 472 | NAGALAND | KIPHRIE | - | - | - | - | - |
| 473 | NAGALAND | KOHIMA | - | 2 | - | 1 | - |
| 474 | NAGALAND | LONGLENG | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| 475 | NAGALAND | Meluri | - | - | - | - | - |
| 476 | NAGALAND | MOKOKCHUNG | - | - | - | 2 | 4 |
| 477 | NAGALAND | MON | - | - | - | 3 | - |
| 478 | NAGALAND | Niuland | - | - | - | - | - |
| 479 | NAGALAND | Noklak | - | - | - | - | - |
| 480 | NAGALAND | PEREN | - | - | - | - | - |
| 481 | NAGALAND | PHEK | - | - | - | 1 | - |

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| 482 | NAGALAND | Shamator | - | - | - | - | - |
| 483 | NAGALAND | Tseminyu | - | - | - | - | - |
| 484 | NAGALAND | TUENSANG | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| 485 | NAGALAND | WOKHA | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| 486 | NAGALAND | ZUNHEBOTO | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| 487 | ODISHA | ANGUL | 3 | 14 | 15 | 27 | 53 |
| 488 | ODISHA | BALANGIR | 7 | 6 | 17 | 26 | 52 |
| 489 | ODISHA | BALESHWAR | 6 | 9 | 29 | 50 | 105 |
| 490 | ODISHA | BARGARH | 1 | 2 | 11 | 27 | 60 |
| 491 | ODISHA | BHADRAK | 2 | 10 | 17 | 34 | 80 |
| 492 | ODISHA | BOUDH | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 11 |
| 493 | ODISHA | CUTTACK | 11 | 17 | 32 | 81 | 135 |
| 494 | ODISHA | DEOGARH | 1 | - | 2 | 6 | 13 |
| 495 | ODISHA | DHENKANAL | - | 8 | 8 | 20 | 38 |
| 496 | ODISHA | GAJAPATI | - | 3 | 3 | 6 | 24 |
| 497 | ODISHA | GANJAM | 10 | 11 | 25 | 71 | 104 |
| 498 | ODISHA | JAGATSINGHPUR | 1 | 15 | 12 | 27 | 55 |
| 499 | ODISHA | JAJAPUR | 7 | 8 | 15 | 33 | 52 |
| 500 | ODISHA | JHARSUGUDA | 1 | 2 | 3 | 21 | 47 |
| 501 | ODISHA | KALAHANDI | 2 | - | 6 | 19 | 44 |
| 502 | ODISHA | KANDHAMAL | 1 | 1 | 9 | 6 | 27 |
| 503 | ODISHA | KENDRAPARA | 1 | 4 | 11 | 24 | 56 |
| 504 | ODISHA | KENDUJHAR | 5 | 5 | 11 | 29 | 35 |
| 505 | ODISHA | KHORDHA | 25 | 40 | 82 | 162 | 267 |
| 506 | ODISHA | KORAPUT | - | 1 | 8 | 9 | 31 |
| 507 | ODISHA | MALKANGIRI | 1 | - | 4 | 5 | 17 |
| 508 | ODISHA | MAYURBHANJ | 6 | 10 | 20 | 32 | 63 |
| 509 | ODISHA | NABARANGPUR | 2 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 17 |
| 510 | ODISHA | NAYAGARH | 2 | 4 | 7 | 17 | 39 |
| 511 | ODISHA | NUAPADA | 1 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 10 |
| 512 | ODISHA | PURI | 12 | 7 | 22 | 43 | 57 |
| 513 | ODISHA | RAYAGADA | 2 | 2 | 5 | 13 | 17 |
| 514 | ODISHA | SAMBALPUR | 2 | 5 | 16 | 18 | 42 |
| 515 | ODISHA | SONEPUR | - | 5 | 3 | 6 | 15 |
| 516 | ODISHA | SUNDARGARH | 5 | 13 | 25 | 40 | 79 |
| 517 | PUDUCHERRY | KARAIKAL | - | 1 | 5 | 20 | 15 |
| 518 | PUDUCHERRY | PONDICHERRY | 8 | 38 | 51 | 99 | 108 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 519 | PUNJAB | AMRITSAR | 12 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 50 |
| 520 | PUNJAB | BARNALA | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 17 |
| 521 | PUNJAB | BATHINDA | 17 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 32 |
| 522 | PUNJAB | FARIDKOT | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 13 |
| 523 | PUNJAB | FATEHGARH SAHIB | 8 | 4 | - | 3 | 21 |
| 524 | PUNJAB | FAZILKA | 2 | - | 1 | - | 25 |
| 525 | PUNJAB | FIROZEPUR | 3 | 1 | - | 2 | 20 |
| 526 | PUNJAB | GURDASPUR | 8 | - | - | 1 | 9 |
| 527 | PUNJAB | HOSHIARPUR | 13 | 2 | - | 3 | 31 |
| 528 | PUNJAB | JALANDHAR | 20 | 8 | - | 6 | 70 |
| 529 | PUNJAB | KAPURTHALA | 3 | 4 | - | 2 | 25 |
| 530 | PUNJAB | LUDHIANA | 33 | 25 | 21 | 61 | 166 |
| 531 | PUNJAB | MALERKOTLA | - | - | - | 1 | 15 |
| 532 | PUNJAB | MANSA | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 17 |
| 533 | PUNJAB | MOGA | 9 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 19 |
| 534 | PUNJAB | PATHANKOT | 2 | 1 | - | 2 | 8 |
| 535 | PUNJAB | PATIALA | 8 | 3 | 18 | 5 | 57 |
| 536 | PUNJAB | RUPNAGAR | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 17 |
| 537 | PUNJAB | SANGRUR | 6 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 45 |
| 538 | PUNJAB | SAS NAGAR | 44 | 15 | - | 18 | 149 |
| 539 | PUNJAB | SHAHID BHAGAT SINGH NAGAR | 5 | 1 | 1 | - | 4 |
| 540 | PUNJAB | SRI MUKTSAR SAHIB | 3 | - | 3 | 26 | 29 |
| 541 | PUNJAB | TARN TARAN | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | 19 |
| 542 | RAJASTHAN | AJMER | 12 | 44 | 75 | 115 | 160 |
| 543 | RAJASTHAN | ALWAR | 12 | 57 | 86 | 145 | 216 |
| 544 | RAJASTHAN | Balotra | - | - | 2 | 8 | 9 |
| 545 | RAJASTHAN | BANSWARA | 4 | 3 | 13 | 20 | 31 |
| 546 | RAJASTHAN | BARAN | 2 | 5 | 4 | 23 | 29 |
| 547 | RAJASTHAN | BARMER | 5 | 20 | 37 | 63 | 110 |
| 548 | RAJASTHAN | Beawar | - | - | 1 | 1 | 13 |
| 549 | RAJASTHAN | BHARATPUR | 3 | 21 | 36 | 46 | 70 |
| 550 | RAJASTHAN | BHILWARA | 8 | 31 | 65 | 109 | 147 |
| 551 | RAJASTHAN | BIKANER | 7 | 30 | 67 | 114 | 161 |
| 552 | RAJASTHAN | BUNDI | 1 | 7 | 16 | 27 | 30 |
| 553 | RAJASTHAN | CHITTORGARH | 6 | 19 | 21 | 64 | 66 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 554 | RAJASTHAN | CHURU | 6 | 20 | 46 | 79 | 107 |
| 555 | RAJASTHAN | DAUSA | 7 | 13 | 21 | 36 | 65 |
| 556 | RAJASTHAN | Deeg | - | - | - | 2 | 9 |
| 557 | RAJASTHAN | DHOLPUR | 2 | 7 | 11 | 23 | 21 |
| 558 | RAJASTHAN | Didwana Kuchaman | - | - | - | 5 | 14 |
| 559 | RAJASTHAN | DUNGARPUR | 2 | 11 | 20 | 30 | 45 |
| 560 | RAJASTHAN | GANGANAGAR | 26 | 35 | 58 | 122 | 179 |
| 561 | RAJASTHAN | HANUMANGARH | 2 | 24 | 39 | 85 | 114 |
| 562 | RAJASTHAN | JAIPUR | 73 | 305 | 432 | 801 | 1,140 |
| 563 | RAJASTHAN | JAISALMER | 2 | 6 | 11 | 37 | 27 |
| 564 | RAJASTHAN | JALORE | 8 | 12 | 49 | 86 | 128 |
| 565 | RAJASTHAN | JHALAWAR | 1 | 3 | 10 | 23 | 22 |
| 566 | RAJASTHAN | JHUNJHUNU | 20 | 40 | 49 | 104 | 131 |
| 567 | RAJASTHAN | JODHPUR | 16 | 81 | 123 | 218 | 373 |
| 568 | RAJASTHAN | KARAULI | 1 | 11 | 8 | 24 | 48 |
| 569 | RAJASTHAN | Khairthal-Tijara | - | - | - | 6 | 10 |
| 570 | RAJASTHAN | KOTA | 11 | 23 | 34 | 104 | 141 |
| 571 | RAJASTHAN | Kotputli-Behror | - | - | 1 | 9 | 22 |
| 572 | RAJASTHAN | NAGAUR | 9 | 41 | 51 | 137 | 132 |
| 573 | RAJASTHAN | PALI | 9 | 39 | 58 | 92 | 154 |
| 574 | RAJASTHAN | Phalodi | - | - | - | 5 | 6 |
| 575 | RAJASTHAN | PRATAPGARH | 2 | 1 | 4 | 18 | 12 |
| 576 | RAJASTHAN | RAJSAMAND | 4 | 12 | 28 | 62 | 86 |
| 577 | RAJASTHAN | Salumbar | - | - | - | 1 | 3 |
| 578 | RAJASTHAN | SAWAI MADHOPUR | 6 | 11 | 22 | 35 | 62 |
| 579 | RAJASTHAN | SIKAR | 13 | 50 | 68 | 137 | 188 |
| 580 | RAJASTHAN | SIROHI | 5 | 20 | 23 | 55 | 71 |
| 581 | RAJASTHAN | TONK | 3 | 17 | 11 | 39 | 33 |
| 582 | RAJASTHAN | UDAIPUR | 24 | 49 | 82 | 164 | 205 |
| 583 | SIKKIM | Gangtok | - | 1 | - | 1 | 44 |
| 584 | SIKKIM | Gyalshing | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| 585 | SIKKIM | Mangan | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 586 | SIKKIM | Namchi | - | - | - | - | 12 |
| 587 | SIKKIM | Pakyong | - | - | - | - | 12 |
| 588 | SIKKIM | Soreng | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| 589 | TAMIL NADU | ARIYALUR | 11 | 7 | 14 | 11 | 23 |
| 590 | TAMIL NADU | Chengalpattu | 10 | 40 | 84 | 160 | 164 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 591 | TAMIL NADU | CHENNAI | 168 | 362 | 541 | 916 | 1,162 |
| 592 | TAMIL NADU | COIMBATORE | 40 | 217 | 270 | 533 | 619 |
| 593 | TAMIL NADU | CUDDALORE | 15 | 54 | 60 | 137 | 103 |
| 594 | TAMIL NADU | DHARMAPURI | 5 | 23 | 36 | 87 | 79 |
| 595 | TAMIL NADU | DINDIGUL | 15 | 36 | 64 | 120 | 131 |
| 596 | TAMIL NADU | ERODE | 10 | 68 | 68 | 224 | 220 |
| 597 | TAMIL NADU | Kallakurichi | 1 | 6 | 7 | 23 | 34 |
| 598 | TAMIL NADU | KANCHIPURAM | 47 | 115 | 153 | 194 | 242 |
| 599 | TAMIL NADU | KANNIYAKUMARI | 6 | 66 | 49 | 104 | 144 |
| 600 | TAMIL NADU | KARUR | 4 | 11 | 36 | 67 | 77 |
| 601 | TAMIL NADU | KRISHNAGIRI | 6 | 41 | 51 | 107 | 120 |
| 602 | TAMIL NADU | MADURAI | 34 | 73 | 127 | 189 | 311 |
| 603 | TAMIL NADU | Mayiladuthurai | 1 | 11 | 7 | 27 | 18 |
| 604 | TAMIL NADU | NAGAPATTINAM | 4 | 11 | 17 | 39 | 45 |
| 605 | TAMIL NADU | NAMAKKAL | 11 | 45 | 40 | 116 | 126 |
| 606 | TAMIL NADU | PERAMBALUR | 1 | 6 | 22 | 19 | 24 |
| 607 | TAMIL NADU | PUDUKKOTTAI | 2 | 14 | 33 | 72 | 78 |
| 608 | TAMIL NADU | RAMANATHAPURAM | 5 | 14 | 19 | 30 | 70 |
| 609 | TAMIL NADU | Ranipet | - | 11 | 32 | 39 | 42 |
| 610 | TAMIL NADU | SALEM | 12 | 78 | 83 | 221 | 246 |
| 611 | TAMIL NADU | SIVAGANGA | 3 | 12 | 19 | 44 | 120 |
| 612 | TAMIL NADU | Tenkasi | - | 19 | 14 | 29 | 72 |
| 613 | TAMIL NADU | THANJAVUR | 12 | 34 | 57 | 103 | 145 |
| 614 | TAMIL NADU | THE NILGIRISH | 4 | 11 | 8 | 29 | 39 |
| 615 | TAMIL NADU | THENI | 7 | 27 | 31 | 59 | 94 |
| 616 | TAMIL NADU | THIRUVALLUR | 48 | 89 | 129 | 246 | 347 |
| 617 | TAMIL NADU | THIRUVARUR | 2 | 10 | 19 | 47 | 43 |
| 618 | TAMIL NADU | TIRUCHIRAPPALLI | 15 | 48 | 95 | 177 | 193 |
| 619 | TAMIL NADU | TIRUNELVELI | 14 | 37 | 47 | 98 | 124 |
| 620 | TAMIL NADU | Tirupathur | - | 2 | 23 | 23 | 52 |
| 621 | TAMIL NADU | TIRUPPUR | 9 | 117 | 106 | 253 | 277 |
| 622 | TAMIL NADU | TIRUVANNAMALAI | 12 | 30 | 37 | 34 | 94 |
| 623 | TAMIL NADU | TUTICORIN | 13 | 31 | 37 | 80 | 82 |
| 624 | TAMIL NADU | VELLORE | 13 | 45 | 58 | 79 | 114 |
| 625 | TAMIL NADU | VILLUPURAM | 18 | 27 | 50 | 101 | 111 |
| 626 | TAMIL NADU | VIRUDHUNAGAR | 13 | 52 | 46 | 63 | 145 |
| 627 | TELANGANA | ADILABAD | - | 1 | 4 | 30 | 31 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 628 | TELANGANA | BHADRADRI KOTHAGUDEM | 1 | 1 | 13 | 41 | 63 |
| 629 | TELANGANA | Hanumakonda | 2 | 6 | 8 | 54 | 64 |
| 630 | TELANGANA | HYDERABAD | 34 | 27 | 55 | 489 | 589 |
| 631 | TELANGANA | Jagitial | 2 | - | 2 | 40 | 43 |
| 632 | TELANGANA | JANGOAN | - | - | 1 | 7 | 19 |
| 633 | TELANGANA | JAYASHANKAR BHUPALAPALLY | 1 | - | - | 4 | 10 |
| 634 | TELANGANA | JOGULAMBA GADWAL | 2 | - | 3 | 10 | 16 |
| 635 | TELANGANA | KAMAREDDY | - | 1 | - | 19 | 23 |
| 636 | TELANGANA | KARIMNAGAR | 7 | 3 | 10 | 62 | 141 |
| 637 | TELANGANA | KHAMMAM | 2 | 10 | 5 | 89 | 106 |
| 638 | TELANGANA | KOMARAM BHEEM ASIFABAD | - | - | - | 10 | 12 |
| 639 | TELANGANA | MAHABUBABAD | - | - | 1 | 21 | 29 |
| 640 | TELANGANA | MAHABUBNAGAR | - | 4 | 1 | 45 | 54 |
| 641 | TELANGANA | MANCHERIAL | - | 1 | 2 | 17 | 42 |
| 642 | TELANGANA | MEDAK | 1 | - | 4 | 17 | 34 |
| 643 | TELANGANA | MEDCHAL MALKAJGIRI | 29 | 16 | 29 | 283 | 367 |
| 644 | TELANGANA | Mulugu | - | - | 1 | 3 | 9 |
| 645 | TELANGANA | NAGARKURNOOL | - | 1 | 1 | 16 | 19 |
| 646 | TELANGANA | NALGONDA | 4 | 2 | 4 | 70 | 75 |
| 647 | TELANGANA | Narayanpet | - | 3 | - | 7 | 9 |
| 648 | TELANGANA | Nirmal | - | - | 7 | 11 | 26 |
| 649 | TELANGANA | NIZAMABAD | 3 | 1 | 6 | 49 | 74 |
| 650 | TELANGANA | PEDDAPALLI | 2 | 2 | 3 | 29 | 38 |
| 651 | TELANGANA | RAJANNA SIRCILLA | 1 | - | 3 | 72 | 33 |
| 652 | TELANGANA | RANGA REDDI | 23 | 17 | 34 | 290 | 375 |
| 653 | TELANGANA | SANGAREDDY | 4 | 1 | 4 | 59 | 100 |
| 654 | TELANGANA | SIDDIPET | 3 | - | 5 | 41 | 43 |
| 655 | TELANGANA | SURYAPET | 2 | - | 2 | 31 | 42 |
| 656 | TELANGANA | VIKARABAD | 2 | 2 | 1 | 18 | 18 |
| 657 | TELANGANA | WANAPARTHY | - | - | 1 | 7 | 18 |
| 658 | TELANGANA | Warangal | - | 2 | 3 | 21 | 47 |
| 659 | TELANGANA | YADADRI | 3 | 1 | 7 | 19 | 40 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | BHUVANAGIRI | | | | | |
| 660 | THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU | DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI | 4 | 13 | 20 | 25 | 31 |
| 661 | THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU | DAMAN | 3 | 3 | 7 | 16 | 22 |
| 662 | THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU | DIU | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 663 | TRIPURA | DHALAI | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 7 |
| 664 | TRIPURA | GOMATI | - | - | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| 665 | TRIPURA | KHOWAI | 1 | - | - | 1 | 4 |
| 666 | TRIPURA | NORTH TRIPURA | 2 | 1 | - | 2 | 6 |
| 667 | TRIPURA | SEPAHIJALA | 2 | - | - | 5 | 4 |
| 668 | TRIPURA | SOUTH TRIPURA | - | 1 | - | 1 | 3 |
| 669 | TRIPURA | UNAKOTI | - | 2 | 1 | 4 | 8 |
| 670 | TRIPURA | WEST TRIPURA | 3 | 1 | 6 | 9 | 32 |
| 671 | UTTAR PRADESH | AGRA | 35 | 74 | 92 | 2 | 60 |
| 672 | UTTAR PRADESH | ALIGARH | 8 | 11 | 30 | 23 | 11 |
| 673 | UTTAR PRADESH | AMBEDAKAR NAGAR | 7 | 10 | 23 | 28 | 49 |
| 674 | UTTAR PRADESH | AMETHI | 4 | 6 | 12 | 26 | 50 |
| 675 | UTTAR PRADESH | AMROHA | 5 | 4 | 15 | - | 2 |
| 676 | UTTAR PRADESH | AURAIYA | 1 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 13 |
| 677 | UTTAR PRADESH | AYODHYA | 1 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 7 |
| 678 | UTTAR PRADESH | AZAMGARH | 15 | 22 | 35 | 78 | 124 |
| 679 | UTTAR PRADESH | BAGHPAT | 7 | 11 | 15 | 6 | 4 |
| 680 | UTTAR PRADESH | BAHRAICH | 1 | 9 | 15 | 32 | 63 |
| 681 | UTTAR PRADESH | BALLIA | 5 | 9 | 19 | 46 | 74 |
| 682 | UTTAR PRADESH | BALRAMPUR | 2 | 5 | 10 | 17 | 24 |
| 683 | UTTAR PRADESH | BANDA | 5 | 3 | 5 | 17 | 40 |
| 684 | UTTAR PRADESH | BARABANKI | - | 6 | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| 685 | UTTAR PRADESH | BAREILLY | 20 | 22 | 46 | 30 | 15 |
| 686 | UTTAR PRADESH | BASTI | 2 | 4 | 7 | 21 | 23 |
| 687 | UTTAR PRADESH | BHADOHI | 8 | 12 | 21 | 24 | 51 |
| 688 | UTTAR PRADESH | BIJNOR | 4 | 11 | 27 | - | 6 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 689 | UTTAR PRADESH | BUDAUN | 8 | 3 | 15 | - | 4 |
| 690 | UTTAR PRADESH | BULANDSHAHAR | 8 | 14 | 23 | 3 | 19 |
| 691 | UTTAR PRADESH | CHANDAULI | 3 | 3 | 11 | 25 | 46 |
| 692 | UTTAR PRADESH | CHITRAKOOT | 2 | - | 7 | 9 | 21 |
| 693 | UTTAR PRADESH | DEORIA | 7 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 9 |
| 694 | UTTAR PRADESH | ETAH | 6 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| 695 | UTTAR PRADESH | ETAWAH | - | 2 | 8 | 3 | 22 |
| 696 | UTTAR PRADESH | FARRUKHABAD | 2 | 8 | - | 4 | 19 |
| 697 | UTTAR PRADESH | FATEHPUR | 1 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 698 | UTTAR PRADESH | FIROZABAD | 6 | 24 | 25 | 6 | 9 |
| 699 | UTTAR PRADESH | GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR | 33 | 87 | 49 | 19 | 50 |
| 700 | UTTAR PRADESH | GHAZIABAD | 42 | 116 | 56 | 35 | 51 |
| 701 | UTTAR PRADESH | GHAZIPUR | 8 | 18 | 23 | 47 | 85 |
| 702 | UTTAR PRADESH | GONDA | 4 | 10 | 14 | 31 | 71 |
| 703 | UTTAR PRADESH | GORAKHAPUR | - | 23 | 22 | 5 | 19 |
| 704 | UTTAR PRADESH | HAMIRPUR | - | 3 | - | 4 | - |
| 705 | UTTAR PRADESH | HAPUR | 6 | 12 | 10 | 3 | 2 |
| 706 | UTTAR PRADESH | HARDOI | 1 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 16 |
| 707 | UTTAR PRADESH | HATHRAS | 5 | 6 | 19 | 7 | 5 |
| 708 | UTTAR PRADESH | JALAUN | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| 709 | UTTAR PRADESH | JAUNPUR | 13 | 23 | 42 | 76 | 152 |
| 710 | UTTAR PRADESH | JHANSI | - | 6 | 14 | 19 | 110 |
| 711 | UTTAR PRADESH | KANNAUJ | - | 8 | 1 | - | 9 |
| 712 | UTTAR PRADESH | KANPUR DEHAT | 1 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 1 |
| 713 | UTTAR PRADESH | KANPUR NAGAR | 5 | 39 | 31 | 21 | 46 |
| 714 | UTTAR PRADESH | KASGANJ | 2 | 5 | 9 | - | - |
| 715 | UTTAR PRADESH | KAUSHAMBI | 2 | 2 | 6 | 19 | 23 |
| 716 | UTTAR PRADESH | KUSHINAGAR | 2 | 11 | 7 | 2 | 19 |
| 717 | UTTAR PRADESH | LAKHIMPUR KHERI | 2 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 |
| 718 | UTTAR PRADESH | LALITPUR | 1 | 4 | - | - | 9 |
| 719 | UTTAR PRADESH | LUCKNOW | 14 | 72 | 47 | 51 | 66 |
| 720 | UTTAR PRADESH | MAHARAJGANJ | 6 | 12 | 13 | 38 | 55 |
| 721 | UTTAR PRADESH | MAHOBA | 2 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 14 |
| 722 | UTTAR PRADESH | MAINPURI | 1 | 8 | 11 | - | 33 |
| 723 | UTTAR PRADESH | MATHURA | 11 | 23 | 64 | 7 | 39 |
| 724 | UTTAR PRADESH | MAU | 6 | 10 | 19 | 42 | 104 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 725 | UTTAR PRADESH | MEERUT | 20 | 36 | 50 | 5 | 76 |
| 726 | UTTAR PRADESH | MIRZAPUR | 6 | 10 | 21 | 26 | 91 |
| 727 | UTTAR PRADESH | MORADABAD | 20 | 20 | 35 | 1 | 10 |
| 728 | UTTAR PRADESH | MUZAFFARNAGAR | 11 | 12 | 25 | 1 | 8 |
| 729 | UTTAR PRADESH | PILIBHIT | 3 | 15 | 21 | 6 | 18 |
| 730 | UTTAR PRADESH | PRATAPGARH | 12 | 13 | 22 | 41 | 80 |
| 731 | UTTAR PRADESH | PRAYAGRAJ | 14 | 29 | 65 | 124 | 217 |
| 732 | UTTAR PRADESH | RAE BARELI | 1 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| 733 | UTTAR PRADESH | RAMPUR | 4 | 10 | 13 | 2 | 4 |
| 734 | UTTAR PRADESH | SAHARANPUR | 14 | 28 | 38 | 18 | 36 |
| 735 | UTTAR PRADESH | SAMBHAL | 4 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 9 |
| 736 | UTTAR PRADESH | SANT KABEER NAGAR | 4 | 5 | 14 | 27 | 35 |
| 737 | UTTAR PRADESH | SHAHJAHANPUR | 1 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 3 |
| 738 | UTTAR PRADESH | SHAMLI | 2 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 9 |
| 739 | UTTAR PRADESH | SHRAVASTI | 2 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 13 |
| 740 | UTTAR PRADESH | SIDDHARTHNAGAR | 1 | 10 | 15 | 29 | 46 |
| 741 | UTTAR PRADESH | SITAPUR | 2 | 15 | 6 | 3 | 2 |
| 742 | UTTAR PRADESH | SONBHADRA | 2 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 54 |
| 743 | UTTAR PRADESH | SULTANPUR | 5 | 3 | 19 | 22 | 43 |
| 744 | UTTAR PRADESH | UNNAO | - | 3 | 4 | 12 | 4 |
| 745 | UTTAR PRADESH | VARANASI | 24 | 37 | 89 | 154 | 250 |
| 746 | UTTARAKHAND | ALMORA | 1 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 21 |
| 747 | UTTARAKHAND | BAGESHWAR | - | 1 | - | 3 | 3 |
| 748 | UTTARAKHAND | CHAMOLI | - | 4 | - | 5 | 10 |
| 749 | UTTARAKHAND | CHAMPAWAT | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| 750 | UTTARAKHAND | DEHRADUN | 22 | 60 | 84 | 149 | 267 |
| 751 | UTTARAKHAND | HARIDWAR | 4 | 32 | 50 | 82 | 114 |
| 752 | UTTARAKHAND | NAINITAL | 1 | 31 | 19 | 49 | 56 |
| 753 | UTTARAKHAND | PAURI GARHWAL | - | 11 | 11 | 17 | 30 |
| 754 | UTTARAKHAND | PITHORAGARH | - | 4 | 5 | 8 | 10 |
| 755 | UTTARAKHAND | RUDRA PRAYAG | - | 4 | 3 | 7 | 5 |
| 756 | UTTARAKHAND | TEHRI GARHWAL | 1 | 4 | 8 | 13 | 16 |
| 757 | UTTARAKHAND | UDHAM SINGH NAGAR | 2 | 40 | 44 | 92 | 123 |
| 758 | UTTARAKHAND | UTTARKASHI | - | 3 | 3 | 12 | 10 |
| 759 | WEST BENGAL | ALIPURDUAR | 2 | 6 | 9 | 16 | 27 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 760 | WEST BENGAL | BANKURA | 1 | 6 | 12 | 21 | 61 |
| 761 | WEST BENGAL | BIRBHUM | 5 | 11 | 18 | 39 | 77 |
| 762 | WEST BENGAL | COOCHBEHAR | 4 | 6 | 12 | 29 | 41 |
| 763 | WEST BENGAL | DAKSHIN DINAJPUR | 2 | 1 | 9 | 22 | 21 |
| 764 | WEST BENGAL | DARJEELING | 6 | 13 | 17 | 43 | 102 |
| 765 | WEST BENGAL | EAST MEDINIPUR | 8 | 9 | 37 | 89 | 162 |
| 766 | WEST BENGAL | HOOGHLY | 9 | 18 | 40 | 83 | 167 |
| 767 | WEST BENGAL | HOWRAH | 12 | 31 | 50 | 99 | 178 |
| 768 | WEST BENGAL | JALPAIGURI | 6 | 7 | 20 | 32 | 57 |
| 769 | WEST BENGAL | Jhargram | - | 1 | 6 | 6 | 17 |
| 770 | WEST BENGAL | KALIMPONG | - | 2 | 2 | - | 6 |
| 771 | WEST BENGAL | KOLKOTA | 32 | 45 | 108 | 199 | 374 |
| 772 | WEST BENGAL | MALDA | 2 | 11 | 15 | 49 | 94 |
| 773 | WEST BENGAL | MURSHIDABAD | 5 | 15 | 27 | 76 | 132 |
| 774 | WEST BENGAL | NADIA | 5 | 19 | 34 | 83 | 126 |
| 775 | WEST BENGAL | NORTH 24 PRAGANAS | 15 | 76 | 117 | 235 | 395 |
| 776 | WEST BENGAL | PASCHIM BARDHAMAN | - | 16 | 31 | 70 | 100 |
| 777 | WEST BENGAL | PURBA BARDHAMAN | 9 | 23 | 17 | 64 | 108 |
| 778 | WEST BENGAL | PURULIA | 3 | 6 | 11 | 26 | 45 |
| 779 | WEST BENGAL | SOUTH 24 PRAGANAS | 16 | 23 | 49 | 181 | 257 |
| 780 | WEST BENGAL | UTTAR DINAJPUR | 6 | 6 | 16 | 32 | 53 |
| 781 | WEST BENGAL | WEST MEDINIPUR | 5 | 12 | 29 | 84 | 145 |
| | | **Total:-** | **6,222** | **13,290** | **19,828** | **39,446** | **58,403** |

## STATEMENT-II

**New Enterprises registered during the last Five Years Based on Date of Incorporation till 28/02/2026:**

| Sl. No. | State /UT | District | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | 2025-26 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS | NIKOBARS | 43 | 66 | 51 | 64 | 59 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS | NORTH AND MIDDLE ANDAMAN | 249 | 371 | 363 | 352 | 291 |
| 3 | ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS | SOUTH ANDAMANS | 1,372 | 1,831 | 1,975 | 1,967 | 1,564 |
| 4 | ANDHRA PRADESH | Alluri Sitharama Raju | 606 | 1,260 | 1,558 | 1,510 | 1,026 |
| 5 | ANDHRA PRADESH | Anakapalli | 2,811 | 4,227 | 6,358 | 6,008 | 3,595 |
| 6 | ANDHRA PRADESH | ANANTHAPUR | 12,700 | 12,275 | 11,631 | 13,479 | 7,727 |
| 7 | ANDHRA PRADESH | Annamayya | 4,477 | 7,912 | 6,346 | 6,446 | 5,354 |
| 8 | ANDHRA PRADESH | Bapatla | 3,145 | 5,560 | 5,436 | 6,607 | 3,055 |
| 9 | ANDHRA PRADESH | CHITOOR | 9,770 | 9,763 | 9,096 | 13,251 | 7,376 |
| 10 | ANDHRA PRADESH | EAST GODAVARI | 10,917 | 9,778 | 9,456 | 10,107 | 6,109 |
| 11 | ANDHRA PRADESH | Eluru | 4,841 | 6,491 | 7,188 | 7,456 | 3,925 |
| 12 | ANDHRA PRADESH | GUNTUR | 11,541 | 11,916 | 10,972 | 13,427 | 7,955 |
| 13 | ANDHRA PRADESH | Kakinada | 6,222 | 8,367 | 7,334 | 11,088 | 6,253 |
| 14 | ANDHRA PRADESH | Konaseema | 4,076 | 5,725 | 5,478 | 5,365 | 2,952 |
| 15 | ANDHRA PRADESH | KRISHNA | 11,523 | 11,016 | 9,488 | 9,381 | 5,180 |
| 16 | ANDHRA PRADESH | KURNOOL | 12,871 | 10,545 | 8,855 | 10,867 | 4,715 |
| 17 | ANDHRA PRADESH | Markapuram | - | - | - | - | - |
| 18 | ANDHRA PRADESH | Nandyal | 6,182 | 6,933 | 6,699 | 7,103 | 3,088 |
| 19 | ANDHRA PRADESH | NTR | 7,479 | 9,676 | 9,324 | 12,159 | 6,560 |
| 20 | ANDHRA PRADESH | Palnadu | 4,742 | 6,684 | 6,511 | 9,101 | 5,268 |
| 21 | ANDHRA PRADESH | Parvathipuram Manyam | 1,123 | 1,654 | 2,144 | 2,705 | 1,119 |
| 22 | ANDHRA PRADESH | Polavaram | - | - | - | - | - |
| 23 | ANDHRA PRADESH | PRAKASAM | 7,943 | 8,697 | 9,511 | 9,021 | 6,130 |
| 24 | ANDHRA PRADESH | SPSR NELLORE | 10,975 | 10,942 | 10,087 | 10,937 | 5,917 |
| 25 | ANDHRA PRADESH | Sri Sathya Sai | 4,088 | 5,734 | 5,105 | 6,061 | 4,311 |
| 26 | ANDHRA PRADESH | SRIKAKULAM | 5,689 | 7,324 | 8,475 | 9,147 | 4,637 |
| 27 | ANDHRA PRADESH | Tirupati | 6,787 | 10,591 | 9,927 | 11,440 | 6,821 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | ANDHRA PRADESH | VISAKHAPATNAM | 11,333 | 11,485 | 11,861 | 16,152 | 8,902 |
| 29 | ANDHRA PRADESH | VIZIANAGARAM | 4,680 | 6,078 | 7,825 | 8,080 | 4,907 |
| 30 | ANDHRA PRADESH | WEST GODAVARI | 10,488 | 10,323 | 10,389 | 13,392 | 4,801 |
| 31 | ANDHRA PRADESH | Y.S.R | 11,753 | 11,740 | 9,751 | 12,348 | 6,664 |
| 32 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | ANJAW | 19 | 19 | 29 | 37 | 54 |
| 33 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | Bichom | - | 1 | 1 | 4 | 17 |
| 34 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | CHANGLANG | 124 | 217 | 225 | 282 | 211 |
| 35 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | DIBANG VALLEY | 8 | 23 | 43 | 30 | 24 |
| 36 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | EAST KAMENG | 60 | 88 | 150 | 164 | 148 |
| 37 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | EAST SIANG | 155 | 187 | 188 | 246 | 476 |
| 38 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | KAMLE | 17 | 27 | 78 | 43 | 40 |
| 39 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | Keyi Panyor | 8 | 10 | 14 | 41 | 79 |
| 40 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | KRA DAADI | 53 | 37 | 70 | 68 | 66 |
| 41 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | KURUNG KUMEY | 37 | 42 | 67 | 60 | 36 |
| 42 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | LEPARADA | 33 | 44 | 65 | 98 | 71 |
| 43 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | LOHIT | 84 | 115 | 170 | 183 | 257 |
| 44 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | LONGDING | 37 | 40 | 55 | 94 | 90 |
| 45 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | LOWER DIBANG VALLEY | 117 | 129 | 188 | 296 | 323 |
| 46 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | LOWER SIANG | 56 | 48 | 75 | 94 | 110 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 47 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | LOWER SUBANSIRI | 193 | 189 | 159 | 233 | 197 |
| 48 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | NAMSAI | 141 | 259 | 361 | 555 | 434 |
| 49 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | PAKKE KESSANG | 13 | 14 | 28 | 30 | 59 |
| 50 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | PAPUM PARE | 853 | 1,174 | 1,303 | 1,452 | 1,369 |
| 51 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | SHI YOMI | 12 | 12 | 19 | 40 | 37 |
| 52 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | SIANG | 14 | 26 | 50 | 72 | 69 |
| 53 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | TAWANG | 57 | 92 | 137 | 141 | 139 |
| 54 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | TIRAP | 38 | 39 | 57 | 82 | 118 |
| 55 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | UPPER SIANG | 34 | 24 | 38 | 53 | 91 |
| 56 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | UPPER SUBANSIRI | 54 | 105 | 118 | 143 | 135 |
| 57 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | WEST KAMENG | 160 | 256 | 301 | 341 | 326 |
| 58 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | WEST SIANG | 75 | 135 | 133 | 138 | 170 |
| 59 | ASSAM | BAJALI | 404 | 594 | 747 | 702 | 483 |
| 60 | ASSAM | BAKSA | 1,846 | 2,052 | 2,343 | 2,327 | 1,613 |
| 61 | ASSAM | BARPETA | 5,395 | 6,196 | 6,599 | 5,423 | 3,165 |
| 62 | ASSAM | Biswanath | 2,239 | 2,498 | 2,715 | 2,734 | 1,203 |
| 63 | ASSAM | BONGAIGAON | 2,229 | 2,914 | 3,178 | 3,297 | 2,492 |
| 64 | ASSAM | CACHAR | 6,586 | 9,864 | 10,678 | 8,121 | 4,808 |
| 65 | ASSAM | CHARAIDEO | 1,187 | 1,398 | 1,610 | 2,066 | 1,341 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 66 | ASSAM | CHIRANG | 1,283 | 1,713 | 2,081 | 1,853 | 1,654 |
| 67 | ASSAM | DARRANG | 3,612 | 3,882 | 5,147 | 4,300 | 3,380 |
| 68 | ASSAM | DHEMAJI | 2,700 | 2,803 | 2,627 | 2,620 | 1,439 |
| 69 | ASSAM | DHUBRI | 4,040 | 4,756 | 6,759 | 6,068 | 5,071 |
| 70 | ASSAM | DIBRUGARH | 4,408 | 4,738 | 5,320 | 5,801 | 4,089 |
| 71 | ASSAM | DIMA HASAO | 478 | 604 | 598 | 758 | 404 |
| 72 | ASSAM | GOALPARA | 2,702 | 3,219 | 3,635 | 3,700 | 2,336 |
| 73 | ASSAM | GOLAGHAT | 3,068 | 3,791 | 4,815 | 5,029 | 3,578 |
| 74 | ASSAM | HAILAKANDI | 2,327 | 2,632 | 3,207 | 2,306 | 1,225 |
| 75 | ASSAM | HOJAI | 2,469 | 3,216 | 3,609 | 3,552 | 3,474 |
| 76 | ASSAM | JORHAT | 2,703 | 4,286 | 4,330 | 4,071 | 2,049 |
| 77 | ASSAM | KAMRUP | 6,359 | 6,324 | 7,458 | 7,353 | 4,599 |
| 78 | ASSAM | KAMRUP METRO | 8,020 | 9,202 | 9,705 | 9,350 | 7,500 |
| 79 | ASSAM | KARBI-ANGELONG | 1,318 | 1,922 | 2,232 | 2,462 | 1,369 |
| 80 | ASSAM | KARIMGANJ | 3,344 | 4,039 | 5,168 | 4,640 | 3,644 |
| 81 | ASSAM | KOKRAJHAR | 2,070 | 2,923 | 4,581 | 4,897 | 2,926 |
| 82 | ASSAM | LAKHIMPUR | 4,345 | 5,656 | 7,392 | 8,362 | 3,710 |
| 83 | ASSAM | MAJULI | 530 | 495 | 725 | 632 | 318 |
| 84 | ASSAM | MARIGAON | 3,386 | 3,669 | 3,825 | 3,246 | 1,832 |
| 85 | ASSAM | NAGAON | 5,719 | 6,864 | 7,796 | 6,797 | 3,919 |
| 86 | ASSAM | NALBARI | 3,581 | 3,878 | 3,914 | 3,634 | 2,185 |
| 87 | ASSAM | SIVASAGAR | 2,663 | 3,550 | 4,549 | 3,695 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | 1,989 |
| 88 | ASSAM | SONITPUR | 3,727 | 4,704 | 4,997 | 4,607 | 2,384 |
| 89 | ASSAM | SOUTH SALMARA MANCACHAR | 801 | 1,033 | 1,428 | 2,093 | 1,608 |
| 90 | ASSAM | TAMULPUR | 363 | 634 | 745 | 1,115 | 594 |
| 91 | ASSAM | TINSUKIA | 4,527 | 5,138 | 5,636 | 5,225 | 3,473 |
| 92 | ASSAM | UDALGURI | 2,284 | 2,520 | 2,994 | 1,987 | 1,175 |
| 93 | ASSAM | WEST KARBI ANGLONG | 460 | 533 | 670 | 1,221 | 323 |
| 94 | BIHAR | ARARIA | 5,699 | 6,460 | 6,608 | 6,868 | 5,426 |
| 95 | BIHAR | ARWAL | 1,069 | 1,319 | 1,456 | 1,664 | 1,144 |
| 96 | BIHAR | AURANGABAD | 4,513 | 5,627 | 6,314 | 5,181 | 4,805 |
| 97 | BIHAR | BANKA | 3,478 | 4,084 | 4,126 | 4,161 | 2,993 |
| 98 | BIHAR | BEGUSARAI | 7,177 | 7,663 | 7,292 | 7,101 | 5,280 |
| 99 | BIHAR | BHAGALPUR | 7,872 | 8,598 | 8,636 | 9,330 | 6,107 |
| 100 | BIHAR | BHOJPUR | 4,679 | 4,630 | 5,403 | 5,150 | 4,633 |
| 101 | BIHAR | BUXAR | 2,678 | 3,582 | 3,989 | 3,903 | 3,129 |
| 102 | BIHAR | DARBHANGA | 7,158 | 7,689 | 8,228 | 8,486 | 6,492 |
| 103 | BIHAR | GAYA | 9,283 | 9,765 | 11,008 | 10,436 | 11,310 |
| 104 | BIHAR | GOPALGANJ | 4,812 | 5,166 | 5,146 | 5,220 | 4,099 |
| 105 | BIHAR | JAMUI | 3,457 | 3,203 | 3,808 | 3,344 | 2,453 |
| 106 | BIHAR | JEHANABAD | 1,929 | 2,041 | 2,201 | 2,123 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | 1,805 |
| 107 | BIHAR | KAIMUR (BHABUA) | 2,620 | 2,886 | 3,357 | 2,905 | 2,240 |
| 108 | BIHAR | KATIHAR | 6,684 | 6,982 | 6,563 | 7,515 | 6,358 |
| 109 | BIHAR | KHAGARIA | 3,062 | 3,541 | 3,673 | 3,914 | 2,024 |
| 110 | BIHAR | KISHANGANJ | 2,745 | 2,891 | 3,135 | 3,582 | 2,383 |
| 111 | BIHAR | LAKHISARAI | 1,823 | 1,694 | 1,866 | 1,879 | 1,432 |
| 112 | BIHAR | MADHEPURA | 4,073 | 4,123 | 4,605 | 4,371 | 3,037 |
| 113 | BIHAR | MADHUBANI | 7,680 | 7,512 | 8,254 | 8,256 | 6,455 |
| 114 | BIHAR | MUNGER | 2,893 | 3,016 | 2,998 | 3,851 | 3,098 |
| 115 | BIHAR | MUZAFFARPUR | 12,506 | 12,215 | 12,892 | 12,461 | 10,224 |
| 116 | BIHAR | NALANDA | 6,463 | 6,376 | 6,475 | 6,859 | 6,285 |
| 117 | BIHAR | NAWADA | 4,930 | 4,407 | 4,463 | 5,127 | 3,419 |
| 118 | BIHAR | PASHCHIM CHAMPARAN | 7,089 | 7,699 | 8,433 | 8,702 | 6,678 |
| 119 | BIHAR | PATNA | 24,591 | 25,192 | 26,746 | 25,044 | 19,254 |
| 120 | BIHAR | PURBI CHAMPARAN | 12,328 | 13,572 | 12,953 | 11,530 | 9,737 |
| 121 | BIHAR | PURNIA | 8,753 | 8,217 | 9,764 | 10,245 | 7,784 |
| 122 | BIHAR | ROHTAS | 5,683 | 6,001 | 6,959 | 6,692 | 5,893 |
| 123 | BIHAR | SAHARSA | 4,010 | 4,386 | 4,691 | 5,053 | 3,451 |
| 124 | BIHAR | SAMASTIPUR | 9,993 | 10,564 | 9,673 | 9,680 | 7,548 |
| 125 | BIHAR | SARAN | 6,777 | 8,199 | 7,884 | 8,305 | 6,088 |
| 126 | BIHAR | SHEIKHPURA | 1,453 | 1,482 | 1,455 | 1,559 | 1,165 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 127 | BIHAR | SHEOHAR | 1,221 | 1,227 | 1,547 | 1,473 | 878 |
| 128 | BIHAR | SITAMARHI | 5,715 | 5,752 | 6,033 | 7,559 | 6,841 |
| 129 | BIHAR | SIWAN | 5,733 | 6,908 | 6,074 | 6,682 | 4,987 |
| 130 | BIHAR | SUPAUL | 4,881 | 6,550 | 6,344 | 6,539 | 5,642 |
| 131 | BIHAR | VAISHALI | 8,766 | 8,545 | 7,793 | 8,339 | 6,798 |
| 132 | CHANDIGARH | CHANDIGARH | 5,306 | 5,593 | 6,176 | 5,485 | 3,891 |
| 133 | CHHATTISGARH | BALOD | 1,721 | 2,216 | 2,038 | 1,838 | 1,461 |
| 134 | CHHATTISGARH | BALOD BAZAR | 2,215 | 2,949 | 2,532 | 2,597 | 1,603 |
| 135 | CHHATTISGARH | BALRAMPUR | 908 | 1,152 | 1,154 | 1,102 | 1,163 |
| 136 | CHHATTISGARH | BASTAR | 1,691 | 1,891 | 2,409 | 2,282 | 1,584 |
| 137 | CHHATTISGARH | BEMETARA | 1,785 | 1,893 | 1,789 | 1,498 | 1,027 |
| 138 | CHHATTISGARH | BIJAPUR | 281 | 340 | 491 | 527 | 427 |
| 139 | CHHATTISGARH | BILASPUR | 5,973 | 6,663 | 6,551 | 5,473 | 4,606 |
| 140 | CHHATTISGARH | DANTEWADA | 457 | 637 | 939 | 681 | 593 |
| 141 | CHHATTISGARH | DHAMTARI | 2,038 | 2,170 | 2,199 | 2,390 | 2,176 |
| 142 | CHHATTISGARH | DURG | 6,547 | 7,180 | 7,266 | 6,834 | 4,557 |
| 143 | CHHATTISGARH | GARIABAND | 1,211 | 1,786 | 1,892 | 1,317 | 925 |
| 144 | CHHATTISGARH | Gaurella Pendra Marwahi | 663 | 561 | 469 | 512 | 389 |
| 145 | CHHATTISGARH | JANJGIR-CHAMPA | 3,231 | 3,947 | 3,691 | 4,149 | 2,346 |
| 146 | CHHATTISGARH | JASHPUR | 1,167 | 1,459 | 1,625 | 2,158 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | 1,536 |
| 147 | CHHATTISGARH | KABIRDHAM | 1,722 | 1,942 | 2,035 | 2,391 | 1,677 |
| 148 | CHHATTISGARH | KANKER | 1,463 | 1,873 | 1,982 | 2,112 | 1,302 |
| 149 | CHHATTISGARH | KHAIRGARH CHHUIKHADAN GANDAI | 408 | 508 | 596 | 687 | 663 |
| 150 | CHHATTISGARH | KONDAGAON | 1,154 | 1,202 | 1,259 | 1,276 | 907 |
| 151 | CHHATTISGARH | KORBA | 3,042 | 3,405 | 3,219 | 3,406 | 2,642 |
| 152 | CHHATTISGARH | KOREA | 1,118 | 1,283 | 946 | 1,192 | 719 |
| 153 | CHHATTISGARH | MAHASAMUND | 2,618 | 2,700 | 3,038 | 2,726 | 1,642 |
| 154 | CHHATTISGARH | MANENDRAGARH CHIRIMIRI BHARATPUR | 292 | 464 | 702 | 1,031 | 566 |
| 155 | CHHATTISGARH | MOHLA MANPUR AMBAGARH CHOUKI | 208 | 306 | 404 | 429 | 381 |
| 156 | CHHATTISGARH | MUNGELI | 1,226 | 1,707 | 1,280 | 1,522 | 1,117 |
| 157 | CHHATTISGARH | NARAYANPUR | 311 | 417 | 449 | 314 | 263 |
| 158 | CHHATTISGARH | RAIGARH | 3,669 | 3,841 | 3,962 | 4,030 | 3,084 |
| 159 | CHHATTISGARH | RAIPUR | 12,178 | 12,967 | 14,258 | 13,636 | 9,661 |
| 160 | CHHATTISGARH | RAJNANDAGAON | 3,190 | 3,644 | 3,641 | 3,645 | 2,547 |
| 161 | CHHATTISGARH | SAKTI | 548 | 765 | 959 | 1,129 | 994 |
| 162 | CHHATTISGARH | SARANGARH BILAIGARH | 501 | 786 | 855 | 950 | 674 |
| 163 | CHHATTISGARH | SUKMA | 232 | 354 | 371 | 413 | 285 |
| 164 | CHHATTISGARH | SURAJPUR | 1,298 | 1,334 | 1,480 | 1,627 | 1,331 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 165 | CHHATTISGARH | SURGUJA | 2,233 | 2,278 | 2,866 | 2,965 | 1,994 |
| 166 | DELHI | CENTRAL | 5,220 | 6,365 | 6,682 | 6,728 | 5,995 |
| 167 | DELHI | EAST | 9,727 | 10,491 | 10,778 | 10,361 | 9,803 |
| 168 | DELHI | NEW DELHI | 6,250 | 7,327 | 7,459 | 7,460 | 7,223 |
| 169 | DELHI | NORTH | 5,808 | 6,510 | 6,955 | 6,859 | 6,375 |
| 170 | DELHI | NORTH EAST | 7,187 | 8,522 | 7,943 | 8,502 | 8,596 |
| 171 | DELHI | NORTH WEST | 18,000 | 20,719 | 19,783 | 19,084 | 18,873 |
| 172 | DELHI | SHAHDARA | 1,662 | 2,214 | 2,540 | 3,044 | 2,822 |
| 173 | DELHI | SOUTH | 10,266 | 11,407 | 12,528 | 12,860 | 11,044 |
| 174 | DELHI | SOUTH EAST | 3,326 | 4,631 | 5,679 | 6,286 | 6,255 |
| 175 | DELHI | SOUTH WEST | 10,383 | 11,810 | 12,386 | 12,390 | 11,628 |
| 176 | DELHI | WEST | 13,103 | 15,088 | 15,717 | 15,571 | 14,512 |
| 177 | GOA | NORTH GOA | 4,572 | 6,138 | 5,693 | 4,802 | 3,319 |
| 178 | GOA | SOUTH GOA | 2,844 | 3,151 | 2,938 | 2,793 | 2,253 |
| 179 | GUJARAT | AHMADABAD | 50,411 | 51,078 | 49,591 | 44,480 | 35,294 |
| 180 | GUJARAT | AMRELI | 2,600 | 2,920 | 2,521 | 2,307 | 1,768 |
| 181 | GUJARAT | ANAND | 6,542 | 6,469 | 6,497 | 5,229 | 3,908 |
| 182 | GUJARAT | ARVALLI | 1,760 | 1,840 | 1,952 | 2,485 | 2,371 |
| 183 | GUJARAT | BANAS KANTHA | 6,211 | 6,810 | 7,170 | 6,586 | 5,531 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 184 | GUJARAT | BHARUCH | 5,945 | 6,677 | 6,706 | 6,107 | 5,116 |
| 185 | GUJARAT | BHAVNAGAR | 6,736 | 6,546 | 6,146 | 5,281 | 3,965 |
| 186 | GUJARAT | BOTAD | 1,163 | 1,353 | 1,310 | 1,956 | 1,799 |
| 187 | GUJARAT | CHHOTAUDEPUR | 1,010 | 1,327 | 1,213 | 1,244 | 1,014 |
| 188 | GUJARAT | DANG | 256 | 243 | 317 | 272 | 163 |
| 189 | GUJARAT | DEVBHOOMI DWARKA | 1,368 | 1,364 | 1,405 | 1,171 | 919 |
| 190 | GUJARAT | DOHAD | 2,585 | 2,984 | 3,609 | 3,798 | 2,429 |
| 191 | GUJARAT | GANDHINAGAR | 5,810 | 6,104 | 6,459 | 6,044 | 4,883 |
| 192 | GUJARAT | GIR SOMNATH | 2,427 | 2,469 | 2,612 | 2,472 | 1,942 |
| 193 | GUJARAT | JAMNAGAR | 5,498 | 5,461 | 5,358 | 4,774 | 3,841 |
| 194 | GUJARAT | JUNAGADH | 4,438 | 4,126 | 3,775 | 3,140 | 2,262 |
| 195 | GUJARAT | KACHCHH | 10,320 | 10,139 | 9,771 | 8,279 | 5,663 |
| 196 | GUJARAT | KHEDA | 4,901 | 5,355 | 5,315 | 4,632 | 3,489 |
| 197 | GUJARAT | MAHESANA | 6,301 | 6,042 | 5,885 | 5,309 | 4,334 |
| 198 | GUJARAT | MAHISAGAR | 1,313 | 1,434 | 1,574 | 1,541 | 1,884 |
| 199 | GUJARAT | MORBI | 5,153 | 4,926 | 4,704 | 4,130 | 3,291 |
| 200 | GUJARAT | NARMADA | 751 | 1,076 | 970 | 918 | 847 |
| 201 | GUJARAT | NAVSARI | 3,752 | 3,475 | 2,930 | 2,524 | 2,023 |
| 202 | GUJARAT | PANCH MAHALS | 3,400 | 3,481 | 3,494 | 3,346 | 2,624 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 203 | GUJARAT | PATAN | 2,426 | 2,633 | 3,209 | 2,748 | 1,987 |
| 204 | GUJARAT | PORBANDAR | 1,604 | 1,556 | 1,367 | 1,154 | 800 |
| 205 | GUJARAT | RAJKOT | 18,654 | 18,752 | 17,648 | 15,292 | 13,688 |
| 206 | GUJARAT | SABAR KANTHA | 3,620 | 3,946 | 4,031 | 3,545 | 2,939 |
| 207 | GUJARAT | SURAT | 46,810 | 47,049 | 41,657 | 41,694 | 37,719 |
| 208 | GUJARAT | SURENDRANAGAR | 3,548 | 4,016 | 3,976 | 3,344 | 2,347 |
| 209 | GUJARAT | TAPI | 1,148 | 1,262 | 1,366 | 1,359 | 792 |
| 210 | GUJARAT | VADODARA | 18,717 | 19,707 | 19,511 | 17,251 | 13,270 |
| 211 | GUJARAT | VALSAD | 7,264 | 7,666 | 7,450 | 6,603 | 5,066 |
| 212 | GUJARAT | Vav-Tharad | - | - | - | - | - |
| 213 | HARYANA | AMBALA | 6,105 | 5,961 | 5,701 | 5,102 | 3,735 |
| 214 | HARYANA | BHIWANI | 5,042 | 6,125 | 5,899 | 5,423 | 4,541 |
| 215 | HARYANA | CHARKI DADRI | 1,015 | 1,460 | 1,610 | 1,555 | 1,421 |
| 216 | HARYANA | FARIDABAD | 14,114 | 15,175 | 15,355 | 14,246 | 13,619 |
| 217 | HARYANA | FATEHABAD | 4,534 | 5,161 | 4,936 | 4,322 | 3,231 |
| 218 | HARYANA | GURUGRAM | 16,233 | 18,834 | 21,410 | 21,992 | 20,664 |
| 219 | HARYANA | Hansi | - | - | - | - | - |
| 220 | HARYANA | HISAR | 9,743 | 11,865 | 9,399 | 9,090 | 7,648 |
| 221 | HARYANA | JHAJJAR | 4,089 | 4,396 | 4,587 | 4,072 | 3,590 |
| 222 | HARYANA | JIND | 6,001 | 6,877 | 5,476 | 4,833 | 3,990 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 223 | HARYANA | KAITHAL | 6,478 | 5,777 | 4,874 | 4,159 | 2,943 |
| 224 | HARYANA | KARNAL | 10,260 | 9,489 | 8,451 | 7,013 | 5,098 |
| 225 | HARYANA | KURUKSHETRA | 6,141 | 5,673 | 4,722 | 4,085 | 3,194 |
| 226 | HARYANA | MAHENDRAGARH | 3,227 | 4,669 | 3,952 | 3,649 | 3,190 |
| 227 | HARYANA | NUH | 4,116 | 4,230 | 4,182 | 4,720 | 4,287 |
| 228 | HARYANA | PALWAL | 4,390 | 4,356 | 4,309 | 3,813 | 3,110 |
| 229 | HARYANA | PANCHKULA | 3,376 | 3,556 | 3,566 | 3,417 | 2,727 |
| 230 | HARYANA | PANIPAT | 8,160 | 7,940 | 7,631 | 7,127 | 6,383 |
| 231 | HARYANA | REWARI | 3,719 | 4,581 | 4,065 | 4,053 | 4,014 |
| 232 | HARYANA | ROHTAK | 4,355 | 5,178 | 5,648 | 5,006 | 4,283 |
| 233 | HARYANA | SIRSA | 5,817 | 5,672 | 5,955 | 5,547 | 4,452 |
| 234 | HARYANA | SONIPAT | 6,872 | 7,046 | 7,084 | 6,875 | 5,949 |
| 235 | HARYANA | YAMUNANAGAR | 6,687 | 6,599 | 5,828 | 4,949 | 3,293 |
| 236 | HIMACHAL PRADESH | BILASPUR | 1,233 | 1,565 | 1,959 | 1,669 | 1,191 |
| 237 | HIMACHAL PRADESH | CHAMBA | 1,154 | 1,550 | 1,980 | 1,885 | 1,414 |
| 238 | HIMACHAL PRADESH | HAMIRPUR | 1,596 | 1,808 | 2,103 | 1,671 | 1,479 |
| 239 | HIMACHAL PRADESH | KANGRA | 4,101 | 5,153 | 5,973 | 5,379 | 4,440 |
| 240 | HIMACHAL PRADESH | KINNAUR | 401 | 480 | 674 | 651 | 405 |
| 241 | HIMACHAL PRADESH | KULLU | 2,147 | 2,868 | 3,395 | 3,578 | 2,411 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 242 | HIMACHAL PRADESH | LAHUL AND SPITI | 199 | 204 | 129 | 146 | 136 |
| 243 | HIMACHAL PRADESH | MANDI | 3,017 | 3,673 | 4,399 | 4,337 | 3,283 |
| 244 | HIMACHAL PRADESH | SHIMLA | 3,432 | 4,520 | 4,898 | 4,775 | 4,009 |
| 245 | HIMACHAL PRADESH | SIRMAUR | 1,821 | 1,940 | 2,298 | 2,813 | 2,482 |
| 246 | HIMACHAL PRADESH | SOLAN | 4,359 | 4,966 | 5,284 | 4,846 | 3,938 |
| 247 | HIMACHAL PRADESH | UNA | 1,859 | 2,106 | 2,336 | 2,272 | 1,909 |
| 248 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR | ANANTNAG | 5,968 | 7,308 | 8,159 | 6,151 | 5,175 |
| 249 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR | BANDIPORA | 2,394 | 2,901 | 3,171 | 2,251 | 1,922 |
| 250 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR | BARAMULLA | 5,590 | 6,619 | 9,197 | 6,889 | 5,185 |
| 251 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR | BUDGAM | 7,142 | 7,697 | 7,963 | 6,076 | 4,197 |
| 252 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR | DODA | 1,826 | 3,145 | 3,202 | 2,529 | 1,742 |
| 253 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR | GANDERBAL | 3,782 | 4,511 | 4,692 | 3,325 | 2,430 |
| 254 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR | JAMMU | 7,045 | 10,412 | 13,426 | 11,133 | 8,935 |
| 255 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR | KATHUA | 2,627 | 3,970 | 4,697 | 3,431 | 2,883 |
| 256 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR | KISHTWAR | 1,329 | 1,597 | 1,417 | 1,162 | 1,166 |
| 257 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR | KULGAM | 2,154 | 2,375 | 3,216 | 2,655 | 2,492 |
| 258 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR | KUPWARA | 3,277 | 4,776 | 6,714 | 4,098 | 3,884 |
| 259 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR | POONCH | 1,581 | 1,526 | 1,908 | 1,609 | 1,746 |
| 260 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR | PULWAMA | 4,056 | 4,463 | 6,008 | 3,976 | 3,256 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 261 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR | RAJOURI | 1,873 | 2,112 | 2,189 | 2,336 | 2,263 |
| 262 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR | RAMBAN | 1,503 | 1,966 | 2,113 | 1,557 | 1,523 |
| 263 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR | REASI | 899 | 1,606 | 1,880 | 1,708 | 1,560 |
| 264 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR | SAMBA | 1,533 | 2,513 | 2,548 | 2,077 | 1,968 |
| 265 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR | SHOPIAN | 1,540 | 1,835 | 3,155 | 1,886 | 2,003 |
| 266 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR | SRINAGAR | 7,003 | 9,746 | 12,579 | 11,445 | 7,651 |
| 267 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR | UDHAMPUR | 1,663 | 2,167 | 2,498 | 2,165 | 1,803 |
| 268 | JHARKHAND | BOKARO | 6,268 | 6,858 | 6,244 | 6,504 | 4,416 |
| 269 | JHARKHAND | CHATRA | 2,598 | 2,503 | 2,139 | 2,318 | 1,770 |
| 270 | JHARKHAND | DEOGHAR | 3,573 | 4,209 | 4,611 | 4,315 | 3,625 |
| 271 | JHARKHAND | DHANBAD | 8,312 | 9,184 | 8,892 | 7,907 | 5,576 |
| 272 | JHARKHAND | DUMKA | 2,355 | 2,440 | 2,575 | 2,661 | 2,079 |
| 273 | JHARKHAND | EAST SINGHBHUM | 7,839 | 8,748 | 8,782 | 8,076 | 6,019 |
| 274 | JHARKHAND | GARHWA | 1,917 | 2,678 | 2,260 | 2,100 | 1,676 |
| 275 | JHARKHAND | GIRIDIH | 5,334 | 6,624 | 6,421 | 5,067 | 4,523 |
| 276 | JHARKHAND | GODDA | 1,951 | 2,303 | 2,571 | 2,640 | 1,979 |
| 277 | JHARKHAND | GUMLA | 1,325 | 1,474 | 1,403 | 1,655 | 1,269 |
| 278 | JHARKHAND | HAZARIBAG | 5,516 | 5,267 | 5,029 | 4,807 | 3,646 |
| 279 | JHARKHAND | JAMTARA | 1,051 | 1,385 | 1,330 | 1,458 | 1,285 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 280 | JHARKHAND | KHUNTI | 898 | 892 | 895 | 783 | 541 |
| 281 | JHARKHAND | KODERMA | 2,342 | 2,261 | 2,356 | 2,217 | 1,912 |
| 282 | JHARKHAND | LATEHAR | 1,038 | 1,713 | 1,551 | 1,495 | 1,473 |
| 283 | JHARKHAND | LOHARDAGA | 1,221 | 1,647 | 1,298 | 1,275 | 1,050 |
| 284 | JHARKHAND | PAKUR | 1,309 | 1,481 | 1,384 | 1,143 | 1,200 |
| 285 | JHARKHAND | PALAMU | 3,197 | 3,798 | 3,701 | 3,235 | 2,991 |
| 286 | JHARKHAND | RAMGARH | 3,500 | 3,787 | 2,926 | 2,798 | 1,867 |
| 287 | JHARKHAND | RANCHI | 13,893 | 14,359 | 14,577 | 12,933 | 10,552 |
| 288 | JHARKHAND | SAHEBGANJ | 1,735 | 1,873 | 1,892 | 2,076 | 1,749 |
| 289 | JHARKHAND | SERAIKELA-KHARSAWAN | 2,617 | 3,144 | 3,029 | 2,729 | 2,102 |
| 290 | JHARKHAND | SIMDEGA | 719 | 1,049 | 1,111 | 1,003 | 867 |
| 291 | JHARKHAND | WEST SINGHBHUM | 2,568 | 3,258 | 3,084 | 3,170 | 2,165 |
| 292 | KARNATAKA | BAGALKOT | 5,643 | 5,699 | 5,574 | 5,197 | 3,060 |
| 293 | KARNATAKA | BALLARI | 6,308 | 5,902 | 5,699 | 5,339 | 3,559 |
| 294 | KARNATAKA | BELAGAVI | 17,248 | 17,256 | 15,178 | 12,967 | 8,452 |
| 295 | KARNATAKA | BENGALURU (RURAL) | 12,078 | 11,760 | 12,222 | 11,058 | 7,304 |
| 296 | KARNATAKA | BENGALURU (URBAN) | 57,823 | 63,158 | 69,100 | 70,607 | 57,849 |
| 297 | KARNATAKA | BIDAR | 4,762 | 5,480 | 4,849 | 4,180 | 2,925 |
| 298 | KARNATAKA | CHAMARAJNAGAR | 2,401 | 2,889 | 2,751 | 2,177 | 1,527 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 299 | KARNATAKA | CHIKBALLAPUR | 4,144 | 4,510 | 4,874 | 4,668 | 3,286 |
| 300 | KARNATAKA | CHIKKAMAGALURU | 3,913 | 4,364 | 4,372 | 3,928 | 2,589 |
| 301 | KARNATAKA | CHITRADURGA | 4,670 | 5,379 | 5,305 | 4,708 | 3,067 |
| 302 | KARNATAKA | DAKSHIN KANNAD | 9,925 | 10,899 | 10,126 | 9,311 | 6,522 |
| 303 | KARNATAKA | DAVANGERE | 5,995 | 6,079 | 5,553 | 5,825 | 3,685 |
| 304 | KARNATAKA | DHARWAD | 8,728 | 8,294 | 7,687 | 6,586 | 4,235 |
| 305 | KARNATAKA | GADAG | 3,179 | 3,185 | 3,217 | 2,345 | 1,426 |
| 306 | KARNATAKA | HASSAN | 7,625 | 8,268 | 7,793 | 6,582 | 4,256 |
| 307 | KARNATAKA | HAVERI | 5,337 | 5,055 | 4,899 | 4,358 | 2,618 |
| 308 | KARNATAKA | KALABURAGI | 6,605 | 7,038 | 7,406 | 7,089 | 4,944 |
| 309 | KARNATAKA | KODAGU | 2,363 | 2,608 | 2,687 | 2,972 | 1,972 |
| 310 | KARNATAKA | KOLAR | 4,405 | 5,342 | 6,018 | 6,248 | 3,725 |
| 311 | KARNATAKA | KOPPAL | 3,809 | 3,800 | 4,202 | 4,001 | 2,875 |
| 312 | KARNATAKA | MANDYA | 5,629 | 5,923 | 6,312 | 4,660 | 3,148 |
| 313 | KARNATAKA | MYSURU | 11,657 | 16,533 | 13,656 | 11,433 | 8,277 |
| 314 | KARNATAKA | RAICHUR | 5,097 | 5,280 | 4,502 | 4,229 | 3,431 |
| 315 | KARNATAKA | RAMANAGARA | 3,752 | 3,831 | 4,535 | 4,014 | 2,333 |
| 316 | KARNATAKA | SHIVAMOGGA | 7,197 | 7,921 | 6,809 | 5,755 | 3,648 |
| 317 | KARNATAKA | TUMAKURU | 10,010 | 10,557 | 10,474 | 9,197 | 6,262 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 318 | KARNATAKA | UDUPI | 5,562 | 6,923 | 6,689 | 4,982 | 3,267 |
| 319 | KARNATAKA | UTTAR KANNAD | 5,631 | 6,827 | 6,928 | 5,875 | 3,126 |
| 320 | KARNATAKA | VIJAYANAGAR | 1,633 | 2,517 | 2,891 | 3,230 | 2,385 |
| 321 | KARNATAKA | VIJAYAPURA | 7,457 | 7,487 | 7,695 | 6,077 | 4,113 |
| 322 | KARNATAKA | YADGIR | 3,740 | 3,404 | 2,687 | 2,475 | 1,973 |
| 323 | KERALA | ALAPPUZHA | 5,523 | 7,646 | 7,630 | 7,363 | 5,793 |
| 324 | KERALA | ERNAKULAM | 11,577 | 15,122 | 16,913 | 18,135 | 15,862 |
| 325 | KERALA | IDUKKI | 3,089 | 4,737 | 4,480 | 4,774 | 3,515 |
| 326 | KERALA | KANNUR | 7,541 | 10,531 | 10,950 | 12,068 | 9,334 |
| 327 | KERALA | KASARAGOD | 2,914 | 5,532 | 6,283 | 6,854 | 4,994 |
| 328 | KERALA | KOLLAM | 6,170 | 10,505 | 10,546 | 9,896 | 7,832 |
| 329 | KERALA | KOTTAYAM | 4,420 | 6,403 | 7,342 | 7,799 | 6,416 |
| 330 | KERALA | KOZHIKODE | 9,068 | 14,611 | 17,846 | 15,459 | 11,006 |
| 331 | KERALA | MALAPPURAM | 8,675 | 12,028 | 15,319 | 16,571 | 14,020 |
| 332 | KERALA | PALAKKAD | 7,090 | 12,298 | 13,210 | 12,108 | 9,982 |
| 333 | KERALA | PATHANAMTHIPTA | 2,647 | 3,995 | 4,267 | 4,704 | 3,323 |
| 334 | KERALA | THIRUVANANTHAPURAM | 11,542 | 15,701 | 17,332 | 17,836 | 13,899 |
| 335 | KERALA | THRISSUR | 8,488 | 12,265 | 13,821 | 14,315 | 11,674 |
| 336 | KERALA | WAYANAD | 2,699 | 4,290 | 4,622 | 5,563 | 3,051 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 337 | LADAKH | KARGIL | 598 | 695 | 721 | 665 | 486 |
| 338 | LADAKH | LEH LADAKH | 1,129 | 1,551 | 1,129 | 986 | 651 |
| 339 | LAKSHADWEEP | LAKSHADWEEP DISTRICT | 168 | 149 | 153 | 224 | 142 |
| 340 | MADHYA PRADESH | AGAR MALWA | 2,629 | 2,656 | 2,956 | 2,798 | 2,418 |
| 341 | MADHYA PRADESH | ALIRAJPUR | 970 | 1,367 | 1,446 | 1,492 | 1,047 |
| 342 | MADHYA PRADESH | ANUPPUR | 1,223 | 1,804 | 2,024 | 2,063 | 1,611 |
| 343 | MADHYA PRADESH | ASHOKNAGAR | 2,439 | 2,768 | 3,272 | 3,467 | 2,593 |
| 344 | MADHYA PRADESH | BALAGHAT | 5,039 | 5,033 | 4,567 | 4,435 | 3,682 |
| 345 | MADHYA PRADESH | BARWANI | 3,185 | 3,978 | 4,165 | 3,738 | 3,315 |
| 346 | MADHYA PRADESH | BETUL | 3,901 | 4,810 | 5,587 | 5,910 | 4,725 |
| 347 | MADHYA PRADESH | BHIND | 3,015 | 3,330 | 4,540 | 4,619 | 3,641 |
| 348 | MADHYA PRADESH | BHOPAL | 15,446 | 17,773 | 18,528 | 18,129 | 14,097 |
| 349 | MADHYA PRADESH | BURHANPUR | 2,240 | 2,592 | 2,830 | 3,370 | 2,113 |
| 350 | MADHYA PRADESH | CHHATARPUR | 3,258 | 4,461 | 4,622 | 4,864 | 3,585 |
| 351 | MADHYA PRADESH | CHHINDWARA | 6,306 | 7,707 | 7,314 | 6,468 | 4,573 |
| 352 | MADHYA PRADESH | DAMOH | 2,661 | 3,369 | 3,428 | 3,685 | 2,701 |
| 353 | MADHYA PRADESH | DATIA | 2,144 | 2,368 | 2,596 | 2,693 | 1,896 |
| 354 | MADHYA PRADESH | DEWAS | 5,917 | 6,960 | 7,788 | 6,929 | 4,399 |
| 355 | MADHYA PRADESH | DHAR | 6,685 | 8,170 | 8,747 | 8,230 | 5,422 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 356 | MADHYA PRADESH | DINDORI | 1,109 | 1,378 | 1,469 | 1,486 | 1,116 |
| 357 | MADHYA PRADESH | EAST NIMAR | 2,891 | 3,625 | 4,427 | 4,345 | 2,877 |
| 358 | MADHYA PRADESH | GUNA | 5,012 | 5,232 | 4,702 | 4,816 | 3,601 |
| 359 | MADHYA PRADESH | GWALIOR | 11,031 | 12,869 | 12,920 | 12,074 | 8,916 |
| 360 | MADHYA PRADESH | HARDA | 1,436 | 2,079 | 2,060 | 2,006 | 1,313 |
| 361 | MADHYA PRADESH | HOSHANGABAD | 3,479 | 4,354 | 4,595 | 4,610 | 3,810 |
| 362 | MADHYA PRADESH | INDORE | 25,394 | 28,528 | 28,579 | 29,115 | 22,038 |
| 363 | MADHYA PRADESH | JABALPUR | 9,086 | 9,875 | 10,527 | 10,129 | 7,777 |
| 364 | MADHYA PRADESH | JHABUA | 2,413 | 2,896 | 3,598 | 2,884 | 2,308 |
| 365 | MADHYA PRADESH | KATNI | 3,255 | 3,794 | 3,596 | 3,264 | 3,217 |
| 366 | MADHYA PRADESH | KHARGONE | 4,879 | 5,532 | 6,152 | 5,646 | 4,660 |
| 367 | MADHYA PRADESH | Maihar | 182 | 217 | 419 | 705 | 823 |
| 368 | MADHYA PRADESH | MANDLA | 2,228 | 2,433 | 2,897 | 2,748 | 1,783 |
| 369 | MADHYA PRADESH | MANDSAUR | 5,592 | 6,637 | 6,956 | 5,871 | 5,245 |
| 370 | MADHYA PRADESH | MAUGANJ | 180 | 345 | 369 | 616 | 612 |
| 371 | MADHYA PRADESH | MORENA | 4,963 | 5,464 | 6,239 | 5,647 | 4,078 |
| 372 | MADHYA PRADESH | NARSINGHPUR | 3,144 | 4,001 | 4,312 | 4,088 | 2,818 |
| 373 | MADHYA PRADESH | NEEMUCH | 2,767 | 3,837 | 3,971 | 3,780 | 2,964 |
| 374 | MADHYA PRADESH | NIWARI | 500 | 689 | 903 | 1,052 | 767 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 375 | MADHYA PRADESH | Pandhurna | 158 | 232 | 420 | 664 | 846 |
| 376 | MADHYA PRADESH | PANNA | 2,137 | 2,201 | 2,127 | 2,322 | 1,884 |
| 377 | MADHYA PRADESH | RAISEN | 3,443 | 4,350 | 4,595 | 4,670 | 3,725 |
| 378 | MADHYA PRADESH | RAJGARH | 5,870 | 6,758 | 7,082 | 6,970 | 5,046 |
| 379 | MADHYA PRADESH | RATLAM | 5,986 | 7,411 | 8,057 | 7,049 | 5,449 |
| 380 | MADHYA PRADESH | REWA | 6,296 | 6,738 | 6,523 | 6,882 | 4,505 |
| 381 | MADHYA PRADESH | SAGAR | 6,300 | 7,419 | 8,430 | 8,431 | 6,181 |
| 382 | MADHYA PRADESH | SATNA | 5,129 | 5,926 | 5,739 | 5,836 | 4,689 |
| 383 | MADHYA PRADESH | SEHORE | 5,176 | 5,584 | 5,975 | 5,218 | 3,928 |
| 384 | MADHYA PRADESH | SEONI | 3,234 | 4,428 | 4,515 | 3,557 | 2,831 |
| 385 | MADHYA PRADESH | SHAHDOL | 2,373 | 2,641 | 2,945 | 2,834 | 2,137 |
| 386 | MADHYA PRADESH | SHAJAPUR | 3,598 | 4,626 | 5,169 | 4,252 | 2,547 |
| 387 | MADHYA PRADESH | SHEOPUR | 893 | 1,253 | 1,520 | 1,546 | 1,285 |
| 388 | MADHYA PRADESH | SHIVPURI | 3,923 | 4,236 | 4,382 | 4,355 | 3,557 |
| 389 | MADHYA PRADESH | SIDHI | 2,112 | 2,710 | 3,111 | 2,736 | 1,869 |
| 390 | MADHYA PRADESH | SINGRAULI | 2,712 | 3,256 | 3,319 | 3,285 | 2,733 |
| 391 | MADHYA PRADESH | TIKAMGARH | 1,669 | 2,424 | 3,043 | 3,002 | 2,246 |
| 392 | MADHYA PRADESH | UJJAIN | 9,272 | 10,192 | 10,445 | 9,351 | 6,818 |
| 393 | MADHYA PRADESH | UMARIA | 980 | 1,226 | 1,270 | 1,262 | 1,012 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 394 | MADHYA PRADESH | VIDISHA | 4,939 | 5,676 | 6,277 | 5,478 | 4,394 |
| 395 | MAHARASHTRA | AHMEDNAGAR | 29,029 | 27,945 | 26,437 | 24,279 | 16,190 |
| 396 | MAHARASHTRA | AKOLA | 9,260 | 8,988 | 8,610 | 9,580 | 7,193 |
| 397 | MAHARASHTRA | AMRAVATI | 12,194 | 13,434 | 13,116 | 14,113 | 14,291 |
| 398 | MAHARASHTRA | AURANGABAD | 31,678 | 31,597 | 31,699 | 28,442 | 19,639 |
| 399 | MAHARASHTRA | BEED | 13,079 | 13,843 | 14,528 | 13,370 | 8,819 |
| 400 | MAHARASHTRA | BHANDARA | 5,479 | 6,051 | 8,204 | 10,004 | 6,787 |
| 401 | MAHARASHTRA | BULDHANA | 13,232 | 11,566 | 13,710 | 12,949 | 8,770 |
| 402 | MAHARASHTRA | CHANDRAPUR | 7,495 | 8,577 | 10,080 | 10,496 | 9,918 |
| 403 | MAHARASHTRA | DHULE | 6,767 | 7,048 | 7,346 | 7,084 | 5,337 |
| 404 | MAHARASHTRA | GADCHIROLI | 2,884 | 2,928 | 2,915 | 2,989 | 2,505 |
| 405 | MAHARASHTRA | GONDIA | 5,217 | 5,820 | 6,439 | 5,432 | 5,460 |
| 406 | MAHARASHTRA | HINGOLI | 4,882 | 5,075 | 5,497 | 5,344 | 3,465 |
| 407 | MAHARASHTRA | JALGAON | 18,562 | 16,803 | 16,839 | 14,516 | 9,869 |
| 408 | MAHARASHTRA | JALNA | 12,040 | 11,083 | 11,582 | 11,305 | 7,426 |
| 409 | MAHARASHTRA | KOLHAPUR | 29,532 | 26,573 | 26,423 | 24,250 | 16,158 |
| 410 | MAHARASHTRA | LATUR | 12,404 | 12,537 | 13,832 | 15,108 | 6,480 |
| 411 | MAHARASHTRA | MUMBAI | 38,918 | 38,545 | 35,330 | 31,803 | 27,368 |
| 412 | MAHARASHTRA | MUMBAI SUBURBAN | 46,219 | 46,899 | 49,886 | 48,799 | 38,584 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 413 | MAHARASHTRA | NAGPUR | 31,661 | 31,985 | 32,381 | 31,892 | 23,124 |
| 414 | MAHARASHTRA | NAN DED | 13,914 | 14,203 | 13,098 | 11,920 | 8,665 |
| 415 | MAHARASHTRA | NANDURBAR | 3,896 | 4,227 | 3,951 | 4,771 | 3,088 |
| 416 | MAHARASHTRA | NASHIK | 37,230 | 37,306 | 38,306 | 38,914 | 26,572 |
| 417 | MAHARASHTRA | OSMANABAD | 9,791 | 9,859 | 11,162 | 10,606 | 5,375 |
| 418 | MAHARASHTRA | PALGHAR | 21,481 | 22,038 | 22,571 | 21,061 | 16,794 |
| 419 | MAHARASHTRA | PARBHANI | 8,170 | 8,513 | 9,363 | 9,397 | 6,014 |
| 420 | MAHARASHTRA | PUNE | 110,151 | 118,298 | 121,858 | 118,606 | 87,962 |
| 421 | MAHARASHTRA | RAIGAD | 24,688 | 25,833 | 25,448 | 28,012 | 20,265 |
| 422 | MAHARASHTRA | RATNAGIRI | 8,371 | 8,612 | 8,123 | 7,355 | 5,784 |
| 423 | MAHARASHTRA | SANGLI | 17,977 | 17,419 | 15,765 | 14,774 | 9,950 |
| 424 | MAHARASHTRA | SATARA | 19,482 | 19,761 | 18,758 | 16,243 | 9,728 |
| 425 | MAHARASHTRA | SINDHUDURG | 5,482 | 6,029 | 6,088 | 5,403 | 4,976 |
| 426 | MAHARASHTRA | SOLAPUR | 29,748 | 27,181 | 25,216 | 23,099 | 12,820 |
| 427 | MAHARASHTRA | THANE | 77,061 | 77,976 | 75,967 | 71,953 | 57,382 |
| 428 | MAHARASHTRA | WARDHA | 6,494 | 6,575 | 7,503 | 6,839 | 6,727 |
| 429 | MAHARASHTRA | WASHIM | 4,835 | 4,797 | 4,976 | 5,472 | 4,094 |
| 430 | MAHARASHTRA | YAVATMAL | 9,217 | 9,041 | 9,493 | 9,614 | 7,226 |
| 431 | MANIPUR | BISHNUPUR | 1,415 | 1,844 | 2,338 | 2,065 | 677 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 432 | MANIPUR | CHANDEL | 195 | 261 | 264 | 452 | 197 |
| 433 | MANIPUR | CHURACHANDPUR | 533 | 800 | 645 | 815 | 842 |
| 434 | MANIPUR | IMPHAL EAST | 3,570 | 3,848 | 3,800 | 2,962 | 1,547 |
| 435 | MANIPUR | IMPHAL WEST | 3,844 | 4,089 | 3,767 | 4,206 | 2,330 |
| 436 | MANIPUR | JIRIBAM | 61 | 81 | 36 | 44 | 137 |
| 437 | MANIPUR | KAKCHING | 647 | 734 | 953 | 841 | 695 |
| 438 | MANIPUR | KAMJONG | 94 | 112 | 164 | 127 | 88 |
| 439 | MANIPUR | KANGPOKPI | 250 | 410 | 596 | 385 | 908 |
| 440 | MANIPUR | NONEY | 77 | 116 | 128 | 139 | 591 |
| 441 | MANIPUR | PHERZAWL | 10 | 18 | 66 | 16 | 24 |
| 442 | MANIPUR | SENAPATI | 517 | 685 | 747 | 933 | 627 |
| 443 | MANIPUR | TAMENGLONG | 171 | 173 | 185 | 325 | 369 |
| 444 | MANIPUR | TENGNOUPAL | 241 | 279 | 253 | 127 | 125 |
| 445 | MANIPUR | THOUBAL | 1,513 | 1,929 | 1,828 | 1,706 | 1,094 |
| 446 | MANIPUR | UKHRUL | 276 | 373 | 367 | 398 | 634 |
| 447 | MEGHALAYA | EAST GARO HILLS | 192 | 335 | 552 | 703 | 507 |
| 448 | MEGHALAYA | EAST JAINTIA HILLS | 247 | 368 | 538 | 596 | 748 |
| 449 | MEGHALAYA | EAST KHASI HILLS | 1,099 | 1,578 | 2,131 | 2,461 | 2,026 |
| 450 | MEGHALAYA | EASTERN WEST KHASI HILLS | 65 | 78 | 152 | 261 | 180 |
| 451 | MEGHALAYA | NORTH GARO HILLS | 184 | 233 | 379 | 470 | 490 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 452 | MEGHALAYA | RI BHOI | 460 | 526 | 545 | 908 | 725 |
| 453 | MEGHALAYA | SOUTH GARO HILLS | 118 | 201 | 319 | 539 | 865 |
| 454 | MEGHALAYA | SOUTH WEST GARO HILLS | 182 | 279 | 404 | 523 | 495 |
| 455 | MEGHALAYA | SOUTH WEST KHASI HILLS | 69 | 99 | 120 | 346 | 750 |
| 456 | MEGHALAYA | WEST GARO HILLS | 926 | 1,156 | 1,558 | 1,831 | 1,456 |
| 457 | MEGHALAYA | WEST JAINTIA HILLS | 384 | 589 | 832 | 917 | 995 |
| 458 | MEGHALAYA | WEST KHASI HILLS | 180 | 252 | 313 | 447 | 423 |
| 459 | MIZORAM | AIZAWL | 2,025 | 2,992 | 2,839 | 2,147 | 1,473 |
| 460 | MIZORAM | CHAMPHAI | 216 | 269 | 301 | 203 | 178 |
| 461 | MIZORAM | Hnahthial | 38 | 130 | 91 | 106 | 48 |
| 462 | MIZORAM | Khawzawl | 87 | 123 | 75 | 79 | 67 |
| 463 | MIZORAM | KOLASIB | 373 | 270 | 364 | 280 | 143 |
| 464 | MIZORAM | LAWNGTLAI | 131 | 189 | 229 | 163 | 128 |
| 465 | MIZORAM | LUNGLEI | 353 | 404 | 406 | 315 | 203 |
| 466 | MIZORAM | MAMIT | 140 | 186 | 213 | 169 | 182 |
| 467 | MIZORAM | SAIHA | 44 | 73 | 62 | 73 | 84 |
| 468 | MIZORAM | Saitual | 143 | 197 | 151 | 123 | 91 |
| 469 | MIZORAM | SERCHHIP | 258 | 327 | 376 | 345 | 178 |
| 470 | NAGALAND | Chumoukedima | 215 | 414 | 672 | 734 | 661 |
| 471 | NAGALAND | DIMAPUR | 1,445 | 1,768 | 1,966 | 1,749 | 1,394 |
| 472 | NAGALAND | KIPHRIE | 110 | 218 | 252 | 223 | 174 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 473 | NAGALAND | KOHIMA | 716 | 991 | 1,109 | 1,101 | 817 |
| 474 | NAGALAND | LONGLENG | 71 | 165 | 322 | 344 | 149 |
| 475 | NAGALAND | Meluri | - | 6 | 4 | 18 | 40 |
| 476 | NAGALAND | MOKOKCHUNG | 287 | 295 | 537 | 525 | 640 |
| 477 | NAGALAND | MON | 291 | 566 | 500 | 619 | 598 |
| 478 | NAGALAND | Niuland | 65 | 92 | 251 | 164 | 284 |
| 479 | NAGALAND | Noklak | 39 | 87 | 158 | 85 | 66 |
| 480 | NAGALAND | PEREN | 182 | 273 | 345 | 195 | 291 |
| 481 | NAGALAND | PHEK | 196 | 468 | 668 | 442 | 350 |
| 482 | NAGALAND | Shamator | 11 | 30 | 52 | 384 | 76 |
| 483 | NAGALAND | Tseminyu | 15 | 104 | 175 | 118 | 135 |
| 484 | NAGALAND | TUENSANG | 185 | 298 | 353 | 321 | 319 |
| 485 | NAGALAND | WOKHA | 191 | 309 | 540 | 621 | 785 |
| 486 | NAGALAND | ZUNHEBOTO | 425 | 398 | 415 | 297 | 213 |
| 487 | ODISHA | ANGUL | 4,485 | 5,806 | 8,026 | 3,804 | 2,443 |
| 488 | ODISHA | BALANGIR | 4,655 | 5,416 | 7,630 | 4,174 | 2,810 |
| 489 | ODISHA | BALESHWAR | 8,459 | 10,837 | 13,216 | 7,434 | 5,001 |
| 490 | ODISHA | BARGARH | 4,296 | 5,149 | 9,390 | 6,313 | 2,588 |
| 491 | ODISHA | BHADRAK | 5,523 | 7,442 | 9,830 | 3,998 | 2,903 |
| 492 | ODISHA | BOUDH | 1,345 | 1,364 | 1,834 | 1,350 | 671 |
| 493 | ODISHA | CUTTACK | | 12,382 | | 8,744 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 11,825 | | 15,902 | | 6,019 |
| 494 | ODISHA | DEOGARH | 990 | 1,235 | 1,674 | 787 | 435 |
| 495 | ODISHA | DHENKANAL | 4,027 | 5,472 | 7,233 | 3,229 | 1,769 |
| 496 | ODISHA | GAJAPATI | 1,217 | 1,358 | 1,798 | 1,047 | 790 |
| 497 | ODISHA | GANJAM | 11,370 | 12,685 | 15,129 | 9,189 | 5,287 |
| 498 | ODISHA | JAGATSINGHPUR | 4,267 | 5,220 | 6,517 | 3,326 | 1,986 |
| 499 | ODISHA | JAJAPUR | 6,344 | 7,562 | 8,803 | 4,495 | 3,129 |
| 500 | ODISHA | JHARSUGUDA | 2,095 | 3,124 | 3,725 | 1,985 | 1,476 |
| 501 | ODISHA | KALAHANDI | 3,386 | 4,376 | 5,319 | 2,926 | 2,234 |
| 502 | ODISHA | KANDHAMAL | 1,675 | 2,059 | 2,499 | 1,113 | 989 |
| 503 | ODISHA | KENDRAPARA | 5,263 | 6,088 | 8,742 | 3,317 | 2,132 |
| 504 | ODISHA | KENDUJHAR | 5,572 | 6,177 | 8,515 | 3,615 | 2,266 |
| 505 | ODISHA | KHORDHA | 14,580 | 17,433 | 21,271 | 13,870 | 10,129 |
| 506 | ODISHA | KORAPUT | 3,372 | 4,049 | 5,573 | 3,009 | 2,239 |
| 507 | ODISHA | MALKANGIRI | 1,480 | 1,828 | 2,807 | 1,341 | 929 |
| 508 | ODISHA | MAYURBHANJ | 5,658 | 7,397 | 9,376 | 5,446 | 3,454 |
| 509 | ODISHA | NABARANGPUR | 1,807 | 2,352 | 3,207 | 1,860 | 1,289 |
| 510 | ODISHA | NAYAGARH | 3,835 | 4,338 | 5,182 | 3,362 | 2,020 |
| 511 | ODISHA | NUAPADA | 1,730 | 1,992 | 2,447 | 1,339 | 1,019 |
| 512 | ODISHA | PURI | 7,097 | 9,044 | | 6,050 | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 11,859 | | 3,880 |
| 513 | ODISHA | RAYAGADA | 2,140 | 2,277 | 2,944 | 1,518 | 935 |
| 514 | ODISHA | SAMBALPUR | 3,492 | 4,004 | 4,746 | 2,686 | 2,141 |
| 515 | ODISHA | SONEPUR | 2,107 | 2,888 | 3,812 | 3,342 | 1,265 |
| 516 | ODISHA | SUNDARGARH | 5,611 | 6,905 | 8,470 | 5,214 | 3,499 |
| 517 | PUDUCHERRY | KARAIKAL | 860 | 1,184 | 1,309 | 1,120 | 552 |
| 518 | PUDUCHERRY | PONDICHERRY | 4,694 | 4,761 | 4,955 | 4,534 | 2,986 |
| 519 | PUNJAB | AMRITSAR | 11,403 | 10,739 | 9,942 | 8,463 | 5,472 |
| 520 | PUNJAB | BARNALA | 3,067 | 2,795 | 2,533 | 2,241 | 1,612 |
| 521 | PUNJAB | BATHINDA | 6,969 | 7,087 | 6,930 | 6,096 | 4,049 |
| 522 | PUNJAB | FARIDKOT | 3,150 | 2,922 | 2,386 | 2,071 | 1,291 |
| 523 | PUNJAB | FATEHGARH SAHIB | 2,853 | 2,880 | 2,843 | 2,722 | 1,950 |
| 524 | PUNJAB | FAZILKA | 4,377 | 4,267 | 4,396 | 3,772 | 2,213 |
| 525 | PUNJAB | FIROZEPUR | 4,272 | 3,752 | 3,353 | 3,147 | 2,197 |
| 526 | PUNJAB | GURDASPUR | 6,114 | 5,336 | 4,742 | 3,635 | 2,476 |
| 527 | PUNJAB | HOSHIARPUR | 6,622 | 6,029 | 5,628 | 4,600 | 2,852 |
| 528 | PUNJAB | JALANDHAR | 13,399 | 12,557 | 11,810 | 9,266 | 5,426 |
| 529 | PUNJAB | KAPURTHALA | 4,174 | 4,058 | 3,753 | 3,049 | 1,794 |
| 530 | PUNJAB | LUDHIANA | 22,503 | 22,233 | 20,318 | 17,903 | 12,949 |
| 531 | PUNJAB | MALERKOTLA | 1,441 | 1,507 | 1,460 | 1,313 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | 905 |
| 532 | PUNJAB | MANSA | 3,186 | 2,951 | 2,747 | 2,416 | 1,778 |
| 533 | PUNJAB | MOGA | 5,397 | 4,753 | 4,049 | 3,147 | 1,775 |
| 534 | PUNJAB | PATHANKOT | 2,276 | 2,371 | 2,703 | 2,323 | 1,508 |
| 535 | PUNJAB | PATIALA | 10,280 | 9,507 | 8,801 | 7,937 | 5,710 |
| 536 | PUNJAB | RUPNAGAR | 2,609 | 2,996 | 2,996 | 3,024 | 2,406 |
| 537 | PUNJAB | SANGRUR | 6,518 | 5,763 | 5,405 | 4,642 | 2,950 |
| 538 | PUNJAB | SAS NAGAR | 11,853 | 12,608 | 13,555 | 12,848 | 9,914 |
| 539 | PUNJAB | SHAHID BHAGAT SINGH NAGAR | 3,069 | 2,723 | 2,564 | 2,007 | 1,227 |
| 540 | PUNJAB | SRI MUKTSAR SAHIB | 4,038 | 3,474 | 3,438 | 3,074 | 1,942 |
| 541 | PUNJAB | TARN TARAN | 3,715 | 3,118 | 2,894 | 2,195 | 1,338 |
| 542 | RAJASTHAN | AJMER | 13,295 | 14,020 | 13,816 | 10,689 | 7,704 |
| 543 | RAJASTHAN | ALWAR | 13,669 | 16,635 | 15,672 | 13,041 | 8,764 |
| 544 | RAJASTHAN | Balotra | 646 | 632 | 1,101 | 1,618 | 1,857 |
| 545 | RAJASTHAN | BANSWARA | 3,751 | 4,587 | 4,164 | 3,068 | 3,067 |
| 546 | RAJASTHAN | BARAN | 3,014 | 3,517 | 3,269 | 2,893 | 2,301 |
| 547 | RAJASTHAN | BARMER | 7,733 | 8,653 | 8,539 | 7,414 | 5,821 |
| 548 | RAJASTHAN | Beawar | 912 | 905 | 1,382 | 2,008 | 1,666 |
| 549 | RAJASTHAN | BHARATPUR | 5,503 | 6,830 | 6,926 | 5,989 | 5,622 |
| 550 | RAJASTHAN | BHILWARA | | 11,789 | | 8,770 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 11,157 | | 11,170 | | 6,040 |
| 551 | RAJASTHAN | BIKANER | 12,043 | 14,231 | 13,910 | 13,071 | 9,691 |
| 552 | RAJASTHAN | BUNDI | 3,463 | 3,994 | 3,951 | 3,280 | 1,901 |
| 553 | RAJASTHAN | CHITTORGARH | 6,233 | 6,402 | 6,373 | 5,128 | 3,349 |
| 554 | RAJASTHAN | CHURU | 8,442 | 9,021 | 8,589 | 7,781 | 6,452 |
| 555 | RAJASTHAN | DAUSA | 5,194 | 5,866 | 6,062 | 5,279 | 4,338 |
| 556 | RAJASTHAN | Deeg | 569 | 616 | 946 | 1,202 | 1,581 |
| 557 | RAJASTHAN | DHOLPUR | 2,165 | 3,517 | 3,085 | 3,055 | 2,818 |
| 558 | RAJASTHAN | Didwana Kuchaman | 1,243 | 1,425 | 2,072 | 3,084 | 3,013 |
| 559 | RAJASTHAN | DUNGARPUR | 2,849 | 3,154 | 2,959 | 2,757 | 2,126 |
| 560 | RAJASTHAN | GANGANAGAR | 11,020 | 11,226 | 10,549 | 8,647 | 6,294 |
| 561 | RAJASTHAN | HANUMANGARH | 7,771 | 8,717 | 8,277 | 6,976 | 5,178 |
| 562 | RAJASTHAN | JAIPUR | 56,736 | 62,503 | 62,284 | 52,223 | 45,308 |
| 563 | RAJASTHAN | JAISALMER | 2,528 | 3,297 | 3,251 | 3,148 | 2,319 |
| 564 | RAJASTHAN | JALORE | 4,621 | 4,899 | 4,563 | 4,076 | 3,617 |
| 565 | RAJASTHAN | JHALAWAR | 4,030 | 4,744 | 5,535 | 4,408 | 2,935 |
| 566 | RAJASTHAN | JHUNJHUNU | 8,429 | 10,960 | 11,014 | 9,331 | 6,869 |
| 567 | RAJASTHAN | JODHPUR | 17,778 | 18,753 | 18,048 | 15,264 | 13,654 |
| 568 | RAJASTHAN | KARAULI | 2,888 | 3,228 | 3,061 | 3,351 | 2,762 |
| 569 | RAJASTHAN | Khairthal-Tijara | 530 | 708 | 1,036 | 1,854 | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | 2,504 |
| 570 | RAJASTHAN | KOTA | 9,273 | 9,269 | 9,982 | 7,946 | 6,464 |
| 571 | RAJASTHAN | Kotputli-Behror | 866 | 1,173 | 1,699 | 2,591 | 3,231 |
| 572 | RAJASTHAN | NAGAUR | 11,048 | 12,231 | 10,664 | 8,602 | 6,288 |
| 573 | RAJASTHAN | PALI | 6,709 | 7,044 | 6,725 | 5,657 | 4,183 |
| 574 | RAJASTHAN | Phalodi | 546 | 512 | 1,041 | 1,625 | 1,568 |
| 575 | RAJASTHAN | PRATAPGARH | 1,933 | 2,028 | 2,226 | 2,529 | 1,517 |
| 576 | RAJASTHAN | RAJSAMAND | 4,600 | 5,586 | 5,536 | 4,432 | 2,932 |
| 577 | RAJASTHAN | Salumbar | 232 | 211 | 264 | 313 | 344 |
| 578 | RAJASTHAN | SAWAI MADHOPUR | 3,694 | 4,248 | 3,741 | 3,576 | 3,023 |
| 579 | RAJASTHAN | SIKAR | 12,844 | 14,037 | 14,340 | 12,860 | 9,497 |
| 580 | RAJASTHAN | SIROHI | 3,697 | 3,727 | 3,440 | 3,100 | 2,105 |
| 581 | RAJASTHAN | TONK | 4,754 | 5,979 | 5,861 | 4,956 | 3,917 |
| 582 | RAJASTHAN | UDAIPUR | 10,695 | 12,151 | 11,997 | 10,261 | 7,504 |
| 583 | SIKKIM | Gangtok | 924 | 1,149 | 1,286 | 1,034 | 1,058 |
| 584 | SIKKIM | Gyalshing | 186 | 211 | 311 | 229 | 379 |
| 585 | SIKKIM | Mangan | 93 | 129 | 140 | 112 | 344 |
| 586 | SIKKIM | Namchi | 410 | 513 | 552 | 664 | 805 |
| 587 | SIKKIM | Pakyong | 157 | 312 | 400 | 325 | 451 |
| 588 | SIKKIM | Soreng | 91 | 143 | 151 | 220 | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | 435 |
| 589 | TAMIL NADU | ARIYALUR | 3,039 | 3,474 | 3,355 | 2,841 | 2,114 |
| 590 | TAMIL NADU | Chengalpattu | 9,957 | 12,115 | 13,896 | 13,179 | 8,678 |
| 591 | TAMIL NADU | CHENNAI | 38,777 | 45,459 | 46,652 | 41,008 | 30,033 |
| 592 | TAMIL NADU | COIMBATORE | 28,596 | 28,772 | 31,194 | 24,740 | 17,712 |
| 593 | TAMIL NADU | CUDDALORE | 11,799 | 13,546 | 12,510 | 10,295 | 6,442 |
| 594 | TAMIL NADU | DHARMAPURI | 8,692 | 10,586 | 11,938 | 10,076 | 4,595 |
| 595 | TAMIL NADU | DINDIGUL | 10,844 | 10,943 | 9,887 | 8,818 | 4,994 |
| 596 | TAMIL NADU | ERODE | 12,755 | 13,302 | 12,148 | 10,019 | 6,878 |
| 597 | TAMIL NADU | Kallakurichi | 4,465 | 4,846 | 4,795 | 4,228 | 2,776 |
| 598 | TAMIL NADU | KANCHIPURAM | 12,749 | 13,215 | 13,911 | 12,364 | 8,209 |
| 599 | TAMIL NADU | KANNIYAKUMARI | 9,693 | 9,641 | 9,856 | 8,241 | 4,845 |
| 600 | TAMIL NADU | KARUR | 4,438 | 5,035 | 5,299 | 4,394 | 3,095 |
| 601 | TAMIL NADU | KRISHNAGIRI | 11,935 | 14,152 | 16,950 | 11,489 | 6,530 |
| 602 | TAMIL NADU | MADURAI | 16,615 | 16,604 | 15,261 | 13,863 | 8,245 |
| 603 | TAMIL NADU | Mayiladuthurai | 3,172 | 4,180 | 4,474 | 4,068 | 2,378 |
| 604 | TAMIL NADU | NAGAPATTINAM | 3,589 | 3,702 | 3,932 | 3,393 | 1,773 |
| 605 | TAMIL NADU | NAMAKKAL | 9,028 | 9,719 | 8,909 | 8,020 | 5,895 |
| 606 | TAMIL NADU | PERAMBALUR | 2,187 | 3,000 | 2,762 | 2,337 | 1,615 |
| 607 | TAMIL NADU | PUDUKKOTTAI | 7,363 | 7,753 | 7,407 | 5,232 | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | 3,449 |
| 608 | TAMIL NADU | RAMANATHAPURAM | 5,568 | 6,662 | 6,203 | 5,445 | 3,476 |
| 609 | TAMIL NADU | Ranipet | 6,538 | 7,422 | 5,980 | 4,481 | 2,435 |
| 610 | TAMIL NADU | SALEM | 19,369 | 20,589 | 18,945 | 16,348 | 11,514 |
| 611 | TAMIL NADU | SIVAGANGA | 5,849 | 5,994 | 4,965 | 4,438 | 2,761 |
| 612 | TAMIL NADU | Tenkasi | 4,931 | 5,928 | 5,562 | 4,863 | 3,184 |
| 613 | TAMIL NADU | THANJAVUR | 11,340 | 10,787 | 11,198 | 9,697 | 5,854 |
| 614 | TAMIL NADU | THE NILGIRISH | 3,075 | 4,366 | 6,180 | 4,102 | 2,985 |
| 615 | TAMIL NADU | THENI | 5,726 | 6,104 | 5,217 | 4,580 | 2,721 |
| 616 | TAMIL NADU | THIRUVALLUR | 16,841 | 18,261 | 17,779 | 15,927 | 10,542 |
| 617 | TAMIL NADU | THIRUVARUR | 5,427 | 5,335 | 5,082 | 4,082 | 2,636 |
| 618 | TAMIL NADU | TIRUCHIRAPPALLI | 12,600 | 13,482 | 12,740 | 10,871 | 8,271 |
| 619 | TAMIL NADU | TIRUNELVELI | 9,305 | 9,710 | 9,449 | 7,662 | 5,816 |
| 620 | TAMIL NADU | Tirupathur | 6,837 | 7,629 | 7,564 | 5,041 | 2,514 |
| 621 | TAMIL NADU | TIRUPPUR | 19,016 | 19,919 | 18,720 | 15,408 | 10,911 |
| 622 | TAMIL NADU | TIRUVANNAMALAI | 8,887 | 9,943 | 10,340 | 8,588 | 5,311 |
| 623 | TAMIL NADU | TUTICORIN | 8,261 | 8,997 | 8,390 | 7,243 | 4,571 |
| 624 | TAMIL NADU | VELLORE | 11,995 | 12,103 | 10,148 | 7,274 | 5,104 |
| 625 | TAMIL NADU | VILLUPURAM | 9,414 | 10,230 | 9,694 | 8,783 | 5,389 |
| 626 | TAMIL NADU | VIRUDHUNAGAR | 9,080 | 9,653 | 9,395 | 8,199 | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | 5,388 |
| 627 | TELANGANA | ADILABAD | 2,651 | 3,181 | 3,909 | 2,758 | 1,941 |
| 628 | TELANGANA | BHADRADRI KOTHAGUDEM | 3,699 | 4,452 | 4,473 | 4,121 | 3,783 |
| 629 | TELANGANA | Hanumakonda | 4,849 | 5,224 | 4,153 | 4,060 | 3,074 |
| 630 | TELANGANA | HYDERABAD | 27,407 | 29,563 | 33,110 | 36,528 | 28,528 |
| 631 | TELANGANA | Jagitial | 3,249 | 3,728 | 5,039 | 3,046 | 2,485 |
| 632 | TELANGANA | JANGOAN | 2,203 | 2,153 | 2,363 | 2,037 | 1,478 |
| 633 | TELANGANA | JAYASHANKAR BHUPALAPALLY | 1,293 | 1,474 | 1,502 | 1,101 | 979 |
| 634 | TELANGANA | JOGULAMBA GADWAL | 2,012 | 2,120 | 1,834 | 1,581 | 1,554 |
| 635 | TELANGANA | KAMAREDDY | 3,255 | 3,305 | 3,942 | 2,798 | 2,325 |
| 636 | TELANGANA | KARIMNAGAR | 6,465 | 6,840 | 6,872 | 5,997 | 4,575 |
| 637 | TELANGANA | KHAMMAM | 6,976 | 7,537 | 7,852 | 6,532 | 5,596 |
| 638 | TELANGANA | KOMARAM BHEEM ASIFABAD | 1,594 | 1,551 | 2,576 | 1,384 | 1,089 |
| 639 | TELANGANA | MAHABUBABAD | 3,068 | 2,809 | 3,283 | 2,929 | 2,079 |
| 640 | TELANGANA | MAHABUBNAGAR | 4,839 | 5,664 | 6,140 | 5,627 | 3,703 |
| 641 | TELANGANA | MANCHERIAL | 4,117 | 4,367 | 5,852 | 3,527 | 2,426 |
| 642 | TELANGANA | MEDAK | 3,414 | 3,869 | 3,630 | 3,282 | 3,012 |
| 643 | TELANGANA | MEDCHAL MALKAJGIRI | 15,616 | 17,094 | 21,313 | 21,694 | 20,151 |
| 644 | TELANGANA | Mulugu | 837 | 908 | 961 | 871 | 790 |
| 645 | TELANGANA | NAGARKURNOOL | 2,730 | 3,079 | 3,384 | 3,706 | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | 2,753 |
| 646 | TELANGANA | NALGONDA | 7,835 | 9,102 | 9,602 | 10,298 | 7,926 |
| 647 | TELANGANA | Narayanpet | 1,281 | 1,541 | 1,393 | 1,867 | 1,217 |
| 648 | TELANGANA | Nirmal | 3,174 | 3,509 | 5,905 | 3,165 | 2,291 |
| 649 | TELANGANA | NIZAMABAD | 7,086 | 7,674 | 7,992 | 7,337 | 4,892 |
| 650 | TELANGANA | PEDDAPALLI | 3,285 | 3,016 | 3,401 | 2,653 | 2,344 |
| 651 | TELANGANA | RAJANNA SIRCILLA | 2,790 | 2,446 | 2,882 | 2,046 | 1,552 |
| 652 | TELANGANA | RANGA REDDI | 20,301 | 22,516 | 26,484 | 28,442 | 22,496 |
| 653 | TELANGANA | SANGAREDDY | 5,699 | 7,245 | 7,761 | 8,522 | 8,019 |
| 654 | TELANGANA | SIDDIPET | 5,009 | 4,823 | 5,075 | 4,375 | 3,467 |
| 655 | TELANGANA | SURYAPET | 4,738 | 5,708 | 5,771 | 5,140 | 3,166 |
| 656 | TELANGANA | VIKARABAD | 3,148 | 3,860 | 4,210 | 3,824 | 2,916 |
| 657 | TELANGANA | WANAPARTHY | 2,314 | 2,301 | 2,699 | 2,412 | 1,623 |
| 658 | TELANGANA | Warangal | 4,555 | 4,833 | 5,887 | 5,317 | 3,958 |
| 659 | TELANGANA | YADADRI BHUVANAGIRI | 3,172 | 3,351 | 4,071 | 4,062 | 3,297 |
| 660 | THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU | DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI | 744 | 922 | 1,536 | 1,219 | 1,117 |
| 661 | THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU | DAMAN | 364 | 349 | 695 | 678 | 495 |
| 662 | THE DADRA AND | DIU | 34 | 46 | 92 | 82 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU | | | | | | 106 |
| 663 | TRIPURA | DHALAI | 629 | 921 | 1,461 | 1,902 | 1,418 |
| 664 | TRIPURA | GOMATI | 1,222 | 1,762 | 1,847 | 1,898 | 2,126 |
| 665 | TRIPURA | KHOWAI | 1,173 | 1,122 | 1,189 | 1,414 | 1,060 |
| 666 | TRIPURA | NORTH TRIPURA | 1,542 | 2,458 | 2,185 | 1,999 | 1,527 |
| 667 | TRIPURA | SEPAHIJALA | 1,105 | 1,748 | 2,280 | 1,903 | 1,983 |
| 668 | TRIPURA | SOUTH TRIPURA | 1,003 | 1,468 | 1,974 | 1,779 | 1,918 |
| 669 | TRIPURA | UNAKOTI | 926 | 1,351 | 1,210 | 918 | 937 |
| 670 | TRIPURA | WEST TRIPURA | 3,647 | 4,157 | 4,701 | 4,595 | 2,947 |
| 671 | UTTAR PRADESH | AGRA | 17,064 | 19,843 | 20,216 | 19,160 | 16,896 |
| 672 | UTTAR PRADESH | ALIGARH | 9,648 | 12,517 | 19,533 | 11,834 | 10,572 |
| 673 | UTTAR PRADESH | AMBEDAKAR NAGAR | 4,137 | 5,486 | 7,879 | 7,996 | 6,490 |
| 674 | UTTAR PRADESH | AMETHI | 3,525 | 4,475 | 5,017 | 4,990 | 4,492 |
| 675 | UTTAR PRADESH | AMROHA | 3,721 | 4,449 | 5,161 | 5,489 | 5,442 |
| 676 | UTTAR PRADESH | AURAIYA | 2,263 | 2,953 | 3,776 | 3,424 | 3,855 |
| 677 | UTTAR PRADESH | AYODHYA | 5,039 | 6,415 | 8,385 | 8,155 | 6,507 |
| 678 | UTTAR PRADESH | AZAMGARH | 10,505 | 13,174 | 14,026 | 15,432 | 13,942 |
| 679 | UTTAR PRADESH | BAGHPAT | 3,832 | 3,926 | 8,573 | 4,306 | 3,671 |
| 680 | UTTAR PRADESH | BAHRAICH | 4,000 | 5,229 | 5,437 | 6,994 | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | 7,476 |
| 681 | UTTAR PRADESH | BALLIA | 4,859 | 6,318 | 6,700 | 6,552 | 6,208 |
| 682 | UTTAR PRADESH | BALRAMPUR | 2,170 | 2,547 | 3,208 | 3,293 | 2,999 |
| 683 | UTTAR PRADESH | BANDA | 2,103 | 3,228 | 3,722 | 3,497 | 3,621 |
| 684 | UTTAR PRADESH | BARABANKI | 5,124 | 6,524 | 8,308 | 7,227 | 6,393 |
| 685 | UTTAR PRADESH | BAREILLY | 12,313 | 13,960 | 14,654 | 14,292 | 11,396 |
| 686 | UTTAR PRADESH | BASTI | 3,779 | 5,284 | 7,633 | 6,808 | 5,730 |
| 687 | UTTAR PRADESH | BHADOHI | 4,167 | 4,678 | 5,496 | 5,001 | 5,024 |
| 688 | UTTAR PRADESH | BIJNOR | 5,386 | 6,901 | 8,919 | 9,590 | 8,861 |
| 689 | UTTAR PRADESH | BUDAUN | 4,356 | 4,801 | 6,522 | 6,214 | 5,902 |
| 690 | UTTAR PRADESH | BULANDSHAHAR | 7,368 | 10,057 | 11,129 | 10,390 | 9,469 |
| 691 | UTTAR PRADESH | CHANDAULI | 3,915 | 5,191 | 5,297 | 5,016 | 4,809 |
| 692 | UTTAR PRADESH | CHITRAKOOT | 1,741 | 1,863 | 2,411 | 2,311 | 2,616 |
| 693 | UTTAR PRADESH | DEORIA | 6,651 | 7,450 | 7,469 | 6,393 | 5,434 |
| 694 | UTTAR PRADESH | ETAH | 2,819 | 4,201 | 6,085 | 4,699 | 4,797 |
| 695 | UTTAR PRADESH | ETAWAH | 2,833 | 4,417 | 6,282 | 5,132 | 5,818 |
| 696 | UTTAR PRADESH | FARRUKHABAD | 3,086 | 3,552 | 6,410 | 4,513 | 4,610 |
| 697 | UTTAR PRADESH | FATEHPUR | 3,840 | 4,438 | 6,291 | 5,015 | 4,783 |
| 698 | UTTAR PRADESH | FIROZABAD | 6,074 | 6,883 | 9,965 | 7,063 | 7,068 |
| 699 | UTTAR PRADESH | GAUTAM BUDDHA | | 22,003 | | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | NAGAR | 18,165 | | 25,525 | 27,548 | 24,891 |
| 700 | UTTAR PRADESH | GHAZIABAD | 20,211 | 23,920 | 26,795 | 25,102 | 22,805 |
| 701 | UTTAR PRADESH | GHAZIPUR | 8,052 | 9,801 | 11,410 | 9,213 | 6,174 |
| 702 | UTTAR PRADESH | GONDA | 4,679 | 6,023 | 7,088 | 7,650 | 7,493 |
| 703 | UTTAR PRADESH | GORAKHAPUR | 11,261 | 13,172 | 16,317 | 14,061 | 11,273 |
| 704 | UTTAR PRADESH | HAMIRPUR | 1,594 | 2,088 | 4,295 | 2,608 | 2,679 |
| 705 | UTTAR PRADESH | HAPUR | 4,328 | 4,634 | 6,757 | 5,045 | 4,625 |
| 706 | UTTAR PRADESH | HARDOI | 5,851 | 7,600 | 9,563 | 7,855 | 8,556 |
| 707 | UTTAR PRADESH | HATHRAS | 3,382 | 3,973 | 5,778 | 4,143 | 3,962 |
| 708 | UTTAR PRADESH | JALAUN | 2,338 | 3,290 | 3,862 | 4,995 | 4,659 |
| 709 | UTTAR PRADESH | JAUNPUR | 9,270 | 11,475 | 11,084 | 10,951 | 9,549 |
| 710 | UTTAR PRADESH | JHANSI | 5,956 | 6,809 | 8,959 | 8,793 | 7,273 |
| 711 | UTTAR PRADESH | KANNAUJ | 2,487 | 3,572 | 4,376 | 4,101 | 4,524 |
| 712 | UTTAR PRADESH | KANPUR DEHAT | 4,703 | 4,198 | 4,527 | 4,266 | 4,087 |
| 713 | UTTAR PRADESH | KANPUR NAGAR | 16,184 | 19,391 | 25,538 | 20,648 | 16,972 |
| 714 | UTTAR PRADESH | KASGANJ | 1,949 | 2,511 | 5,855 | 2,913 | 3,140 |
| 715 | UTTAR PRADESH | KAUSHAMBI | 2,178 | 2,547 | 3,693 | 3,650 | 3,788 |
| 716 | UTTAR PRADESH | KUSHINAGAR | 5,125 | 6,251 | 7,467 | 6,952 | 6,343 |
| 717 | UTTAR PRADESH | LAKHIMPUR KHERI | 5,206 | 5,956 | 6,442 | 6,932 | 7,061 |
| 718 | UTTAR PRADESH | LALITPUR | 1,976 | 2,640 | 3,794 | 4,167 | |

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| | | | | | | | 4,319 |
| 719 | UTTAR PRADESH | LUCKNOW | 24,429 | 30,074 | 31,843 | 33,154 | 27,853 |
| 720 | UTTAR PRADESH | MAHARAJGANJ | 3,842 | 5,544 | 8,317 | 7,430 | 5,235 |
| 721 | UTTAR PRADESH | MAHOBA | 1,507 | 1,869 | 3,912 | 2,382 | 2,466 |
| 722 | UTTAR PRADESH | MAINPURI | 2,859 | 4,511 | 7,717 | 5,747 | 5,896 |
| 723 | UTTAR PRADESH | MATHURA | 10,611 | 10,364 | 13,395 | 11,268 | 10,162 |
| 724 | UTTAR PRADESH | MAU | 5,083 | 5,859 | 8,665 | 8,556 | 6,901 |
| 725 | UTTAR PRADESH | MEERUT | 14,435 | 16,334 | 20,153 | 16,175 | 15,561 |
| 726 | UTTAR PRADESH | MIRZAPUR | 4,772 | 5,597 | 5,565 | 6,971 | 6,543 |
| 727 | UTTAR PRADESH | MORADABAD | 9,780 | 11,264 | 12,229 | 13,333 | 11,111 |
| 728 | UTTAR PRADESH | MUZAFFARNAGAR | 8,559 | 9,302 | 10,707 | 10,271 | 8,671 |
| 729 | UTTAR PRADESH | PILIBHIT | 3,942 | 4,417 | 8,395 | 5,272 | 4,488 |
| 730 | UTTAR PRADESH | PRATAPGARH | 5,530 | 6,067 | 6,690 | 7,344 | 5,998 |
| 731 | UTTAR PRADESH | PRAYAGRAJ | 13,567 | 15,534 | 16,718 | 16,132 | 13,986 |
| 732 | UTTAR PRADESH | RAE BARELI | 5,282 | 6,955 | 8,519 | 8,414 | 7,294 |
| 733 | UTTAR PRADESH | RAMPUR | 6,211 | 6,721 | 7,210 | 6,918 | 5,603 |
| 734 | UTTAR PRADESH | SAHARANPUR | 12,171 | 13,412 | 13,649 | 12,735 | 11,516 |
| 735 | UTTAR PRADESH | SAMBHAL | 3,714 | 4,737 | 5,554 | 5,693 | 5,324 |
| 736 | UTTAR PRADESH | SANT KABEER NAGAR | 2,759 | 3,770 | 6,345 | 4,886 | 3,809 |
| 737 | UTTAR PRADESH | SHAHJAHANPUR | 4,764 | 5,207 | 7,217 | 6,926 | |

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| | | | | | | | 7,026 |
| 738 | UTTAR PRADESH | SHAMLI | 3,608 | 4,471 | 5,765 | 4,454 | 4,110 |
| 739 | UTTAR PRADESH | SHRAVASTI | 1,061 | 1,417 | 1,626 | 2,582 | 2,763 |
| 740 | UTTAR PRADESH | SIDDHARTHNAGAR | 2,957 | 4,124 | 5,699 | 5,478 | 5,211 |
| 741 | UTTAR PRADESH | SITAPUR | 4,755 | 5,838 | 8,337 | 7,200 | 7,344 |
| 742 | UTTAR PRADESH | SONBHADRA | 3,190 | 3,941 | 4,541 | 5,015 | 4,935 |
| 743 | UTTAR PRADESH | SULTANPUR | 4,216 | 4,637 | 5,504 | 5,908 | 6,243 |
| 744 | UTTAR PRADESH | UNNAO | 4,707 | 5,443 | 6,307 | 6,658 | 6,654 |
| 745 | UTTAR PRADESH | VARANASI | 15,807 | 19,079 | 21,441 | 20,311 | 17,631 |
| 746 | UTTARAKHAND | ALMORA | 1,512 | 2,002 | 2,435 | 2,153 | 1,569 |
| 747 | UTTARAKHAND | BAGESHWAR | 534 | 733 | 1,059 | 964 | 736 |
| 748 | UTTARAKHAND | CHAMOLI | 1,250 | 1,805 | 1,813 | 1,852 | 1,349 |
| 749 | UTTARAKHAND | CHAMPAWAT | 761 | 1,152 | 1,279 | 1,214 | 1,088 |
| 750 | UTTARAKHAND | DEHRADUN | 12,311 | 14,634 | 15,018 | 14,405 | 11,491 |
| 751 | UTTARAKHAND | HARIDWAR | 8,925 | 10,049 | 10,647 | 10,099 | 8,416 |
| 752 | UTTARAKHAND | NAINITAL | 4,536 | 5,225 | 5,886 | 5,811 | 4,575 |
| 753 | UTTARAKHAND | PAURI GARHWAL | 1,548 | 2,275 | 2,553 | 2,011 | 1,867 |
| 754 | UTTARAKHAND | PITHORAGARH | 1,164 | 1,632 | 1,989 | 1,905 | 1,417 |
| 755 | UTTARAKHAND | RUDRA PRAYAG | 674 | 1,052 | 1,174 | 1,093 | 873 |
| 756 | UTTARAKHAND | TEHRI GARHWAL | 1,456 | 1,889 | 2,258 | 2,134 | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | 1,611 |
| 757 | UTTARAKHAND | UDHAM SINGH NAGAR | 8,916 | 9,889 | 10,291 | 10,282 | 7,490 |
| 758 | UTTARAKHAND | UTTARKASHI | 887 | 1,362 | 1,804 | 1,733 | 1,214 |
| 759 | WEST BENGAL | ALIPURDUAR | 2,388 | 3,343 | 4,083 | 3,816 | 2,401 |
| 760 | WEST BENGAL | BANKURA | 4,312 | 5,613 | 7,023 | 6,871 | 5,399 |
| 761 | WEST BENGAL | BIRBHUM | 6,798 | 8,274 | 9,338 | 8,998 | 5,760 |
| 762 | WEST BENGAL | COOCHBEHAR | 4,477 | 5,714 | 7,483 | 6,660 | 5,224 |
| 763 | WEST BENGAL | DAKSHIN DINAJPUR | 2,744 | 3,233 | 3,580 | 3,709 | 2,585 |
| 764 | WEST BENGAL | DARJEELING | 4,591 | 6,113 | 8,361 | 6,987 | 5,111 |
| 765 | WEST BENGAL | EAST MEDINIPUR | 12,103 | 14,791 | 17,300 | 17,649 | 11,366 |
| 766 | WEST BENGAL | HOOGHLY | 10,151 | 12,035 | 13,726 | 13,375 | 11,372 |
| 767 | WEST BENGAL | HOWRAH | 10,135 | 11,716 | 13,902 | 14,332 | 11,740 |
| 768 | WEST BENGAL | JALPAIGURI | 4,938 | 6,166 | 7,022 | 7,440 | 5,132 |
| 769 | WEST BENGAL | Jhargram | 1,395 | 1,935 | 2,331 | 2,529 | 2,000 |
| 770 | WEST BENGAL | KALIMPONG | 607 | 1,021 | 1,410 | 1,238 | 620 |
| 771 | WEST BENGAL | KOLKOTA | 13,514 | 14,827 | 16,699 | 17,650 | 14,500 |
| 772 | WEST BENGAL | MALDA | 7,969 | 10,766 | 11,854 | 12,131 | 8,021 |
| 773 | WEST BENGAL | MURSHIDABAD | 12,589 | 15,590 | 17,438 | 20,563 | 14,072 |
| 774 | WEST BENGAL | NADIA | 8,941 | 11,928 | 13,124 | 13,858 | 9,793 |
| 775 | WEST BENGAL | NORTH 24 PRAGANAS | | 25,709 | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 20,510 | | 29,641 | 30,903 | 24,799 |
| 776 | WEST BENGAL | PASCHIM BARDHAMAN | 5,983 | 7,071 | 7,889 | 8,307 | 6,683 |
| 777 | WEST BENGAL | PURBA BARDHAMAN | 9,067 | 12,003 | 13,695 | 12,424 | 9,481 |
| 778 | WEST BENGAL | PURULIA | 3,147 | 4,310 | 5,054 | 4,636 | 3,484 |
| 779 | WEST BENGAL | SOUTH 24 PRAGANAS | 15,156 | 19,531 | 22,180 | 20,979 | 16,645 |
| 780 | WEST BENGAL | UTTAR DINAJPUR | 5,892 | 7,328 | 8,224 | 7,712 | 5,309 |
| 781 | WEST BENGAL | WEST MEDINIPUR | 10,071 | 12,836 | 14,573 | 14,673 | 11,232 |
| | | **Total:-** | **4,429,722** | **4,940,394** | **5,242,052** | **4,862,908** | **3,712,433** |

## PRODUCTION OF ENERGY THROUGH VARIOUS SOURCES

***284. SHRI NALIN SOREN:**

**SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:**

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

(a) the total quantum of energy produced in the country through various sources including thermal, hydro, nuclear and renewable energy during the last five years and the current year, source-wise and State-wise including Jharkhand;

(b) whether the energy production capacity in the country is adequate to meet the present and projected demand for electricity and energy consumption in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof including peak/maximum demand and supply position during the said period; and

(d) the details of distribution and supply of energy across the country particularly in Chhindwara district of Madhya Pradesh through various sources during the said period?

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

(a): The details of total quantum of electricity generated in the country from various sources including thermal, hydro, nuclear and renewable energy during the past five (5) financial years and current financial year 2025-26 (upto January, 2026) are given in the enclosed **Statement–I.**

The source and state wise generation data from various sources including thermal, hydro, nuclear and renewable energy including the state of Jharkhand for last five years and current year (upto January, 2026) is given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

(b) to (d): There is adequate availability of power in the country to meet the present and projected demand of the electricity. Present installed generation capacity of the country is 520.511 GW. Government of India has addressed the critical issue of power deficiency by adding 296.388 GW of fresh generation capacity since April, 2014 transforming the country from power deficit to power sufficient.

The details of Power Supply Position in terms of peak demand and energy requirement in the Country for the last five financial years and the current FY i.e. 2025-26 (upto January, 2026) are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**. These details indicate that Energy Supplied has been

commensurate to the Energy Requirement with only a marginal gap which is generally on account of constraints in the State transmission/distribution network. Hence there is no impact of shortage on the economy and industrial growth.

The details of Power Supply Position in terms of energy requirement in the state of Madhya Pradesh for the last five financial years and the current FY i.e. 2025-26 (upto January, 2026) are given in the enclosed **Statement-IV.** Further, the details of total unit supplied in Chhindwara district of Madhya Pradesh during aforesaid period are given in the enclosed **Statement-V.**

As per midterm review of 20th Electric Power Survey (EPS), the peak electricity demand and energy requirement for FY 2029-30 is anticipated to be 345 GW and 2388 BU respectively and for FY 2031-32, the peak electricity demand and energy requirement is anticipated to be 388 GW and 2703 BU respectively.

The Government has taken the following steps to meet the increasing demand of electricity in the country:

1. **Generation and Storage Planning:**

(i) As per National Electricity Plan (NEP), installed generation capacity in 2031-32 is likely to be 874 GW. With a view to ensure generation capacity remains ahead of projected peak demand, all the States, in consultation with CEA, have prepared their “Resource Adequacy Plans (RAPs)”, which are dynamic 10-year rolling plans and includes power generation as well as power procurement planning.

(ii) All the States were advised to initiate process for creating/ contracting generation capacities; from all generation sources, as per their Resource Adequacy Plans.

(iii) In order to augment the power generation capacity, the Government of India has initiated following capacity addition programme:

(A) The projected thermal (coal and lignite) capacity requirement by the year 2034–35 is estimated at approximately 3,07,000 MW as against the 2,11,855 MW installed capacity as on 31.03.2023. To meet this requirement, Ministry of Power has envisaged to set up an additional minimum 97,000 MW coal and lignite based thermal capacity.

To meet this requirement, several initiatives have already been undertaken. Thermal capacities of around 18,160 MW have already been commissioned since April 2023 till 31.01.2026. In addition, 38,745 MW of thermal capacity (including 4,845 MW of stressed thermal power projects) is currently under construction. The contracts of 22,920 MW have been awarded and are due for construction. Further, 24,020 MW of coal and lignite-based candidate capacity has been identified which is at various stages of planning in the country.

(B) 12,723.50 MW of Hydro Electric Projects are under construction. Further, 4,274 MW of Hydro Electric Projects are under various stage of planning and targeted to be completed by 2031-32.

(C) 6,600 MW of Nuclear Capacity is under construction and targeted to be completed by 2029-30. 7,000 MW of Nuclear Capacity is under

various stages of planning and approval.

(D) 1,57,800 MW Renewable Capacity including 67,280 MW of Solar, 6,500 MW of Wind and 60,040 MW Hybrid power is under construction while 48,720 MW of Renewable Capacity including 35,440 MW of Solar and 11,480 MW Hybrid Power is at various stages of planning and targeted to be completed by 2029-30.

(E) In energy storage systems, 11,620 MW/69,720 MWh Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) are under construction. Further, a total of 6,580 MW/39,480 MWh capacity of Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) are concurred and yet to be taken up for construction. Currently, 9,653.94 MW/ 26,729.32 MWh Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) capacity are under construction and 19,797.65 MW/ 61,013.40 MWh BESS capacity are under tendering stage.

2. **Transmission Planning:** Inter and Intra-State Transmission System has been planned and implementation of the same is taken up in matching time frame of generation capacity addition. As per the National Electricity Plan, about 1,91,474 ckm of transmission lines and 1,274 GVA of transformation capacity is planned to be added (at 220 kV and above voltage level) during the ten-year period from 2022-23 to 2031-32.

In addition to the above, the Ministry of Power has issued guidelines dated 14.06.2024, 21.03.2025 and 15.12.2025 regarding the payment of compensation for Right of Way (RoW) for transmission lines, wherein the land rate has been linked to the prevailing market rate. These guidelines address

the key challenges of RoW arising from landowners demanding higher compensation than the rates determined by the State Government.

**3. Promotion of Renewable Energy Generation:**

(i) 100% Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges have been waived for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025 (with waiver tapering off 25% annually till June 2028), for co-located BESS projects commissioned by June 2028, for Hydro PSP projects where construction work awarded by June 2028, for Green Hydrogen Projects commissioned till December 2030 and for offshore wind projects commissioned till December 2032.

(ii) Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm and Dispatchable RE (FDRE) projects have been issued.

(iii) Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies (REIAs) are regularly inviting bids for procurement of RE power.

(iv) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route.

(v) To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2032.

(vi) Laying of new intrastate transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been supported under the Green Energy Corridor

Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.

(vii) Scheme for setting up of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power projects is being implemented to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale.

(viii) Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aabha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA), National Green Hydrogen Mission, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects have been launched.

(ix) To encourage RE consumption, Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) followed by Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) trajectory has been notified till 2029-30. The RCO which is applicable to all designated consumers under the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 will attract penalties on non-compliance.

(x) "Strategy for Establishment of Offshore Wind Energy Projects" has been issued.

(xi) Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) has been launched to facilitate sale of Renewable Energy Power through exchanges.

(xii) Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme has been launched to achieve the objective of localization of supply chain for solar PV

Modules.

## STATEMENT-I

**The source-wise details of total quantum of electricity generated in the country from various sources including thermal, hydro, nuclear and renewable energy during the past five (5) financial years and current financial year 2025-26 (upto January, 2026):**

**(All Generation figures are in Million Units (MUs))**

| Fuel | | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | 2025-26 (upto Jan'26) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| THERMAL | COAL | 9,50,937.55 | 10,41,487.43 | 11,45,907.58 | 12,60,902.62 | 12,98,872.29 | 10,31,882.53 |
| | DIESEL/HSD | 126.31 | 117.24 | 229.71 | 400.58 | 442.65 | 358.21 |
| | LIGNITE | 30,505.68 | 37,094.04 | 36,188.34 | 33,949.79 | 32,994.77 | 24,906.72 |
| | MULTI FUEL | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | NAPTHA | 101.41 | 0.00 | 0.83 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | NATURAL GAS | 50,842.59 | 36,015.77 | 23,884.21 | 31,295.91 | 31,580.05 | 22,764.15 |
| **THERMAL Total** | | **10,32,513.54** | **11,14,714.48** | **12,06,210.67** | **13,26,548.93** | **13,63,889.76** | **10,79,911.61** |
| **NUCLEAR** | | 43,029.08 | 47,112.06 | 45,861.09 | 47,937.41 | 56,680.83 | 45,193.67 |
| **TOTAL [Conventional]** | | **10,75,542.62** | **11,61,826.54** | **12,52,071.76** | **13,74,486.34** | **14,20,570.59** | **11,25,105.28** |
| RES (excluding Large Hydro) | WIND | 60,149.95 | 68,640.07 | 71,814.16 | 83,385.35 | 83,347.19 | 95,586.95 |
| | SOLAR | 60,402.26 | 73,483.94 | 1,02,014.24 | 1,15,975.11 | 1,44,150.23 | 1,38,386.93 |
| | BIOMASS | 3,512.98 | 3,482.70 | 3,161.32 | 3,417.19 | 3,738.67 | 3,377.60 |
| | BAGASSE | 11,302.85 | 12,573.88 | 12,863.16 | 10,825.59 | 9,335.32 | 7,635.91 |
| | SMALL HYDRO | 10,258.41 | 10,463.55 | 11,170.62 | 9,485.04 | 11,568.04 | 10,885.08 |
| | OTHERS | 1,621.06 | 2,268.17 | 2,529.18 | 2,746.55 | 2,869.73 | 2,453.59 |
| **Large Hydro** | | 1,50,299.52 | 1,51,627.33 | 1,62,098.77 | 1,34,053.92 | 1,48,633.98 | 1,50,039.12 |
| **TOTAL [Renewable]** | | **2,97,547.03** | **3,22,539.63** | **3,65,651.45** | **3,59,888.75** | **4,03,643.16** | **4,08,365.18** |
| **Bhutan Imp** | | **8,765.50** | **7,493.20** | **6,742.40** | **4,716.10** | **5,484.18** | **7,765.68** |
| **GRAND TOTAL** | | **13,81,855.15** | **14,91,859.37** | **16,24,465.61** | **17,39,091.19** | **18,29,697.93** | **15,41,236.14** |

## STATEMENT-II

**The source and state wise generation data from various sources including thermal, hydro, nuclear and renewable energy including the state of Jharkhand for 2020-21 :**

(All generation figures are in MUs)

| State | THERMAL | | | | | Nuclear | Total Conven-tional | Renewable | | | | | | | | GRAND TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Coal | Diesel / HSD | Lignite | Naptha | Natural Gas | | | Wind | Solar | Biomass | Bag-asse | Small Hydro | Large Hydro | Others | Total Renewable Energy | |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.00 | 118.48 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **118.48** | 0.00 | 24.82 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 14.69 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **39.51** | **157.99** |
| Andhra Pradesh | 46,145.71 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3,323.24 | 0.00 | **49,468.95** | 6,557.75 | 6,956.10 | 135.21 | 67.66 | 351.23 | 3,280.12 | 65.88 | **17,413.95** | **66,882.90** |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 1.54 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.55 | 3,451.34 | 0.00 | **3,453.44** | **3,453.44** |
| Assam | 2,976.74 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2,721.40 | 0.00 | **5,698.14** | 0.00 | 13.37 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 38.15 | 270.87 | 0.00 | **322.38** | **6,020.52** |
| Bihar | 33,866.14 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **33,866.14** | 0.00 | 160.63 | 21.30 | 1.48 | 43.20 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **226.61** | **34,092.75** |
| Chandigarh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 10.16 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **10.16** | **10.16** |
| Chhattisgarh | 1,34,614.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **1,34,614.50** | 0.00 | 370.80 | 1,089.32 | 28.25 | 145.52 | 419.19 | 0.00 | **2,053.08** | **1,36,667.58** |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 11.96 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **11.96** | **11.96** |
| Daman and Diu | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 29.52 | 10.53 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **40.04** | **40.04** |
| Delhi | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5,304.01 | 0.00 | **5,304.01** | 0.00 | 189.99 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 236.71 | **426.70** | **5,730.71** |
| Goa | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 1.46 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **1.46** | **1.46** |
| Gujarat | 71,637.55 | 0.00 | 5,421.24 | 0.00 | 18,877.21 | 3,712.96 | **99,648.96** | 13,058.52 | 4,633.81 | 43.15 | 19.37 | 211.94 | 4,233.36 | 10.61 | **22,210.75** | **1,21,859.71** |
| Haryana | 13,994.58 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 901.80 | 0.00 | **14,896.38** | 0.00 | 162.95 | 178.88 | 142.34 | 276.58 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **760.75** | **15,657.13** |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Himachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 36.52 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2,123.78 | 37,473.47 | 0.00 | **39,633.77** | **39,633.77** |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 9.42 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 429.88 | 17,002.68 | 0.00 | **17,441.97** | **17,441.97** |
| Jharkhand | 27,219.97 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **27,219.97** | 0.00 | 17.16 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 9.31 | 223.09 | 0.00 | **249.56** | **27,469.53** |
| Karnataka | 19,861.24 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7,093.92 | **26,955.16** | 9,610.91 | 13,238.86 | 211.79 | 2,589.09 | 2,199.68 | 12,587.35 | 0.00 | **40,437.68** | **67,392.84** |
| Kerala | 0.00 | 7.83 | 0.00 | 101.41 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **109.24** | 130.42 | 275.44 | 0.00 | 45.68 | 640.58 | 6,628.39 | 0.01 | **7,720.51** | **7,829.75** |
| Ladakh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 376.21 | 0.00 | **376.21** | **376.21** |
| Lakshadweep | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 0.45 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.45** | **0.45** |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1,23,089.78 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **1,23,089.78** | 3,913.45 | 4,202.03 | 0.48 | 82.57 | 281.76 | 6,477.33 | 37.57 | **14,995.19** | **1,38,084.97** |
| Maharashtra | 98,173.83 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5,963.43 | 7,886.62 | **1,12,023.88** | 6,384.74 | 3,089.46 | 328.23 | 3,627.43 | 802.71 | 5,548.46 | 0.10 | **19,781.13** | **1,31,805.01** |
| Manipur | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 7.71 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 621.62 | 0.00 | **629.33** | **629.33** |
| Meghalaya | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 56.79 | 1,151.99 | 0.00 | **1,208.78** | **1,208.78** |
| Mizoram | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 2.45 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 31.07 | 158.85 | 0.00 | **192.37** | **192.37** |
| Nagaland | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 69.77 | 203.86 | 0.00 | **273.63** | **273.63** |
| Orissa | 55,206.47 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **55,206.47** | 0.00 | 476.26 | 42.71 | 0.00 | 358.80 | 6,859.97 | 0.00 | **7,737.74** | **62,944.21** |
| Puducherry | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 232.15 | 0.00 | **232.15** | 0.00 | 6.39 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **6.39** | **238.54** |
| Punjab | 17,994.79 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **17,994.79** | 0.00 | 1,356.48 | 585.99 | 231.50 | 690.33 | 4,747.03 | 0.17 | **7,611.50** | **25,606.29** |
| Rajasthan | 36,738.05 | 0.00 | 8,478.53 | 0.00 | 1,018.69 | 7,386.05 | **53,621.32** | 5,708.27 | 10,384.24 | 413.24 | 0.00 | 10.64 | 469.63 | 0.00 | **16,986.01** | **70,607.33** |
| Sikkim | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 55.96 | 10,879.50 | 0.00 | **10,935.46** | **10,935.46** |
| Tamil Nadu | 32,329.41 | 0.00 | 16,605.91 | 0.00 | 2,264.73 | 13,664.72 | **64,864.77** | 14,564.99 | 6,115.48 | 152.23 | 581.57 | 244.77 | 5,212.71 | 0.00 | **26,871.76** | **91,736.53** |
| Telangana | 44,760.76 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **44,760.76** | 220.91 | 6,351.04 | 164.11 | 61.00 | 67.27 | 3,645.38 | 69.05 | **10,578.75** | **55,339.51** |
| Tripura | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7,043.21 | 0.00 | **7,043.21** | 0.00 | 6.04 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 9.58 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **15.62** | **7,058.83** |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Uttar Pradesh | 1,19,592.96 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2,470.75 | 3,284.81 | **1,25,348.52** | 0.00 | 1,856.19 | 135.82 | 3,590.87 | 164.91 | 1,572.35 | 0.00 | **7,320.13** | **1,32,668.65** |
| Uttarakhand | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 721.97 | 0.00 | **721.97** | 0.00 | 329.64 | 0.00 | 85.33 | 821.88 | 13,592.49 | 0.00 | **14,829.34** | **15,551.31** |
| West Bengal | 72,735.07 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **72,735.07** | 0.00 | 73.92 | 0.00 | 148.73 | 107.06 | 3,212.28 | 1,200.99 | **4,742.98** | **77,478.05** |
| **All India Total** | **,50,937.55** | **126.31** | **30,505.68** | **101.41** | **50,842.59** | **43,029.08** | **10,75,542.62** | **60,149.95** | **60,402.26** | **3,512.98** | **11,302.85** | **10,258.41** | **1,50,299.52** | **1,621.06** | **2,97,547.03** | **13,73,089.65** |
| **Import from Bhutan** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **8,765.50** | **0.00** | **8,765.50** | **8,765.50** |
| **Grand Total** | **9,50,937.55** | **126.31** | **30,505.68** | **101.41** | **50,842.59** | **43,029.08** | **10,75,542.62** | **60,149.95** | **60,402.26** | **3,512.98** | **11,302.85** | **10,258.41** | **1,59,065.02** | **1,621.06** | **3,06,312.53** | **13,81,855.15** |

**The source and state wise generation data from various sources including thermal, hydro, nuclear and renewable energy including the state of Jharkhand for 2021-22:**

(All generation figures are in MUs)

| State | THERMAL | | | | Nuclear | Total Conven-tional | Renewable | | | | | | | | GRAND TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Coal | Diesel / HSD | Lignite | Natural Gas | | | Wind | Solar | Biomass | Bagasse | Small Hydro | Large Hydro | Others | Total Renewable Energy | |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.00 | 117.24 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **117.24** | 0.00 | 21.51 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 13.26 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **34.77** | **152.01** |
| Andhra Pradesh | 53,326.74 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2,094.34 | 0.00 | **55,421.08** | 7,134.58 | 7,832.51 | 104.85 | 72.70 | 384.08 | 3,113.83 | 133.88 | **18,776.44** | **74,197.52** |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 1.72 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.41 | 4,161.28 | 0.00 | **4,163.41** | **4,163.41** |
| Assam | 4,201.45 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3,399.10 | 0.00 | **7,600.55** | 0.00 | 81.64 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 40.46 | 676.24 | 0.00 | **798.34** | **8,398.89** |
| Bihar | 43,940.40 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **43,940.40** | 0.00 | 163.08 | 2.14 | 65.84 | 8.77 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **239.83** | **44,180.23** |
| Chandigarh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 14.19 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **14.19** | **14.19** |
| Chhattisgarh | 1,40,870.87 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **1,40,870.87** | 0.00 | 436.56 | 1,307.27 | 8.70 | 185.67 | 404.13 | 0.00 | **2,342.34** | **1,43,213.21** |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 49.16 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **49.16** | **49.16** |
| Daman and Diu | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 35.35 | 12.32 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **47.67** | **47.67** |
| Delhi | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4,948.57 | 0.00 | **4,948.57** | 0.00 | 225.84 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 232.89 | **458.73** | **5,407.30** |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Goa | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 15.93 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.89 | **16.82** | **16.82** |
| Gujarat | 43,884.40 | 0.00 | 5,684.02 | 7,353.85 | 3,503.47 | **60,425.74** | 17,854.77 | 6,774.50 | 0.00 | 18.16 | 192.10 | 2,621.51 | 0.00 | **27,461.04** | **87,886.78** |
| Haryana | 22,847.43 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 120.30 | 0.00 | **22,967.73** | 0.00 | 572.85 | 171.60 | 96.75 | 270.13 | 0.00 | 24.09 | **1,135.42** | **24,103.15** |
| Himachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 44.29 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1,999.47 | 36,459.64 | 0.00 | **38,503.40** | **38,503.40** |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 1.71 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 414.10 | 17,074.02 | 0.00 | **17,489.83** | **17,489.83** |
| Jharkhand | 28,338.72 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **28,338.72** | 0.00 | 18.21 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.49 | 547.96 | 0.00 | **576.67** | **28,915.39** |
| Karnataka | 30,505.26 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7,492.05 | **37,997.31** | 9,491.62 | 13,169.43 | 174.08 | 3,338.24 | 2,460.91 | 13,936.46 | 0.00 | **42,570.74** | **80,568.05** |
| Kerala | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 136.41 | 496.93 | 0.00 | 48.92 | 932.37 | 9,317.44 | 0.00 | **10,932.06** | **10,932.06** |
| Ladakh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 405.98 | 0.00 | **405.98** | **405.98** |
| Lakshadweep | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 0.30 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.30** | **0.30** |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1,29,634.45 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **1,29,634.45** | 4,346.66 | 4,006.70 | 25.35 | 82.20 | 221.43 | 4,686.72 | 34.40 | **13,403.45** | **1,43,037.90** |
| Maharashtra | 1,16,485.92 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6,124.19 | 8,602.18 | **1,31,212.29** | 7,085.98 | 3,187.18 | 316.79 | 4,468.31 | 787.16 | 6,007.38 | 0.22 | **21,853.02** | **1,53,065.31** |
| Manipur | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 6.72 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 455.48 | 0.00 | **462.20** | **462.20** |
| Meghalaya | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 0.47 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 44.21 | 841.82 | 0.00 | **886.50** | **886.50** |
| Mizoram | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 1.68 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 26.41 | 137.44 | 0.00 | **165.53** | **165.53** |
| Nagaland | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 63.47 | 100.55 | 0.00 | **164.02** | **164.02** |
| Orissa | 60,161.29 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **60,161.29** | 0.00 | 603.71 | 100.08 | 0.00 | 377.32 | 5,230.63 | 0.00 | **6,311.73** | **66,473.02** |
| Puducherry | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 251.13 | 0.00 | **251.13** | 0.00 | 12.24 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **12.24** | **263.37** |
| Punjab | 24,175.82 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **24,175.82** | 0.00 | 1,473.41 | 576.83 | 208.30 | 983.37 | 3,709.73 | 0.24 | **6,951.88** | **31,127.70** |
| Rajasthan | 40,846.37 | 0.00 | 8,762.03 | 1,499.01 | 8,308.85 | **59,416.26** | 6,493.19 | 17,219.88 | 378.40 | 0.00 | 7.85 | 481.84 | 0.00 | **24,581.15** | **83,997.41** |
| Sikkim | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 12.35 | 11,493.90 | 0.00 | **11,506.25** | **11,506.25** |
| Tamil Nadu | 36,802.55 | 0.00 | 22,647.99 | 1,732.22 | 15,625.26 | **76,808.02** | 15,821.18 | 7,172.88 | 116.66 | 657.40 | 293.17 | 5,212.07 | 0.00 | **29,273.35** | **1,06,081.37** |
| Telangana | 51,550.06 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **51,550.06** | 275.69 | 6,536.94 | 111.13 | 103.95 | 91.00 | 5,626.63 | 227.20 | **12,972.52** | **64,522.58** |
| Tripura | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6,332.25 | 0.00 | **6,332.25** | 0.00 | 6.18 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.44 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **7.62** | **6,339.87** |
| Uttar Pradesh | 1,30,698.93 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1,148.49 | 3,580.25 | **1,35,427.67** | 0.00 | 2,900.41 | 85.20 | 3,160.39 | 162.54 | 1,402.68 | 20.40 | **7,731.62** | **1,43,159.29** |
| Uttarakhand | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1,012.32 | 0.00 | **1,012.32** | 0.00 | 301.60 | 0.00 | 244.02 | 326.70 | 14,332.13 | 0.00 | **15,204.45** | **16,216.77** |
| West Bengal | 83,216.77 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **83,216.77** | 0.00 | 98.24 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 152.90 | 3,189.84 | 1,593.96 | **5,034.93** | **88,251.70** |
| **All India Total** | **10,41,487.43** | **117.24** | **37,094.04** | **36,015.77** | **47,112.06** | **11,61,826.54** | **68,640.07** | **73,483.94** | **3,482.69** | **12,573.88** | **10,463.55** | **1,51,627.33** | **2,268.16** | **3,22,539.62** | **14,84,366.16** |
| **Import from Bhutan** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **7,493.20** | **0.00** | **7,493.20** | **7,493.20** |
| **Grand Total** | **10,41,487.43** | **117.24** | **37,094.04** | **36,015.77** | **47,112.06** | **11,61,826.54** | **68,640.07** | **73,483.94** | **3,482.69** | **12,573.88** | **10,463.55** | **1,59,120.53** | **2,268.16** | **3,30,032.82** | **14,91,859.36** |

**The source and state wise generation data from various sources including thermal, hydro, nuclear and renewable energy including the state of Jharkhand for 2022-23:**

(All generation figures are in MUs)

| State | THERMAL | | | | | Nuclear | Total Conven-tional | Renewable | | | | | | | | GRAND TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Coal | Diesel / HSD | Lignite | Naptha | Natural Gas | | | Wind | Solar | Biomass | Bagasse | Small Hydro | Large Hydro | Others | Total Renewable Energy | |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.00 | 214.57 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **214.57** | 0.00 | 23.94 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 13.94 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **37.88** | **252.45** |
| Andhra Pradesh | 60,931.93 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 610.00 | 0.00 | **61,541.93** | 7,426.46 | 8,140.72 | 54.86 | 99.93 | 410.90 | 3,747.58 | 279.04 | **20,159.49** | **81,701.42** |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 22.27 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.55 | 4,820.94 | 0.03 | **4,845.79** | **4,845.79** |
| Assam | 5,026.24 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3,366.84 | 0.00 | **8,393.08** | 0.00 | 216.35 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 62.66 | 481.60 | 0.00 | **760.61** | **9,153.69** |
| Bihar | 55,200.21 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **55,200.21** | 0.00 | 169.53 | 0.00 | 106.68 | 12.63 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **288.85** | **55,489.06** |
| Chandigarh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 12.61 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **12.61** | **12.61** |
| Chhattisgarh | 1,42,599.20 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **1,42,599.20** | 0.00 | 635.42 | 1,194.60 | 17.10 | 155.92 | 237.37 | 0.00 | **2,240.42** | **1,44,839.62** |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 27.40 | 3.22 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **30.62** | **30.62** |
| Delhi | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3,784.30 | 0.00 | **3,784.30** | 0.00 | 236.11 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 294.09 | **530.20** | **4,314.50** |
| Goa | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 14.87 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.09 | **19.96** | **19.96** |
| Gujarat | 47,596.58 | 0.00 | 5,726.35 | 0.00 | 2,158.69 | 3,639.91 | **59,121.53** | 19,206.22 | 10,335.32 | 0.00 | 5.76 | 213.10 | 6,133.14 | 2.24 | **35,895.77** | **95,017.30** |
| Haryana | 32,136.68 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.59 | 0.00 | **32,139.27** | 0.00 | 555.20 | 356.07 | 203.01 | 241.90 | 0.00 | 63.55 | **1,419.73** | **33,559.00** |
| Himachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 58.76 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2,854.07 | 38,666.98 | 0.00 | **41,579.81** | **41,579.81** |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 393.20 | 16,777.42 | 0.00 | **17,170.62** | **17,170.62** |
| Jharkhand | 30,472.78 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **30,472.78** | 0.00 | 19.70 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.40 | 305.47 | 0.00 | **327.57** | **30,800.35** |
| Karnataka | 35,014.30 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7,443.24 | **42,457.54** | 9,967.89 | 14,153.79 | 106.90 | 3,037.31 | 2,308.59 | 13,157.34 | 0.00 | **42,731.82** | **85,189.36** |
| Kerala | 0.00 | 0.12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.12** | 179.32 | 879.75 | 0.00 | 62.85 | 824.34 | 7,989.00 | 0.00 | **9,935.26** | **9,935.38** |
| Ladakh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 402.78 | 0.00 | **402.78** | **402.78** |
| Lakshadweep | 0.00 | 15.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **15.02** | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.10** | **15.12** |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1,35,838.47 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **1,35,838.47** | 4,486.72 | 3,839.30 | 38.76 | 113.05 | 357.97 | 7,309.07 | 36.93 | **16,181.79** | **1,52,020.26** |
| Maharashtra | 1,24,477.47 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2,429.56 | 8,985.48 | **1,35,892.51** | 7,243.06 | 4,387.85 | 236.48 | 4,572.03 | 766.73 | 5,894.29 | 0.44 | **23,100.88** | **1,58,993.39** |
| Manipur | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 8.17 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 477.98 | 0.63 | **486.77** | **486.77** |

| State | THERMAL | | | | | Nuclear | Total Conven-tional | Renewable | | | | | | | | GRAND TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Coal | Diesel / HSD | Lignite | Naptha | Natural Gas | | | Wind | Solar | Biomass | Bagasse | Small Hydro | Large Hydro | Others | Total Renewable Energy | |
| Meghalaya | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 72.16 | 980.25 | 0.00 | **1,052.41** | **1,052.41** |
| Mizoram | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 3.21 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 59.06 | 204.13 | 0.00 | **266.40** | **266.40** |
| Nagaland | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 111.95 | 177.37 | 0.00 | **289.32** | **289.32** |
| Orissa | 64,874.24 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **64,874.24** | 0.00 | 706.24 | 60.95 | 0.00 | 424.92 | 5,462.81 | 0.00 | **6,654.91** | **71,529.15** |
| Puducherry | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 233.07 | 0.00 | **233.07** | 0.00 | 12.24 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **12.24** | **245.31** |
| Punjab | 31,506.16 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **31,506.16** | 0.00 | 2,778.66 | 497.68 | 210.76 | 682.48 | 4,399.65 | 0.00 | **8,569.23** | **40,075.39** |
| Rajasthan | 46,966.68 | 0.00 | 9,001.71 | 0.00 | 1,450.33 | 6,587.27 | **64,005.99** | 6,111.41 | 34,474.43 | 397.05 | 0.00 | 7.17 | 967.43 | 0.00 | **41,957.48** | **1,05,963.47** |
| Sikkim | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 12.35 | 11,696.79 | 0.00 | **11,709.14** | **11,709.14** |
| Tamil Nadu | 43,761.00 | 0.00 | 21,460.28 | 0.83 | 1,861.12 | 16,012.57 | **83,095.80** | 16,913.85 | 9,419.39 | 126.93 | 869.56 | 296.71 | 5,965.77 | 0.00 | **33,592.22** | **1,16,688.02** |
| Telangana | 50,738.20 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **50,738.20** | 279.23 | 6,745.46 | 21.48 | 132.94 | 91.71 | 6,010.07 | 159.08 | **13,439.96** | **64,178.16** |
| Tripura | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7,079.48 | 0.00 | **7,079.48** | 0.00 | 6.58 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **6.58** | **7,086.06** |
| Uttar Pradesh | 1,51,154.99 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 908.23 | 3,192.62 | **1,55,255.84** | 0.00 | 3,674.02 | 66.35 | 3,183.67 | 234.69 | 974.04 | 58.45 | **8,191.22** | **1,63,447.06** |
| Uttarakhand | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 331.80 | 0.00 | 248.52 | 352.07 | 15,435.77 | 0.00 | **16,368.16** | **16,368.16** |
| West Bengal | 87,612.45 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **87,612.45** | 0.00 | 125.04 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 204.44 | 3,423.73 | 1,629.64 | **5,382.85** | **92,995.30** |
| **All India Total** | **11,45,907.58** | **229.71** | **36,188.34** | **0.83** | **23,884.21** | **45,861.09** | **12,52,071.76** | **71,814.16** | **1,02,014.24** | **3,161.32** | **12,863.16** | **11,170.61** | **1,62,098.77** | **2,529.18** | **3,65,651.45** | **16,17,723.21** |
| **Import from Bhutan** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **6,742.40** | **0.00** | **6,742.40** | **6,742.40** |
| **Grand Total** | **11,45,907.58** | **229.71** | **36,188.34** | **0.83** | **23,884.21** | **45,861.09** | **12,52,071.76** | **71,814.16** | **1,02,014.24** | **3,161.32** | **12,863.16** | **11,170.61** | **1,68,841.17** | **2,529.18** | **3,72,393.85** | **16,24,465.61** |

**The source and state wise generation data from various sources including thermal, hydro, nuclear and renewable energy including the state of Jharkhand for 2023-24:**

(All generation figures are in MUs)

| State | THERMAL | | | | | Nuclear | Total Conven-tional | Renewable | | | | | | | | GRAND TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Coal | Diesel / HSD | Lignite | Naptha | Natural Gas | | | Wind | Solar | Biomass | Bagasse | Small Hydro | Large Hydro | Others | Total Renewable Energy | |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.00 | 335.79 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **335.79** | 0.00 | 27.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 12.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **39.50** | **375.29** |
| Andhra Pradesh | 71,241.24 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.41 | 0.00 | **71,243.65** | 8,644.00 | 8,300.03 | 18.75 | 66.63 | 127.10 | 1,373.19 | 307.97 | **18,837.67** | **90,081.32** |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 1.89 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.66 | 4,278.18 | | **4,280.73** | **4,280.73** |
| Assam | 5,058.11 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3,375.27 | 0.00 | **8,433.38** | 0.00 | 316.31 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 64.20 | 614.70 | 0.75 | **995.96** | **9,429.34** |
| Bihar | 58,361.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **58,361.80** | 0.00 | 195.19 | 0.00 | 140.98 | 5.92 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **342.08** | **58,703.88** |
| Chandigarh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 11.70 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **11.70** | **11.70** |
| Chhattisgarh | 1,62,388.63 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **1,62,388.63** | 0.00 | 943.75 | 1,368.61 | 19.54 | 145.54 | 321.76 | 0.00 | **2,799.20** | **1,65,187.83** |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 15.74 | 13.12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **28.86** | **28.86** |
| Delhi | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3,755.14 | 0.00 | **3,755.14** | 0.00 | 206.53 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 522.28 | **728.81** | **4,483.95** |
| Goa | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 59.99 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7.96 | **67.95** | **67.95** |
| Gujarat | 70,781.00 | 0.00 | 5,816.43 | 0.00 | 8,185.06 | 7,576.86 | **92,359.35** | 24,794.50 | 13,468.91 | 0.00 | 2.13 | 217.68 | 4,556.33 | | **43,039.55** | **1,35,398.90** |
| Haryana | 28,060.15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 137.28 | 0.00 | **28,197.43** | 0.00 | 992.91 | 294.12 | 83.60 | 222.05 | 0.00 | 58.82 | **1,651.50** | **29,848.93** |
| Himachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 59.54 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2,526.98 | 36,365.85 | 0.00 | **38,952.37** | **38,952.37** |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 408.69 | 15,874.24 | 0.00 | **16,282.93** | **16,282.93** |
| Jharkhand | 35,764.81 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **35,764.81** | 0.00 | 17.64 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.52 | 196.80 | 0.00 | **219.96** | **35,984.77** |
| Karnataka | 44,466.58 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7,502.65 | **51,969.23** | 10,950.20 | 15,404.09 | 47.45 | 2,754.06 | 1,370.76 | 8,973.17 | 0.00 | **39,499.72** | **91,468.95** |
| Kerala | 0.00 | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 214.53 | 1,195.28 | 0.00 | 78.08 | 716.31 | 5,155.72 | 0.04 | **7,359.96** | **7,359.96** |
| Ladakh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 388.48 | 0.00 | **388.48** | **388.48** |
| Lakshadweep | 0.00 | 64.79 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **64.79** | 0.00 | 0.09 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.09** | **64.88** |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1,48,680.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **1,48,680.03** | 4,949.78 | 4,025.19 | 84.62 | 97.01 | 469.60 | 6,444.78 | 28.83 | **16,099.80** | **1,64,779.83** |
| Maharashtra | 1,32,924.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3,970.83 | 8,112.38 | **1,45,008.01** | 8,228.97 | 5,814.13 | 304.61 | 3,495.82 | 888.48 | 5,264.49 | 33.40 | **24,029.90** | **1,69,037.91** |
| Manipur | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 7.73 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 298.18 | 1.23 | **307.14** | **307.14** |
| Meghalaya | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 66.55 | 808.58 | 0.00 | **875.13** | **875.13** |
| Mizoram | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 3.19 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 95.93 | 118.63 | 0.00 | **217.74** | **217.74** |
| Nagaland | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 81.14 | 165.47 | 0.00 | **246.61** | **246.61** |
| Orissa | 66,019.81 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **66,019.81** | 0.00 | 757.69 | 96.07 | 0.00 | 407.97 | 6,162.20 | 0.00 | **7,423.92** | **73,443.73** |
| Puducherry | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 224.10 | 0.00 | **224.10** | 0.00 | 12.24 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | **12.24** | **236.34** |
| Punjab | 32,462.85 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **32,462.85** | 0.00 | 2,673.99 | 613.44 | 197.99 | 636.97 | 4,676.42 | 0.00 | **8,798.82** | **41,261.67** |
| Rajasthan | 51,701.62 | 0.00 | 8,776.46 | 0.00 | 1,144.62 | 7,059.67 | **68,682.37** | 8,390.67 | 38,363.28 | 387.55 | 0.00 | 7.45 | 1,013.97 | 0.00 | **48,162.93** | **1,16,845.30** |
| Sikkim | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 12.35 | 8,609.85 | 0.00 | **8,622.20** | **8,622.20** |
| Tamil Nadu | 54,058.30 | | 19,356.90 | 0.03 | 1,918.59 | 14,811.22 | **90,145.04** | 16,908.08 | 11,737.48 | 129.14 | 622.61 | 206.00 | 3,563.28 | 0.00 | **33,166.59** | **1,23,311.63** |
| Telangana | 56,913.73 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **56,913.73** | 304.63 | 6,884.68 | 10.57 | 95.08 | 58.87 | 1,243.29 | 155.29 | **8,752.39** | **65,666.12** |
| Tripura | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6,353.31 | 0.00 | **6,353.31** | 0.00 | 7.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **7.01** | **6,360.32** |
| Uttar Pradesh | 1,52,505.20 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1,619.52 | 2,874.63 | **1,56,999.35** | 0.00 | 3,971.31 | 46.65 | 2,923.55 | 175.24 | 850.64 | 84.85 | **8,052.23** | **1,65,051.58** |
| Uttarakhand | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 609.78 | 0.00 | **609.78** | 0.00 | 331.80 | 0.00 | 248.52 | 350.62 | 13,919.23 | 0.00 | **14,850.17** | **15,459.95** |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| West Bengal | 89,513.96 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **89,513.96** | 0.00 | 168.32 | 2.49 | 0.00 | 204.46 | 2,816.49 | 1,545.13 | **4,736.88** | **94,250.84** |
| **All India Total** | **12,60,902.62** | **400.58** | **33,949.79** | **0.03** | **31,295.91** | **47,937.41** | **13,74,486.34** | **83,385.35** | **1,15,975.11** | **3,417.19** | **10,825.59** | **9,485.04** | **1,34,053.92** | **2,746.55** | **3,59,888.75** | **17,34,375.09** |
| **Import from Bhutan** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **4,716.10** | **0.00** | **4,716.10** | **4,716.10** |
| **Grand Total** | **12,60,902.62** | **400.58** | **33,949.79** | **0.03** | **31,295.91** | **47,937.41** | **13,74,486.34** | **83,385.35** | **1,15,975.11** | **3,417.19** | **10,825.59** | **9,485.04** | **1,38,770.02** | **2,746.55** | **3,64,604.85** | **17,39,091.19** |

**The source and state wise generation data from various sources including thermal, hydro, nuclear and renewable energy including the state of Jharkhand for 2024-25:**

(All generation figures are in MUs)

| State | THERMAL | | | | Nuclear | Total Conven-tional | Renewable | | | | | | | | GRAND TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Coal | Diesel / HSD | Lignite | Natural Gas | | | Wind | Solar | Biomass | Bagasse | Small Hydro | Large Hydro | Others | Total Renewable Energy | |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.00 | 374.18 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **374.18** | 0.00 | 24.59 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 14.40 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **39.00** | **413.18** |
| Andhra Pradesh | 72,832.94 | | 0.00 | 34.04 | 0.00 | **72,866.98** | 7,235.04 | 7,993.48 | 19.61 | 52.34 | 294.36 | 3,303.08 | 307.40 | **19,205.31** | **92,072.29** |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 1.30 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.58 | 4,205.16 | 0.00 | **4,207.04** | **4,207.04** |
| Assam | 4,787.20 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3,407.99 | 0.00 | **8,195.19** | 0.00 | 305.52 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 208.55 | 998.75 | 0.30 | **1,513.11** | **9,708.30** |
| Bihar | 60,757.75 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **60,757.75** | 0.00 | 325.86 | 0.00 | 104.70 | 14.54 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **445.10** | **61,202.85** |
| Chandigarh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 8.79 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **8.79** | **8.79** |
| Chhattisgarh | 1,66,431.38 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **1,66,431.38** | 0.00 | 1,523.27 | 1,543.26 | 20.05 | 139.34 | 419.42 | 0.00 | **3,645.35** | **1,70,076.73** |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 15.87 | 12.76 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **28.63** | **28.63** |
| Delhi | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3,878.01 | 0.00 | **3,878.01** | 0.00 | 206.53 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 542.41 | **748.95** | **4,626.96** |
| Goa | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 57.11 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 8.14 | **65.24** | **65.24** |
| Gujarat | 79,769.84 | 0.00 | 5,245.75 | 8,411.70 | 12,301.55 | **1,05,728.84** | 25,440.90 | 20,219.48 | 107.62 | 0.00 | 205.98 | 6,028.52 | 0.00 | **52,002.50** | **1,57,731.34** |
| Haryana | 30,228.56 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 215.37 | 0.00 | **30,443.93** | 0.00 | 1,470.02 | 359.23 | 44.60 | 314.64 | 0.00 | 49.13 | **2,237.62** | **32,681.55** |
| Himachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 107.24 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3,040.90 | 39,386.29 | 0.00 | **42,534.43** | **42,534.43** |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 395.17 | 15,200.65 | 0.00 | **15,595.82** | **15,595.82** |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jharkhand | 38,812.21 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **38,812.21** | 0.00 | 17.64 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.25 | 269.12 | 0.00 | **293.01** | **39,105.22** |
| Karnataka | 44,367.93 | | 0.00 | 314.38 | 7,358.02 | **52,040.33** | 13,620.33 | 15,699.63 | 32.15 | 2,474.25 | 2,259.49 | 14,056.00 | 0.00 | **48,141.85** | **1,00,182.18** |
| Kerala | 0.00 | 1.53 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **1.53** | 119.85 | 1,711.83 | 0.00 | 20.53 | 814.29 | 6,733.99 | 56.64 | **9,457.13** | **9,458.66** |
| Ladakh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 413.06 | 0.00 | **413.06** | **413.06** |
| Lakshadweep | 0.00 | 66.94 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **66.94** | 0.00 | 0.09 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.09** | **67.03** |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1,46,116.76 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **1,46,116.76** | 4,712.84 | 7,123.73 | 61.95 | 121.55 | 482.19 | 7,606.73 | 65.06 | **20,174.05** | **1,66,290.81** |
| Maharashtra | 1,31,157.23 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5,390.97 | 8,467.44 | **1,45,015.64** | 7,659.71 | 7,725.20 | 259.41 | 3,001.04 | 855.48 | 5,635.24 | 90.35 | **25,226.43** | **1,70,242.07** |
| Manipur | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 8.68 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 706.37 | 0.00 | **715.05** | **715.05** |
| Meghalaya | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 116.65 | 905.58 | 0.00 | **1,022.23** | **1,022.23** |
| Mizoram | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 25.38 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 52.11 | 240.30 | 0.00 | **317.79** | **317.79** |
| Nagaland | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 98.62 | 215.02 | 0.00 | **313.64** | **313.64** |
| Orissa | 68,638.78 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **68,638.78** | 0.00 | 786.75 | 53.80 | 0.00 | 457.20 | 6,285.36 | 0.00 | **7,583.11** | **76,221.89** |
| Puducherry | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 204.95 | 0.00 | **204.95** | 0.00 | 12.24 | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | **12.24** | **217.19** |
| Punjab | 33,575.21 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **33,575.21** | 0.00 | 1,372.73 | 692.06 | 348.11 | 734.01 | 4,126.11 | 0.00 | **7,273.02** | **40,848.23** |
| Rajasthan | 56,545.08 | 0.00 | 8,520.18 | 921.90 | 7,430.95 | **73,418.11** | 6,941.26 | 49,101.62 | 400.85 | 0.00 | 4.15 | 905.80 | 0.00 | **57,353.68** | **1,30,771.79** |
| Sikkim | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 12.35 | 2,012.67 | 0.00 | **2,025.02** | **2,025.02** |
| Tamil Nadu | 53,376.75 | 0.00 | 19,228.84 | 1,615.77 | 17,493.39 | **91,714.75** | 17,326.66 | 15,739.30 | 106.90 | 377.99 | 256.60 | 4,602.72 | 0.00 | **38,410.17** | **1,30,124.92** |
| Telangana | 56,969.20 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **56,969.20** | 290.60 | 6,941.75 | 12.61 | 64.28 | 74.48 | 5,270.78 | 257.96 | **12,912.48** | **69,881.68** |
| Tripura | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5,099.65 | 0.00 | **5,099.65** | 0.00 | 5.97 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **5.97** | **5,105.62** |
| Uttar Pradesh | 1,61,337.30 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1,247.56 | 3,629.48 | **1,66,214.34** | 0.00 | 4,966.06 | 76.48 | 2,457.35 | 179.00 | 1,273.74 | 29.88 | **8,982.50** | **1,75,196.84** |
| Uttarakhand | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 837.76 | 0.00 | **837.76** | 0.00 | 331.80 | 0.00 | 248.52 | 353.40 | 15,183.82 | 0.00 | **16,117.54** | **16,955.30** |
| West Bengal | 93,168.17 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **93,168.17** | 0.00 | 320.75 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 183.30 | 2,649.70 | 1,462.46 | **4,616.21** | **97,784.38** |
| **All India Total** | **12,98,872.29** | **442.65** | **32,994.77** | **31,580.05** | **56,680.83** | **14,20,570.59** | **83,347.19** | **1,44,150.23** | **3,738.67** | **9,335.32** | **11,568.04** | **1,48,633.98** | **2,869.73** | **4,03,643.17** | **18,24,213.76** |
| **Import from Bhutan** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **5,484.18** | **0.00** | **5,484.18** | **5,484.18** |
| **Grand Total** | **12,98,872.29** | **442.65** | **32,994.77** | **31,580.05** | **56,680.83** | **14,20,570.59** | **83,347.19** | **1,44,150.23** | **3,738.67** | **9,335.32** | **11,568.04** | **1,54,118.16** | **2,869.73** | **4,09,127.35** | **18,29,697.94** |

**The source and state wise generation data from various sources including thermal, hydro, nuclear and renewable energy including the state of Jharkhand for 2025-26 (upto January, 2026):**

(All generation figures are in MUs)

| State | THERMAL | | | | | Nuclear | Total Conven-tional | Renewable | | | | | | | | GRAND TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Coal | Diesel / HSD | Lignite | Naptha | Natural Gas | | | Wind | Solar | Biomass | Bagasse | Small Hydro | Large Hydro | Others | Total Renewable Energy | |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.00 | 303.76 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **303.76** | 0.00 | 13.82 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 12.52 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **26.35** | **330.11** |
| Andhra Pradesh | 60,057.57 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 311.49 | 0.00 | **60,369.06** | 8,158.13 | 6,690.00 | 12.11 | 31.17 | 346.86 | 5,072.66 | 318.13 | **20,629.05** | **80,998.11** |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 2.22 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.32 | 4,191.90 | 0.00 | **4,194.44** | **4,194.44** |
| Assam | 3,725.47 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2,401.39 | 0.00 | **6,126.86** | 0.00 | 269.12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 130.87 | 1,303.04 | 0.41 | **1,703.43** | **7,830.29** |
| Bihar | 48,552.97 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **48,552.97** | 0.00 | 263.60 | 0.00 | 48.36 | 18.42 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **330.38** | **48,883.35** |
| Chandigarh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 6.60 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **6.60** | **6.60** |
| Chhattisgarh | 1,37,510.04 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **1,37,510.04** | 0.00 | 1,472.28 | 1,215.23 | 6.15 | 235.49 | 283.73 | 0.00 | **3,212.88** | **1,40,722.92** |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 16.80 | 10.54 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **27.34** | **27.34** |
| Delhi | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2,443.98 | 0.00 | **2,443.98** | 0.00 | 172.11 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 410.34 | **582.45** | **3,026.43** |
| Goa | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 47.59 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.78 | **54.37** | **54.37** |
| Gujarat | 47,161.20 | 0.00 | 4,461.15 | 0.00 | 5,463.45 | 10,502.42 | **67,588.22** | 29,311.21 | 19,801.11 | 122.19 | | 155.78 | 5,853.74 | 0.00 | **55,244.03** | **1,22,832.25** |
| Haryana | 21,768.07 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 181.38 | 0.00 | **21,949.45** | 0.00 | 1,283.70 | 323.48 | 62.68 | 186.56 | 0.00 | 46.69 | **1,903.11** | **23,852.56** |
| Himachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 161.62 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2,541.27 | 39,995.38 | 0.00 | **42,698.27** | **42,698.27** |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 375.01 | 14,284.91 | 0.00 | **14,659.92** | **14,659.92** |
| Jharkhand | 32,911.14 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **32,911.14** | 0.00 | 14.70 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 17.11 | 134.36 | 0.00 | **166.17** | **33,077.31** |
| Karnataka | 33,965.79 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 519.32 | 4,775.14 | **39,260.25** | 16,546.77 | 14,420.68 | 39.00 | 2,752.46 | 2,671.87 | 13,190.08 | 3.84 | **49,624.69** | **88,884.94** |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kerala | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 117.59 | 1,865.46 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 874.69 | 8,085.61 | 80.47 | **11,023.83** | **11,023.83** |
| Ladakh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 431.14 | 0.00 | **431.14** | **431.14** |
| Lakshadweep | 0.00 | 54.45 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **54.45** | 0.00 | 0.08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.08** | **54.53** |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1,16,622.47 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **1,16,622.47** | 4,132.38 | 6,645.53 | 58.40 | 49.64 | 440.33 | 7,342.78 | 41.19 | **18,710.25** | **1,35,332.72** |
| Maharashtra | 1,08,402.39 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3,973.61 | 6,116.28 | **1,18,492.28** | 7,911.27 | 8,281.26 | 218.18 | 2,532.91 | 768.79 | 4,267.71 | 46.60 | **24,026.72** | **1,42,519.00** |
| Manipur | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 7.17 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 532.87 | 0.00 | **540.04** | **540.04** |
| Meghalaya | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 133.26 | 835.85 | 0.00 | **969.11** | **969.11** |
| Mizoram | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 25.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 20.19 | 256.36 | 0.00 | **302.05** | **302.05** |
| Nagaland | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 91.71 | 215.56 | 0.00 | **307.27** | **307.27** |
| Orissa | 57,099.40 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **57,099.40** | 0.00 | 738.98 | 69.70 | 0.00 | 562.11 | 6,173.00 | 0.00 | **7,543.79** | **64,643.19** |
| Puducherry | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 150.04 | 0.00 | **150.04** | 0.00 | 10.20 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **10.20** | **160.24** |
| Punjab | 27,411.21 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **27,411.21** | 0.00 | 1,121.59 | 568.19 | 157.22 | 398.15 | 3,741.88 | 0.00 | **5,987.02** | **33,398.23** |
| Rajasthan | 39,952.78 | 0.00 | 6,568.13 | 0.00 | 790.64 | 9,170.07 | **56,481.62** | 6,344.83 | 48,827.50 | 636.16 | 0.00 | 4.60 | 860.48 | 0.00 | **56,673.57** | **1,13,155.19** |
| Sikkim | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **0.00** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.30 | 2,468.96 | 0.00 | **2,479.26** | **2,479.26** |
| Tamil Nadu | 38,885.29 | | 13,877.44 | | 1,047.91 | 12,489.71 | **66,300.35** | 22,803.85 | 15,759.73 | 0.00 | 164.82 | 278.44 | 5,250.44 | 0.00 | **44,257.28** | **1,10,557.63** |
| Telangana | 47,417.65 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **47,417.65** | 260.92 | 5,601.37 | 15.96 | 48.77 | 77.08 | 6,535.14 | 252.15 | **12,791.38** | **60,209.03** |
| Tripura | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4,239.22 | 0.00 | **4,239.22** | 0.00 | 7.88 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **7.88** | **4,247.10** |
| Uttar Pradesh | 1,37,067.34 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 764.60 | 2,140.05 | **1,39,971.99** | 0.00 | 4,244.53 | 88.47 | 1,574.63 | 70.53 | 1,555.80 | 30.92 | **7,564.88** | **1,47,536.87** |
| Uttarakhand | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 477.12 | 0.00 | **477.12** | 0.00 | 276.50 | 0.00 | 207.10 | 294.50 | 14,822.01 | 0.00 | **15,600.11** | **16,077.23** |
| West Bengal | 73,371.75 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | **73,371.75** | 0.00 | 337.72 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 168.32 | 2,353.73 | 1,216.05 | **4,075.83** | **77,447.58** |
| **All India Total** | **10,31,882.53** | **358.21** | **24,906.72** | **0.00** | **22,764.15** | **45,193.67** | **11,25,105.28** | **95,586.95** | **1,38,386.93** | **3,377.60** | **7,635.91** | **10,885.08** | **1,50,039.12** | **2,453.59** | **4,08,365.17** | **15,33,470.45** |
| **Import from Bhutan** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **7,765.68** | **0.00** | 7,765.68 | 7,765.68 |
| **Grand Total** | **10,31,882.53** | **358.21** | **24,906.72** | **0.00** | **22,764.15** | **45,193.67** | **11,25,105.28** | **95,586.95** | **1,38,386.93** | **3,377.60** | **7,635.91** | **10,885.08** | **1,57,804.80** | **2,453.59** | **4,16,130.85** | **15,41,236.13** |

## STATEMENT-III

**The details of Power Supply Position in terms of peak demand and energy requirement in the Country for the last five financial years and the current FY i.e. 2025-26 (upto January, 2026):**

| Financial Year (FY) | Energy [in Million Unit (MU)] | | | | Peak [in Mega Watt (MW)] | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Energy Requirement | Energy Supplied | Energy not Supplied | | Peak Demand | Peak Met | Demand Not Met | |
| | (MU) | (MU) | (MU) | ( % ) | (MW) | (MW) | (MW) | (%) |
| 2020-21 | 12,75,534 | 12,70,663 | 4,871 | 0.4 | 1,90,198 | 1,89,395 | -802 | -0.4 |
| 2021-22 | 13,79,812 | 13,74,024 | 5,787 | 0.4 | 2,03,014 | 2,00,539 | -2,475 | -1.2 |
| 2022-23 | 15,13,497 | 15,05,914 | 7,583 | 0.5 | 2,15,888 | 2,07,231 | 8,657 | 4.0 |
| 2023-24 | 16,26,132 | 16,22,020 | 4,112 | 0.3 | 2,43,271 | 2,39,931 | 3,340 | 1.4 |
| 2024-25 | 16,93,959 | 16,92,369 | 1,590 | 0.1 | 2,49,856 | 2,49,854 | 2 | 0.0 |
| 2025-26 (up to January, 2026) | 14,27,436 | 14,27,009 | 427 | 0.0 | 2,45,444 | 2,45,416 | 28 | 0.0 |

## STATEMENT-IV

**The details of Power Supply Position in terms of energy requirement in the state of Madhya Pradesh for the last five financial years and the current FY i.e. 2025-26 (upto January, 2026):**

| Financial Year | Energy Requirement | Energy Supplied | Energy not Supplied | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (MU) | (MU) | (MU) | (%) |
| 2020-21 | 83,437 | 83,437 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2021-22 | 86,501 | 86,455 | 46 | 0.1 |
| 2022-23 | 92,683 | 92,325 | 358 | 0.4 |
| 2023-24 | 99,301 | 99,150 | 151 | 0.2 |
| 2024-25 | 1,04,445 | 1,04,312 | 133 | 0.1 |
| 2025-26 (upto January, 2026) | 85,679 | 85,670 | 9 | 0.0 |

## STATEMENT-V

**The details of total unit supplied in Chhindwara district of Madhya Pradesh for the last five financial years and the current FY i.e. 2025-26 (upto January, 2026):**

| FY 2020-21 | FY 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | 2025-26 (upto January, 2026) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (MU) | (MU) | (MU) | (MU) | (MU) | (MU) |
| 1,642.70 | 1,703.32 | 1,895.07 | 1,912.29 | 2,106.59 | 1,741.55 |

## बिहार में प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाएं

***285. श्री रामप्रीत मंडल:**

**श्रीमती लवली आनंद:**

क्या **जल शक्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) बिहार में प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) इन सभी परियोजनाओं पर कितनी धनराशि व्यय किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) ऐसी सभी परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा और वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है?

**जल शक्ति मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. पाटिल):**

(क) से (ग): वर्ष 2016-17 के दौरान 88 परियोजनाओं में कमान क्षेत्र विकास सहित निनान्बे (99) चल रहीं बृहद/मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं की पहचान की गई और उन्हें प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) के अंतर्गत शामिल किया गया। इनमें से बिहार की दो परियोजनाएं अर्थात् दुर्गावती परियोजना और पुनपुन बैराज परियोजना, प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना-कमान क्षेत्र विकास और जल प्रबंधन (पीएमकेएसवाई-सीएडी और डब्ल्यूएम) के अंतर्गत दुर्गावती परियोजना में कमान क्षेत्र विकास सहित प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना-त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम

(पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी) के अंतर्गत शामिल किया गया।

इसके अलावा, वर्ष 2021-26 की अवधि के लिए पीएमकेएसवाई के कार्यान्वयन की मंजूरी के उपरांत पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी के तहत वित्तपोषण के लिए उन्नीस (19) बृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं। इनमें से दो परियोजनाएं, अर्थात् कोसी-मेची अंतरराज्यीय लिंक और नॉर्थ कोयल परियोजना बिहार को लाभ पहुंचा रही हैं।

पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी और सीएडी एवं डब्ल्यूएम परियोजनाओं के अंतर्गत अनुमानित लागत और किए गए व्यय का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है। इन परियोजनाओं के माध्यम से बिहार में 39.10 हजार हेक्टेयर सिंचाई क्षमता सृजित की गई है और 19.13 हजार हेक्टेयर कमान क्षेत्र विकसित किया गया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, पीएमकेएसवाई के हर खेत को पानी (एचकेकेपी) घटक के अंतर्गत 47 सतही लघु सिंचाई (एसएमआई) योजनाओं का एक कलस्टर और मरम्मत, नवीनीकरण और पुनरूद्धार (आरआरआर) के लिए 103 जल निकायों के तीन कलस्टर शामिल किए गए हैं। पीएमकेएसवाई-एचकेकेपी परियोजनाओं के अंतर्गत अनुमानित लागत और किए गए व्यय का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है। इन परियोजनाओं के माध्यम से 41.44 हजार हेक्टेयर की सिंचाई क्षमता सृजित की गई है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, वर्ष 2016-17 के दौरान 39.07 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में फैले 8,214 चल रहीं वाटरशेड विकास परियोजनाओं को पीएमकेएसवाई के वाटरशेड विकास घटक (डब्ल्यूडीसी) में शामिल किया गया था। इनमें से 0.612 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में फैली 135 परियोजनाएं बिहार की थीं। इन परियोजनाओं के लिए केंद्र सरकार से 182.61 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता प्रदान की गई है। वर्ष 2021-26 की अवधि के लिए पीएमकेएसवाई के कार्यान्वयन की मंजूरी के उपरांत, 50.16 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में फैली 1220 अतिरिक्त वाटरशेड विकास परियोजनाओं को पीएमकेएसवाई-डब्ल्यूडीसी में शामिल किया गया है। इनमें से 1.72 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में फैली बिहार की 35 परियोजनाओं को कुल 440.97 करोड़ रुपये की कुल लागत से स्वीकृत किया गया है, जिसमें

264.58 करोड़ रुपये की केंद्रीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है, जिसमें से अब तक 175.42 करोड़ रुपये जारी किए जा चुके हैं।

**विवरण-I**

**पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी और पीएमकेएसवाई-सीएडीडब्ल्यूएम योजनाओं के अंतर्गत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा:**

| क्र.सं. | परियोजना का नाम | लाभान्वित जिले | आनुमानित लागत (रूपए करोड़ में) | व्यय (रूपए करोड़ में) | वर्तमान स्थिति |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी** | | | | |
| 1 | दुर्गावती परियोजना | रोहतास, कैमूर | 1207.39 | 1183.46 | पूर्ण |
| 2 | पुनपुन बैराज परियोजना | पटना, अरवल, जहानाबाद | 685.28 | 409.17 | मुख्य कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। |
| 3 | कोसी-मेची अंतरराज्यीय लिंक परियोजना | अररिया, पूर्णिया, किशनगंज और कटिहार | 6282.32 | 132.00 | वास्तविक प्रगति - 4% |
| 4 | नार्थ कोयल परियोजना (बिहार-झारखंड अंतरराज्यीय परियोजना) | औरंगाबाद, गया, पलामू और गढ़वा | 2431.00 | 946.39 | वास्तविक प्रगति - 38% |
| | **कुल: पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी** | | **10605.99** | **2671.02** | |
| **पीएमकेएसवाई-सीएडी एण्ड डब्ल्यूएम** | | | | | |
| 1. | दुर्गावती सीएडीडब्ल्यूएम परियोजना | रोहतास, कैमूर | 142.20 | 75.64 | वास्तविक प्रगति - 63% |

## विवरण-II

**पीएमकेएसवाई-एचकेकेपी के तहत स्वीकृत बिहार की डब्ल्यूबी योजनाओं के एसएमआई और आरआरआर का ब्यौरा:**

| क्र.सं. | योजनाएं | शामिल जिले | समावेशन का वर्ष | आनुमानित लागत (रूपए करोड़ में) | व्यय (रूपए करोड़ में) | वर्तमान स्थिति |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 47 एसएमआई योजनाएं | रोहतास (9), कैमूर (7), नवादा (27), सीतामढी (4) | 2015-16 | 141.29 | 117.74 | पूर्ण |
| 2 | 27 जल निकाय | गया (5), नालंदा (6), कैमूर (7), पटना (6), रोहतास (3) | 2018-19 | 64.93 | 27.41 | पूर्ण |
| 3 | 66 जल निकाय | अरवल (10), औरंगाबाद (10), बांका (10), गया (14), जहानाबाद (2), कैमूर (मोहनिया) (2), लखीसराय (3), मुंगेर (1), नवादा (14) | 2019-20 | 96.97 | 47.57 | पूर्ण |
| 4 | 10 जल निकाय | जहानाबाद (4), गया (4), पश्चिमी चंपारण (1) और नवादा (1) | 2024-25 | 73.50 | - | परियोजना कार्यान्वयन के प्रारंभिक चरण में है। |
| | **कुल** | | | **376.69** | **192.72** | |

### ROBs AND RAILWAY UNDERPASS PROJECT ON NH-32

***286. SHRI DULU MAHATO:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the project for construction of Railway Overbridges (ROBs)/Underpasses on National Highway (NH)-32 at Sonardih and

Goshala near Dhanbad–Bokaro section were earlier sanctioned but subsequently kept in abeyance on account of observations in the report of Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research (CIMFR) regarding underground mine fire;

(b) whether the present traffic pressure on NH-32 and frequent obstruction due to railway line operation have aggravated congestion and increased the risk of accidents in the said stretch;

(c) whether the Government proposes to revive the said project as an independent scheme with fresh tendering and if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, whether alternative structures such as underpasses or other feasible designs are being considered to ensure safe and smooth traffic movement; and

(e) the time-frame within which a final decision is likely to be taken in the interest of passengers, local citizens and for industrial connectivity between Dhanbad and Bokaro?

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

(a): Yes Sir, the construction of Railway Over-bridges (ROBs) at Sonardih and Goshala were earlier sanctioned but subsequently de-scoped due to objections received from Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research (CIMFR) regarding underground mine fire in that area.

(b): Moderate Traffic congestion has been reported during railway line operation.

(c) to (e): The affected fire zone area falls on old NH-32 (Mahuda-Dhanbad town-Govindpur section) in Dhanbad is presently maintained by State Highway Authority of Jharkhand (SHAJ), Govt. of Jharkhand. Alternate route of this section has already been developed and completed by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) in the year 2022 as part of new section of NH-32 (New NH-18) i.e. from Mahuda to Rajganj merging at NH-2 (new NH-19).

However, in realigned section, 1.5 km stretch including Railway Overbridge (ROB) could not be developed/constructed due to Fire zone area as per report of Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS).

DPR for new alignment was being explored to construct the ROB and its approaches. However Ministry of Coal has suggested to explore a new alignment outside the fire-affected area and NHAI has requested DGMS to provide the map of the fire-affected area and details of the fire zone so that the DPR for a new alignment, which lies outside the fire zone, can be finalized for construction of De-scoped ROB's. After receipt of the details from DGMS, new alignment for ROBs will be finalised.

## जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत कार्यशील घरेलू नल कनेक्शन वाले गांव और परिवार

***287. डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगेः**

**श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंकेः**

क्या **जल शक्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 तक महाराष्ट्र सहित देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में राज्यवार ऐसे कुल कितने गांव और परिवार हैं जिन्हें जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) के अंतर्गत कार्यशील घरेलू

नल कनेक्शन (एफएचटीसी) प्रदान किए गए हैं;

(ख) लातूर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित महाराष्ट्र के विभिन्न जिलों में खराब नलों या पानी की अपर्याप्त आपूर्ति के संबंध में प्राप्त शिकायतों की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा महाराष्ट्र सहित देश के विभिन्न भागों में उक्त मिशन के अंतर्गत कार्यान्वयन संबंधी कमियों को दूर करने और गुणवत्तापूर्ण कार्य सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

**जल शक्ति मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. पाटिल):**

(क): जल जीवन मिशन के शुभारंभ के बाद से ग्रामीण परिवारों की नल जल तक पहुंच बढ़ाने की दिशा में देश में महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति हुई है। मिशन की शुरुआत के समय में, केवल 3.23 करोड़ (16.72%) ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास नल जल कनेक्शन होने की सूचना थी। अब तक, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, जेजेएम के तहत 12.58 करोड़ से अधिक और ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं। इस प्रकार, 10.03.2026 तक, देश के लगभग 19.36 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों में से लगभग 15.82 करोड़ (81.73%) परिवारों के पास उनके घरों में नल जल आपूर्ति होने की सूचना है (स्रोत: जेजेएम-आईएमआईएस)। देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) के तहत नल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए परिवारों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

महाराष्ट्र में नल कनेक्शनों सहित नल कनेक्शनों का राज्य-वार और जिला-वार ब्यौरा पब्लिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध है और इसे निम्नलिखित लिंक पर देखा जा सकता है:

https://ejalshakti.gov.in/jjmreport/JJMState.aspx.

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में नल जल आपूर्ति वाले परिवारों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

| # | ग्रामीण परिवारों की कुल संख्या (एचएच) | 10.03.2026 तक नल कनेक्शन वाले ग्रामीण परिवारों की कुल संख्या | नल कनेक्शन प्रतिशत में |
|---|---|---|---|
| महाराष्ट्र | 1.46 करोड़ | 1.32 करोड़ | (90.46%) |

(स्रोत: जेजेएम-आईएमआईएस)

महाराष्ट्र के 40,297 गांवों में से 20,377 गांवों को हर घर जल के रूप में सूचित किया गया है और 20,377 गांवों में से 14,393 गांव हर घर जल गांव प्रमाणित हैं। (स्रोत: जेजेएम-आईएमआईएस)

(ख): जल राज्य का विषय है और इसलिए ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल उपलब्ध कराने के लिए पाइपगत जल आपूर्ति स्कीमों की आयोजना, कार्यान्वयन और संचालन एवं रखरखाव (ओ एंड एम) की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार की है। भारत सरकार तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्यों के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। इस प्रकार, जेजेएम के तहत सवालों/शिकायतों आदि पर कार्रवाई और उनका निपटान राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र स्तर पर किया जाता है।

(ग): महाराष्ट्र सहित देश के विभिन्न भागों में जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत कार्यान्वयन की खामियों को दूर करने और गुणवत्तापूर्ण कार्य सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई की गई है:

i) **वित्तीय पुनर्निर्माण** ताकि शेष निधियों की योजना-वार आवश्यकता की पहचान करने के लिए जेजेएम निधियों के वित्तीय पुनर्निर्माण की स्थिति की समीक्षा की जा सके।

ii) **सीएनओ** (भारत सरकार के केंद्रीय नोडल अधिकारी) और तकनीकी अधिकारियों की टिप्पणियों को आवश्यक सुधारात्मक कार्रवाइयों की पहचान करने और अनुपालन के लिए जिम्मेदारियां सौंपने के लिए साझा किया गया।

iii) **जल अर्पण दिवस का आयोजन -** समुदाय को योजना को पारदर्शी तरीके से सौंपने के लिए आयोजन, जिसमें स्थानीय सांसदों और विधायकों को आमंत्रित किया जाना अपेक्षित है।

iv) **जिला तकनीकी इकाई (डीटीयू)** का गठन किया जाएगा ताकि पंचायतों और गांवों में जलापूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निगरानी और सहायता प्रदान की जा सके।

v) **जल सेवा आकलन** सभी गांवों के लिए पंचायत द्वारा किया जाएगा। **जिला तकनीकी**

**इकाई** (डीटीयू) द्वारा मुद्दों की समीक्षा की जाएगी और डीडब्ल्यूएसएम द्वारा की उन पर कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

vi) **सुजलाम भारत डेटाबेस** का उपयोग जेजेएम आईएमआईएस, पीएम गति शक्ति जैसे डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म पर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की सभी जल आपूर्ति परिसंपत्तियों की सूचना देने के लिए किया जाएगा।

vii) **आईएमआईएस पर संसूचित आंकड़ों की समीक्षा -** मुख्य सचिवों की अध्यक्षता वाली शीर्ष समिति के पूर्व अनुमोदन से जमीनी सत्यापन सुनिश्चित करना और सभी डेटा विसंगतियों को सुधारना।

viii) **लागत विभाजन -** उच्च सेवा स्तर से उद्भूत होने वाली अस्वीकार्य विभाजित लागतों से संबंधित मुद्दों को शीर्ष समिति द्वारा अंतिम रूप दिया जाएगा।

ix) **ओ एंड एम नीति को अंतिम रूप देना -** राष्ट्रीय फ्रेमवर्क के अनुसार राज्य ओ एंड एम नीति की अधिसूचना के कार्य में तेजी लाना।

x) **तृतीय-पक्ष निरीक्षण एजेंसी (टीपीआईए)** - जिला प्रशासनिक प्राधिकारियों की भागीदारी के साथ जेजेएम के अंतर्गत सभी कार्यों के निरीक्षण हेतु।

xi) **स्रोत और परिसंपत्ति संरक्षण परामर्श** जिला स्तर पर जारी करना ताकि पाइपलाइनों, जलाशयों और पंप हाउसों सहित जल स्रोतों तथा जेजेएम परिसंपत्तियों की संरक्षा की जा सके।

**विवरण**

**देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) के तहत नल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए परिवारों का ब्यौरा:**

| क्र. सं. | राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र | कुल परिवार | नल जल कनेक्शन वाले परिवार | नल जल कनेक्शन वाले परिवार (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | गोवा | 2,63,922 | 2,63,922 | 100 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह | 62,037 | 62,037 | 100 |
| 3 | दादरा व नगर हवेली और दमण व दीव | 85,156 | 85,156 | 100 |
| 4 | हरियाणा | 30,41,314 | 30,41,314 | 100 |
| 5 | तेलंगाना | 53,98,219 | 53,98,219 | 100 |
| 6 | पुदुचेरी | 1,14,969 | 1,14,969 | 100 |
| 7 | गुजरात | 91,18,415 | 91,18,415 | 100 |
| 8 | पंजाब | 34,26,808 | 34,26,808 | 100 |
| 9 | हिमाचल प्रदेश | 17,08,727 | 17,08,727 | 100 |
| 10 | अरुणाचल प्रदेश | 2,28,566 | 2,28,566 | 100 |
| 11 | मिजोरम | 1,33,060 | 1,33,060 | 100 |
| 12 | लद्दाख | 40,602 | 39,796 | 98.01 |
| 13 | उत्तराखंड | 14,48,312 | 14,18,952 | 97.97 |
| 14 | बिहार | 1,67,55,041 | 1,60,36,454 | 95.71 |
| 15 | नागालैंड | 3,63,829 | 3,44,326 | 94.64 |
| 16 | सिक्किम | 1,32,790 | 1,22,288 | 92.09 |
| 17 | लक्षद्वीप | 13,370 | 12,227 | 91.45 |
| 18 | उत्तर प्रदेश | 2,67,20,015 | 2,43,74,491 | 91.22 |
| **19** | **महाराष्ट्र** | **1,46,77,681** | **1,32,78,156** | **90.46** |
| 20 | तमिलनाडु | 1,25,25,747 | 1,12,22,829 | 89.6 |
| 21 | कर्नाटक | 1,01,30,702 | 87,88,756 | 86.75 |
| 22 | त्रिपुरा | 7,50,849 | 6,48,196 | 86.33 |
| 23 | मेघालय | 6,50,854 | 5,43,477 | 83.50 |
| 24 | छत्तीसगढ़ | 49,96,818 | 41,23,524 | 82.52 |
| 25 | असम | 72,24,239 | 59,02,704 | 81.71 |
| 26 | जम्मू और कश्मीर | 19,25,522 | 15,64,272 | 81.24 |
| 27 | मणिपुर | 4,51,619 | 3,59,496 | 79.60 |
| 28 | ओडिशा | 88,64,271 | 68,48,452 | 77.26 |
| 29 | आंध्र प्रदेश | 95,53,169 | 71,81,576 | 75.17 |
| 30 | मध्य प्रदेश | 1,11,27,126 | 82,35,238 | 74.01 |
| 31 | राजस्थान | 1,07,69,040 | 63,02,206 | 58.52 |
| 32 | पश्चिम बंगाल | 1,75,51,180 | 99,50,965 | 56.70 |
| 33 | झारखंड | 62,53,187 | 34,51,134 | 55.19 |
| 34 | केरल | 70,77,273 | 38,85,035 | 54.89 |
| **कुल** | | **19,35,84,429** | **15,82,15,743** | **81.73** |

(स्रोत: जेजेएम-आईएमआईएस)

## HARNESSING POTENTIAL OF TAMIL NADU IN FOOD PROCESSING SECTOR

***288. SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:**

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

(a) whether the Government recognises the significant potential of Tamil Nadu in the food processing sector in view of its diversified agricultural base, strong dairy, fisheries, poultry and horticulture production and its proximity to major domestic and export markets and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of Central schemes and investments supporting food processing capacity, value addition and infrastructure creation in the State;

(c) whether gaps persist in cold chain coverage, primary processing, packaging and export- oriented facilities despite the State's potential and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any assessment has been undertaken to examine constraints faced by farmers, Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in accessing technology, credit and market linkages and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes targeted interventions to fully harness Tamil Nadu's food processing potential, reduce post-harvest losses and enhance farmer incomes and employment and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): In view of its rich agricultural produce base, strong dairy, fisheries, poultry and horticulture production and its proximity to major domestic and export markets, Tamil Nadu has potential to develop strong Food Processing Sector. Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) incentivizes entrepreneurs to establish related Industries through its two Central Sector Schemes namely Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) and Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI) and a centrally sponsored scheme namely PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme across the country including Tamil Nadu. Through these schemes, MoFPI supports food processing sector by providing grant-in-aid for creation of cold chain facilities; processing, packaging and export-oriented facilities across the country including Tamil Nadu.

Under component schemes of PMKSY, MoFPI provides financial assistance to entrepreneurs selected on the basis of Expression of Interest (EoI) issued from time to time. MoFPI has sanctioned 104 food processing projects with approved grant in aid of Rs 485.96 crores under various component schemes of PMKSY in the State of Tamil Nadu, till 31.12.2025.

Under PMFME Scheme, Ministry provides financial, technical and business support for setting up/ upgradation of micro food processing enterprises. A total of 17,869 micro food processing enterprises have been approved with subsidy of Rs 410.20 crores under PMFME Scheme in the State

of Tamil Nadu till 31.12.2025.

PLISFPI is, inter alia, intended to support creation of global food manufacturing champions and support Indian brands of food products in international market. Food processing projects at 19 locations with committed investments of Rs 389.53 crores have been approved under various categories of the PLISFPI scheme in the State of Tamil Nadu.

MoFPI has undertaken several assessments from time to time to identify the challenges faced by farmers, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), including Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). Based on the recommendations emerging from such assessments, the Ministry periodically reviews and undertakes appropriate policy interventions and scheme-related measures for the overall development of the food processing sector.

MoFPI, through its schemes, provides grant-in-aid/incentives to the eligible entities including Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), all over the country, including Tamil Nadu. These schemes aim towards creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet which includes storage, transportation, creation of market linkages etc., thereby help in reducing post-harvest losses and facilitating enhance farmer incomes and creating off-farm employment opportunities.

## MoU BETWEEN INDIA AND BRAZIL

***289. ADV. CHANDRA SHEKHAR:**

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

(a) whether, pursuant to the India-Brazil MoU signed on 21 February 2026, any specific and time-bound targets have been set for outcomes such as the number of MSMEs accessing green finance, joint projects to be undertaken, export gains, emission reductions and competitiveness improvements;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the concrete steps including creation of dedicated funds, incentives, capacity-building measures or bilateral mechanisms, proposed to be taken to translate the MoU's green transition objectives into actionable green lending;

(c) the manner in which these initiatives align with (i) RBI data indicating 17 per cent year-on-year MSME credit growth to 65.2 lakh crore as of September 2025, (ii) NITI Aayog's Roadmap for Green Transition of MSMEs (January 2026) and (iii) the World Bank's March 2025 MSME Finance Gap Report estimating a USD 5.7 trillion global finance gap;

(d) whether the MoU envisages measures to enhance uptake of the MSME Sustainable (ZED) Certification Scheme, particularly for low-carbon and Zero Defect Zero Effect practices and to link ZED certification with improved access to green finance, additional incentives and training; and

(e) the steps being taken to prioritise underserved segments, including women-led and micro-enterprises to ensure equitable distribution of benefits in view of the estimated USD 1.9 trillion finance shortfall faced by

women-owned MSMEs globally?

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

(a) to (e): The MoU between India and Brazil was signed with the objective of strengthening bilateral cooperation for the development and promotion of MSMEs in both countries. The MoU envisages cooperation in identified sectors and projects. Under the ambit of MoU, both countries have agreed to cooperate on mutually agreed terms with the objective of enhancing joint collaboration for the development and promotion of MSMEs.

The MoU aims to create enabling conditions to support MSMEs in areas including but not limited to advancing the green transition, integration into global value chains by improving productivity, and strengthening their capacity for sustainable development. These areas of cooperation are expected to be progressively realised through subsequent joint collaborations.

Under the ambit of the MoU, a Joint Committee is intended to be constituted for monitoring implementation of the MoU and overseeing basic areas of cooperation agreeable to both sides. The MoU shall remain in effect for a period of five (5) years which may be renewed for further period of five (5) years, as mutually agreed upon by both parties.

The Government of India is promoting sustainable and inclusive development. This include support for adoption of green technologies, circular economy practices, improved access to collateral-free credit, promotion of sustainable manufacturing practices, and facilitation of MSMEs’ participation in

global markets and value chains. Some of the initiatives taken up by the Ministry of MSME are: (i) MSE–Green Investment and Financing for Transformation (MSE-GIFT) Scheme which provides interest subvention and risk-sharing support to facilitate adoption of green technologies by MSEs;(ii) Micro and Small Enterprises – Scheme for Promotion and Investment in Circular Economy (MSE-SPICE) encourages adoption of circular economy practices by MSEs through credit-linked capital subsidy, awareness generation and information dissemination. The scheme provides financial assistance for investment in plant and machinery to promote resource efficiency and sustainable production; (iii) the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGS-MSE) provides access to collateral-free loans through credit guarantee support, thereby helping bridge the financing gap faced by MSEs; (iv) to promote sustainable manufacturing practices, the Zero Defect Zero Effect (ZED) Scheme encourages MSMEs to improve competitiveness and environmental sustainability. MSMEs are incentivized to get ZED Certification including free certification for women owned MSMEs; (v) the International Cooperation scheme helps MSMEs to access global markets and integrate into the global value chains by facilitating participation in international exhibitions, trade fairs, and business delegations; and (vi) under the Capacity Building of First Time Exporters (CBFTE) component of IC scheme, MSEs are encouraged to become exporters by facilitating them to register with Export Promotion Councils, reimbursing export insurance premium and testing and quality certification charges.

To ensure inclusive growth of MSMEs and equitable access to opportunities for underserved segments, including women-led and micro enterprises, Ministry has been promoting SC-ST and women entrepreneurs through various schemes and initiatives including credit guarantee coverage, employment generation, and market linkages. The Government has mandated 4% and 3% public procurement targets from SC-ST and Women owned Enterprises respectively. The National SC-ST Hub (NSSH) scheme aims to mainstream their economic activities through capacity building of SC-ST entrepreneurs to participate in the public procurement process. It also supports up-gradation of technology and machinery through the Special Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme. To address the finance shortfall, the Government under CGT-MSE scheme has approved 1,39,39,040 guarantees amounting to Rs. 13,16,741 crores for the period from financial year 2000-01 to financial year 2025-26 (up to 28.02.2026), out of which 30,74,531 guarantees amounting to Rs. 2,06,883 crores have been provided to women owned MSEs. This is in alignment with the Viksit Bharat vision for promoting women led development.

## संशोधित वितरण क्षेत्र योजना का कार्यान्वयन

***290. डॉ. राजेश मिश्राः**

**श्री पी. पी. चौधरीः**

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने संशोधित वितरण क्षेत्र योजना (आरडीएसएस) शुरू की है और यदि हां, तो

उक्त योजना के उद्देश्य और मुख्य घटक क्या हैं;

(ख) उक्त योजना के कार्यान्वयन की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और इसके अंतर्गत राजस्थान सहित कुल कितने राज्य और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र सम्मिलित किए गए हैं;

(ग) क्या उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत सकल तकनीकी और वाणिज्यिक हानि को कम करने और बिलिंग दक्षता में सुधार करने के लिए स्मार्ट मीटरिंग, वितरण स्वचालन, डेटा वैश्लेषिकी और ग्रिड निगरानी समाधान जैसी उन्नत तकनीकों का उपयोग किया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) वितरण हानि में कमी, विद्युत वितरण कंपनियों के वित्तीय प्रदर्शन में सुधार और बिजली आपूर्ति की विश्वसनीयता में वृद्धि के संदर्भ में अब तक उक्त योजना के कार्यान्वयन के प्रभाव का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): भारत सरकार ने वित्तीय रूप से स्थिर और प्रचालनात्मक रूप से दक्ष वितरण क्षेत्र के माध्यम से उपभोक्ताओं को विद्युत आपूर्ति की गुणवत्ता और विश्वसनीयता में सुधार के उद्देश्य से जुलाई 2021 में संशोधित वितरण क्षेत्र स्कीम (आरडीएसएस) शुरू की थी। इस स्कीम का परिव्यय 3,03,758 करोड़ रुपये है और केंद्र सरकार से अनुमानित सकल बजटीय सहायता (जीबीएस) 97,631 करोड़ रुपये है।

स्कीम के अंतर्गत हानि न्यूनीकरण हेतु अवसंरचना कार्यों तथा स्मार्ट मीटरिंग कार्यों के लिए वितरण यूटिलिटी (निजी क्षेत्र की यूटिलिटी को छोड़कर) को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है। स्कीम के अंतर्गत हानि न्यूनीकरण अवसंरचना कार्यों के लिए 1.53 लाख करोड़ रू. तथा स्मार्ट मीटरिंग कार्यों के लिए 1.31 लाख करोड़ रू. की परियोजनाएँ स्वीकृत की गई हैं। आरडीएसएस के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत कार्यों (फरवरी, 2026 तक) की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार वास्तविक एवं वित्तीय प्रगति का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण–I से III** पर दिया गया है।

वितरण नेटवर्क को सुदृढ़ बनाने तथा ऊर्जा लेखांकन को सुनिश्चित करके समग्र तकनीकी

एवं वाणिज्यिक (एटीएंडसी) हानियों को कम करने के लिए स्कीम के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित कार्य स्वीकृत किए गए हैं:

- नए उपकेंद्रों की स्थापना तथा मौजूदा उपकेंद्रों का उन्नयन।
- नए वितरण ट्रांसफॉर्मरों (डीटी) की स्थापना तथा मौजूदा वितरण ट्रांसफॉर्मरों का संवर्द्धन।
- पुराने कंडक्टरों को बदलना।
- नए जीआईएस उपकेंद्रों की स्थापना तथा एचटी/एलटी लाइनों का भूमिगतकरण।
- ग्रिड निगरानी में सुधार हेतु आईटी/ओटी प्रणालियाँ जैसे- स्काडा (पर्यवेक्षकीय नियंत्रण और डेटा अधिग्रहण), डीटी स्थिति की निगरानी, वितरण प्रबंधन प्रणाली आदि।
- प्री-पेड स्मार्ट मीटरिंग कार्य, जिनमें 19.79 करोड़ उपभोक्ताओं को कवर किया जाना है, तथा स्मार्ट सिस्टम मीटरिंग कार्य, जिसमें 2.11 लाख फीडर और 52.53 लाख डीटी शामिल हैं। स्कीम के अंतर्गत अब तक 4.38 करोड़ उपभोक्ताओं, 1.63 लाख फीडरों तथा 14.84 लाख डीटी के लिए स्मार्ट मीटर लगाए जा चुके हैं। कुल मिलाकर, विभिन्न स्कीमों के अंतर्गत देशभर में 5.97 करोड़ से अधिक स्मार्ट मीटर लगाए जा चुके हैं। स्मार्ट मीटरिंग कार्य से स्वचालित ऊर्जा लेखांकन के माध्यम से यूटिलिटी की बिलिंग दक्षता में सुधार होता है, जिससे लिकेज तथा उच्च हानि वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान संभव होती है। साथ ही प्रीपेड प्रणाली के माध्यम से यूटिलिटी की राजस्व वसूली दक्षता में भी सुधार होता है।

हानि न्यूनीकरण अवसंरचना कार्यों के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को प्रदान की जा रही वित्तीय सहायता को वितरण यूटिलिटी के प्रदर्शन से जोड़ा गया है, जिसमें एटीएंडसी हानियों सहित प्रमुख वित्तीय एवं प्रचालन मानक शामिल हैं। इससे यूटिलिटी को सब्सिडी तथा सरकारी विभागों के बकाया का भुगतान समय पर प्राप्त होना सुनिश्चित हुआ है। इसके अतिरिक्त इससे यूटिलिटी को नियमित रूप से टैरिफ आदेश जारी करने, समय पर लेखा प्रकाशन, नियामकीय परिसंपत्तियों का सृजन न करने, लिकेज को कम करके बिलिंग में सुधार करने तथा बिल की गई

ऊर्जा की वसूली में सुधार हुआ है।

केंद्र एवं राज्य सरकारों के सघन प्रयासों तथा किए गए सुधारात्मक उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप देशभर में एटीएंडसी हानि वित्त वर्ष 2020-21 के 21.91% से घटकर वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में 15.04% रह गई है जबकि इसी अवधि में औसत आपूर्ति लागत और औसत राजस्व प्राप्ति (एसीएस-एआरआर) के बीच का अंतर 0.69 रू. प्रति किलोवाट घंटा से घटकर 0.06 रू.प्रति किलोवाट घंटा हो गया है। देशभर में विद्युत आपूर्ति के औसत दैनिक घंटे में भी सुधार हुआ है और औसत दैनिक आपूर्ति वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 22.6 घंटे तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में 23.4 घंटे दर्ज की गई है।

**विवरण-I**

**आरडीएसएस के तहत स्वीकृत निधि का विवरण (फरवरी, 2026 तक)**

(करोड़ रूपये में)

| राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र | स्मार्ट मीटरिंग | हानि न्यूनीकरण | कुल |
|---|---|---|---|
| अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह | 54 | 462 | 516 |
| आंध्र प्रदेश | 4,128 | 10,708 | 14,836 |
| अरुणाचल प्रदेश | 184 | 1,042 | 1,226 |
| असम | 4,050 | 3,395 | 7,444 |
| बिहार | 2,021 | 10,559 | 12,581 |
| छत्तीसगढ़ | 4,105 | 4,021 | 8,126 |
| दिल्ली | 13 | 324 | 337 |
| गोवा | 469 | 247 | 716 |
| गुजरात | 10,642 | 6,089 | 16,731 |
| हरियाणा | - | 6,794 | 6,794 |
| हिमाचल प्रदेश | 1,788 | 2,327 | 4,116 |
| जम्मू और कश्मीर | 1,064 | 5,034 | 6,098 |
| झारखंड | 858 | 3,468 | 4,326 |
| कर्नाटक | - | 45 | 45 |
| केरल | 8,231 | 3,108 | 11,339 |
| लद्दाख | - | 876 | 876 |
| मध्य प्रदेश | 8,911 | 9,738 | 18,649 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| महाराष्ट्र | 15,215 | 17,238 | 32,453 |
| मणिपुर | 121 | 627 | 748 |
| मेघालय | 310 | 1,232 | 1,542 |
| मिजोरम | 182 | 322 | 503 |
| नागालैंड | 208 | 466 | 674 |
| पुदुचेरी | 251 | 84 | 335 |
| पंजाब | 5,769 | 3,873 | 9,642 |
| राजस्थान | 9,715 | 18,693 | 28,408 |
| सिक्किम | 97 | 420 | 518 |
| तमिलनाडु | 19,235 | 9,568 | 28,803 |
| तेलंगाना | - | 120 | 120 |
| त्रिपुरा | 319 | 598 | 917 |
| उत्तर प्रदेश | 18,956 | 21,782 | 40,739 |
| उत्तराखंड | 1,106 | 2,371 | 3,477 |
| पश्चिम बंगाल | 12,670 | 7,223 | 19,893 |
| **कुल** | **1,30,671** | **1,52,854** | **2,83,525** |

## विवरण -II

## आरडीएसएस के अंतर्गत हानि न्यूनीकरण कार्यों की वास्तविक प्रगति (फरवरी, 2026 तक)

| राज्य | वास्तविक प्रगति (%) में | वित्तीय प्रगति (%) में |
|---|---|---|
| अंडमान और निकोबार | 0% | 10% |
| आंध्र प्रदेश | 37% | 36% |
| अरुणाचल प्रदेश | 22% | 21% |
| असम | 55% | 59% |
| बिहार | 49% | 51% |
| छत्तीसगढ़ | 51% | 44% |
| दिल्ली | 0% | 0% |
| गोवा | 85% | 27% |
| गुजरात | 53% | 48% |
| हरियाणा | 16% | 16% |
| हिमाचल प्रदेश | 4% | 21% |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| जम्मू और कश्मीर | 38% | 46% |
| झारखंड | 51% | 27% |
| कर्नाटक | 43% | 20% |
| केरल | 30% | 25% |
| लद्दाख | 8% | 10% |
| मध्य प्रदेश | 52% | 55% |
| महाराष्ट्र | 38% | 33% |
| मणिपुर | 18% | 25% |
| मेघालय | 22% | 27% |
| मिजोरम | 52% | 33% |
| नागालैंड | 21% | 27% |
| पुदुचेरी | 32% | 28% |
| पंजाब | 19% | 24% |
| राजस्थान | 16% | 22% |
| सिक्किम | 19% | 26% |
| तमिलनाडु | 13% | 18% |
| तेलंगाना | 72% | 49% |
| त्रिपुरा | 55% | 51% |
| उत्तर प्रदेश | 44% | 48% |
| उत्तराखंड | 22% | 28% |
| पश्चिम बंगाल | 61% | 19% |
| **कुल** | **38%** | **35%** |

## विवरण-III

## आरडीएसएस के तहत स्वीकृत और संस्थापित स्मार्ट मीटरिंग कार्य (फरवरी, 2026 तक)

| राज्य/यूटी | उपभोक्ता मीटर (सं.) | | डीटी मीटर (सं.) | | फीडर मीटर (सं.) | | कुल मीटर (सं.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | स्वीकृत | संस्थापित | स्वीकृत | संस्थापित | स्वीकृत | संस्थापित | स्वीकृत | संस्थापित |
| अंडमान और निकोबार | 83,573 | - | 1,148 | - | 114 | - | 84,835 | - |
| आंध्र प्रदेश | 56,08,846 | 24,90,314 | 2,93,140 | 1,01,788 | 17,358 | 9,312 | 59,19,344 | 26,01,414 |
| अरुणाचल प्रदेश | 2,87,446 | 62,577 | 10,116 | 311 | 688 | 263 | 2,98,250 | 63,151 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| असम | 63,64,798 | 49,75,780 | 77,547 | 57,731 | 2,782 | 2,879 | 64,45,127 | 50,36,390 |
| बिहार | 23,50,000 | 20,18,637 | 2,50,726 | 1,87,495 | 6,427 | 5,799 | 26,07,153 | 22,11,931 |
| छत्तीसगढ़ | 59,62,115 | 35,49,336 | 2,10,644 | 76,021 | 6,720 | 5,968 | 61,79,479 | 36,31,325 |
| दिल्ली | | | 766 | | 2,755 | - | 3,521 | - |
| गोवा | 7,41,160 | 219 | 8,369 | 1,729 | 827 | 827 | 7,50,356 | 2,775 |
| गुजरात | 1,64,87,100 | 39,62,299 | 3,00,487 | 1,44,571 | | | 1,67,87,587 | 41,06,870 |
| हिमाचल प्रदेश | 28,00,945 | 8,09,994 | 39,012 | 24,688 | 1,951 | 1,656 | 28,41,908 | 8,36,338 |
| जम्मू और कश्मीर | 14,07,045 | 6,33,990 | 88,037 | 18,812 | 2,608 | 1,445 | 14,97,690 | 6,54,247 |
| झारखंड | 13,41,306 | 6,51,745 | 19,512 | 1,130 | 1,226 | 881 | 13,62,044 | 6,53,756 |
| केरल | 1,32,89,361 | 1,73,467 | 87,615 | 286 | 6,025 | 2,904 | 1,33,83,001 | 1,76,657 |
| मध्य प्रदेश | 1,29,80,102 | 34,12,471 | 4,19,396 | 1,63,640 | 29,708 | 26,734 | 1,34,29,206 | 36,02,845 |
| महाराष्ट्र | 2,35,64,747 | 92,04,549 | 4,10,905 | 2,95,172 | 29,214 | 31,524 | 2,40,04,866 | 95,31,245 |
| मणिपुर | 1,54,400 | 39,272 | 11,451 | 796 | 357 | 236 | 1,66,208 | 40,304 |
| मेघालय | 4,60,000 | - | 11,419 | - | 1,324 | - | 4,72,743 | - |
| मिजोरम | 2,89,383 | 30,250 | 2,300 | 440 | 398 | 297 | 2,92,081 | 30,987 |
| नागालैंड | 3,17,210 | 36,218 | 6,276 | 845 | 392 | 168 | 3,23,878 | 37,231 |
| पुदुचेरी | 4,03,767 | 26,046 | 3,105 | 89 | 180 | 123 | 4,07,052 | 26,258 |
| पंजाब | 87,84,807 | - | 1,84,044 | - | 12,563 | 2,788 | 89,81,414 | 2,788 |
| राजस्थान | 1,42,74,956 | 28,85,872 | 4,34,608 | 38,709 | 27,128 | 25,426 | 1,47,36,692 | 29,50,007 |
| सिक्किम | 1,44,680 | 86,956 | 3,229 | 1,473 | 633 | 471 | 1,48,542 | 88,900 |
| तमिलनाडु | 3,00,00,000 | - | 4,72,500 | - | 18,274 | 9,746 | 3,04,90,774 | 9,746 |
| त्रिपुरा | 5,47,489 | 1,97,087 | 14,908 | 7,820 | 473 | 473 | 5,62,870 | 2,05,380 |
| उत्तर प्रदेश | 2,69,79,056 | 75,23,920 | 15,26,801 | 2,93,353 | 20,874 | 25,668 | 2,85,26,730 | 78,42,941 |
| उत्तराखंड | 15,87,870 | 4,75,192 | 59,212 | 8,849 | 2,602 | 2,500 | 16,49,684 | 4,86,541 |
| पश्चिम बंगाल | 2,07,17,969 | 5,64,262 | 3,05,419 | 58,702 | 11,874 | 11,291 | 2,10,35,262 | 6,34,255 |
| **आरडीएसएस -कुल** | **19,79,30,131** | **4,38,10,453** | **52,52,692** | **14,84,450** | **2,05,475** | **1,69,379** | **20,33,88,297** | **4,54,64,282** |

टिप्पणी: फरवरी, 26 तक, आरडीएसएस के अंतर्गत 4.54 करोड़ स्मार्ट मीटर और आरडीएसएस सहित विभिन्न स्कीमों के अंतर्गत 5.97 करोड़ स्मार्ट मीटर लगाए जा चुके हैं।

## VILLAGES/HOUSEHOLDS COVERED UNDER JJM IN TAMIL NADU

***291. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D.:**

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

(a) the number of villages and rural households covered under Jal Jeevan

Mission (JJM) in Tamil Nadu, district-wise;

(b) the status of water quality testing, source sustainability and functional tap connections in the State;

(c) the steps taken to ensure community participation and capacity building for proper management of water supply systems;

(d) whether any technology-based monitoring and grievance redressal systems have been deployed to track implementation progress, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken to integrate JJM with other water conservation and rural development programmes for optimal impact?

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

(a) and (b): Since August 2019, Government of India is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal, in partnership with States/ UTs including Tamil Nadu, to make provision of safe and adequate tap water connection to every rural household of the country.

As reported by the State of Tamil Nadu on JJM-IMIS, at the start of JJM on 15.08.2019, only 21.76 lakh (17.37%) rural households had tap water connections. Since then, around 90.46 lakh additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 08.03.2026, out of 125.26 lakh rural households in state, the provision of tap water connections is available to 112.22 lakh (89.59%) rural households. Further, the State of Tamil Nadu has reported 8,290 villages as Har Ghar Jal (HGJ). The district -wise status of tap water connection in rural areas provided under JJM and HGJ

reported villages in Tamil Nadu is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Further, as reported by state of Tamil Nadu on JJM-IMIS, there are 113 drinking water quality testing laboratories in the State to encourage water quality testing to ensure potable drinking water supply. In the year 2025-26, around 8.74 lakh samples have been received for testing in laboratories and 45,457 samples have been tested through FTK. Also, to empower the communities to monitor the water quality, State of Tamil Nadu has trained 62,898 women for FTK testing.

In addition, the "Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain" campaigns promote source sustainability and water conservation measures, engaging local communities and emphasizing women's roles.

(c): ‘Drinking Water’ is a state subject, and hence, the responsibility of planning, approval, implementation, operation and maintenance of drinking water supply schemes, including those under the JJM, lies with State/UT Governments. The Government of India supports the States by providing technical and financial assistance.

JJM has been envisioned and implemented as a decentralized, demand-driven and community-managed programme, wherein the Gram Panchayat (GP) and/ or its sub-committee/ user group i.e. Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC)/ Pani Samiti have been empowered to plan, implement, manage, operate and maintain in-village water supply system to provide regular and assured tap water supply in rural households. Further, provision has been made in the operational guidelines for implementation of JJM for the

preparation of Village Action Plan (VAP) for engaging village community, which *inter alia* includes strengthening of drinking water sources in convergence with other schemes.

To promote Jan Bhagidari for sustainable and continuous service delivery under the JJM, a standardized “Handbook on Community-Managed Piped Water Systems” has been launched under the Jal Arpan initiative. The handbook mandates a 15-day trial run involving GPs and VWSC/Pani Samiti members to ensure smooth handover of water supply schemes and sustainable operations. In addition, Jal Seva Ankalan has been initiated as a Gram Panchayat-led digital assessment tool for evaluating the functionality and service delivery of rural drinking water supply systems.

Moreover, for enabling the local village community to play their role in operation and maintenance of water supply schemes, Nal Jal Mitra Programme (NJMP) has been launched in collaboration with Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship to equip them with a comprehensive set of skills and develop “Nal Jal Mitras”, so that they can function as scheme operators and are able to carry out minor repairs and maintenance, including preventive maintenance, of the piped water supply scheme(s) in their village as skilled masons, plumbers, fitters, electricians, motor mechanics, pump operators, etc.

(d): Under JJM, technology is utilized to ensure transparency and accountability. Physical and financial progress is reported on JJM–Integrated Management Information Systems (IMIS) and all tap water connections

provided, are to be linked with Aadhar number of the head of the household. Provisions have also been made for geo-tagging of assets created under the JJM. In addition, IT monitoring architecture has also been expanded, apart from State-level access, District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM) officials and Gram Panchayat-level functionaries are being onboarded onto the IMIS, enabling decentralized monitoring and improved grassroots-level oversight.

For grievance redressal, citizens can lodge their complaints on Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS), online portal of Government of India, which are forwarded to concerned States/UTs for taking corrective action.

(e): The operational guidelines of JJM provide for convergence with other Central and State Government schemes relating to water conservation, groundwater recharge, rainwater harvesting, greywater management and rural development to strengthen drinking water security. Such convergence helps augment financial resources and improve the availability, quality and sustainability of water sources. States/UTs are encouraged to converge JJM interventions with programmes such as VB-G RAM G, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), SBM-G and Atal Bhujal Yojana for activities related to water conservation, source sustainability and greywater management. The guidelines also emphasize undertaking convergence particularly for in-village infrastructure and in water-stressed, water quality-affected, tribal and drought-prone areas, while promoting skill development, capacity building and community awareness to ensure sustainable operation

and maintenance of rural water supply systems.

## STATEMENT

**The district -wise status of tap water connection in rural areas provided under JJM and HGJ reported villages in Tamil Nadu:**

| Sr. No. | District | Number of rural HHs | Rural HHs with tap water connections as on 15/08/2019 | | Rural HHSs with tap water connections as on 08/03/2026 | | No. of HGJ reported villages |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | No. | % | No. | % | |
| 1. | Ariyalur | 2,07,503 | 57,549 | 27.73 | 2,07,503 | 100 | 179 |
| 2. | Chengalpattu | 4,15,800 | 44,156 | 10.60 | 4,15,579 | 99.95 | 348 |
| 3. | Coimbatore | 3,72,578 | 1,87,258 | 50.26 | 3,72,578 | 100 | 223 |
| 4. | Cuddalore | 5,22,440 | 63,172 | 12.31 | 5,22,440 | 100 | 657 |
| 5. | Dharmapuri | 3,42,782 | 2,049 | 0.60 | 2,09,307 | 61.06 | 10 |
| 6. | Dindigul | 4,52,054 | 1,02,647 | 22.53 | 4,13,270 | 91.42 | 118 |
| 7. | Erode | 4,18,973 | 64,441 | 15.38 | 3,90,987 | 93.32 | 159 |
| 8. | Kallakurichi | 3,01,829 | 2,083 | 0.69 | 2,05,792 | 68.18 | 85 |
| 9. | Kanchipuram | 2,16,311 | 58,900 | 27.23 | 2,16,311 | 100.00 | 271 |
| 10. | Kanniyakumari | 2,16,738 | 79,464 | 36.66 | 2,16,738 | 100.00 | 81 |
| 11. | Karur | 2,04,464 | 41,171 | 20.14 | 1,85,789 | 90.87 | 96 |
| 12. | Krishnagiri | 4,09,435 | 5,158 | 1.26 | 2,97,655 | 72.70 | 57 |
| 13. | Madurai | 4,49,328 | 55,265 | 12.27 | 4,20,257 | 93.53 | 178 |
| 14. | Mayiladuthurai | 2,02,551 | - | 0.00 | 2,02,551 | 100 | 240 |
| 15. | Nagapattinam | 1,57,116 | 22,823 | 14.50 | 1,09,164 | 69.48 | 44 |
| 16. | Namakkal | 3,62,228 | 58,650 | 16.66 | 3,62,228 | 100 | 294 |
| 17. | Nilgiris | 96,916 | 4,223 | 4.36 | 96,916 | 100 | 34 |
| 18. | Perambalur | 1,46,735 | 19,113 | 12.88 | 1,36,769 | 93.21 | 100 |
| 19. | Pudukkottai | 3,69,509 | 52,109 | 14.06 | 2,22,401 | 60.19 | 52 |
| 20. | Ramanathapuram | 3,32,191 | 30,311 | 9.09 | 1,55,196 | 46.72 | 22 |
| 21. | Ranipet | 1,89,334 | 85,630 | 45.23 | 1,89,334 | 100.00 | 278 |
| 22. | Salem | 6,46,114 | 52,535 | 8.11 | 5,74,316 | 88.89 | 166 |
| 23. | Sivaganga | 3,27,234 | 57,739 | 17.35 | 2,53,781 | 77.55 | 177 |
| 24. | Tenkasi | 3,42,341 | 64,652 | 18.96 | 2,49,035 | 72.75 | 75 |
| 25. | Thanjavur | 4,21,955 | 1,51,249 | 35.84 | 4,21,955 | 100 | 594 |
| 26. | Theni | 1,85,013 | 54,638 | 29.53 | 1,85,013 | 100 | 82 |
| 27. | Thoothukudi | 3,65,524 | 36,905 | 10.34 | 3,21,141 | 87.86 | 220 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28. | Tiruchirappalli | 4,72,403 | 1,28,756 | 27.20 | 4,44,751 | 94.15 | 323 |
| 29. | Tirunelveli | 2,80,255 | 40,712 | 14.31 | 2,46,803 | 88.06 | 95 |
| 30. | Tirupathur | 2,12,012 | 66,713 | 30.94 | 2,12,012 | 100 | 160 |
| 31. | Tiruppur | 4,56,206 | 1,56,268 | 34.20 | 4,30,121 | 94.28 | 203 |
| 32. | Tiruvallur | 4,75,915 | 58,409 | 12.27 | 4,75,915 | 100 | 452 |
| 33. | Tiruvannamalai | 5,30,392 | 85,300 | 16.07 | 5,29,632 | 99.86 | 814 |
| 34. | Tiruvarur | 3,04,730 | 63,898 | 20.94 | 2,47,639 | 81.27 | 229 |
| 35. | Vellore | 2,12,528 | 72,771 | 34.24 | 2,12,528 | 100.00 | 241 |
| 36. | Villupuram | 4,37,317 | 5,213 | 1.18 | 4,37,317 | 100 | 675 |
| 37. | Virudhunagar | 4,68,993 | 44,141 | 9.34 | 4,31,476 | 92.00 | 258 |
| **Total** | | **1,25,25,747** | **21,76,071** | **17.37** | **1,12,22,200** | **89.59** | **8,290** |

*Source: JJM – IMIS*

## SHORTAGE OF PARKING INFRASTRUCTURE

***292. SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:**

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the growing shortage of parking infrastructure due to rapid increase in vehicles across metro cities and major urban centres, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether a nationwide policy framework exists for development of multi-storey or automated parking facilities in metropolitan cities, if so, the details thereof along with the cities covered under such initiatives;

(c) the number of multi-level parking projects constructed, under construction and proposed to be constructed across the country during each of the last five years and the current year, city-wise;

(d) whether the Government has issued uniform guidelines to State Governments and Urban Local Bodies for scientific urban parking

management, if so, the details thereof along with the status of their implementation; and

(e) whether multi-storey parking facilities are being integrated with metro rail stations, bus terminals and commercial hubs to reduce roadside congestion, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): As per 12th Schedule of the Constitution of India, urban planning including parking infrastructure and parking management is the function of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ Urban Development Authorities. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through schematic interventions/ advisories. Parking demand varies with local factors such as economic profile, type of housing, and commercial activity; therefore, uniform national norms are not mandated and States/UTs prescribe parking requirements in their respective building bye-laws based on local conditions. The Government of India has, however, issued policy frameworks, advisories and model guidelines from time to time for improving urban transport planning, parking management and transit integration. These include the Indian Roads Congress (IRC) - Guidelines for Parking facilities in urban areas, 2015; National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP), 2006; the Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines 2014; the Model Building Bye-Laws (MBBL), 2016; the Metro Rail Policy, 2017; and the National Transit Oriented Development (TOD) Policy, 2017. These documents provide broad guidance

on integrated land use and transport planning, scientific parking management, parking norms, and transit-oriented development.

The IRC-Guidelines for Parking facilities in urban areas, 2015 provides for Parking Policy Objectives and Guiding Principles, Parking Strategies, types of Parking, Parking Norms and Standards, space requirements and design layouts for different vehicle types, including cars, buses, trucks, three-wheelers and bicycles.

NUTP 2006 provides for making multi-level parking complexes a mandatory requirement in city centres that have several high-rise commercial complexes.

The MBBL, 2016 Chapter 3-Development Codes, Section 3.3, provides for parking standards and also permits stacked / multi-level / automated parking in appropriate developments.

The URDPFI Guidelines, 2014 Chapter 8 – Infrastructure Planning, provides planning norms and standards for urban infrastructure including parking requirements, norms for off-street parking facilities, and planning of multi-level parking structures in urban areas and commercial districts. The guidelines also emphasize integrating parking planning with land-use planning and urban transport systems.

The Smart Cities Mission (SCM) was launched on 25 June 2015. As of 19th December 2025, across the 100 selected cities, a total 8,064 projects amounting to ₹1,64,811 Cr were sanctioned. Under SCM as on 01.03.2026, a total of 74 projects worth ₹2,481 Crore relating to “Multi-level Parking” were

taken up in 42 cities, out of which 63 projects worth ₹2,140 Crore have been completed and remaining 11 projects worth ₹341 Crore are at implementation stage. The city-wise details of projects undertaken in SCM are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched on 25 June 2015 in selected 500 cities (485 cities including 15 merged cities) and towns across the country. Non-motorised Urban Transport is one of the thrust areas of the AMRUT Mission that includes provision of pedestrian, non-motorized and public transport facilities, cycle tracks, parking spaces etc. Under this sector, the purpose is to bring down traffic congestion and to reduce pollution by switching to public transport or constructing facilities for non-motorized transport (e.g. walking and cycling). Against the total plan size of ₹77,640 crore, ₹1,436 crore (2%) has been allocated under this sector. 348 projects worth ₹1,022.27 crore have been grounded, of which works worth ₹986.06 crore have been physically completed. Out of these, 38 parking projects worth ₹282.99 crore have been grounded, of which works worth ₹256.57 crore have been physically completed. Details are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

Under the Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SSASCI) 2024-25 – Urban Planning Reforms by Ministry of Finance, so far, 18 public parking projects in 8 States/UTs have been incentivized. Details are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

City-wise data on the number of multi-level parking projects constructed,

under construction and proposed during the last five years is not maintained centrally by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. Such projects are implemented by the respective State Governments / UT Administrations / ULBs / development authorities based on their local necessities.

Further, the Metro Rail Policy, 2017 and the National TOD Policy, 2017 emphasize multi-modal integration and last-mile connectivity, including planning of park-and-ride facilities and parking infrastructure near metro stations, bus terminals and major activity centres. Accordingly, integration of parking facilities with metro rail stations, bus terminals and commercial hubs is undertaken by the concerned State Governments / UT Administrations / metro rail agencies / ULBs subject to feasibility and land availability.

## STATEMENT-I

### Parking Project taken up under Smart City Mission

| Sl. No. | City Name | Total Projects | | Completed Projects | | At implementation stage | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. of Projects | Cost of Projects (In Cr ₹) | No. of Projects | Cost of Projects (In Cr ₹) | No. of Projects | Cost of Projects (In Cr ₹) |
| 1 | Ahmedabad | 3 | 222 | 3 | 222 | - | - |
| 2 | Ajmer | 1 | 14 | 1 | 14 | - | - |
| 3 | Aligarh | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 | - | - |
| 4 | Amritsar | 1 | 46 | - | - | 1 | 46 |
| 5 | Atal Nagar | 2 | 86 | 2 | 86 | - | - |
| 6 | Bareilly | 1 | 14 | 1 | 14 | - | - |
| 7 | Belagavi | 1 | 7 | - | - | 1 | 7 |
| 8 | Bengaluru | 1 | 23 | - | - | 1 | 23 |
| 9 | Bhopal | 1 | 141 | 1 | 141 | - | - |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Bhubaneswar | 2 | 76 | 2 | 76 | - | - |
| 11 | Bilaspur | 3 | 61 | 2 | 46 | 1 | 16 |
| 12 | Chandigarh | 1 | 38 | 1 | 38 | - | - |
| 13 | Coimbatore | 1 | 42 | 1 | 42 | - | - |
| 14 | Dharamshala | 2 | 32 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 24 |
| 15 | Faridabad | 1 | 17 | 1 | 17 | - | - |
| 16 | Gangtok | 3 | 214 | 3 | 214 | - | - |
| 17 | Gwalior | 1 | 100 | - | - | 1 | 100 |
| 18 | Indore | 1 | 12 | 1 | 12 | - | - |
| 19 | Itanagar | 1 | 18 | 1 | 18 | - | - |
| 20 | Jabalpur | 3 | 23 | 3 | 23 | - | - |
| 21 | Jaipur | 3 | 43 | 3 | 43 | - | - |
| 22 | Jammu | 1 | 202 | 1 | 202 | - | - |
| 23 | Jhansi | 1 | 25 | 1 | 25 | - | - |
| 24 | Kanpur | 2 | 103 | 2 | 103 | - | - |
| 25 | Kohima | 2 | 80 | 2 | 80 | - | - |
| 26 | Lucknow | 1 | 17 | 1 | 17 | - | - |
| 27 | Madurai | 1 | 42 | 1 | 42 | - | - |
| 28 | Nagpur | 1 | 25 | - | - | 1 | 25 |
| 29 | New Town Kolkata | 1 | 178 | 1 | 178 | - | - |
| 30 | Pimpri-Chinchwad | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | - | - |
| 31 | Raipur | 2 | 34 | 2 | 34 | - | - |
| 32 | Salem | 4 | 44 | 4 | 44 | - | - |
| 33 | Shillong | 2 | 37 | - | - | 2 | 37 |
| 34 | Shimla | 2 | 82 | 1 | 72 | 1 | 10 |
| 35 | Srinagar | 1 | 102 | 1 | 102 | - | - |
| 36 | Thiruvananthapuram | 4 | 72 | 4 | 72 | - | - |
| 37 | Tiruchirappalli | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 | - | - |
| 38 | Tirunelveli | 6 | 61 | 6 | 61 | - | - |
| 39 | Tirupati | 1 | 53 | - | - | 1 | 53 |
| 40 | Udaipur | 4 | 16 | 4 | 16 | - | - |
| 41 | Varanasi | 1 | 17 | 1 | 17 | - | - |
| 42 | Vellore | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - |

| | Grand Total | 74 | 2,481 | 63 | 2,140 | 11 | 341 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

*(As reported by States/UTs as on 01.03.2026)*

## STATEMENT-II

## PARKING PROJECTS TAKEN UP UNDER AMRUT:

| Sl. No. | State/UT | No of Projects Taken Up |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Gujarat | 9 |
| 2 | Himachal Pradesh | 5 |
| 3 | Jammu and Kashmir | 5 |
| 4 | Karnataka | 3 |
| 5 | Kerala | 12 |
| 6 | Ladakh | 2 |
| 7 | Mizoram | 2 |
| | Total | 38 |

## STATEMENT-III

## PARKING PROJECTS TAKEN UP UNDER SSASCI:

| Other States | | |
|---|---|---|
| **#** | **State** | **No. of projects** |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 2 |
| 2 | Assam | 2 |
| 3 | Chhattisgarh | 2 |
| 4 | Kerala | 2 |
| 5 | Maharashtra | 3 |
| 6 | Telangana | 1 |
| Total | | 12 |

| North-Eastern and Hilly States | | |
|---|---|---|
| **#** | **State** | **No. of projects** |
| 1 | Meghalaya | 2 |
| 2 | Uttarakhand | 4 |
| Total | | 6 |

## भूजल का पीने योग्य होने संबंधी परीक्षण

***293. श्री अजेन्द्र सिंह लोधीः**

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

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के हमीरपुर और महोबा जिलों में भूजल का पीने योग्य होना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए स्थानीय स्तर पर नियमित परीक्षण किया जा रहा है:

(ख) यदि हां, तो हाल ही में किए गए परीक्षणों सहित इसके प्रमुख निष्कर्षों का ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त जिलों में भूजल में पाए जाने वाले फ्लोराइड, आर्सेनिक, नाइट्रेट आदि जैसी अशुद्धियों की रोकथाम और नियंत्रण के लिए कोई विशिष्ट उपाय किए हैं; और

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

**जल शक्ति मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. पाटिल):**

(क) से (घ): पेयजल राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत आने वाली योजनाओं सहित पेयजल आपूर्ति स्कीमों की आयोजना, डिजाइन, अनुमोदन, कार्यान्वयन, संचालन एवं अनुरक्षण की जिम्मेदारी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों की है। भारत सरकार तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। प्रत्येक ग्रामीण परिवार हेतु नल जल आपूर्ति का प्रावधान करने के लिए जल जीवन मिशन अगस्त, 2019 से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। जेजेएम के तहत, मौजूदा दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो के बीआईएस: 10500 मानकों को पाइपगत जलापूर्ति योजनाओं के माध्यम

से आपूर्ति किए जा रहे जल की गुणवत्ता के लिए बेंचमार्क के रूप में अपनाया जाता है। कार्यसंबंधी दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र जल गुणवत्ता निगरानी और पर्यवेक्षण (डब्ल्यूक्यूएम एंड एस) गतिविधियों के लिए जेजेएम के तहत निधियों के अपने वार्षिक आवंटन का 2% तक उपयोग कर सकते हैं, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ जल गुणवत्ता परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाओं की स्थापना और सुदृढ़ीकरण, उपकरणों, उपस्करों, रसायनों, कांच के बने सामान, उपभोग्य सामग्रियों की खरीद, कुशल जनशक्ति को काम पर रखना, फील्ड टेस्ट किट (एफटीके) का उपयोग करके समुदाय द्वारा निगरानी, जल गुणवत्ता के संबंध में जागरूकता प्रसार, शैक्षिक कार्यक्रम, प्रयोगशालाओं का प्रत्यायन/मान्यता आदि शामिल हैं।

राज्य जल और स्वच्छता मिशन (एसडब्ल्यूएसएम), नमामि गंगे और ग्रामीण जल आपूर्ति विभाग, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि भूजल की पेयता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के हमीरपुर और महोबा जिलों में स्थानीय स्तर पर जिला प्रयोगशालाओं द्वारा नियमित परीक्षण किया जा रहा है। भूजल स्रोत के लिए परीक्षण की आवृत्ति छमाही है और प्रयोगशालाओं द्वारा किए गए भूजल के परीक्षण का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:

| क्र.सं. | जिला | भूजल स्रोतों की कुल संख्या | पहली छमाही में परीक्षण (अप्रैल, 2025 – सितंबर, 2025) | दूसरी छमाही में परीक्षण (अक्टूबर, 2025- मार्च, 2026) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | हमीरपुर | 154 | 157 | 135 |
| 2 | महोबा | 99 | 97 | 78 |

राज्य ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि प्रयोगशालाओं द्वारा परीक्षण के बाद इन दोनों जिलों के सभी भूजल आधारित स्रोत फ्लोराइड, आर्सेनिक, नाइट्रेट आदि जैसी अशुद्धियों से सुरक्षित पाए गए हैं। प्रयोगशालाओं में किए गए परीक्षण के अलावा, ग्रामीण स्तर पर एफटीके का उपयोग करके एफटीके प्रशिक्षित महिलाओं द्वारा एफएचटीसी, स्कूलों, आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों (एडब्ल्यूसी) आदि के स्तर पर भी परीक्षण किया जा रहा है।

इसके अलावा, राज्य ने सूचित किया है कि फ्लोराइड, आर्सेनिक, नाइट्रेट आदि जैसी अशुद्धियों को रोकने और नियंत्रित करने के लिए सभी भूजल आधारित पाइपगत जलापूर्ति स्कीमों में गहरे नलकूपों/बोरवेलों का निर्माण किया गया है। राज्य ने यह भी उल्लेख किया है कि महोबा और हमीरपुर जिलों के लगभग सभी गांव सतही जल आधारित जल आपूर्ति योजनाओं के तहत शामिल किए गए हैं और संवितरण से पहले विनिर्दिष्ट जल शोधन संयंत्रों (डब्ल्यूटीपी) के माध्यम से जल का समुचित शोधन किया जा रहा है।

## COLD STORAGE AND REFRIGERATED TRANSPORT FACILITIES

***294. SHRI ARUN NEHRU:**

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

(a) Whether the acute absence of adequate cold storage and refrigerated transport facilities has resulted in wastage of Perambalur's onions, maize and other perishables valued at several crores annually, leading to distress sale by small and marginal farmers and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the specific reasons for inordinate delays in approval and funding of cold chain projects and Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme applications submitted by Perambalur-based entrepreneurs and Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) despite meeting eligibility criteria;

(c) the status of all cold chain proposals pending clearance including timelines for techno-economic clearance, Detailed Project Report (DPR) approval and funds release, project-wise; and

(d) the details of the concrete funding commitment, nodal agency responsibilities and firm commissioning timeline to halt Perambalur's post-

harvest losses and secure remunerative prices for farmers?

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

(a): The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) estimates post-harvest losses from time to time for various agri-produces in the country through commissioning of studies based on primary surveys. Two studies were commissioned by the Ministry through (i) Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) -Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), 2015 with reference year 2012-14 and (ii) NABARD Consultancy Service Pvt. Ltd (NABCONS), 2022 with reference year 2020-22. As per the last study conducted by NABCONS, crop-wise estimates of overall post-harvest losses in the state of Tamil Nadu is as below:

| **Tamil Nadu** | |
|---|---|
| **Product** | **Overall Total Loss (%)** |
| Banana | 7.47 |
| Beans | 7.82 |
| Black gram | 5.93 |
| Egg | 6.6 |
| Groundnut | 5.31 |
| Maize | 4.39 |
| Marine fish | 9.14 |
| Meat | 3.04 |
| Mushroom | 11.03 |
| Paddy | 5.98 |
| Poultry Meat | 6.08 |
| Sorghum | 6.29 |
| Sugarcane | 8.65 |

In order to address the gap in cold chain infrastructure and reduce post-harvest losses, the Government of India is implementing several schemes. The Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing the Central Sector umbrella scheme – Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) across the country. Under its component schemes, namely (i) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure (Cold Chain Scheme), (ii) Creation of Infrastructure for Agro Processing Clusters (APC Scheme), and (iii) Operation Greens (OG) – Long Term Intervention, financial assistance is provided for development of integrated food processing infrastructure which may include cold storage facilities and refrigerated transport (reefer vehicles/insulated vans) as components of approved projects.

As on 31.12.2025, under PMKSY, 690 cold storage facilities with preservation capacity of about 51.85 lakh MT per annum have been created and 1,768 reefer vehicles have been supported under 422 completed food processing projects.

The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare supports development of post-harvest and cold storage infrastructure through schemes such as the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) and the Capital Investment Subsidy for Construction Expansion Modernization of Cold Storages and Controlled Atmosphere Storages implemented by the National Horticulture Board. These initiatives provide financial assistance for creation and modernization of post-harvest infrastructure including pack houses, cold storages,

ripening chambers, reefer transport, and controlled atmosphere (CA) storage facilities. As on 31.01.2025, 8760 cold storage facilities with capacity of 397.08 LMT have been created across the country. The details of the same is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(b): As on date, no application from entrepreneurs or Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) based in Perambalur district of Tamil Nadu is pending for approval under the Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industries (PLISFPI) or under the Cold Chain component scheme of Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) in the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

(c): An expression of interest (EoI) was issued by this Ministry under Cold Chain scheme on 27.05.2025 for inviting applications/ proposals from the eligible entities from across the country. A total of 60 cold chain proposals were received till last date i.e. 08.08.2025 against the aforesaid EoI. The proposals received are under evaluation as per the extant Cold Chain scheme guidelines dated 22.05.2025.

(d): The Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not set up food processing projects on its own; rather, it facilitates and supports their establishment by providing financial assistance to eligible entities, under its schemes. The component schemes of PMKSY are demand driven and proposals are invited by floating EoIs from time to time based on the availability of funds under the respective component schemes. Further, no State-wise / district-wise allocation of funds is made under these component schemes. Any eligible entity including farmers from across the country including Perambalur district of Tamil Nadu may

avail the financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid / subsidy at the rate of 35% of the eligible project cost in case of projects from general areas and 50% in case of projects from difficult areas as well as projects for SC/ ST, FPOs and SHGs subject to a maximum of ₹10.00 crore in case of Cold Chain scheme/ Agro Processing Clusters (APC) scheme and ₹ 10.00 crore in case of standalone projects and ₹ 15.00 crore in case of integrated projects under Operation Greens (OG) scheme for setting up of food processing projects along with cold storage infrastructure and refrigerated transport facilities.

**STATEMENT**

**State-wise Cold Storage facilities created as on 31.01.2025 in the country**

| Sr. No. | State/UT | No. of project | Cold Storage created (Capacity in MT) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andaman and Nicobar (UT) | 4 | 2210 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh and | 480 | 1996340 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 2 | 6000 |
| 4 | Assam | 43 | 206742 |
| 5 | Bihar | 316 | 1490200 |
| 6 | Chandigarh | 7 | 12462 |
| 7 | Chhattisgarh | 130 | 577663 |
| 8 | Delhi | 97 | 129857 |
| 9 | Goa | 29 | 7705 |
| 10 | Gujarat | 1023 | 4042770 |
| 11 | Haryana | 386 | 870703 |
| 12 | Himachal Pradesh | 89 | 181318 |
| 13 | Jammu and Kashmir | 92 | 151833 |
| 14 | Jharkhand | 59 | 242655 |
| 15 | Karnataka | 268 | 912417 |
| 16 | Kerala | 202 | 96655 |
| 17 | Lakshadweep | 1 | 15 |
| 18 | Madhya Pradesh | 320 | 1381827 |
| 19 | Maharashtra | 665 | 1219851 |
| 20 | Manipur | 2 | 4500 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | Meghalaya | 4 | 8200 |
| 22 | Mizoram | 3 | 4071 |
| 23 | Nagaland | 5 | 8150 |
| 24 | Odisha | 182 | 579321 |
| 25 | Puducherry | 4 | 185 |
| 26 | Punjab | 770 | 2604206 |
| 27 | Rajasthan | 190 | 648908 |
| 28 | Sikkim | 2 | 2100 |
| 29 | Tamil Nadu | 188 | 399690 |
| 30 | Telangana | 116 | 617131 |
| 31 | Tripura | 14 | 46354 |
| 31 | Uttar Pradesh | 2488 | 15096476 |
| 32 | Uttarakhand | 62 | 206848 |
| 33 | West Bengal | 517 | 5952997 |
| | **Total** | **8760** | **39708360** |

(Source: Directorate of Marketing and Inspection (DMI) up to 2009, National Horticulture Board (NHB), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH)) and MoFPI).

## FLIGHT OPERATIONS FROM HALWARA AIRPORT

***295. DR. AMAR SINGH:**

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the regular commercial flight operations have not commenced from Halwara Airport, Punjab despite the inauguration of terminal building and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether any proposals have been received or considered for starting regular flights from Halwara Airport to major destinations including Delhi, Mumbai, Shri Hazur Sahib, Shri Patna Sahib and Varanasi and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to include the said Airport under any regional connectivity or route support scheme including UDAN Scheme to

ensure viability of operations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which regular commercial flight services are proposed to be operationalised from Halwara Airport?

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

(a) to (d): Halwara Airport, owned by the Indian Air Force has been developed through a joint venture between the State Government of Punjab and the Airports Authority of India. The development work at the airport has been completed. At present, there are no scheduled flight operations at Halwara Airport. However, M/s Air India has proposed to operate 14 flights per week to/from Halwara Airport in the Summer Schedule 2026. With the repeal of the Air Corporations Act in March 1994, Indian domestic aviation was deregulated. Airlines are free to induct capacity with any aircraft type and to select the markets and networks they wish to serve. Hence, it is upto the airline operators to introduce air services to/from any airport in the country, depending on their operational and commercial viability. In case, any airline submits a valid bid for routes connecting Halwara airport in future rounds of bidding, the same may be considered as per the provisions of the UDAN scheme.

## TOLL COLLECTION ON NHs

***296. SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN**:

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

(a) the total amount collected through toll plazas on National Highways (NHs) during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) whether toll rates have been increased during this period and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to rationalise toll charges in view of rising fuel prices and inflation, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the criteria adopted for continuing toll collection even after recovery of project costs?

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

(a): The details of user fee collected through toll plazas on National Highways during the last five years are follows:

| Financial Year | User Fee Collection (in Crores) |
|---|---|
| 2020-21 | 27,926.67 |
| 2021-22 | 33,928.66 |
| 2022-23 | 48,032.40 |
| 2023-24 | 55,882.12 |
| 2024-25 | 61,408.15 |

(b): The user fee rates are revised annually linked to the wholesale price index in accordance with the applicable fee rules.

(c): The Government from time to time has reviewed the tolling policy with the objective of ensuring a balanced approach between revenue requirements for

highway development and minimizing burden on road users. The National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008, as amended, provide a transparent framework for levy and collection of user fee, with rates linked to the length of the highway and type of vehicle.

Further, in order to reduce the burden on road users, Government has made various provisions through following amendments:

(i) GSR 437(E) dated 01.07.2025 to restrict user fee for highways with more structure length.

(ii) GSR 01(E) dated 31.12.2025 for reduction of rates in case of up gradation from 2 lane paved shoulder highway to 4 or more lane.

(iii) G.S.R. 388 (E) dated 17.06.2025 introducing an Annual Pass for non-commercial cars, jeeps, and vans. This scheme offers 200 NH fee plaza crossings or one year validity, whichever is earlier, by payment of Rs. 3000/- (Rupees three thousand).

(iv) G.S.R. 734 (E) dated 03.10.2025 for reduction in applicable user fee for vehicles without FASTag or active FASTag vehicles from 2 times to 1.25 times, given the user opts for payment through UPI;

(v) G.S.R. 107 (E) dated 04.02.2026 for the fee payable for the use of a national expressway that is operational for only a part of its notified length shall be levied at a rate of one time of the applicable fee instead of 1.25 times.

(vi) Implementation of Multi-Lane Free Flow (MLFF) tolling: The Government has decided to implement Multi-Lane Free Flow (MLFF) Electronic Toll Collection system, which facilitates barrier-less tolling using integrated

technologies including Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) with AI analytics and RFID-based Electronic Toll Collection (FASTag), where the user fee shall be charged from the vehicle users without having to stop, slow down or stay in a given fee plaza lane.

(vii) As per National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008, there are already various provisions for discounts in user fees and monthly passes for local and regular users of National Highways across the country.

(d): Collection of user fee at fee plazas on National Highways is not related to the recovery of project development cost. User fee at all fee plazas on National Highways are collected as per the respective user fee notification published in the Gazette of India, in accordance with the provisions of the National Highways (NHs) Fee Rules, 2008, and the Concession Agreement. As per the provisions of National Highways Fee Rules, 2008, the fee notified as per concession agreement is collected by the concessionaire till the end of the concession period, and after the concession period is over, the fee is collected by the Central Government or the executing authority as per the fee specified under the provisions of NH Fee Rules, 2008 on the date of transfer of such section of the National Highway, bridge, tunnel or bypass, as the case may be, to be revised annually. The revenue collected by the Central Government from user fee collection is deposited in Consolidated Fund of India (CFI) and the funds provided through budgetary allocation are utilised for further maintenance, development and augmentation of National Highways.

## PUBLICATION OF ANNUAL RERA REPORTS

***297. SHRI LAXMIKANT PAPPU NISHAD:**

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

(a) whether under Sections 34 and 35 of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (RERA), RERA in each State is mandatorily required to publish an Annual Report and place it in the public domain, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Uttar Pradesh RERA and other States have published their Annual Reports every year since 2017, if so, the details thereof, year-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the said reports contain district-wise data for Noida, Greater Noida and Lucknow, including registered projects, complaints received and disposed, pending cases, Recovery Certificates issued and actual recoveries, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the highest number of complaints relating to delayed possession and non-compliance of orders pertain to these regions, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action taken by the Union Government against non-publication of reports and ineffective enforcement of RERA orders to safeguard homebuyers' interests?

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

(a): No. Sections 34 and 35 of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development)

Act, 2016 [RERA] pertain to functions and powers of the Real Estate Regulatory Authority respectively. However, Section 78 of RERA mandates the Regulatory Authority to prepare the Annual Report in such form and at such time as may be prescribed by the Appropriate Government and the same is required to be laid before each house of Parliament or the State / Union Territory (UT) Legislature, as the case may be.

(b) to (e): As per Entry 18 of List- II (State List) of 7th Schedule of Constitution of India, ‘Land’ and ‘Colonization’ are State subjects. However, by deriving powers from Entries 6, 7 and 46 of List- III (Concurrent List), RERA was enacted by the Parliament to regulate the contractual relationship between homebuyers and promoters.

Under the provisions of the RERA, the State Government, being the 'Appropriate Government', is required to notify the Rules and establish the Real Estate Regulatory Authority in the respective State. Further, Real Estate Regulatory Authority is required to maintain a website, containing relevant details of all registered real estate projects and publish these details for public viewing.

The information sought is not centrally maintained with the Ministry. However, a centralized RERA Web portal has been developed to streamline access for all stakeholders. Accordingly, the weblinks of the Real Estate Regulatory Authorities and their Annual Reports may be accessed at https://rera.mohua.gov.in/.

Furthermore, under Sections 82, 83 and 84 of the Act, the

Appropriate Government is empowered to issue directions to Regulatory Authority and obtain reports and returns, etc.

The issues related to non-publication of reports, enforcement of orders, among other issues have been taken up by the Ministry at various fora including Central Advisory Council (CAC) from time to time, for effective implementation of RERA and to safeguard the interests of homebuyers.

**RCS-UDAN SCHEME FOR TAMIL NADU**

***298. SHRI NAVASKANI K.:**

**SHRI G. SELVAM:**

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that multiple routes in Tamil Nadu have been operationalised under various rounds of the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN, contributing to improved regional air connectivity across the State and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the impact of these routes on passenger traffic, tourism, business mobility and regional economic development in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities of Tamil Nadu;

(c) the progress made in strengthening regional airport infrastructure in the State including airports where development works have been completed and are at advanced stages of licensing;

(d) whether the UDAN 5.4 Scheme, launched in 2024, aims to revive discontinued or terminated routes through competitive bidding and if so,

the details thereof alongwith the number of such routes identified or revived in Tamil Nadu; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to further expand regional air connectivity in Tamil Nadu under future rounds of the Scheme and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): As on 28.02.2026, 663 routes, including 26 routes in Tamil Nadu, have been operationalised across the country under the Regional Connectivity Scheme-Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik (RCS-UDAN). In the state of Tamil Nadu, four airports, namely Salem, Vellore, Neyveli and Tanjore, have been identified for the development and operation of RCS flights. Salem Airport was developed at a cost of Rs. 24.44 Cr and operationalised under the UDAN Scheme. The licensing process and overall operational readiness are underway in respect of Vellore and Neyveli. For the development of Tanjore Airport, AAI has requested the Government of Tamil Nadu to provide a straight and direct approach road to the Airport, as the existing land area does not have straight connectivity to the National Highway. The land is yet to be provided by the State Government. Additionally, modernisation and infrastructure expansion work have been carried out at Trichy, Tuticorin, Coimbatore, Chennai and Madurai Airports. The details are given in the enclosed **Statement**. Further, Madurai Airport has recently been declared as an International Airport. UDAN 5.4, launched by the Ministry of Civil Aviation in

August 2024, revived the previously cancelled routes, which were identified as eligible for re-bidding. These include routes that could not commence operations, could not complete their three-year tenure, or remained unserved for one year after completion of the three-year tenure. Under UDAN 5.4, no RCS routes connecting the Tamil Nadu state were eligible for re-bidding. UDAN has strengthened the unserved and underserved regions by improving connectivity and accessibility, boosting tourism and industry, enhancing access to healthcare, and generating direct and indirect employment. The Government has announced the Modified UDAN Scheme to expand regional connectivity to120 new destinations nationwide, targeting 4 crore passengers over the next 10 years.

**STATEMENT**

**Details of Modernisation work at Airports in Tamil Nadu**

| S.N. | Airport | Expenditure | Details of work carried out |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Trichy | 1,162.9 Cr | Construction of a new terminal building and surface car parking and associated works has been completed. |
| 2 | Tuticorin | 318.16Cr | Construction of a new domestic terminal building with three aerobridges, ATC Tower-cum-Technical Block, Category-7 fire station and associated works<br>Extension of runway including blast pad, RESA, taxiway, apron, GSE area, isolation bay, and other associated works |
| 3 | Coimbatore | 63.31Cr | Construction of an additional apron and Runway resurfacing is completed |
| 4. | Chennai | 1,640.87Cr | Modernization of Chennai Airport Phase-II, Part-1 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Terminal 2) is completed<br>Development of city-side traffic flow management with plaza, pick-up lanes, and ancillary facilities at Chennai Airport.<br>Reconstruction and strengthening of Taxi Tracks with link taxi, part runway resurfacing has been completed<br>Construction of MLCP at Chennai Airport. |
| 5 | Madurai | 98.84Cr | Construction of the new ATC cum Technical block is completed. |

## CONTAMINATED DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

***299. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:**

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of recent reports regarding supply of contaminated drinking water in certain areas of Chandigarh, leading to a number of residents falling sick;

(b) if so, the details of the areas affected, the number of complaints received and the findings of water quality tests conducted in this regard;

(c) whether any lapses in water supply infrastructure, pipeline maintenance or monitoring systems have been identified and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the immediate and long-term measures taken or proposed by the Government to ensure safe and potable drinking water, including regular testing and infrastructure upgradation; and

(e) whether any accountability has been fixed on the officials or agencies responsible for the lapses and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): Water is a State subject. The State Governments are responsible for monitoring, enforcement, and corrective action for drinking water safety. The operation, maintenance and replacement of old deteriorated pipelines is the responsibility of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ parastatals. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through schematic interventions/ advisories. It provides financial and technical support to the States through various schemes/ Missions such as Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and AMRUT 2.0 for approved infrastructure projects.

The Administration of Union Territory of Chandigarh has informed that complaints were received regarding supply of water contamination cases in the areas of Mauli Jagran, Dariya and Hallo Majra in Chandigarh. However, in majority of the cases, presence of muddy water has been noticed which is linked to ongoing repair work of the supply lines. Besides, there have been cases where residents have utilized their water pumps during non-supply hours which are directly connected to the distribution lines, thus, generating internal pressure at the pipe joints and resulting in the mixing of mud with the water.

The UT Administration has taken immediate measures and water samples were collected randomly and got tested through National Accreditation Board of Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) accredited Lab. 1995 water samples were tested during the last 3 months and the tests of

collected samples during the period have been found satisfactory. Flushing of water supply lines was done to ensure zero contamination in the pipelines and proper chlorination was ensured in the potable water at user end. The UT Administration has also informed that in Chandigarh, water supply system is old one, which results in leakages in pipes sometimes. As and when such incidents are noticed, immediate repair works are carried out. Connectivity of all the left-out areas such as Mauli Jagran and Dariya which are dependent on ground water with canal water, is part of long term strategy of the UT Administration along with phase-wise replacement of identified old/damaged distribution pipelines with Ductile Iron (DI) pipelines.

Under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation 2.0 (AMRUT 2.0), the Chandigarh Administration has taken up 07 projects with total cost of ₹166.39 crore, which include 2 water supply projects worth ₹43.77 crore and 05 sewer/septage management projects worth ₹122.62 crore. The approved projects cover 10.50 KM new water network and 239.69 KM of Sewer Network (167 KM new and replacement of 72.69 KM). So far, In Chandigarh, more than 1.76 lakh water tap connections in the urban areas and 2.36 lakh sewer connections (including households covered through FSSM) have been provided so far under AMRUT/ AMRUT 2.0 and in convergence. 20 KM of water pipeline network and 30.13 KM of sewer network has been laid/ replaced.

Drinking water contamination in urban areas is a multi-factor issue and is generally attributable to distribution system vulnerabilities and interface issues

with sewerage and sanitation infrastructure. Drinking water supplied in urban areas is required to conform to BIS IS 10500 standards; however, deterioration in quality may occur due to infrastructure-related, operational, environmental and maintenance factors across transmission, storage and distribution systems. The key reasons for contamination in drinking water supply includes leakages, pipe bursts and defective joints, cross-connections with Sewerage and Drainage Systems, ageing infrastructure and corrosion, intermittent water supply and negative pressure, stagnation and prolonged retention of water, poor maintenance of storage and associated infrastructure, inadequate sewerage and septage management, etc.

The Ministry of Housing Affairs (MoHUA) has published Manual on Water Supply and Treatment Systems (Drink from Tap) in March 2024 for reference by the States/ ULBs for designing, implementation, drinking water quality and monitoring of the water supply projects. (https://mohua.gov.in/publication/manual-on-watersupplyandtreatment-systems---drink-from-tap---march-2024.php) .

MoHUA has issued an advisory in January, 2026 to all the States to carry out comprehensive assessments of vulnerable areas and ageing infrastructure and to identify the crossing of sewer lines in close proximity to water supply lines and to conduct digital mapping of the existing water and sewer network using geo-spatial database created under AMRUT/AMRUT 2.0 in order to prevent health hazards.

MoHUA has also issued an advisory "Strengthening Water Quality

Monitoring in Cities through Community Participation" under AMRUT 2.0 in November, 2024 to all the States to formulate a Water Quality Monitoring strategy at the State or City level and to strengthen the institutional capacity for citywide monitoring of drinking water quality in urban areas along with Digital Display Boards for water quality parameters for public information and awareness.

AMRUT/AMRUT 2.0 guidelines allows for replacement of legacy infrastructure, vulnerable crossings and pressure-managed systems to reduce contamination risks as per priority of State. Further, AMRUT 2.0 Mission promotes 24x7 water supply with quality assurance, Drink from Tap (DfT) quality water in selected District Metered Areas (DMAs)/wards, online water quality monitoring, sensors and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA), community participation, especially Women Self Help Groups (SHGs), in water quality testing.

Through AMRUT/ AMRUT 2.0 and in convergence with the States, 246 lakh water tap connections in the urban areas have been provided so far, 182 lakh sewer connections (including households covered through Fecal Sludge and Septage Management (FSSM)) have been provided through AMRUT/ AMRUT 2.0 and in convergence in AMRUT Cities. 93,457.51 km of water pipeline network has been laid/ replaced and 26,995.61 km of sewer network has been laid/ replaced.

Under AMRUT, 258 water supply schemes have smart monitoring systems such as SCADA system and 1,422 water supply projects under

AMRUT 2.0 has provision for SCADA system. Mission advocates ease of getting connections to minimize illegal connections. Mission has provision of ₹3,000 per connection to enhance last mile connectivity. Mission advocated to use of smart elements, flow meters, pressure valves, etc. to strengthen maintenance systems, digital monitoring, energy efficiency, etc.

For improvement in service delivery, States have taken up DfT projects and States are encouraged to implement at least one DfT project in a DMA or ward within each AMRUT city. 407 projects with 1,153 DMAs benefitting 16.72 lakh Households have been approved in 348 ULBs under AMRUT 2.0.

**DIGITISATION OF MSMEs**

***300. DR. HEMANG JOSHI:**

**SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:**

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

(a) whether any assessment has been undertaken of the extent of digital adoption among Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) including use of e-commerce platforms, digital accounting, supply chain digitisation and participation in the Government e-Marketplace (GeM) and Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any measurable impact has been observed on revenue growth, market expansion, formalisation and export participation among MSMEs

adopting digital and platform-based business models and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Government periodically assesses the extent of digital adoption among Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), covering aspects such as e-commerce platforms, digital accounting, supply chain digitization, and participation in platforms like the Government e-Marketplace (GeM) and Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) through evaluation studies in collaboration with industry and research institutions. The Output-Outcome Monitoring Framework of NITI Aayog's is another institutional mechanism to evaluate the outcome of such schemes. As of 31st Dec 2025, approx 2,06,000 merchants have conducted at least 1 transaction on the ONDC Network, approx 6 lakh service providers make their services available on the network and 3127 MSMEs have generated more than 01 lakh transactions leveraging MSME TEAM Scheme within this Financial year.

## (ii) Unstarred Question Nos. 3221 to 3450

## CARBON CREDIT TRADING SCHEME

**3221. SHRIMATI SANJNA JATAV:**
**SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:**
**SHRIMATI ROOPKUMARI CHOUDHARY:**
**SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:**
**SHRI P. C. MOHAN:**
**SHRI BHARATSINHJI SHANKARJI DABHI:**
**CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:**
**SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:**
**DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:**
**SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:**

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

(a) the implementation status of the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme including operationalisation of the Measurement Reporting and Verification (MRV) framework for the Indian Carbon Market;

(b) the institutional arrangements established for the scheme including the National Steering Committee, the role of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) as administrator and the Grid India as Registry along with its current operational status;

(c) the progress in transitioning nine energy intensive sectors from the Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme to the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme including the number of obligated entities registered and carbon credits issued and traded, State-wise including Rajasthan especially Bharatpur Lok Sabha Constituency;

(d) whether the Government proposes to expand offset mechanisms or integrate the Indian Carbon Market with international markets and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which major technology and innovation hubs such as Bengaluru can contribute to the Indian Carbon Market through green industries startups and urban climate initiatives and the phased roadmap for expanding participation of industries and urban local bodies in such cities under the scheme?

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

(a) and (b): The Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS) was notified by the Central Government in June 2023. For its implementation, the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) has issued the Detailed Procedure for Compliance Mechanism under CCTS, establishing a comprehensive Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) framework to ensure accurate and transparent compliance. BEE has also released the Accreditation Procedure and Eligibility Criteria for Accredited Carbon Verification Agencies and the Detailed Procedure for Offset Mechanism under CCTS.

The institutional framework for CCTS is already operational. It includes a National Steering Committee co-chaired by the Secretaries of the Ministry of Power and the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, with Grid India acting as the Registry, BEE as the Administrator, and the Central

Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) as the Regulator for the Indian carbon market.

(c): Seven energy-intensive sectors—Aluminium, Cement, Chlor-Alkali, Pulp and Paper, Petrochemicals, Petroleum Refinery, and Textile—have been transitioned from Perform Achieve and Trade Scheme (PAT) to the CCTS. Under these sectors, a total of 490 obligated entities have been assigned Greenhouse Gas Emission Intensity targets, of which 64 are located in the State of Rajasthan.

The state-wise details of all 490 obligated entities, including those in Rajasthan, are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. At present, no Carbon Credit Certificates have been issued to any obligated entity under CCTS.

(d): At present, there is no proposal to further expand the Offset Mechanism under CCTS. The Government has already notified the sectors eligible for project registration under the mechanism, namely Energy, Industries, Agriculture, Waste Handling and Disposal, Forestry, Transport, Fugitive Emissions, Construction, Solvent Use, and Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS).

Further, the Government has finalized thirteen activities eligible for international trading of carbon credits under Article 6.2 and Article 6.4 of the Paris Agreement. The list of approved activities is given in the enclosed **Statement–II**.

(e): Under the Offset Mechanism of CCTS, non-obligated entities including industries and urban local bodies, may voluntarily register approved mitigation

activities for the purpose of seeking issuance of Carbon Credit Certificates. To facilitate this, the Bureau has developed nine methodologies under offset mechanism, which provide standardized approaches for quantifying and verifying emission reductions or removals. Details of methodologies are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

## STATEMENT-I

### State-wise details of all 490 obligated entities, including Rajasthan

| State | Total number of Obligated Entities |
|---|---|
| Andhra Pradesh | 30 |
| Assam | 8 |
| Bihar | 4 |
| Chhattisgarh | 11 |
| Dadra and Nagra | 17 |
| Gujarat | 71 |
| Haryana | 9 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 14 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 1 |
| Jharkhand | 7 |
| Karnataka | 22 |
| Kerala | 3 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 29 |
| Maharashtra | 29 |
| Meghalaya | 8 |
| Odisha | 18 |
| Puducherry | 2 |
| Punjab | 26 |
| Rajasthan | 64 |
| Tamil Nadu | 41 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Telangana | 21 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 34 |
| Uttarakhand | 6 |
| West Bengal | 15 |
| **Total** | **490** |

## Obligated Entities in the State of Rajasthan

| District | Total number of Obligated Entities |
|---|---|
| Kota | 4 |
| Alwar | 5 |
| Sirohi | 2 |
| Chittorgarh | 8 |
| Udaipur | 3 |
| Ajmer | 1 |
| Pali | 4 |
| Bundi | 1 |
| Kotputli | 1 |
| Nagaur | 1 |
| Jodhpur | 1 |
| Sri Ganganagar | 1 |
| Sikar | 2 |
| Bhilwara | 23 |
| Banswara | 6 |
| Jhalawar | 1 |
| **Total** | **64** |

## STATEMENT-II

## List of activities approved by NDAIPA

### I. GHG Mitigation Activities:

2. Renewable energy with storage (only stored component)
3. Solar thermal power
4. Off- shore wind
5. Green Hydrogen
6. Compressed biogas
7. Emerging mobility solutions like fuel cells
8. High end technology for energy efficiency
9. Sustainable Aviation Fuel
10. Best available technologies for process improvement in hard to abate sectors
11. Tidal energy, Ocean Thermal Energy, Ocean Salt Gradient Energy, Ocean Wave Energy and Ocean Current Energy
12. High Voltage Direct Current Transmission in conjunction with the renewable energy projects

**II Alternate Materials:**

13. Green Ammonia

**II. Removal Activities:**

14. **Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage**

**STATEMENT-III**

**List of methodologies in the offset mechanism under CCTS**

1. BM EN01.001 - Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources
2. BM EN01.002 - Hydrogen production from electrolysis of water

3. BM IN02.001 Energy efficiency and fuel switching measures for industrial facilities
4. BM IN02.002 Hydrogen production using methane extracted from biogas
5. BM WA03.001 Landfill methane recovery
6. BM WA03.002 Flaring or use of landfill gas
7. BM AG04.002 Methane recovery from livestock and manure management at households and small farms
8. BM FR05.001 Afforestation and reforestation of degraded mangrove habitats
9. BM FR05.002 Afforestation and reforestation of lands except wetlands

**PRADHAN MANTRI VANBANDHU KALYAN YOJANA**

**3222. SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:**
**SHRI DILIP SAIKIA:**
**SHRI VINOD LAKHAMSHI CHAVDA:**
**SHRIMATI KAMLESH JANGDE:**
**SHRI LUMBARAM CHOUDHARY:**
**SHRIMATI MALA RAJYALAXMI SHAH:**
**DR. HEMANG JOSHI:**
**SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:**
**SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR:**
**DR. MANNA LAL RAWAT:**
**SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:**
**SHRI BHOJRAJ NAG:**
**SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:**
**SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:**

**SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:**

**SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:**

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

(a) the achievements under the Pradhan Mantri Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana from 2021-22 to 2025-26, along with the financial outlay and expenditure incurred thereunder, component, State, district and year-wise;

(b) the details of integrated development undertaken under the said Yojana in critical sectors including road connectivity, telecom, education, health and sanitation along with the distribution of such interventions, village, State and district-wise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of socio-economic outcomes under the said Yojana, including preservation of tribal cultural heritage;

(d) if so, the details of the key findings thereof;

(e) the future roadmap for expansion or strengthening of the said Yojana beyond the current implementation period, including any proposed enhancements in funding, coverage or scope, State and district-wise; and

(f) whether any special initiatives have been taken for tribal cultural preservation in Dahod Lok Sabha Constituency, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Pre-Matric Scholarship for STs, Post-Matric Scholarship for STs,

Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)/ Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN), Support to Tribal Research Institute, Administrative Assistance for Project Management Units and Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojna (PMAAGY) revamped as Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA) are welfare schemes under the umbrella of Pradhan Mantri Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (PMVKY). Details of funds and number of beneficiaries under these schemes are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

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

State Governments are also supposed to earmark TSP funds with respect to the total Scheme allocation, in proportion to ST population (Census

2011) in the State. The details of allocation and expenditure for TSP by States/UTs out of their own funds are available at: https://statetsp.tribal.gov.in.

The Ministry has undertaken two missions for development of STs through convergence of funds available with different Ministries/Departments under DAPST namely - Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyay Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyaan.

**PM JANMAN:** Government launched Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) for socio-economic development of 75 PVTG communities residing in 18 states and one UT. The mission aims to provide basic facilities such as safe housing, clean drinking water and improved access to education, health and nutrition, road and telecom connectivity, electrification of unelectrified households and sustainable livelihood opportunities in 3 years. These objectives are planned to be met through 11 interventions including Hostels and Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) implemented by 9-line Ministries. PM JANMAN has total budgetary outlay of Rs.24,104 Cr (Central share: ₹15336 Cr and State share: ₹8768 Cr).

**Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA) :** Hon'ble PM launched Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA) on 2nd October, 2024. The Abhiyan comprises of 25 interventions implemented by 17-line Ministries and aims to saturate infrastructural gaps in 63,843 villages, improve access to health, education, Anganwadi facilities and providing livelihood opportunities etc benefiting more than 5 crore tribals in 549 districts and 2,911 blocks in 30 States/UTs in 5 years. The Abhiyan has total

budgetary outlay of Rs.79,156 Cr (Central share: ₹56,333 Cr and State share: ₹22,823 Cr).

Committees have been formulated at the State, District, and Block levels to ensure effective implementation, coordination, and monitoring of the Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan. At the State level, a State-Level Apex Committee (SLAC) chaired by the Chief Secretary has been constituted. At the District level, a District-Level Committee, chaired by the District Collector and at the Block level, a Block-Level Implementation Teams (BLITs) comprising officers from various departments have been set up to facilitate grassroots implementation of interventions.

(c) to (e): NITI Aayog undertakes evaluation of CS and CSS schemes respectively through third-party agencies to assess their effectiveness and implementation. NITI Aayog has conducted an Evaluation Study for the EFC cycle which ended in FY 2024–25. The schemes evaluated include Pradhan Mantri Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (PMVKY), PM JANMAN (development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups), Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarships for ST students, and Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs). Some key findings are summarized below:

• Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship Schemes for ST students have played an important role in improving access to education and supporting continuity in schooling and higher education among tribal students. However, delays in fund release and scholarship disbursement remain a major challenge. Limited awareness among beneficiaries and difficulties in the

application and renewal process were also reported. Strengthening grievance redressal systems, simplifying procedures, and improving outreach mechanisms are necessary to enhance effectiveness.

• Pradhan Mantri Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (PMVKY) has contributed to infrastructure development and improved service delivery in tribal areas through convergence of various sectoral interventions. The scheme has helped address gaps in education, health, livelihood, and infrastructure in tribal regions. However, variations in implementation across states, delays in fund utilization, and limited monitoring at the grassroots level have affected outcomes. Strengthening coordination among departments and improving monitoring frameworks are required to enhance the scheme's impact.

• PM JANMAN (development interventions for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups) has improved access to infrastructure and basic services in PVTG areas and has enhanced coverage of welfare schemes among these communities. Beneficiaries reported improved access to housing, connectivity, and social services. However, gaps remain in awareness, service delivery, and convergence of schemes at the local level. Improved coordination among implementing agencies and targeted outreach to remote habitations are necessary for better outcomes.

• Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) remains highly relevant for policy research, documentation of tribal culture, and evidence-based policymaking for tribal development. However, the evaluation highlights issues such as staff shortages, limited research capacity, and delays in fund

utilization. There is a need to strengthen institutional capacity, improve research quality, enhance collaboration with academic institutions, and establish stronger monitoring mechanisms so that TRIs can function as effective knowledge and policy support centres for tribal development.

Overall, the evaluation notes that while the schemes have contributed significantly to tribal welfare and development, improvements are required in awareness generation, fund flow mechanisms, monitoring systems, and convergence among schemes to ensure more effective implementation and better outcomes in tribal areas.

(f): During the year FY 2025-26, several significant initiatives were organised in Gujarat to promote tribal literature, culture, and community welfare. Key events included the National Level Tribal Writer Conclave on Tribal Literature, Art, Culture and Tradition; a series of 31 awareness programmes for tribal communities and Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) across eight tribal-dominated districts—Narmada, Bharuch, Tapi, Surat, Valsad, Dang, Banaskantha and Aravalli—covering Sickle Cell Anemia screening, health camps, skill development, career guidance, awareness of educational schemes, organic farming, and water management; and the integration of tribal art and cultural forms such as Rathwa Dance, Pithora Painting, and Bamboo Handicraft into the academic curriculum at Adi Vishwavidyalaya.

As a best practice, the Tribal Writer Conclave witnessed participation of over 200 academicians and researchers, with 35 research papers presented,

fostering scholarly dialogue and strengthening the institutional capacities of TRI Gujarat. The awareness programmes sensitised 3,580 beneficiaries, including youth and women, on key developmental themes. Further, under the Adi Sanskriti Portal and Adi Sampada initiatives, more than 100 topics related to tribal heritage were incorporated into a Tribal Digital e-Academy platform, ensuring sustainable preservation, documentation, and wider recognition of Gujarat's tribal cultural legacy.

## STATEMENT

**State-wise funds allocations made during recent financial years by the Ministry under these schemes/programmes is as follows:**

**Details of Fund Released and Utilized to State Governments/UT Administrations thereof under the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students**

**(₹ in crore)**

| Sl. No. | Name of the State/UT | F.Y. 2021-22 | | F.Y. 2022-23 | | F.Y. 2023-24 | | F.Y. 2024-25 | | F.Y. 2025-26 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Fund Released | Utilized | Fund Released | Utilized | Fund Released | Utilized | Fund Released | Utilized | Fund Released (UC Not due) |
| 1 | Andaman and Nicobar | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 39.35 | 39.35 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 57.00 | 57.00 | 30.77 | 30.77 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 2.07 | 2.07 | 2.67 | 2.67 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Assam | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.07 | 1.07 | 1.88 | 1.88 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 | Bihar | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 6 | Chhattisgarh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 52.50 | 52.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7 | DNH and DD | 2.07 | 2.07 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 8 | Dadar and Nagar Haveli | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 9 | Daman and | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Diu | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Goa | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.08 | 1.08 | 0.53 | 0.53 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 0.00 |
| 11 | Gujarat | 36.89 | 36.89 | 54.52 | 54.52 | 62.00 | 62.00 | 9.23 | 9.23 | 0.00 |
| 12 | Himachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.79 | 0.79 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.93 |
| 13 | Jammu and Kashmir | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 14 | Jharkhand | 38.99 | 38.99 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 57.00 | 57.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | Karnataka | 17.53 | 17.53 | 23.70 | 23.70 | 34.00 | 34.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 29.40 |
| 16 | Kerala | 3.47 | 3.47 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.36 | 4.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| 17 | Ladakh | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 1.00 |
| 18 | Madhya Pradesh | 114.58 | 114.58 | 127.44 | 127.44 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 53.05 | 53.05 | 75.87 |
| 19 | Maharashtra* | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 20 | Manipur | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 21 | Meghalaya | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.70 | 0.70 | 5.06 |
| 22 | Mizoram | 6.57 | 6.57 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.07 | 3.07 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.76 |
| 23 | Nagaland | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 24 | Odisha | 52.37 | 52.37 | 93.97 | 93.97 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 29.50 | 29.50 | 43.55 |
| 25 | Puducherry | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 26 | Rajasthan | 62.34 | 62.34 | 35.31 | 35.31 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 22.36 | 22.36 | 0.00 |
| 27 | Sikkim | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.20 |
| 28 | Tamil Nadu | 5.47 | 5.47 | 4.04 | 4.04 | 3.62 | 3.62 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 8.13 |
| 29 | Telangana | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 30 | Tripura | 0.59 | 0.59 | 11.37 | 11.37 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.92 | 6.92 | 2.23 |
| 31 | Uttar Pradesh | 0.88 | 0.88 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 32 | Uttarakhand | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.00 |
| 33 | West Bengal | 9.13 | 9.13 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 29.89 | 29.89 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | **Total** | **394.14** | **394.14** | **357.29** | **357.29** | **308.60** | **308.60** | **163.69** | **163.69** | **171.13** |

| Details of Fund Released and Utilized to State Governments/UT Administrations thereof under the Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (₹ in Crore) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sl. No. | Name of the State/UT | F.Y. 2021-22 | | F.Y. 2022-23 | | F.Y. 2023-24 | | F.Y. 2024-25 | | F.Y. 2025-26 |
| | | Fund Released | Utilized | Fund Released | Utilized | Fund Released | Utilized | Fund Released | Utilized | Fund Released (UC Not due) |
| 1 | A.and N. Islands | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 89.91 | 89.91 | 133.57 | 133.57 | 114.71 | 114.71 | 120.00 | 120.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 123.61 | 123.61 | 96.16 | 96.16 | 80.00 | 80.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 85.00 |
| 4 | Assam | 10.93 | 10.93 | 68.45 | 68.45 | 35.00 | 35.00 | 79.71 | 79.71 | 0.00 |
| 5 | Bihar | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.43 | 4.43 | 0.00 |
| 6 | Chhattisgarh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 93.30 | 93.30 | 71.25 | 71.25 | 70.00 | 70.00 | 81.79 |
| 7 | DNH DD | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.04 | 4.04 | 4.90 | 4.90 | 0.00 |
| 8 | Dadar and Nagar Haveli | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 9 | Daman and Diu | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10 | Goa | 0.00 | 0.00 | 11.87 | 11.87 | 5.27 | 5.27 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 4.909 |
| 11 | Gujarat | 461.70 | 461.70 | 244.26 | 244.26 | 350.00 | 350.00 | 231.22 | 231.22 | 864.62 |
| 12 | Himachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 15.25 |
| 13 | Jammu and Kashmir | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.84 | 6.84 | 7.46 | 7.46 | 9.95 | 9.95 | 14.99 |
| 14 | Jharkhand | 126.55 | 126.55 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 53.11 | 53.11 | 200.00 | 200.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | Karnataka | 170.81 | 170.81 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 225.56 | 225.56 | 125.00 | 125.00 | 147.68 |
| 16 | Kerala | 25.16 | 25.16 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 46.89 | 46.89 | 29.00 | 29.00 | 62.36 |
| 17 | Ladakh | 22.14 | 22.14 | 18.91 | 18.91 | 5.96 | 5.96 | 35.00 | 35.00 | 35.0890 |
| 18 | Madhya Pradesh | 245.29 | 245.29 | 270.49 | 270.49 | 350.00 | 350.00 | 250.00 | 250.00 | 343.70 |
| 19 | Maharashtra | 192.15 | 192.15 | 90.27 | 90.27 | 570.36 | 570.36 | 117.81 | 117.81 | 379.10 |
| 20 | Manipur | 42.92 | 42.92 | 41.38 | 41.38 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 27.07 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | Meghalaya | 26.36 | 26.36 | 146.20 | 146.20 | 85.00 | 85.00 | 145.08 | 145.08 | 236.01 |
| 22 | Mizoram | 38.75 | 38.75 | 25.90 | 25.90 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 24.00 | 24.00 | 50.43 |
| 23 | Nagaland | 44.36 | 44.36 | 36.08 | 36.08 | 35.00 | 35.00 | 62.00 | 62.00 | 23.10 |
| 24 | Odisha | 218.43 | 218.43 | 171.33 | 171.33 | 135.64 | 135.64 | 294.00 | 294.00 | 407.39 |
| 25 | Puducherry | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 26 | Rajasthan | 137.45 | 137.45 | 188.10 | 188.10 | 220.00 | 220.00 | 350.00 | 350.00 | 0.00 |
| 27 | Sikkim | 10.36 | 10.36 | 9.25 | 9.25 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 9.35 |
| 28 | Tamil Nadu | 48.49 | 48.49 | 28.54 | 28.54 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 26.33 |
| 29 | Telangana | 75.04 | 75.04 | 238.51 | 238.51 | 112.50 | 112.50 | 152.50 | 152.50 | 0.00 |
| 30 | Tripura | 71.89 | 71.89 | 45.22 | 45.22 | 40.00 | 40.00 | 74.94 | 74.94 | 42.73 |
| 31 | Uttar Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 0.00 |
| 32 | Uttarakhand | 35.68 | 35.68 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.88 | 1.88 | 2.70 | 2.70 | 7.45 |
| 33 | West Bengal | 38.72 | 38.72 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 34.06 | 34.06 | 35.00 | 35.00 | 0.00 |
| | **Total** | **2256.80** | **2256.80** | **1964.63** | **1964.63** | **2668.69** | **2668.69** | **2598.34** | **2598.34** | **2864.33** |

***Note 1:*** *In certain years, the State/UT did not submit demands or proposals to the Centre. This may be attributed to either the availability of unspent balances from previous years or the non-fulfillment of mandatory compliances required by the Central Government.*

***Note 2:*** *An asterisk (*) indicates that the respective States/UTs implemented the scheme using their own state budgets.*

# Progress of the interventions, State-wise and Ministry-wise under PMJANMAN (as on 28.02.2026)

| S. No. | Name of State | MoRD (PMAY-G) | | MoRD (PMGSY) | | MoJS (JJM) | | MoHFW (NRHM) | MoWCD (POSHAN 2.0) | | MoE (SSA) | | MoP (RDSS) | | MNRE | | | MoC (DoT-USOF) | | MoTA | MoTA | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Houses Sanctioned (HHs) | Completed (HHs) | Roads sanction (in KM) | Completed (in KM) | Sanctioned Villages (Drinking Water supply) | Saturated Villages (Drinking water supply) | MMUs sanctioned and Operational | AWCs sanctioned | AWCs Operational | Sanctioned Hostels (No.) | Work Completed (No.) | HHs Sanctioned | HHs Electrified | HHs Sanctioned | HHs Electrified | Habitation planned for coverage | Habitation covered | MPCs sanctioned | MPCs completed | VDVKs sanctioned | Business Started |
| 1 | ANDHRA PRADESH | 43593 | 6783 | 868.95 | 98 | 1964 | 405 | 140 | 192 | 146 | 87 | 3 | 24925 | 24925 | 1675 | 967 | 1658 | 1346 | 125 | 89 | 73 | 73 |
| 2 | BIHAR | 985 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 34 | 0 | 59 | 58 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | CHHATTISGARH | 33246 | 19262 | 2895.846 | 1318 | 1422 | 435 | 44 | 191 | 191 | 40 | 0 | 7160 | 7160 | 1490 | 729 | 247 | 116 | 75 | 31 | 16 | 16 |
| 4 | GUJARAT | 12725 | 8150 | 1.55 | 2 | 572 | 572 | 29 | 67 | 67 | 13 | 2 | 6626 | 6626 | 0 | 0 | 51 | 41 | 39 | 7 | 21 | 21 |
| 5 | JHARKHAND | 36450 | 10180 | 914.143 | 33 | 2394 | 482 | 54 | 495 | 438 | 39 | 0 | 11504 | 11504 | 2182 | 2182 | 688 | 561 | 113 | 27 | 35 | 35 |
| 6 | KARNATAKA | 1056 | 76 | 63.756 | 6 | 447 | 218 | 5 | 23 | 23 | 7 | 1 | 1546 | 1546 | 179 | 179 | 36 | 27 | 74 | 16 | 33 | 21 |
| 7 | KERALA | 1169 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 96 | 1 | 30 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 345 | 314 | 98 | 0 | 49 | 31 | 15 | 4 | 8 | 7 |
| 8 | MADHYA PRADESH | 188150 | 136860 | 1835.001 | 425 | 4827 | 2203 | 67 | 704 | 704 | 106 | 0 | 28709 | 27227 | 1370 | 1121 | 217 | 98 | 125 | 72 | 83 | 83 |
| 9 | MAHARASHTRA | 54140 | 18248 | 53.745 | 0 | 2767 | 1566 | 91 | 178 | 178 | 25 | 0 | 9216 | 9216 | 0 | 0 | 430 | 334 | 121 | 101 | 40 | 40 |
| 10 | MANIPUR | 2145 | 0 | 35.22 | 0 | 27 | 2 | 0 | 75 | 75 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 9 | 2 | 2 |
| 11 | ODISHA | 41137 | 29017 | 211.141 | 35 | 1196 | 605 | 59 | 89 | 89 | 76 | 0 | 5693 | 5242 | 0 | 0 | 512 | 297 | 74 | 44 | 66 | 49 |
| 12 | RAJASTHAN | 22593 | 12434 | 98.687 | 28 | 337 | 41 | 6 | 51 | 51 | 21 | 0 | 16023 | 16023 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 18 | 12 | 51 | 51 |
| 13 | TAMIL NADU | 13051 | 7056 | 10.96 | 0 | 1537 | 1387 | 127 | 55 | 52 | 8 | 2 | 7814 | 7099 | 0 | 0 | 167 | 109 | 60 | 27 | 37 | 29 |
| 14 | TELANGANA | 8002 | 0 | 66.975 | 1 | 306 | 306 | 37 | 85 | 83 | 16 | 1 | 3884 | 3884 | 126 | 126 | 103 | 46 | 73 | 37 | 25 | 25 |
| 15 | TRIPURA | 17212 | 16792 | 268.492 | 3 | 258 | 28 | 6 | 221 | 221 | 32 | 1 | 11692 | 11692 | 1703 | 1703 | 65 | 57 | 50 | 22 | 30 | 30 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | UTTAR PRADESH | 145 | 132 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 195 | 195 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| 17 | UTTARAKHAND | 2139 | 1717 | 0 | 0 | 117 | 94 | 38 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 669 | 669 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 9 | 9 | 5 |
| 18 | WEST BENGAL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 418 | 86 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3372 | 3372 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 19 | ANDAMAN and NICOBAR | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 477938 | 266723 | 7324.466 | 1949 | 18728 | 8473 | 750 | 2500 | 2390 | 500 | 10 | 139373 | 136694 | 8823 | 7007 | 4247 | 3073 | 1000 | 511 | 540 | 491 |

**Details of funds released, year-wise and State-wise, for MPCs (in Rs. Cr)**

| State | Funds released during 2023-24 | Funds released during 2024-25 | Funds released during 2025-26 | Bills closed on SNA SPARSH during 2025-26 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ANDHRA PRADESH | 14.97 | 5 | 27.52 | 0.80 |
| BIHAR | - | - | 2.1 | 0 |
| CHHATTISGARH | 8.52 | - | - | 6.47 |
| GUJARAT | 1.66 | 4.37 | - | 0 |
| JHARKHAND | 0.62 | 1.5 | 16.42 | 0 |
| KARNATAKA | 3.33 | 10.26 | 15.4 | 0 |
| KERALA | 2.29 | - | - | 0.88 |
| MADHYA PRADESH | 25.99 | - | - | 11.30 |
| MAHARASHTRA | 12.47 | 5 | 27.56 | 10.36 |
| MANIPUR | - | - | 3.3 | 0 |
| ODISHA | 12.68 | 23.92 | - | 1.65 |
| RAJASTHAN | 3.33 | 3.44 | - | 1.29 |
| TAMIL NADU | 5.2 | 20.67 | - | 5.07 |
| TELANGANA | 2.91 | 13.24 | - | 4.36 |
| TRIPURA | 4.57 | 7.5 | - | 5.27 |
| UTTAR PRADESH | 0.83 | - | - | 0 |
| UTTARAKHAND | 0.62 | 4.78 | 1.8 | 0.87 |
| **Total** | **99.99** | **99.68** | **94.1** | **48.30** |

**Details of funds released, year-wise and State-wise, under Development of PVTGs (Rs. in lakh):**

| S. No. | Name of State | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Andhra Pradesh** | 1829.60 | 1645.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | **A and N Islands** | 252.11 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | **Bihar** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4 | **Chhattisgarh** | 996.90 | 1500.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 | **Gujarat** | 761.80 | 1731.20 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 6 | **Jharkhand** | 1696.93 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7 | **Karnataka** | 661.17 | 1439.42 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 8 | **Kerala** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 9 | **Madhya Pradesh** | 2888.69 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10 | **Maharashtra** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 11 | **Manipur** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12 | **Odisha** | 1197.00 | 1796.75 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | **Rajasthan** | 706.17 | 1120.63 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 14 | **Tamil Nadu** | 1967.81 | 907.70 | 0.00 | 2723.11 |
| 15 | **Telangana** | 1193.04 | 1508.13 | 0.00 | 2746.87 |
| 16 | **Tripura** | 1481.71 | 1402.65 | 0.00 | 207.95 |
| 17 | **Uttar Pradesh** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 18 | **Uttarakhand** | 367.07 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 19 | **West Bengal** | 0.00 | 665.95 | 0.00 | 1631.05 |
| | **Grand Total** | **16000.00** | **13717.93** | **0.00** | **7308.98** |

*Provisional

**State-wise fund released under SCA to TSS/PMAAGY during last 5 years**

**(Rs. in lakh)**

| S. No. | States | PMAAGY | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25* |

| | | Fund Release | Fund Release | Fund Release | Fund Release |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 733.68 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Assam | 8743.02 | 11538.22 | 7182.38 | 5186.19 |
| 4 | Bihar | 774.44 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 15595.8 | 23021.82 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 6 | DNDD | 0.00 | 173.23 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7 | Goa | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 8 | Gujarat | 15916.78 | 19401.76 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 377.03 | 288.09 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10 | J and K | 0.00 | 932.39 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 11 | Ladakh | 0.00 | 470.53 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12 | Jharkhand | 6531.79 | 6915.28 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | Karnataka | 2139.9 | 937.48 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 14 | Kerala | 0.00 | 0.00 | 61.19 | 30.00 |
| 15 | Madhya Pradesh | 12268.76 | 27694.54 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 16 | Maharashtra | 0.00 | 13485.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 17 | Manipur | 427.98 | 295.47 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 18 | Meghalaya | 0.00 | 3342.30 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 19 | Mizoram | 580.83 | 1818.61 | 1112.009 | 1468.00 |
| 20 | Nagaland | 886.53 | 2233.97 | 0.00 | 3827.44 |
| 21 | Odisha | 2771.68 | 1001.24 | 3044.42 | 0.00 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 7224.71 | 15269.66 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 24 | Tamilnadu | 285.32 | 285.62 | 855.805 | 461.37 |
| 25 | Telangana | 2262.18 | 1681.04 | 0.00 | 1646.00 |
| 26 | Tripura | 631.78 | 904.48 | 2737.23 | 0.00 |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 28 | Uttar Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 29 | West Bengal | 0.00 | 3495.20 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | **Total** | **78152.21** | **135186.41** | **14993.04** | **12619.00** |

*Provisional

**Details of funds released under the Scheme of 'Support to Tribal Research Institutes' during 2021-22 to 2024-25:** **(Rs. in lakh)**

| Sl. No | State | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andaman and Nicobar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 432.75 | 219.13 | 125 | 0 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 48.63 | 150 |
| 4 | Assam | 0 | 0 | 0 | 270 |
| 5 | Bihar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 99 |
| 6 | Chhattisgarh | 189.04 | 113.43 | 250 | 1100 |
| 7 | Goa | 111.75 | 0 | 50.57 | 200 |
| 8 | Gujarat | 0 | 0 | 0 | 250 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 114.1 | 0 | 0 | 125 |
| 10 | Jammu And Kashmir | 200 | 170.84 | 770.85 | 100 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 13.92 | 164.96 | 417.03 | 200 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 184.25 | 0 | 0 | 200 |
| 13 | Kerala | 0 | 0 | 0 | 300 |
| 14 | Ladakh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 99 |
| 15 | Madhya Pradesh | 484.58 | 0 | 143.08 | 600 |
| 16 | Maharashtra | 0 | 0 | 0 | 250 |
| 17 | Manipur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 140 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 766.65 | 53.75 | 550 | 723.14 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 85 | 205 | 400 | 600 |
| 20 | Odisha | 644.76 | 313.15 | 600 | 600 |
| 21 | Rajasthan | 215.3422 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22 | Sikkim | 273.3 | 0 | 0 | 200 |
| 23 | Tamil Nadu | 135.09 | 0 | 25 | 300 |
| 24 | Telangana | 548.95 | 0 | 0 | 1300 |
| 25 | Tripura | 44.29384 | 0 | 25 | 300 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 89.25 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 | West Bengal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | Meghalaya | 66.224 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| 29 | Uttarakhand | 1400.75 | 0 | 948.01 | 793.86 |
| | Total | **6000** | **1240.3** | **4353.2** | **9000** |

*Provisional

**The Achievement in respect of All Line Ministries/Departments of DAJGUA across India is as under (As on 21.01.2026):**

| S. No. | Ministry | Activity | Mission Target (2024-2028) | Target till March 2026 | Progress |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD)** | PMAY-G - Housing | 20 Lakhs | 6 Lakhs | House Completed: 7,00,800 |
| | | PMGSY - Roads | 25,000 Km Road | 7,500 Villages | Total Sanctioned 710 roads (2,411.25 Km):<br>• JandK - 62 roads (296.301 Km)<br>• Chhattisgarh – 532 roads (1,824.08 Km)<br>• Rajasthan – 116 roads (290.875 Km) |
| 2 | **Ministry of Jal Shakti** | Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) | All villages to be saturated | 1,500 villages | Saturated Villages: 27,362 |
| 3 | **Ministry of Power** | Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme – RDSS | 2.35 lakh Households | 70,000 HHs to be electrified | Electrified: 65,249 (Households and Public Institutions) |
| 4 | **Ministry of New and Renewable Energy** | New Solar Power Scheme- PM | Provision of Solar Roof top at 2000 | | Sanctioned: 4,099 HHs (100 in Manipur and 3,999 Arunachal |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Surya Ghar Yojana | institutions | | Pradesh) |
| 5 | **Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** | Mobile Medical units under National Health Mission | 1,000 MMUs | 100 MMUs | 154 MMU operationalized |
| 6 | **Ministry of Women and Child Development** | Anganwadi Centre-Poshan 2.0 (ICDS) | 2,000 New Anganwadis | 400 New | Operationalized 445 AWCs |
| 7 | **DoSEandL, Ministry of Education** | Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) | 1,000 hostels | 300 hostels | Foundation stone laid for 311 hostels |
| 8 | **Department of Telecommunication** | Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) | 5,252 villages | 1500 Villages | Covered Villages: 3,513 |
| 9 | **Ministry of Tourism** | Responsible tourism (Swadesh Darshan) | 1000 Home stays | 100 Home stays | Homestay Projects worth 17.7 Cr. Upcoming in AP, UK, Ladakh, MP, Mizoram |
| 10 | **Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare** | Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PM-RKVY) | Agriculture support to FRA Patta holders (~ 2 lakh) | 60000 beneficiaries | 1.73 lakh Patta holders identified as potential beneficiaries |
| 11 | **D/o Fisheries** | Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) | Support to tribal fishermen: 10,000 IFR and 1000 CFR | 3000 beneficiaries | Progress not reported in 2025-26 Beneficiaries reported in 2024-25- 882 beneficiaries |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **D/o Animal Husbandry and Dairying** | National Livestock Mission | Livestock management support to 8500 IFR holders | 2550 beneficiaries | Rs. 8 Cr has been released by the department to 6 states in 2025-26 |
| 12 | **Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship** | Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) Scheme | (i) 30 Skilling Centers in tribal districts | 9 skilling Centers and training for 300 VDVKs | 30 Skilling Centers have been inaugurated across the country with 2944 beneficiaries enrolled. |
| | | | (ii) Training of 1000 VDVKs and tribal groups | | Training is yet to start |
| 13 | **Ministry of AYUSH** | Poshan Vatikas - National AYUSH Mission | | 700 Poshan Vatikas | Poshan Vatika in EMRS is under implementation |
| 14 | **Ministry of Panchayati Raj** | Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) | FRA awareness programs at all Gram Sabhas, Sub-division and districts dealing with FRA | | Total ST participant trained – 46,19,662 |
| 15 | **Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas** | LPG - Ujjwala Yojana | 25 Lakhs LPG connections | 7.5 Lakhs HHs | Pending for approval of the main scheme |

## Initiatives of Ministry of Tribal Affairs under DAJGUA

| Name of the scheme | Approved projects | Approved Fund (in Cr.) | Fund released (in Cr.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Ashram Schools** | 6,773 | 3,506.43 | 587.81 |
| **TMMC** | 76 | 77.70 | 41.707 |
| **FRA Cells** | 433 | 63.19 | 40.07 |
| **CFR management Plans** | 620 | 98.60 | 84.20 |
| **COC** | 17 | 48.66 | 37.13 |
| **SCD Awareness+Asha Honorarium + ToT Fund** | | 17.77 | 4.092 |

## Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan

## Details of funds released during 2025-26 (Rs. in Cr) as on 21.01.2026

| Sl. No | State | Released |
|---|---|---|
| A | B | F |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 41.15 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 11.24 |
| 3 | Assam | 11.86 |
| 4 | Bihar | 6.82 |
| 5 | Gujarat | 87.92 |
| 6 | Himachal Pradesh | .47 |
| 7 | Jammu and Kashmir | 39.21 |
| 8. | Karnataka | 28.77 |
| 9. | Kerala | 7.79 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 67.98 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 134.33 |
| 12. | Manipur | 9.35 |
| 13. | Nagaland | 4.84 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 14. | Odisha | 12.54 |
| 15. | Rajasthan | 83.74 |
| 16. | Sikkim | 5.85 |
| 17. | Tamilnadu | 2.31 |
| 18. | Tripura | 2.30 |
| 19. | Uttar Pradesh | 4.44 |
| 20. | West Bengal | .15 |
| 21. | Chattisgarh | 18.66 |
| 22 | Jharkhand | 22.43 |
| 23. | Uttarakhand | 1.46 |
| 24. | Telangana | 43.19 |
| Total | | 648.80 |

## राजस्थान में पीएमकेएसवाई का कार्यान्वयन

**3223. श्री मुरारी लाल मीना:**

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

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) के तहत राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर जिला-वार और परियोजना-वार विशेष रूप से राजस्थान के दौसा लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में स्वीकृत लघु, मध्यम और प्रमुख सिंचाई परियोजनाओं की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान इन अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं के लिए स्वीकृत, जारी की गई राशि और किया गया वास्तविक व्यय कितना है तथा अब तक पूर्ण हो चुकी या निर्माणाधीन परियोजनाओं की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) किसानों को "हर खेत को पानी" के लक्ष्य से जोड़ने, जल उपयोग दक्षता बढ़ाने और दीर्घकाल में सिंचाई दक्षता में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार की भावी कार्ययोजना का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) वर्ष 2015-16 में शुरू की गई थी, जिसका उद्देश्य खेतों में जल की उपलब्धता बढ़ाना और सुनिश्चित सिंचाई के अंतर्गत कृषि योग्य क्षेत्र का विस्तार करना, खेतों में जल उपयोग की दक्षता में सुधार करना, टिकाऊ जल संरक्षण पद्धतियों को लागू करना आदि था। त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम (एआईबीपी) और हर खेत को पानी (एचकेकेपी) पीएमकेएसवाई के दो प्रमुख घटक हैं, जिन्हें जल शक्ति मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी के तहत वित्तपोषण के लिए उन्नीस (19) प्रमुख और मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को लिया गया है और वर्ष 2021-26 की अवधि के लिए पीएमकेएसवाई के कार्यान्वयन की मंजूरी के बाद पीएमकेएसवाई-एचकेकेपी के तहत 1731 सतही लघु सिंचाई (एसएमआई) परियोजनाओं वाले चौदह (14) क्लस्टर शामिल किए गए हैं।

इन परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा, जिनमें राजस्थान की परियोजनाएं भी शामिल हैं, संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

सरकार, प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के अंतर्गत सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के विस्तार और पूर्णता के माध्यम से "हर खेत को पानी" का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने की योजना बना रही है, जिसमें त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम और "हर खेत को पानी" जैसे घटक शामिल हैं। जल उपयोग दक्षता बढ़ाने के लिए "पर ड्रॉप मोर क्रॉप" योजना के तहत ड्रिप और स्प्रिंकलर सिस्टम जैसी सूक्ष्म सिंचाई को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। सिंचाई दक्षता में सुधार के लिए एससीएडीए आधारित नहर संचालन और भूमिगत पाइपलाइनों सहित सिंचाई प्रणालियों के आधुनिकीकरण को प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है। दीर्घकालिक सतत सिंचाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, वाटरशेड विकास और जल निकायों की मरम्मत, नवीनीकरण और पुनरुद्धार को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, कमान क्षेत्र विकास एवं जल प्रबंधन (एमसीएडी) के आधुनिकीकरण के उद्देश्य से एक पायलट योजना शुरू की गई है, जिसका लक्ष्य स्थापित स्रोत से लेकर खेत तक

भूमिगत दबावयुक्त पाइप सिंचाई के माध्यम से किसानों द्वारा सूक्ष्म सिंचाई के लिए मजबूत आधारभूत संरचना के साथ सिंचाई जल आपूर्ति नेटवर्क का आधुनिकीकरण करना है। इससे जल उपयोग दक्षता और कृषि उत्पादकता में वृद्धि होगी।

## विवरण

**वर्ष 2021-26 की अवधि में पीएमकेएसवाई के कार्यान्वयन की मंजूरी के बाद पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी के अंतर्गत शामिल परियोजनाओं की सूची:** (रुपए करोड़ में)

| क्र. सं. | राज्य | परियोजना का नाम | लाभान्वित जिले | वर्ष 2022-23 से वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान प्रदान की गई केंद्रीय सहायता | वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए जारी की गई मूल स्वीकृति | स्थिति |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | महाराष्ट्र | जिहे कथापुर परियोजना | सतारा | 201.27 | 19.80 | जारी |
| 2. | | बोदवड परिसर सिंचन योजना स्टेज-I | जलगांव, बुलढाणा | 0.00 | 60.19 | जारी |
| 3. | | लोअर तापी चरण 1 परियोजना | जलगांव, | 0.00 | 27.25 | जारी |
| 4. | तमिलनाडु | कन्नड़ियन चैनल | तिरुनेलवेली, थूथुकुडी | 25.70 | 0.00 | पूर्ण |
| 5. | असम | सुकला सिंचाई परियोजना का ईआरएम | तमुलपुर और कामरूप | 84.44 | 20.00 | जारी |
| 6. | मणिपुर | लोकटक एलआईएस का ईआरएम (पीएच-I) | बिष्णुपुर, इंफाल पश्चिम | 30.79 | 10.30 | जारी |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7. | उत्तराखंड | जमरानी बांध बहुउद्देशीय परियोजना | उत्तराखंड के नैनीताल और उधम सिंह नगर, उत्तर प्रदेश के रामपुर और बरेली | 405.00 | 370.17 | जारी |
| 8. | | लखवाड़ बहुउद्देशीय परियोजना | - | 279.11 | 235.54 (60.54*) | जारी |
| 9. | | नादौन परियोजना | हमीरपुर | 5.35 | 0.00 | जारी |
| 10. | हिमाचल प्रदेश | फीना सिंह बहुउद्देशीय परियोजना | कंगारा | 11.99 | 24.88 | जारी |
| 11. | | रेणुकाजी बांध परियोजना | - | 766.64 | 502.13 | जारी |
| 12. | राजस्थान | परवान प्रमुख बहुउद्देशीय परियोजना | बारां, झालावाड़, कोटा | 358.28 | 76.32 | जारी |
| 13. | बिहार | कोसी-मेची इंट्रा स्टेट लिंक परियोजना, | अररिया, पूर्णिया, किशनगंज और कटिहार | 0.00 | 0.00 | जारी |
| 14. | बिहार और झारखंड | नॉर्थ कोयल | औरंगाबाद, गया, पलामू और गढ़वा | 49.82 | 240.22 | जारी |
| 15. | गुजरात | लिफ्ट सिंचाई योजना और तापी बैराज परियोजना | सूरत | 0.00 | 0.00 | जारी |
| 16. | अरुणाचल प्रदेश | प्रस्तावित ऊपरी सियांग बहुउद्देशीय भंडारण परियोजना के लिए निवेश पूर्व गतिविधि के रूप में अरुणाचल प्रदेश के सियांग क्षेत्र के लिए विशेष विकास पैकेज | सियंग और ऊपरी सियंग | 16.05 | 64.67 | जारी |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17. | पंजाब | शाहपुर कंडी बांध | पंजाब में पठानकोट, गुरुदासपुर, अमृतसर और केंद्र शासित प्रदेश जम्मू-कश्मीर में कठुआ और सांबा | 196.38 | 32.24 | जारी |
| 18. | | राजस्थान फीडर | राजस्थान के गंगानगर, हनुमानगढ़, चूरू, बीकानेर, जोधपुर, जैसलमेर और बाड़मेर जिले | 353.29 | 67.68 | जारी |
| 19. | | सरहिंद फीडर | पंजाब में मुक्तसर, फरीदकोट, फिरोजपुर और राजस्थान के गंगानगर, हनुमानगढ़ जिले | 25.43 | 22.17 | जारी |

**वर्ष 2021-26 की अवधि के लिए पीएमकेएसवाई के कार्यान्वयन की मंजूरी के बाद पीएमकेएसवाई-एचकेकेपी के अंतर्गत शामिल एसएमआई परियोजनाओं की सूची:**

(रुपए करोड़ में)

| **क्र. सं.** | **राज्य** | **योजना का नाम** | **लाभान्वित जिला** | **2022-23 से 2024-25 के दौरान प्रदान की गई केंद्रीय सहायता** | **2025-26 के लिए मातृ स्वीकृति जारी की गई** | **पूर्ण हो चुकी परियोजनाओं की संख्या** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | अरुणाचल प्रदेश | 363 एसएमआई | तवांग (11) पश्चिम कामेंग (12) पूर्वी कामेंग (36) पाक्केकेसांग (7) पापुमपारे (34) लोअर सुबनसिरी (26) कुरुंग कुमे (4) क्रा दादी (12) कामले (8) ऊपरी सुबनसिरी (29) तेंदुआ (8) लोअर सियांग (8) वेस्ट सियांग (20) शी योमी (3) सियांग (12) ईस्ट सियांग (21) अपर सियांग (12) लोअर सियांग (37) दिबांग वेली (6) अंजव (8) लोहित (2) नामसाई (9) | 142.12 | 151.235 | 88 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | चांगलांग (19) तिरप (7) लोंगडिंग (11) | | | |
| 2. | असम (बीटीसी) | 100 एसएमआई | कोकराझार (29), चिरांग (25), बक्सा (30), उदलगुरी (16) | 25.31 | 22.4025 | 2.00 |
| 3. | असम जनरल | 9 एसएमआई | गोलाघाट (1) नलबेरी (1) कछार (3) सोनितपुर (2) बारपेटा (1) मोरीगांव (1) | 94.04 | 50 | 0 |
| 4. | हिमाचल प्रदेश | 14 एसएमआई | सुंदर नगर(11), हमीरपुर (3) | 217.71 | 53.163 | 0 |
| 5. | कर्नाटक | 138 एसएमआई | कलबुर्गी (103), यादगीर (35) | 105.00 | 80.54 | 115 |
| 6. | मेघालय | 75 एसएमआई | ईस्ट खासी हिल्स (5), री-भोई (15), वेस्ट खासी हिल्स (12), साउथ वेस्ट खासी हिल्स (1), ईस्ट जयंतिया हिल्स (6), ईस्ट गारो हिल्स (6), नॉर्थ गारो हिल्स (8), वेस्ट गारो हिल्स (9), साउथ वेस्ट गारो हिल्स (3), साउथ गारो हिल्स (10) | 146.37 | 42.55 | 12 |
| 7. | मिजोरम | 9 एसएमआई | आइजोल (1), सेरछिप (1), चम्फाई (2), कोलासिब (2), ममित (2), लुंगलेई (1) | 0.00 | 3.0673 | 0 |
| 8. | नागालैंड | 213 एसएमआई | फेक (20), किफिरे (11), मोकोकचुंग (25), लोंगलेंग (8), जुन्हेबोटो (15), वोखा (15), कोहिमा (12), पेरेन (35), तुएनसांग (20), सोम (19), दीमापुर (33) | 78.68 | 13.115 | 122 |
| 9. | नागालैंड | 2 एसएमआई | पेरेन (2) | 9.84 | 1.375 | 0 |
| 10. | सिक्किम | 309 एसएमआई | उत्तर जिला (51), पूर्वी जिला (81), दक्षिण जिला (98), पश्चिम जिला (79) | 51.53 | 43.892 | 9 |
| 11. | उत्तराखंड | 422 एसएमआई | देहरादून (126), टिहरी (24), उत्तरकाशी (27), हरिद्वार (32), पौड़ी (26), चमोली (13), रुद्रप्रयाग (7), नैनीताल (34), अल्मोड़ा (25), यूएस नगर (68), बागेश्वर (1), चंपावत (11), पिथौरागढ़ (28) | 186.64 | 48.68 | 20 |
| 12. | कर्नाटक | 50 एसएमआई | धारवाड़ (50) | 0.00 | 9.16 | 0 |
| 13. | कर्नाटक | 26 एसएमआई | तुमकुर (26) | 0.00 | 21.835 | 0 |
| 14. | हिमाचल प्रदेश | 1 एसएमआई | ऊना(1) | 0.00 | 40.5 | 0 |

## LOGISTIC SUPPORT FOR MSMEs IN BIHAR

**3224. DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED:**

**DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:**

**SHRI ASHOK KUMAR YADAV:**

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

(a) the current status of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Bihar including the number of registered MSMEs, sector-wise and the employment generated during the last three years, district-wise;

(b) the financial, infrastructural and market-related challenges faced by MSMEs in Bihar, particularly in backward and flood-prone regions;

(c) whether Gopalganj and other underserved districts have received focused support and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of schemes and incentives implemented in Bihar under various Central Government initiatives for MSMEs during the last five years, including credit disbursal, subsidies, skill development and technology upgradation, scheme and year-wise;

(e) whether the Government has assessed the impact of these schemes on MSME growth, sustainability and employment in Bihar and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government proposes any special package or targeted intervention for MSMEs in Bihar to address regional imbalances, lack of industrial clusters, credit constraints and infrastructure gaps and if so, the details and the timeline thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND**

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

(a): As per the data available on the Udyam Registration Portal, the Sector wise, districts wise number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises registered including employment reported in the state of Bihar, during the last three years are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b) to (f): The MSME sector consists of private enterprises and investments in this sector are made by the entrepreneurs themselves. Promotion and development of industries is a State subject. The Central Government supplements the efforts of State Governments through various schemes, programmes and policy initiatives for overall development and promotion of MSMEs in the country including the States of Bihar such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises, Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme(MSE-CDP), Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP), PM Vishwakarma and MSME Champions Scheme etc.

Details of the support extended through some of the schemes and initiatives during the last five years are as under:

(i) As informed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) the Credit disbursement to MSME Sector by Scheduled Commercial Banks in state of Bihar during last five years is given below:

| **Financial Year** | **2020-21** | **2021-22** | **2022-23** | **2023-24** | **2024-25** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Amount Disbursement** | 20,277.00 | 13,729.71 | 24,481.52 | 33,966.04 | 47,101.21 |

| (in Crore) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(ii) Ministry of MSME, through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), is implementing the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). It is a central sector scheme aimed at generating employment opportunities primarily in rural areas by assisting prospective entrepreneurs in setting up new micro enterprises in the non-farm sector. PMEGP assists General Category beneficiaries with Margin Money (MM) subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to Special Categories such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs, Minorities, Women, Ex-servicemen, Physically Handicapped, Transgenders, beneficiaries belonging to Northeastern Region, Hill and Border areas, and Aspirational Districts, the Margin Money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. Own contribution of beneficiaries belonging to Special Category is 5% of total project cost and 10% for General Category beneficiaries. The details of number of micro enterprises assisted, Margin Money Subsidy disbursed under PMEGP for the last 3 financial year i.e., FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25 in the State of Bihar and Gopalganj district is as under:

| | **FY 2022-23** | | **FY 2023-24** | | **FY 2024-25** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Number of micro enterprises** | **Margin Money (Rs lakh)** | **Number of micro enterprises** | **Margin Money (Rs lakh)** | **Number of micro enterprises** | **Margin Money (Rs lakh)** |

| | FY 2022-23 | | FY 2023-24 | | FY 2024-25 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total in the State of Bihar** | 4,459 | 12,123.20 | 6,837 | 19,175.75 | 5,035 | 15,045.14 |
| **Gopalganj District** | 134 | 495.75 | 184 | 610.93 | 135 | 449.11 |

(iii) Ministry of MSME implements Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS) for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) through Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) and provides credit guarantee to the loans extended by the member lending Institutions to MSEs without collateral security and third-party guarantee. The ceiling limit for guarantee coverage under the CGS is uoto Rs. 10.0 crore. Details for credit guarantees extended to MSEs under CGS in the State of Bihar are as under:

| Financial Year | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **No. of guarantees approved** | 22,317 | 24,217 | 42,360 | 1,13,262 | 2,21,458 |
| **Amount approved (in Rs. crore)** | 1,086 | 1,661 | 3,468 | 8,582 | 14,120 |

(iv) Through Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises extending financial assistance as GoI grant to establish Common Facility Centers (CFCs) for the clusters and establish/up-grade infrastructural facilities in new/existing industrial estates/areas/flatted factory complexes. This is a Central Sector Scheme and to address the common needs of existing cluster in their States/UTs, proposals are submitted by the State/UT Governments.

Under MSE-CDP the Common Facility Centers for Brass and Bronze Metal Utensils Cluster, at Pareb, Bihar has been completed. In addition, upgradation of Industrial Estate at Dharampur (Darbhanga), Saharsa, Murliganj (Madhepura) and Gogri (Khagaria) are ongoing.

## STATEMENT

**District Wise Total MSMEs Registered and Employment Reported Under Udyam during last three years i.e. from 2022-23 to 2024-25 for Bihar State:**

| Sl. No. | District | Manufacturing | Services | Trading | Total | Employment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Araria | 6,547 | 4,391 | 18,208 | 29,146 | 2,59,885 |
| 2 | Arwal | 1,566 | 1,083 | 3,486 | 6,135 | 29,356 |
| 3 | Aurangabad | 5,988 | 5,354 | 13,805 | 25,147 | 2,37,777 |
| 4 | Banka | 5,066 | 4,535 | 9,785 | 19,386 | 88,628 |
| 5 | Begusarai | 8,854 | 7,789 | 18,271 | 34,914 | 2,24,314 |
| 6 | Bhagalpur | 12,234 | 8,731 | 21,910 | 42,875 | 2,66,645 |
| 7 | Bhojpur | 4,993 | 5,721 | 11,963 | 22,677 | 1,22,875 |
| 8 | Buxar | 3,914 | 3,563 | 8,255 | 15,732 | 78,077 |
| 9 | Darbhanga | 8,495 | 8,949 | 20,189 | 37,633 | 2,12,257 |
| 10 | Gaya | 14,075 | 9,674 | 23,059 | 46,808 | 3,27,500 |
| 11 | Gopalganj | 7,773 | 4,181 | 12,506 | 24,460 | 1,84,872 |
| 12 | Jamui | 4,225 | 3,172 | 8,178 | 15,575 | 75,260 |
| 13 | Jehanabad | 2,385 | 2,066 | 5,638 | 10,089 | 65,795 |
| 14 | Kaimur (Bhabua) | 3,542 | 2,594 | 6,753 | 12,889 | 68,994 |
| 15 | Katihar | 6,454 | 7,413 | 17,465 | 31,332 | 2,39,338 |
| 16 | Khagaria | 4,056 | 2,936 | 8,962 | 15,954 | 81,756 |
| 17 | Kishanganj | 3,220 | 3,931 | 7,587 | 14,738 | 1,43,559 |
| 18 | Lakhisarai | 2,358 | 1,723 | 4,591 | 8,672 | 46,893 |
| 19 | Madhepura | 4,133 | 3,883 | 11,540 | 19,556 | 2,27,410 |
| 20 | Madhubani | 9,153 | 8,034 | 20,386 | 37,573 | 2,59,324 |
| 21 | Munger | 3,795 | 3,054 | 7,830 | 14,679 | 76,062 |
| 22 | Muzaffarpur | 14,557 | 15,039 | 35,425 | 65,021 | 4,65,876 |
| 23 | Nalanda | 6,972 | 7,144 | 14,473 | 28,589 | 1,47,804 |
| 24 | Nawada | 5,895 | 4,245 | 10,489 | 20,629 | 1,52,060 |
| 25 | Pashchim Champaran | 8,189 | 7,481 | 19,586 | 35,256 | 2,46,131 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | Patna | 25,058 | 35,848 | 65,078 | 1,25,984 | 7,53,646 |
| 27 | Purbi Champaran | 12,369 | 9,913 | 34,860 | 57,142 | 3,55,472 |
| 28 | Purnia | 8,909 | 9,407 | 24,550 | 42,866 | 3,78,622 |
| 29 | Rohtas | 6,689 | 6,784 | 15,747 | 29,220 | 1,94,543 |
| 30 | Saharsa | 4,847 | 3,998 | 11,755 | 20,600 | 2,15,684 |
| 31 | Samastipur | 10,693 | 10,119 | 26,543 | 47,355 | 3,16,320 |
| 32 | Saran | 8,266 | 6,771 | 18,302 | 33,339 | 2,13,884 |
| 33 | Sheikhpura | 1,683 | 1,597 | 3,587 | 6,867 | 33,741 |
| 34 | Sheohar | 1,955 | 1,468 | 3,011 | 6,434 | 31,803 |
| 35 | Sitamarhi | 7,945 | 6,413 | 16,513 | 30,871 | 1,93,755 |
| 36 | Siwan | 8,188 | 6,562 | 14,930 | 29,680 | 1,79,769 |
| 37 | Supaul | 5,277 | 4,102 | 16,149 | 25,528 | 1,67,737 |
| 38 | Vaishali | 10,261 | 9,842 | 22,702 | 42,805 | 3,38,048 |
| | **Total:-** | **2,70,579** | **2,49,510** | **6,14,067** | **11,34,156** | **77,01,472** |

## प्रधानमंत्री वनबंधु कल्याण योजना का कार्यान्वयन

**3225. श्रीमती अनिता नागरसिंह चौहान:**

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

(क) क्या प्रधानमंत्री वनबंधु कल्याण योजना के अंतर्गत शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, आवास, आजीविका, पेयजल और बुनियादी ढांचे से संबंधित योजनाओं के लाभ जनजातीय बहुल राज्यों, विशेष रूप से लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र संख्या 24 रतलाम- झाबुआ-अलीराजपुर और राज्य के अन्य जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में अपेक्षित स्तर तक नहीं पहुंच रहे हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत कार्यों का राज्य-वार और लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार के संज्ञान में उक्त योजना के कार्यान्वयन में देरी, अंतर - विभागीय समन्वय की कमी और कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में जागरूकता के अभाव की शिकायतें आई हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो समयबद्ध कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने, निगरानी तंत्र को सुदृढ़ करने और लक्षित

लाभार्थियों तक सीधी पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या ठोस कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

**जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दुर्गा दास उइके):**

(क) और (ख): मध्य प्रदेश के रतलाम-झाबुआ-अलीराजपुर सहित जनजातीय बहुल राज्यों और राज्य के अन्य जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में प्रधानमंत्री वनबंधु कल्याण योजना के अंतर्गत शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, आवास, आजीविका, पेयजल और अवसंरचना से संबंधित योजनाओं के लाभ निम्नानुसार हैं:

**(i) धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान:** माननीय प्रधानमंत्री ने 2 अक्टूबर, 2024 को धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान का शुभारंभ किया। इस अभियान में 17 लाइन मंत्रालयों द्वारा कार्यान्वित 25 उपाय शामिल हैं और इसका उद्देश्य 5 सालों में मध्य प्रदेश के रतलाम-झाबुआ-अलीराजपुर सहित 30 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के 549 जिलों और 2,911 ब्लॉकों में 63,843 गांवों में 5 करोड़ से अधिक जनजातियों को लाभान्वित करते हुए बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों (अंतरों) को दूर करना, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा और आंगनवाड़ी सुविधाओं तक पहुंच में सुधार करना और आजीविका के अवसर प्रदान करना है। इस अभियान का कुल बजटीय परिव्यय 79,156 करोड़ रुपये (केंद्र सरकार का हिस्सा: 56,333 करोड़ रुपये और राज्य सरकार का हिस्सा: 22,823 करोड़ रुपये) है।

**धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान**

**वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान दिनांक 21.01.2026 तक जारी की गई निधियों के ब्यौरे (करोड़ रुपये में)**

| क्र.सं. | राज्य | निर्मुक्ति |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | आंध्र प्रदेश | 41.15 |
| 2 | अरुणाचल प्रदेश | 11.24 |
| 3 | असम | 11.86 |
| 4 | बिहार | 6.82 |
| 5 | गुजरात | 87.92 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | हिमाचल प्रदेश | .47 |
| 7 | जम्मू और कश्मीर | 39.21 |
| 8. | कर्नाटक | 28.77 |
| 9. | केरल | 7.79 |
| 10. | मध्य प्रदेश | 67.98 |
| 11. | महाराष्ट्र | 134.33 |
| 12. | मणिपुर | 9.35 |
| 13. | नागालैंड | 4.84 |
| 14. | ओडिशा | 12.54 |
| 15. | राजस्थान | 83.74 |
| 16. | सिक्किम | 5.85 |
| 17. | तमिलनाडु | 2.31 |
| 18. | त्रिपुरा | 2.30 |
| 19. | उत्तर प्रदेश | 4.44 |
| 20. | पश्चिम बंगाल | .15 |
| 21. | छत्तीसगढ़ | 18.66 |
| 22 | झारखंड | 22.43 |
| 23. | उत्तराखंड | 1.46 |
| 24. | तेलंगाना | 43.19 |
| कुल | | 648.80 |

**(ii) प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम जनमन):** 15 नवंबर 2023 को, मध्य प्रदेश के रतलाम-झाबुआ-अलीराजपुर सहित 18 राज्यों और एक संघ राज्यक्षेत्र में रहने वाले 75 पीवीटीजी समुदायों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के लिए प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम जनमन) शुरू किया गया था। इस मिशन का उद्देश्य 3 वर्षों में उनकी सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए बुनियादी सुविधाएं जैसे सुरक्षित आवास, स्वच्छ पेयजल, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और पोषण तक बेहतर पहुंच, सड़क और दूरसंचार संपर्क, बिना विद्युत वाले घरों का विद्युतीकरण और स्थायी आजीविका के अवसर प्रदान करना है। इन उद्देश्यों को 9 लाइन मंत्रालयों द्वारा कार्यान्वित 11 उपायों के माध्यम से पूरा किया जा

रहा है। 28.02.2026 तक राज्य-वार और मंत्रालय-वार उपायों की प्रगति संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दी गई है।

**पीएम जनमन वीडीवीके की स्थापना के लिए स्वीकृत निधियां**

| क्र.सं. | राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र | स्वीकृत वीडीवीके | स्वीकृत निधियां (लाख में) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | अंडमान ओर निकोबार | 1 | 2.8 |
| 2 | आंध्र प्रदेश | 73 | 307.55 |
| 3 | छत्तीसगढ़ | 16 | 119.75 |
| 4 | गुजरात | 21 | 52.5 |
| 5 | झारखंड | 35 | 143.8 |
| 6 | कर्नाटक | 33 | 91.8 |
| 7 | केरल | 7 | 26.85 |
| 8 | मध्य प्रदेश | 83 | 254.5 |
| 9 | महाराष्ट्र | 40 | 181.2 |
| 10 | मणिपुर | 2 | 30 |
| 11 | ओडिशा | 43 | 178.4 |
| 12 | राजस्थान | 51 | 442.1 |
| 13 | तमिलनाडु | 37 | 120.15 |
| 14 | तेलंगाना | 25 | 73.05 |
| 15 | त्रिपुरा | 30 | 127.5 |
| 16 | उत्तराखंड | 9 | 31.7 |
| 17 | उत्तर प्रदेश | 5 | 15.95 |
| 18 | पश्चिम बंगाल | 5 | 13.9 |
| | **कुल** | **516** | **2213.5** |

**(iii) अनुसूचित जनजाति (अजजा) छात्रों के लिए मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति:** यह योजना कक्षा 9 से 10 में पढ़ रहे छात्रों के लिए लागू है। माता-पिता की सभी स्रोतों से वार्षिक आय 2.50 लाख रुपये से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए। दिवा छात्रों के लिए 225 रुपये प्रति माह और छात्रावास में रहने वाले छात्रों के लिए 525 रुपये प्रति माह की छात्रवृत्ति वर्ष में 10 महीने की अवधि के लिए दी जाती है। छात्रवृत्ति का वितरण राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन के माध्यम से किया जाता है। मध्य

प्रदेश के रतलाम-झाबुआ-अलीराजपुर सहित सभी राज्यों के लिए केंद्र और राज्यों के बीच निधि का अनुपात 75:25 है, सिवाय उत्तर पूर्वी और पहाड़ी राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र जैसे हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड और जम्मू और कश्मीर के, जहां यह अनुपात 90:10 है। बिना विधानमंडल वाले केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के लिए निधि साझाकरण पैटर्न 100% केंद्रीय हिस्सा है। अनुसूचित जनजाति (अजजा) छात्रों के लिए मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति योजना के तहत राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को जारी की गई राज्य-वार निधि और लाभार्थियों के ब्यौरे संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिए गए हैं।

**(iv) अनुसूचित जनजाति (अजजा) छात्रों के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति:** इस योजना का उद्देश्य मैट्रिकोत्तर या पोस्ट-सेकेंडरी स्तर पर अध्ययनरत अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों को उनकी शिक्षा पूरी करने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है। माता-पिता की सभी स्रोतों से वार्षिक आय 2.50 लाख रुपये से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए। शैक्षणिक संस्थानों द्वारा लिया जाने वाला अनिवार्य शुल्क की संबंधित राज्य शुल्क निर्धारण समिति द्वारा निर्धारित सीमा के अधीन प्रतिपूर्ति की जाती है और अध्ययन के पाठ्यक्रम के आधार पर 230 रुपये से 1200 रुपये तक प्रति माह की छात्रवृत्ति राशि का भुगतान किया जाता है। यह योजना राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जाती है। मध्य प्रदेश के रतलाम-झाबुआ-अलीराजपुर सहित सभी राज्यों के लिए केंद्र और राज्यों के बीच निधि का अनुपात 75:25 है, सिवाय पूर्वोत्तर और पहाड़ी राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड और जम्मू और कश्मीर के, जहां यह 90:10 है। विधानमंडल विहीन संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के लिए निधि साझाकरण पैटर्न 100% केंद्रीय हिस्सा है। अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजना के तहत राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासनों को जारी की गई राज्य-वार निधि और लाभार्थियों के ब्यौरे **विवरण-III** में संलग्न हैं।

रतलाम-झाबुआ-अलीराजपुर सहित मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के लिए मैट्रिक-पूर्व और मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति निधि निर्मुक्ति और कुल लाभार्थी निम्नानुसार हैं:

**मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के लिए मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति योजना के लिए जारी निधियां और कुल लाभार्थी**

'01/04/2024' से '10/03/2026' तक

| क्र.सं. | योजना का नाम | जिले का नाम | कुल लाभार्थी (छात्र) | कुल निधियां (रुपये में) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति योजना | झाबुआ | 29,935 | 9,23,48,950.00 |
| 2 | मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति योजना | अलीराजपुर | 16,791 | 5,69,24,700.00 |
| 3 | मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति योजना | रतलाम | 9,705 | 3,21,55,700.00 |

स्रोत: **https://dbttribal.gov.in/PrePostRPT.aspx,** मध्य प्रदेश ने अपने राज्य के बजट का उपयोग करके इस योजना को लागू किया।

**मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के लिए '01/04/2024' से '10/03/2026' तक की अवधि के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति के लिए जारी निधि और कुल लाभार्थी**

| क्र.सं. | योजना का नाम | जिले का नाम | कुल लाभार्थी (छात्र) | कुल निधियां (रुपये में) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजना | झाबुआ | 67,726 | 1,08,04,09,569.26 |
| 2 | मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजना | रतलाम | 18,625 | 28,28,28,015.49 |
| 3 | मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजना | अलीराजपुर | 53,682 | 88,01,84,934.95 |

स्रोत: **https://dbttribal.gov.in/PrePostRPT.aspx,** मध्य प्रदेश ने अपने राज्य के बजट का उपयोग करके इस योजना को लागू किया।

(ग) और (घ): प्रधानमंत्री वनबंधु कल्याण योजना के कार्यान्वयन में अंतर-विभागीय समन्वय को मजबूत करने और जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए, सरकार द्वारा समयबद्ध कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने, निगरानी तंत्र को मजबूत करने और लक्षित लाभार्थियों तक सीधी पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उठाए जा रहे ठोस कदम निम्नानुसार हैं:

(i) **अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए विकास कार्य योजना (डीएपीएसटी):** जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय मध्य प्रदेश के रतलाम-झाबुआ-अलीराजपुर सहित देश भर में अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण और विकास के लिए 41 मंत्रालयों/विभागों (जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) की विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत आवंटित अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए विकास कार्य योजना (डीएपीएसटी) निधियों की निगरानी करने वाला नोडल मंत्रालय है। इन मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा डीएपीएसटी निधियों के आवंटन और उपयोग की निगरानी के लिए पीएफएमएस के साथ एकीकृत एक ऑनलाइन निगरानी प्रणाली ( https://stcmis.gov.in ) विकसित की गई है। मंत्रालय समय-

समय पर बाध्य मंत्रालयों/विभागों के साथ बैठकें आयोजित करता है ताकि डीएपीएसटी के तहत आवंटन और उपयोग की समीक्षा करने और उन्हें डीएपीएसटी निधियों के बेहतर उपयोग के लिए मार्गदर्शन देता है। प्रत्येक मंत्रालय को टीएसपी के लिए निर्धारित निधियों को यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि उन्हें किसी अन्य योजना में गैर-विपथन के लिए, मुख्य शीर्ष/उप-मुख्य शीर्ष के नीचे लघु शीर्ष '796' के अंतर्गत रखना होता है।

अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिए बाध्य मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा आवंटित योजनाओं और निधियों का विवरण केंद्रीय बजट दस्तावेज़ के व्यय प्रोफाइल के विवरण 10ख में दिया गया है, जिसका लिंक है:

https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/doc/eb/stat10b.pdf

(ii) **राज्य जनजातीय उप योजना (टीएसपी):** राज्य सरकारों को कुल योजना आवंटन के संबंध में राज्य की अनुसूचित जनजाति आबादी (जनगणना 2011) के अनुपात में टीएसपी निधि निर्धारित करनी होती है। राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों द्वारा अपने स्वयं के कोष से टीएसपी के लिए किए गए आवंटन और व्यय का ब्यौरा https://statetsp.tribal.gov.in पर उपलब्ध है।

**(iii) पीएम गतिशक्ति पोर्टल में पीएम-जनमन पहलें**

पीएम जनमन के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन और निगरानी को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, मंत्रालय राज्य सरकारों और जिला प्रशासनों के साथ नियमित रूप से कार्यान्वयन की समीक्षा कर रहा है। इसके अलावा, पीएम जनमन के अंतर्गत कार्यों की प्रगति की निगरानी के लिए, प्रधानमंत्री गतिशक्ति पोर्टल पर एक डिजिटल डैशबोर्ड विकसित किया गया है। मंत्रालयों और राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के साथ निगरानी और समन्वय के लिए मंत्रालय में एक परियोजना निगरानी इकाई भी स्थापित की गई है।

पीएम जनमन पहल के तहत, जीआईएस-आधारित डेटा के एकीकरण से विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में योजनाओं की बेहतर योजना और सुदृढ़ निगरानी संभव हो पाई है। प्रमुख प्रगति में पीवीटीजी स्थानों का सहज एकीकरण शामिल है। सर्वेक्षण के लिए बीआईएसएजी-एन द्वारा

विकसित एक मोबाइल ऐप के माध्यम से पीवीटीजी बस्तियों के जिलों/उप-जिलों/गांवों से संबंधित पीवीटीजी बस्तियों के जनसांख्यिकीय डेटा को एकत्र किया गया, जिससे परियोजना की योजना बनाने और स्वीकृति में सुगमता सुनिश्चित हुई। सात लाइन मंत्रालयों के वेब पोर्टलों के साथ एपीआई एकीकरण के माध्यम से वास्तविक समय में प्रगति की निगरानी संभव हो पाई है, और महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय के साथ एकीकरण की प्रक्रिया जारी है। इसके अतिरिक्त, संतृप्ति डैशबोर्ड ग्राम स्तर तक विस्तृत जानकारी प्रदान करते हैं, और ऑनलाइन मॉड्यूल वन धन विकास केंद्रों (वीडीवीके), बहुउद्देशीय केंद्रों और आंगनवाड़ी निर्माण की प्रगति की निगरानी के लिए डेटा जमा करने की सुविधा प्रदान करते हैं। ये प्रयास जनजातीय सशक्तिकरण के लिए डेटा-आधारित शासन को सुदृढ़ करते हैं।

राज्य सरकारों के साथ समन्वय से, राज्यों भर में सूचना, शिक्षा और संचार (आईईसी) अभियान आयोजित किए गए हैं, जिनका उद्देश्य जनजातियों के लिए विभिन्न कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के बारे में जागरूकता पैदा करना, पहुंच को मजबूत करना और विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत लाभ प्राप्त करने के लिए आवश्यक आधार कार्ड, जाति प्रमाण-पत्र, जन धन बैंक खाता जैसे बुनियादी दस्तावेजों को तैयार करने में सहायता करना है।

**(iv)** जनजातीय कल्याण योजनाओं के प्रदर्शन और प्रभाव का आकलन करने के लिए कई मूल्यांकन और निगरानी के कार्य किए गए हैं। नीति आयोग (डीएमईओ) ने मेसर्स केपीएमजी एडवाइजरी सर्विसेज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के माध्यम से, 2020-21 से 2024-25 की अवधि के लिए पैकेज 9 के अंतर्गत केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओं का एक व्यापक मूल्यांकन अध्ययन किया, जिसमें वनबंधु कल्याण योजना के तहत सात योजनाएं शामिल हैं।

1. मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति
2. अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति
3. जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थानों को सहायता
4. विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूहों (पीवीटीजी) का विकास

5. प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महाअभियान (पीएम-जनमन)

6. प्रधानमंत्री आदि आदर्श ग्राम योजना – पीएमएएजीवाई (जिसे पहले जनजातीय उप-योजना के लिए विशेष केंद्रीय सहायता – टीएसएस को एससीए के नाम से जाना जाता था)। पीएमएएजीवाई को अब नवस्वरूपित किया गया है और इसे डीएजेजीयूए के अंतर्गत शामिल कर लिया गया है।

7. राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के लिए प्रशासनिक लागत

इसके अतिरिक्त, जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय ने एनएबीईटी, आईआईटी दिल्ली और आईआईपीए के सहयोग से आठ केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं का मूल्यांकन किया है, नामत:

1. एकलव्य आदर्श आवासीय विद्यालय (ईएमआरएस)

2. अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों की उच्चतर शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय अध्येतावृत्ति और छात्रवृत्ति

3. अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों को विदेश में पढ़ने के लिए छात्रवृत्ति

4. अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिए कार्यरत स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को सहायता

5. प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय विकास मिशन (पीएमजेवीएम)

6. जनजातीय अनुसंधान सूचना, शिक्षा, संचार और कार्यक्रम (टीआरआई-ईसीई)

7. निगरानी, मूल्यांकन, सर्वेक्षण और सामाजिक लेखा-परीक्षा (एमईएसएसए)

8. अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए उद्यम पूंजी निधि

इस अध्ययन की अंतिम रिपोर्ट पर वर्तमान में काम चल रहा है। इसके अलावा, नीति आयोग ने 2021 में केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओं का एक पूर्व मूल्यांकन भी किया था, जिसे केपीएमजी द्वारा ही किया गया था।

# विवरण-I

## 28.02.2026 तक राज्य-वार और मंत्रालय-वार उपायों की प्रगति का ब्यौरा

| क्र.सं. | राज्य का नाम | ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय (पीएमएवाई-जी) | | ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय (पीएमजीएसवाई) | | जल शक्ति मंत्रालय (जेजेएम) | | स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय (एनआरएचएम) | महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय (पोषण 2.0) | | शिक्षा मंत्रालय (एसएसए) | | विद्युत मंत्रालय (आरडीएसएस) | | एमएनआरई | | दूर संचार मंत्रालय (डीओटी-यूएसओएफ) | | जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय | | जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | स्वीकृत मकान (एचएच) | पूर्ण (एचएच) | सड़क निर्माण की मंजूरी (किलोमीटर में) | पूर्ण की गई (किलोमीटर में) | स्वीकृत गाँव (पेयजल आपूर्ति) | संतृप्त गाँव (पेयजल आपूर्ति) | एमएमयू स्वीकृत एवं चालू | स्वीकृत आंगनवाड़ी केंद्र | परिचालित एडब्ल्यूसी | स्वीकृत छात्रावासों की संख्या | पूर्ण किए गए कार्य (संख्या) | स्वीकृत आवास | विद्युतीकृत आवास | स्वीकृत आवास | विद्युतीकृत आवास | बस्तियों को कवर करने की योजना है | बस्ती को कवर किया गया | एमपीसी स्वीकृत | पूर्ण हुए एमपीसी | स्वीकृत वीडीवीके | कार्य शुरू |
| 1 | आंध्र प्रदेश | 43593 | 6783 | 868.95 | 98 | 1964 | 405 | 140 | 192 | 146 | 87 | 3 | 24925 | 24925 | 1675 | 967 | 1658 | 1346 | 125 | 89 | 73 | 73 |
| 2 | बिहार | 985 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 34 | 0 | 59 | 58 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | छत्तीसगढ़ | 33246 | 19262 | 2895.846 | 1318 | 1422 | 435 | 44 | 191 | 191 | 40 | 0 | 7160 | 7160 | 1490 | 729 | 247 | 116 | 75 | 31 | 16 | 16 |
| 4 | गुजरात | 12725 | 8150 | 1.55 | 2 | 572 | 572 | 29 | 67 | 67 | 13 | 2 | 6626 | 6626 | 0 | 0 | 51 | 41 | 39 | 7 | 21 | 21 |
| 5 | झारखंड | 36450 | 10180 | 914.143 | 33 | 2394 | 482 | 54 | 495 | 438 | 39 | 0 | 11504 | 11504 | 2182 | 2182 | 688 | 561 | 113 | 27 | 35 | 35 |
| 6 | कर्नाटक | 1056 | 76 | 63.756 | 6 | 447 | 218 | 5 | 23 | 23 | 7 | 1 | 1546 | 1546 | 179 | 179 | 36 | 27 | 74 | 16 | 33 | 21 |
| 7 | केरल | 1169 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 96 | 1 | 30 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 345 | 314 | 98 | 0 | 49 | 31 | 15 | 4 | 8 | 7 |
| 8 | मध्य प्रदेश | 188150 | 136860 | 1835.001 | 425 | 4827 | 2203 | 67 | 704 | 704 | 106 | 0 | 28709 | 27227 | 1370 | 1121 | 217 | 98 | 125 | 72 | 83 | 83 |
| 9 | महाराष्ट्र | 54140 | 18248 | 53.745 | 0 | 2767 | 1566 | 91 | 178 | 178 | 25 | 0 | 9216 | 9216 | 0 | 0 | 430 | 334 | 121 | 101 | 40 | 40 |
| 10 | मणिपुर | 2145 | 0 | 35.22 | 0 | 27 | 2 | 0 | 75 | 75 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 9 | 2 | 2 |
| 11 | ओडिशा | 41137 | 29017 | 211.141 | 35 | 1196 | 605 | 59 | 89 | 89 | 76 | 0 | 5693 | 5242 | 0 | 0 | 512 | 297 | 74 | 44 | 66 | 49 |
| 12 | राजस्थान | 22593 | 12434 | 98.687 | 28 | 337 | 41 | 6 | 51 | 51 | 21 | 0 | 16023 | 16023 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 18 | 12 | 51 | 51 |
| 13 | तमिलनाडु | 13051 | 7056 | 10.96 | 0 | 1537 | 1387 | 127 | 55 | 52 | 8 | 2 | 7814 | 7099 | 0 | 0 | 167 | 109 | 60 | 27 | 37 | 29 |
| 14 | तेलंगाना | 8002 | 0 | 66.975 | 1 | 306 | 306 | 37 | 85 | 83 | 16 | 1 | 3884 | 3884 | 126 | 126 | 103 | 46 | 73 | 37 | 25 | 25 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | त्रिपुरा | 17212 | 16792 | 268.492 | 3 | 258 | 28 | 6 | 221 | 221 | 32 | 1 | 11692 | 11692 | 1703 | 1703 | 65 | 57 | 50 | 22 | 30 | 30 |
| 16 | उत्तर प्रदेश | 145 | 132 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 195 | 195 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| 17 | उत्तराखंड | 2139 | 1717 | 0 | 0 | 117 | 94 | 38 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 669 | 669 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 9 | 9 | 5 |
| 18 | पश्चिम बंगाल | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 418 | 86 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3372 | 3372 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 19 | अंडमान और निकोबार | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| **कुल योग** | | **477938** | **266723** | **7324.466** | **1949** | **18728** | **8473** | **750** | **2500** | **2390** | **500** | **10** | **139373** | **136694** | **8823** | **7007** | **4247** | **3073** | **1000** | **511** | **540** | **491** |

## विवरण-II

## अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति योजना के तहत राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों को जारी की गई निधियां और लाभार्थियों के ब्यौरे:

(लाख रूपये में)

| क्र.सं. | राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र का नाम | वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 | | वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 | | वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 | | वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 | | वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | जारी की गई निधियां | लाभार्थी | जारी की गई निधियां | लाभार्थी | जारी की गई निधियां | लाभार्थी | जारी की गई निधियां | लाभार्थी | जारी की गई निधियां | लाभार्थी |
| 1 | अंडमान और निकोबार | 12.00 | 296 | 8.00 | 284 | 0# | 260 | 0# | 173 | 10.00 | 281 |
| 2 | आंध्र प्रदेश | 1434.00 | 26676 | 3935.00 | 35364 | 0# | 40465 | 5700.00 | * | 3077.00 | * |
| 3 | अरुणाचल प्रदेश | 0# | 5676 | 207.00 | 4548 | 267.00 | 5178 | 0# | 2852 | 0# | 2831 |
| 4 | असम | 17.00 | 2504 | 102.00 | 4767 | 107.00 | 5688 | 188.00 | 4353 | 100.00 | 8075 |
| 5 | बिहार | 0# | 51076 | 0# | 42425 | 0# | 26450 | 0# | 8451 | 0# | 15139 |
| 6 | छत्तीसगढ़ | 3542.00 | 132421 | 0# | 129615 | 0# | 28642 | 5250.00 | 44837 | 0# | 27171 |
| 7 | दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव | 234.00 | 2760 | 207.00 | 2167 | 0# | 2017 | 0# | 1273 | 0# | 1162 |
| 8 | गोवा | 41.00 | 2504 | 0# | 1978 | 108.00 | 2108 | 53.00 | 1670 | 36.00 | 1698 |
| 9 | गुजरात | 2199.00 | 166649 | 3689.00 | 157714 | 5452.00 | 157553 | 6200.00 | 121083 | 923.00 | 124886 |
| 10 | हिमाचल प्रदेश | 92.00 | 1846 | 0# | 2160 | 79.00 | 2479 | 110.00 | 2616 | 0# | 3260 |
| 11 | जम्मू और कश्मीर | 0# | 2621 | 0# | 5883 | 0# | 4689 | 0# | 2548 | 0# | 8371 |
| 12 | झारखंड | 0# | 87131 | 3899.00 | 136830 | 0# | 129269 | 5700.00 | 114519 | 0# | 129142 |
| 13 | कर्नाटक | 0# | 92254 | 1753.00 | 85554 | 2370.00 | 98705 | 3400.00 | 97191 | 700.00 | 104211 |
| 14 | केरल | 117.00 | 9880 | 347.00 | 7071 | 0# | 9457 | 436.00 | 8331 | 100.00 | 10980 |
| 15 | लद्दाख | 42.00 | 421 | 74.00 | 1439 | 0# | 760 | 0# | 2228 | 40.00 | 2029 |
| 16 | मध्य प्रदेश | 5429.00 | 378127 | 11458.00 | 328961 | 12744.00 | 255944 | 0# | 259997 | 5305.00 | 212347 |
| 17 | मणिपुर | 0# | 2479 | 0# | 2365 | 0# | 1836 | 0# | 3470 | 0# | 3916 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | मेघालय | 0# | 616 | 0# | 2406 | 115.00 | 1588 | 0# | 5590 | 70.00 | 6149 |
| 19 | मिजोरम | 168.00 | 11046 | 657.00 | 10031 | 0# | 10312 | 307.00 | 8911 | 0# | 8807 |
| 20 | नागालैंड | 61.00 | 451 | 0# | 307 | 0# | * | 0# | * | 0# | * |
| 21 | ओडिशा | 6945.00 | 190066 | 5237.00 | 135053 | 9397.00 | 79252 | 0# | 106691 | 2950.00 | 122029 |
| 22 | पुडुचेरी | 2.00 | 19 | 0# | 23 | 0# | 21 | 0# | 11 | 0# | 14 |
| 23 | राजस्थान | 3127.00 | 208751 | 6234.00 | 213064 | 3531.00 | 73816 | 0# | 76272 | 2236.00 | 57037 |
| 24 | सिक्किम | 9.00 | 88 | 0# | 296 | 18.00 | 49 | 0# | 62 | 0# | 377 |
| 25 | तमिलनाडु | 241.00 | 14822 | 547.00 | 16854 | 404.00 | 15325 | 362.00 | 17557 | 60.00 | 19178 |
| 26 | तेलंगाना | 0# | 7623 | 0# | 3066 | 0# | 9255 | 150.00 | 2460 | 0# | * |
| 27 | त्रिपुरा | 252.00 | 9404 | 59.00 | 17307 | 1137.00 | 15017 | 0# | 11601 | 692.00 | 12597 |
| 28 | उत्तर प्रदेश | 0# | 2007 | 88.00 | 815 | 0# | 1579 | 0# | 2329 | 0# | 3211 |
| 29 | उत्तराखंड | 138.00 | 1212 | 0# | 1313 | 0# | 1464 | 15.00 | 902 | 70.00 | 812 |
| 30 | पश्चिम बंगाल | 788.00 | 28504 | 913.00 | 28053 | 0# | 23979 | 2989.00 | 21789 | 0# | 24333 |
| | **कुल** | **24890.00** | **1439930** | **39414.00** | **1377713** | **35729.00** | **1003157** | **30860.00** | **929767** | **16369.00** | **910043** |

* राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र द्वारा डेटा की रिपोर्ट नहीं की गई

# पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष में लाभार्थियों को निधि जारी कर दी गई है।

## विवरण-III

## अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजना के तहत राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों को जारी की गई निधियां और लाभार्थियों के ब्यौरे:

(लाख रूपये में)

| क्र.सं. | राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र का नाम | वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 | | वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 | | वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 | | वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 | | वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | जारी की गई निधियां | लाभार्थी | जारी की गई निधियां | लाभार्थी | जारी की गई निधियां | लाभार्थी | जारी की गई निधियां | लाभार्थी | जारी की गई निधियां | लाभार्थी |
| 1 | अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह | 13.29 | 327 | 10 | 491 | 0# | 386 | 0# | 193 | 10 | 311 |
| 2 | आंध्र प्रदेश | 6039.35 | 112645 | 8991 | 117089 | 13357 | 129032 | 11471 | 79780 | 12000 | 67888 |
| 3 | अरुणाचल प्रदेश | 5712.96 | 31527 | 12361 | 43744 | 9616 | 46330 | 8000 | 42417 | 10000 | 45125 |
| 4 | असम | 5413.54 | 53205 | 1093 | 71115 | 6845 | 62140 | 3500 | 58774 | 7971 | 77350 |
| 5 | बिहार | 708.22 | 9068 | 0# | 16302 | 0# | 3768 | 0# | 1444 | 443 | 3428 |
| 6 | छत्तीसगढ़ | 8790.24 | 73550 | 0# | 86910 | 9330 | 34184 | 7125 | 40552 | 7000 | 34022 |
| 7 | दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन | 3481.73 | 3549 | 0# | 3352 | 0# | 2208 | 404 | 1053 | 490 | 1627 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | और दीव | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | गोवा | 458.18 | 4822 | 0# | 4047 | 1187 | 4439 | 527 | 3274 | 500 | 3163 |
| 9 | गुजरात | 22977.64 | 237041 | 46170 | 260770 | 24426 | 262538 | 35000 | 226456 | 23122 | 233161 |
| 10 | हिमाचल प्रदेश | L | 2410 | 0# | 3332 | 0# | 4303 | 0# | 4390 | 500 | 4937 |
| 11 | जम्मू और कश्मीर | 805.44 | 4316 | 0# | 8335 | 684 | 10430 | 746 | 7319 | 995 | 15309 |
| 12 | झारखंड | 0# | 92117 | 12655 | 127258 | 0# | 147633 | 5311 | 148676 | 20000 | 65104 |
| 13 | कर्नाटक | 0# | 112381 | 17081 | 133422 | 0# | 131968 | 22556 | 123707 | 12500 | 125823 |
| 14 | केरल | 3285.25 | 15820 | 2516 | 14558 | 0# | 14863 | 4689 | 13731 | 2900 | 13034 |
| 15 | लद्दाख | 738 | 3055 | 2214 | 8631 | 1891 | 8619 | 596 | 9413 | 3500 | 8969 |
| 16 | मध्य प्रदेश | 12344 | 346060 | 24529 | 457808 | 27049 | 391317 | 35000 | 353486 | 25000 | 326410 |
| 17 | महाराष्ट्र | 18149.52 | 157503 | 19215 | 130732 | 9027 | 135915 | 57036 | 139165 | 11781 | 144785 |
| 18 | मणिपुर | 2184.19 | 37258 | 4292 | 47793 | 4138 | 42572 | 3000 | 33542 | 2500 | 32275 |
| 19 | मेघालय | 0# | 16399 | 2636 | 52598 | 14620 | 61360 | 8500 | 76755 | 14508 | 73902 |
| 20 | मिजोरम | 3446.82 | 33073 | 3875 | 37448 | 2590 | 38784 | 2500 | 31685 | 2400 | 28471 |
| 21 | नागालैंड | 3226.37 | 36940 | 4436 | 40588 | 3608 | 40638 | 3500 | 42485 | 6200 | 41793 |
| 22 | ओडिशा | 19095.97 | 175252 | 21843 | 207678 | 17133 | 204172 | 13564 | 213957 | 29400 | 230366 |
| 23 | पुडुचेरी | 19.56 | 24 | 0# | 23 | 0# | 18 | 0# | 11 | 0# | 10 |
| 24 | राजस्थान | 25557.03 | 206011 | 13745 | 188614 | 18810 | 236628 | 22000 | 168516 | 35000 | * |
| 25 | सिक्किम | 553.83 | 3488 | 1036 | 4233 | 925 | 2650 | 0# | 1849 | 600 | 2411 |
| 26 | तमिलनाडु | 3328.99 | 21383 | 4849 | 24441 | 2854 | 23529 | 2000 | 25216 | 2500 | 28273 |
| 27 | तेलंगाना | 27297.83 | 118347 | 7504 | 126708 | 23851 | 114911 | 11250 | 131505 | 15250 | 131032 |
| 28 | त्रिपुरा | 4804.98 | 26108 | 7189 | 35520 | 4522 | 37380 | 4000 | 33678 | 7494 | 33506 |
| 29 | उत्तर प्रदेश | 2218.67 | 8132 | 0# | 8930 | 0# | 9655 | 1000 | 9676 | 1500 | 10427 |
| 30 | उत्तराखंड | 0# | 3039 | 3568 | 3837 | 0# | 3534 | 188 | 3972 | 270 | 3853 |
| 31 | पश्चिम बंगाल | 2256.42 | 60846 | 3872 | 78100 | 0# | 63208 | 3406 | 37760 | 3500 | 29528 |
| | **कुल** | **182908** | **2005696** | **225680** | **2344407** | **196463** | **2269112** | **266869** | **2064437** | **259834** | **1816293** |

* राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र द्वारा डेटा की रिपोर्ट नहीं की गई

# पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष में लाभार्थियों को निधि जारी कर दी गई हैं।

## CLIMATE RESILIENT DESIGN FOR ROADS AND BRIDGES

**3226. SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:**

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

(a) whether special engineering standards and climate resilient design

features are being adopted for construction of roads and bridges in snow bound, landslide prone and flood affected areas;

(b) if so, the details of standards and technologies adopted;

(c) whether these measures have reduced seasonal disruptions to road connectivity; and

(d) the details of findings of any assessments conducted in this regard?

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

(a) and (b): National Highways (NHs) Projects including those sections of NHs passing through snowy, landslide-prone and flood-affected areas are planned, designed and constructed in accordance with the provisions of Indian Roads Congress (IRC) codes and specifications. IRC has published several guidelines/standards/techniques such as 'IRC:52 Guidelines for the Alignment Survey and Geometric Design of Hill Roads', 'IRC:75(Part-2) Guidelines for Retrofitting Measures for Protection of Road Systems Including Surrounding Areas from Rainfall, Waterlogging and Flooding', 'IRC:138 Guidelines for Highway Engineers on Disaster Resilient Green Highways in Multi-Hazard Ecosystem', 'IRC: SP:48 Hill Road Manual', 'IRC:SP:106 Engineering Guidelines on Landslide Mitigation Measures', ' IRC:SP:113 Guidelines on Flood Disaster Mitigation for Highway Engineers' etc.

(c) and (d): IRC guidelines are developed on the basis of global successful best practices adjusted to local climatic and load conditions and outcome of indigenous research. These guidelines have the provisions of selection of

alignment/improvement option on the basis of landslide susceptibility map, design criteria such as highest flood level, rainfall intensity, seismic zone, exposure condition like corrosion resistant reinforcement, road building materials of bitumen duly considering prevailing maximum and minimum pavement temperature/frost resistant materials, landslide protection measures including avalanche protection, etc. NHs planned, designed and constructed duly considering project specific climatic factors/design parameters/materials which results into climate resilient infrastructure resisting seasonal disruptions to road connectivity.

## AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY OF POWER SUPPLY

**3227. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA:**

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

(a) the details of efforts made by the Government to improve availability and quality of power supply across the country till now;

(b) whether the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme has emphasis on improvement in efficiency of distribution utilities and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the objectives of the said scheme and the achievements made so far particularly in the State of Assam; and

(d) whether advanced technologies for reducing the distribution losses are being implemented under the scheme and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER; AND MINISTER**

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

(a) to (d): There is adequate availability of power in the country. Present installed generation capacity of the country is 520.51 GW (as on January, 2026). Government of India has addressed the critical issue of power deficiency by adding 296.388 GW of fresh generation capacity since April, 2014 transforming the country from power deficit to power sufficient.

The Power Supply Position for last three financial years and the current financial year i.e. 2025-26 (up to January, 2026) is given in the enclosed **Statement.** The 'Energy Supplied' has been commensurate to the 'Energy Requirement' with only a marginal gap which is generally on account of constraints in the State transmission / distribution network.

Further, Electricity being a concurrent subject, the supply and distribution of electricity to the various categories of consumers / areas / districts / cities in a State / UT is within the purview of the respective State Government / Power Utility. Making arrangement of appropriate quantum of power from various sources for providing adequate power to all consumers / areas / districts / cities is the responsibility of the concerned distribution licensees.

Government of India (GoI) launched the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in July 2021 with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution Sector.

A key objective of the RDSS is to reduce the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (ATandC) losses to pan-India levels of 12-15 % and the gap between Average Cost of Supply (ACS) and Average Revenue Realized (ARR) to Zero. To achieve this objective, works amounting to Rs 1.53 Lakh Crores for strengthening of Distribution Infrastructure and Rs 1.3 lakh Crores for smart metering have been sanctioned under the scheme based on the proposals submitted by States.

The following works to strengthen the distribution network have been sanctioned under the scheme:

- Works for creation of new substations/upgradation of substations
- Installation of new Distribution Transformers (DTs) and augmentation of existing DTs
- Replacement of old conductors
- Undergrounding of HT/LT lines
- Segregation of agricultural feeders

Further, smart metering works help improve the collection efficiency of Distribution utilities while providing benefits like automatic energy accounting, improved load forecasting and facilitating an enabling ecosystem for energy transition. Pre-paid smart metering works covering 19.79 crore consumers and smart system metering works for 2.11 lakh feeders and 52.53 lakh DTs have been sanctioned under the scheme. Till date, 4.55 crore smart meters have been installed under RDSS, and overall, 45.97 crore smart meters have

been installed across the country under various schemes

For the State of Assam projects worth Rs. 3,395 crores for loss reduction infrastructure works and Rs. 4,050 crores for smart metering works have been sanctioned under the scheme. For the State of Assam, 64.45 lakh smart meters have been sanctioned as part of Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI), out of which 50.36 lakh smart meters have been installed as on 28th February, 2026 under the scheme.

The release of funds under the scheme is contingent on improvement in operational and financial performance of the utilities which, in addition to the above initiatives taken by GoI, has helped in bringing discipline in payment of Government subsidies and Govt. department dues to the utilities, regular issuance of tariff orders, timely publishing of accounts, non-creation of regulatory assets, etc.

With concerted efforts of Central and State Governments, the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (ATandC) losses at national level have reduced from 21.91% in FY21 to 15.04% in FY25 while the national Average Cost of Supply - Average Revenue Realized (ACS-ARR) gap has reduced from Rs. 0.69/kWh to Rs. 0.06/kWh. These collective efforts have also resulted in DISCOMs achieving a profit after tax (PAT) of Rs 2,701 crore for the first time.

Assam power Distribution Company limited (APDCL) has bought down the ATandC losses from 18.55 % in FY 2020-21 to 15.44 % in FY 2024-25 and reduced the ACS-ARR gap from 0.32 in FY 2020-21 to (0.26) in FY

2024-25.

**STATEMENT**

**Details of all India Power Supply Position in the country in terms of Energy during the last three financial years and current financial year 2025-26 (up to January, 2026):**

| Financial Year (FY) | Energy [in Million Unit (MU)] | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Energy Requirement | Energy Supplied | Energy not Supplied | |
| | (MU) | (MU) | (MU) | ( % ) |
| 2022-23 | 15,13,497 | 15,05,914 | 7,583 | 0.5 |
| 2023-24 | 16,26,132 | 16,22,020 | 4,112 | 0.3 |
| 2024-25 | 16,93,959 | 16,92,369 | 1,590 | 0.1 |
| 2025-26 (up to January, 2026) | 14,27,436 | 14,27,009 | 427 | 0.03 |

**FUNDING OF DRINKING WATER PROJECTS IN TAMIL NADU**

**3228. SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND:**

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

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hogenakkal Integrated Drinking Water Project, Phase III is progressing at a slow pace due to the non-release of the Union Government’s share of Rupees 2,283 crore and if so, the details and the current status thereof;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by the Union Government to expedite the release of pending funds for implementation of the said project; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to fund any drinking water projects in Tamil Nadu including Vellore Lok Sabha Constituency?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI V. SOMANNA):**

(a) and (b): Since August 2019, Government of India is implementing a centrally sponsored scheme Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal, in partnership with States/ UTs including Tamil Nadu, to make provision of safe and adequate tap water connection to every rural household of the country. The Union Cabinet approved the implementation of JJM for a period of five years i.e. 2019-20 to 2023-24, during which, States/ UTs were required to complete the planning, approval, implementation of water supply schemes under the mission. States/ UTs were also informed that the central support under JJM would be limited to the funds availed during the mission period only.

The State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC) of the Government of Tamil Nadu accorded approval to Hogenakkal Water Supply Project, Phase-III, in June 2023; however, the project could not be awarded within the mission period.

Hon'ble Finance Minister during her budget speech 2025-26 had announced extension of JJM until 2028.

(c): Drinking Water being a State subject, it is States, who plan, design, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes. Government of India

supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical and financial assistance. Numerous projects are implemented concurrently at various levels across the States for achieving the envisaged objectives. Further, project-wise details of individual projects/ schemes for rural water supply projects are maintained at the State Government level.

During the mission period, an amount of ₹5,899.53 crore has been released by the Government of India to Tamil Nadu for implementation of various rural drinking water supply schemes to provide tap water connections to rural households across the State of Tamil Nadu, including those in the Vellore Lok Sabha Constituency.

## MIGRANT/CONTRACT WORKERS IN MSMEs

**3229. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:**

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any recent survey or assessment to ascertain the total number of workers employed in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT and category-wise;

(c) whether the Government maintains data regarding the number of women, migrant and contract workers employed in the MSME sector and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any specific measures are being undertaken to ensure their social security and welfare, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to introduce any new schemes or policy interventions to enhance employment generation and improve working conditions in the MSME sector and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): Ministry of MSME has not conducted any survey or assessment to ascertain the total number of workers employed in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector across the country. However, State/UT-wise employment details as reported by the MSMEs on UDYAM and Udyam Assist Platform (UAP) are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(d): The Government is implementing various Acts and Schemes to provide social security and welfare benefits to workers including contract workers/labourers/employees, both in the organised and unorganised sector. The social security to the workers in the organised/unorganized sector is provided mainly through five Central Acts, namely, the Employees' States Insurance Act, 1952, the employee's Compensation Act, 1923, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 and the payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, etc. as per their eligibility.

(e): The Government of India, through the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), implements various schemes including

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and PM Vishwakarma.

# STATEMENT

## State/UT-wise employment details as reported by the MSMEs on UDYAM and Udyam Assist Platform (UAP)

| State Wise Total Enterprises Detail Under UDYAM and UAP Since 01/07/2020 to 28/02/2026 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sl. No. | State | Micro | Small | Medium | Total | Women | General | SC | ST | OBC | Employment |
| 1 | Andaman And Nicobar Islands | 22,050 | 158 | 4 | 22,212 | 6,469 | 16,643 | 340 | 264 | 4,961 | 3,98,622 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 39,10,570 | 17,044 | 988 | 39,28,602 | 21,23,140 | 18,54,220 | 4,52,127 | 82,957 | 15,38,925 | 2,00,10,734 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 48,466 | 385 | 19 | 48,870 | 22,028 | 9,492 | 900 | 36,306 | 2,169 | 2,82,962 |
| 4 | Assam | 15,05,604 | 6,722 | 527 | 15,12,853 | 5,40,510 | 9,13,974 | 1,30,278 | 1,39,319 | 3,29,164 | 1,03,51,439 |
| 5 | Bihar | 42,60,648 | 12,046 | 591 | 42,73,285 | 19,61,367 | 16,71,479 | 3,83,881 | 81,951 | 21,35,593 | 1,74,89,820 |
| 6 | Chandigarh | 79,655 | 1,267 | 132 | 81,054 | 20,819 | 66,031 | 8,858 | 466 | 5,648 | 4,38,091 |
| 7 | Chhattisgarh | 13,39,243 | 8,378 | 724 | 13,48,345 | 5,74,250 | 5,35,569 | 1,37,494 | 1,31,462 | 5,43,717 | 45,00,369 |
| 8 | Delhi | 14,37,031 | 28,503 | 2,763 | 14,68,297 | 3,88,759 | 11,93,277 | 1,05,109 | 8,313 | 1,60,550 | 90,74,082 |
| 9 | Goa | 1,28,876 | 1,125 | 79 | 1,30,080 | 50,387 | 1,04,040 | 2,696 | 5,320 | 17,993 | 4,93,602 |
| 10 | Gujarat | 43,11,480 | 54,254 | 4,239 | 43,69,973 | 11,77,561 | 28,16,539 | 2,45,279 | 2,04,756 | 11,02,436 | 1,69,96,258 |
| 11 | Haryana | 19,93,593 | 23,076 | 1,770 | 20,18,439 | 5,61,213 | 12,41,047 | 2,94,110 | 11,860 | 4,70,956 | 96,90,246 |
| 12 | Himachal Pradesh | 3,40,316 | 2,578 | 210 | 3,43,104 | 79,037 | 2,35,123 | 63,737 | 14,279 | 29,899 | 14,66,814 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Jammu And Kashmir | 8,48,382 | 3,217 | 216 | 8,51,815 | 2,04,070 | 7,16,853 | 56,543 | 33,718 | 44,643 | 33,28,337 |
| 14 | Jharkhand | 15,52,169 | 5,926 | 356 | 15,58,451 | 7,16,300 | 7,18,483 | 1,14,271 | 99,444 | 6,26,063 | 63,18,392 |
| 15 | Karnataka | 49,57,416 | 31,600 | 2,298 | 49,91,314 | 21,64,982 | 25,37,960 | 5,28,357 | 2,06,159 | 17,17,819 | 2,68,20,966 |
| 16 | Kerala | 18,28,845 | 12,952 | 770 | 18,42,567 | 8,45,710 | 9,68,107 | 84,528 | 8,731 | 7,80,793 | 63,32,593 |
| 17 | Ladakh | 20,148 | 113 | 3 | 20,264 | 6,290 | 1,808 | 160 | 18,189 | 107 | 59,804 |
| 18 | Lakshadweep | 2,451 | - | - | 2,451 | 583 | 57 | 8 | 2,303 | 83 | 7,468 |
| 19 | Madhya Pradesh | 48,06,656 | 19,883 | 1,186 | 48,27,725 | 16,88,497 | 16,25,472 | 6,33,908 | 3,34,477 | 22,33,497 | 1,56,70,425 |
| 20 | Maharashtra | 1,00,62,775 | 74,792 | 6,911 | 1,01,44,478 | 36,01,743 | 66,24,877 | 9,32,928 | 2,69,718 | 23,14,923 | 3,44,82,817 |
| 21 | Manipur | 1,77,660 | 424 | 18 | 1,78,102 | 99,447 | 97,379 | 10,636 | 30,422 | 39,620 | 8,59,412 |
| 22 | Meghalaya | 73,637 | 417 | 33 | 74,087 | 37,049 | 15,641 | 1,306 | 55,897 | 1,238 | 4,35,444 |
| 23 | Mizoram | 52,295 | 215 | 8 | 52,518 | 30,896 | 3,216 | 288 | 48,901 | 110 | 2,73,464 |
| 24 | Nagaland | 74,556 | 174 | 16 | 74,746 | 38,311 | 13,893 | 1,114 | 58,101 | 1,629 | 3,12,462 |
| 25 | Odisha | 24,26,473 | 10,061 | 611 | 24,37,145 | 10,74,819 | 12,88,255 | 3,03,293 | 1,37,437 | 7,07,939 | 1,18,53,428 |
| 26 | Puducherry | 1,07,477 | 670 | 59 | 1,08,206 | 52,517 | 54,450 | 6,356 | 294 | 47,078 | 4,33,728 |
| 27 | Punjab | 21,19,440 | 16,959 | 1,231 | 21,37,630 | 6,68,100 | 15,15,705 | 4,13,921 | 6,594 | 2,01,058 | 93,77,856 |
| 28 | Rajasthan | 44,17,368 | 27,307 | 1,663 | 44,46,338 | 10,91,993 | 15,25,653 | 5,58,323 | 2,64,632 | 20,97,004 | 1,93,28,470 |
| 29 | Sikkim | 36,092 | 164 | 13 | 36,269 | 18,742 | 13,572 | 2,479 | 9,784 | 10,433 | 1,56,343 |
| 30 | Tamil Nadu | 61,85,422 | 39,356 | 2,831 | 62,27,609 | 27,60,029 | 40,59,003 | 4,26,876 | 28,445 | 17,11,833 | 3,22,49,286 |
| 31 | Telangana | 38,11,016 | 20,278 | 1,789 | 38,33,083 | 20,81,676 | 14,72,357 | 4,66,117 | 2,44,894 | 16,49,103 | 2,10,27,669 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 32 | The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu | 34,839 | 915 | 135 | 35,889 | 9,059 | 26,250 | 1,100 | 3,043 | 5,481 | 2,98,638 |
| 33 | Tripura | 3,13,252 | 708 | 47 | 3,14,007 | 2,00,444 | 1,37,881 | 66,175 | 47,363 | 62,580 | 12,91,031 |
| 34 | Uttar Pradesh | 85,60,188 | 40,421 | 2,663 | 86,03,272 | 26,28,802 | 35,44,258 | 11,03,505 | 72,835 | 38,81,492 | 3,80,03,838 |
| 35 | Uttarakhand | 6,45,148 | 4,054 | 274 | 6,49,476 | 1,97,780 | 4,11,499 | 72,930 | 11,288 | 1,53,639 | 28,32,490 |
| 36 | West Bengal | 52,84,347 | 24,193 | 1,786 | 53,10,326 | 30,19,242 | 42,70,030 | 6,42,725 | 60,945 | 3,36,059 | 2,21,12,089 |
| | Total:- | 7,77,75,584 | 4,90,335 | 36,963 | 7,83,02,882 | 3,07,42,621 | 4,23,00,093 | 82,52,656 | 27,70,867 | 2,49,66,235 | 34,50,59,489 |

## PM-RAHAT SCHEME FOR ROAD ACCIDENT VICTIMS

**3230. SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE-PATIL:**

**SHRI RAMESH AWASTHI:**

**DR. MANNA LAL RAWAT:**

**DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:**

**SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:**

**SHRIMATI KAMLESH JANGDE:**

**SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:**

**SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:**

**SHRI LUMBARAM CHOUDHARY:**

**SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:**

**SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:**

**SHRIMATI SANJNA JATAV:**

**DR. K. SUDHAKAR:**

**SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:**

**SHRI P. C. MOHAN:**

**SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:**

**SHRI DILIP SAIKIA:**

**PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:**

**SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:**

**SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:**

**SHRI ANOOP PRADHAN VALMIKI:**

**SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:**

**SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:**

**SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO:**

**SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:**

**SHRI AVIMANYU SETHI:**

**SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:**

**DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:**

**SHRI SHANKAR LALWANI:**

**SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI:**

**SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH CHOUDHARY:**

**SHRI RAJKUMAR CHAHAR:**

**SHRI VINOD LAKHAMSHI CHAVDA:**

**SHRI TRIVENDRA SINGH RAWAT:**

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

(a) whether PM-RAHAT Scheme has been launched to provide cashless and time-bound medical treatment to road accident victims during the Golden Hour and if so, the salient features including eligibility criteria and financial provisions under the Motor Vehicle Accident Fund;

(b) the details of implementation of the Scheme in the country with timelines, including the number of hospitals empanelled, coverage and integration with the Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) 112 helpline, Electronic Detailed Accident Report (eDAR) and Transaction Management System (TMS2.0), State/UT and district-wise;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the adequacy of trauma care facilities/hospitals, ambulance availability, response mechanism on National Highways, State Highways, rural roads and if so, the details thereof along with timelines for settlement of claims, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether issues relating to delayed police authentication, hospital reluctance or exclusion of victims due to procedural hurdles have been reported, if so, the steps taken for redressal and rectification at the district-level;

(e) the steps proposed to ensure effective monitoring, timely reimbursement to hospitals and universal access to cashless treatment for accident victims across the country; and

(f) whether the Government has reviewed district-wise data on beneficiaries denied or delayed treatment under PM-RAHAT, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor and the accountability mechanisms proposed to prevent avoidable fatalities?

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

(a) and (b): In accordance with the legal mandate under Section 162 of the Motor Vehicles Act (MV Act), 1988, "Prime Minister -Road Accident Victims' Hospitalisation and Assured Treatment (PM-RAHAT) Scheme" has been notified and comprehensive guidelines detailing the process flow, roles and responsibilities of respective stakeholders, and the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for its implementation have been issued. The scheme has been launched nation-wide on 13.02.2026 after onboarding States/UTs on the digital platform except the state of West Bengal. The salient features of the scheme are as under:

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

(ii) Every road accident victim shall be provided with stabilization treatment

for up to 24 hours in non-life-threatening cases and up to 48 hours in life-threatening cases at designated hospitals, subject to police response.

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

(iv) The scheme has been successfully implemented through the amalgamation of two existing platforms –eDAR (Electronic Detailed Accident Report) used by police officials for reporting of accidents and TMS 2.0 (Transaction Management System) of National Health Authority (NHA) used by hospitals for treatment, claim submissions and processing of payments.

(v) The reimbursement to hospitals is being done through Motor Vehicle Accident Fund (MVAF) which is funded through contributions from General Insurance companies for cases where the offending motor vehicle is insured and through budgetary support for uninsured and hit and run cases.

Through integration with the 112 Emergency Response Support System (ERSS), the victim or Good Samaritan (RAH-VEER) can obtain necessary information regarding the nearest designated hospital, request an ambulance, or both, as per the situation's requirements. As soon as the victim is admitted, treatment process will have to be initiated based on the Health Benefit Packages developed by NHA. In parallel, while initiating the treatment, police authentication of the victim will have to be initiated in the TMS platform. The hospital would generate the treatment ID(s) on TMS and push it to the district police through eDAR. The time available with police for responding on eDAR shall be upto 24 hours, or 48 hours in life threatening situations as decided by

the hospital administrator.

(c): NHA has issued detailed guidelines for designation and onboarding of additional hospitals by States/UTs vide OM S-12018/81/2024 dated 20.05.2025 to ensure availability of treatment facilities. As per the Scheme guidelines notified vide S.O. 2489 (E) dated 04.06.2025, designated hospitals under the scheme including empanelled hospitals under the Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB PM-JAY) that comply with the guidelines issued by the NHA for this scheme shall be deemed designated hospitals for the purposes of the Scheme. The number of hospitals empanelled under NHA for AB PM-JAY is 36,112 as on 09.03.2026.

National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has deployed over 1,200 Ambulances and over 950 Patrolling vehicles across National Highways which have Emergency Medical Technician (EMT)/paramedic/Nurse provisioned in them. Training of the EMT/Paramedics is also being done through HLL Lifecare Ltd., a Central Public Sector Undertaking. NHAI through HLL Lifecare Ltd. has mapped over 5,000 health facilities along National Highways out of which over 1,700 are trauma centers.

(d) to (f) The scheme provides for a structured grievance redressal and monitoring mechanism at the District, State and National level to ensure effective implementation and timely resolution of issues. Under the scheme guidelines, District Road Safety Committees (DRSCs) are responsible for overall monitoring and coordination at the district level. A dedicated Grievance Redressal Officer (GRO) or point of contact is appointed at the district level by

the DRSC for addressing grievances related to the scheme.

In case a grievance is not resolved satisfactorily at the district level, the matter may be escalated to the District Collector/DM and thereafter to the State Road Safety Council (SRSC), which functions as the nodal agency for implementation of the scheme in the respective State/UT. At the national level, an Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee oversees the overall implementation and monitoring of the scheme, including review of issues arising during execution.

A complete digital trail for the scheme will exist from the time of accident reporting through the 112 (ERSS) platform to victim admission, treatment, police authentication, claim processing and final payment.

Further, to ensure timely payment to hospitals providing cashless treatment under the Scheme, a period of 10 days has been defined from the claim being approved by the State Health Agency (SHA) for District Collectors or General Insurance (GI) Council to make the payments, as the case may be.

## ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS UNDER PMAY-U AND AMRUT

**3231. SHRI BAPI HALDAR:**

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

(a) the amount (in Rupees) owed to States under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U) as of January 2026, State-wise; and

(b) the amount (in Rupees) owed to States under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) as of January 2026,

State-wise?

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

(a): Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has been implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U) since 25.06.2015 with an aim to provide all weather pucca houses with basic civic amenities to all eligible urban beneficiaries across the country. The scheme period of PMAY-U has also been extended up to 30th September 2026 for completion of under-construction houses and release of funds through SNA-SPARSH module.

Based on the learnings from the experiences of implementation of PMAY-U, MoHUA has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to construct, purchase and rent a house by 1 crore additional eligible beneficiaries at affordable cost in next five years.

Based on the project proposals submitted by States/UTs, a total of 125.15 lakh houses, including 13.67 lakh under PMAY-U 2.0, have been sanctioned by the Ministry, so far across the country. Of the sanctioned houses, 116.57 lakh houses have been grounded; of which 97.30 lakh are completed/delivered to the beneficiaries as on 02.03.2026. The total committed Central Assistance under the schemes is ₹2.09 lakh crores, of which ₹1.77 lakh crores have been released to the States/UTs, based on compliances submitted by them. The State-wise details of Central Assistance sanctioned and released under the scheme so far, is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b): The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched by the Central Government on June 25, 2015, for 500 cities (485 cities including 15 merged cities) across all States/UTs in the country. The major thrust areas of the Mission are water supply, sewerage and septage management, storm water drainage, green spaces and parks and non-motorized urban transport. Under AMRUT, ₹34,901 crore have been released, State/UT-wise details of which are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**. No funds are being released under AMRUT now. Further, AMRUT 2.0 scheme has been launched on 01 October 2021 in all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/cities, enabling the cities to become 'self-reliant' and 'water secure'.

## STATEMENT I

**State-wise details of Central Assistance sanctioned and released under the PMAY-U and PMAY-U 2.0, so far:**

| Sr. No. | | Name of the State/ UT | Financial Progress (₹ in Crore) Central Assistance | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Sanctioned | Released |
| 1 | States | Andhra Pradesh | 29,811.98 | 24,045.06 |
| 2 | | Bihar | 6,908.45 | 4,651.96 |
| 3 | | Chhattisgarh | 5,287.73 | 4,464.22 |
| 4 | | Goa | 74.87 | 75.15 |
| 5 | | Gujarat | 22,238.81 | 20,269.68 |
| 6 | | Haryana | 2,432.36 | 1,739.48 |
| 7 | | Himachal Pradesh | 244.89 | 227.00 |
| 8 | | Jharkhand | 3,815.59 | 3,215.81 |
| 9 | | Karnataka | 9,699.61 | 7,777.24 |
| 10 | | Kerala | 2,701.35 | 2,500.01 |
| 11 | | Madhya Pradesh | 16,605.09 | 15,878.19 |
| 12 | | Maharashtra | 24,996.31 | 20,241.97 |
| 13 | | Odisha | 3,587.74 | 2,790.27 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | | Punjab | 2,711.44 | 2,193.47 |
| 15 | | Rajasthan | 6,503.47 | 5,595.87 |
| 16 | | Tamil Nadu | 11,236.46 | 10,742.96 |
| 17 | | Telangana | 6,426.14 | 3,973.48 |
| 18 | | Uttar Pradesh | 33,261.91 | 29,146.67 |
| 19 | | Uttarakhand | 1,219.67 | 1,113.11 |
| 20 | | West Bengal | 10,081.05 | 8,921.18 |
| **Sub- total (States)** | | | **1,99,844.91** | **1,69,562.81** |
| 21 | North East States | Arunachal Pradesh | 318.38 | 212.09 |
| 22 | | Assam | 2,959.82 | 2,502.61 |
| 23 | | Manipur | 867.95 | 582.37 |
| 24 | | Meghalaya | 124.38 | 76.70 |
| 25 | | Mizoram | 611.46 | 520.36 |
| 26 | | Nagaland | 521.87 | 443.36 |
| 27 | | Sikkim | 5.88 | 7.09 |
| 28 | | Tripura | 1,474.16 | 1,363.73 |
| **Sub- total (N.E. States)** | | | **6,883.90** | **5,708.32** |
| 29 | Union Territories | AandN Island | 4.108 | 3.724 |
| 30 | | Chandigarh | 28.85 | 28.85 |
| 31 | | DNH and DD | 216.19 | 210.31 |
| 32 | | Delhi | 701.32 | 701.32 |
| 33 | | JandK | 734.44 | 586.00 |
| 34 | | Ladakh | 33.63 | 26.74 |
| 35 | | Puducherry | 346.55 | 252.89 |
| **Sub- total (UT)** | | | **2,065.09** | **1,809.85** |
| **Grand Total** | | | **2.09 Lakh Cr.** | **1.77 Lakh Cr.** |

## STATEMENT-II

## State-wise status of funds released under AMRUT

**(Figures in ₹ crore)**

| S. No. | State/ UT | Released |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | A and N Islands | 10.81 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 1,049.88 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 116.69 |
| 4 | Assam | 511.71 |
| 5 | Bihar | 1,146.15 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | Chandigarh | 53.25 |
| 7 | Chhattisgarh | 969.12 |
| 8 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 10.59 |
| | Daman and Diu | 18.03 |
| 9 | Delhi | 673.74 |
| 10 | Goa | 62.75 |
| 11 | Gujarat | 1,966.96 |
| 12 | Haryana | 746.4 |
| 13 | Himachal Pradesh | 269.06 |
| 14 | Jammu and Kashmir | 477.74 |
| 15 | Ladakh | 39.2 |
| 16 | Jharkhand | 551.69 |
| 17 | Karnataka | 2,258.85 |
| 18 | Kerala | 1,153.08 |
| 19 | Lakshadweep | 2.25 |
| 20 | Madhya Pradesh | 2,497.05 |
| 21 | Maharashtra | 3,356.19 |
| 22 | Manipur | 162.28 |
| 23 | Meghalaya | 71.02 |
| 24 | Mizoram | 125.37 |
| 25 | Nagaland | 107.87 |
| 26 | Odisha | 785.23 |
| 27 | Puducherry | 63.75 |
| 28 | Punjab | 1,190.77 |
| 29 | Rajasthan | 1,511.23 |
| 30 | Sikkim | 34.03 |
| 31 | Tamil Nadu | 4,626.24 |
| 32 | Telangana | 831.52 |
| 33 | Tripura | 132.47 |
| 34 | Uttar Pradesh | 4,880.7 |
| 35 | Uttarakhand | 531.91 |
| 36 | West Bengal | 1,905.39 |
| **Total** | | **34,900.97** |

## POWER GENERATION CAPACITY FROM VARIOUS SOURCES

### 3232. SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India has added more than 50,000 MW of power generation capacity from all sources combined in the ongoing financial year till January 31, 2026 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that with this addition, India's total power generation capacity stands at 5,20,510.95 MW and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the power generation capacity centered on renewable sources represents about 50.65 per cent of the overall capacity at 2,63,189.33 MW and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): India has added 52,536.49 MW Installed Generation Capacity in the current financial year FY 2025-26 (till January, 2026). Source wise details, thereof are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(b) and (c): As on 31.01.2026, the total Installed Generation Capacity is 5,20,511 MW, comprising of 2,48,542 MW (47.7%) of fossil-fuel sources and 2,71,969 MW (52.3%) of non-fossil fuel sources. Share of 'Renewable Energy' sources in total installed capacity is 2,63,189 MW (50.6%). The details of All India Installed Generation Capacity (as on 31.01.2026) is given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

## STATEMENT-I

### Details of All India Power Generation Capacity Addition during FY2025-26(till 31st January 2026):

| Source | Power Generation Capacity Addition (in MW) |
|---|---|
| Coal | 8,810 |
| Gas | 0 |
| **Thermal Total** | **8,810** |
| Hydro | 3,370 |
| Wind | 4,612.58 |
| Solar | 34,955.24 |
| Bio Power | 30.61 |
| Small Hydro | 58.06 |
| **Renewable Total** | **43,026.49** |
| **Nuclear Total** | **700** |
| **Total Capacity Addition** | **52,536.49** |

## STATEMENT-II

### Details of All India Power Generation Capacity as on 31.01.2026:

| | **Category** | | | **Installed Generation Capacity (MW)** | **% Share in Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Fossil Fuel** | **Coal** | | | **2,21,210** | **42.5%** |
| | **Lignite** | | | **6,620** | **1.3%** |
| | **Gas** | | | **20,122** | **3.9%** |
| | **Diesel** | | | **589** | **0.1%** |
| | **Total Fossil Fuel :** | | | **2,48,542** | **47.7%** |
| **Non-Fossil Fuel** | **RES (Incl. Hydro)** | | | **2,63,189** | **50.6%** |
| | **Hydro** | | **51,165** | | **9.8%** |
| | **Wind, Solar and Other RE** | | **2,12,025** | | **40.7%** |
| | | *Wind* | *54,650* | | *10.5%* |
| | | *Solar* | *1,40,602* | | *27.0%* |
| | | *BM Power/Cogen.* | *10,757* | | *2.1%* |
| | | *Waste to Energy* | *857* | | *0.2%* |
| | | *Small Hydro Power* | *5,159* | | *1.0%* |
| | **Nuclear** | | | **8,780** | **1.7%** |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Non-Fossil Fuel : | | | | 2,71,969 | 52.3% |
| | | | | | | |
| | Total Installed Capacity (Fossil Fuel and Non-Fossil Fuel) | | | | 5,20,511 | 100% |

## जीपीएस सिग्नलों में व्यवधान से नागर विमानन संचालन पर प्रभाव

**3233. श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल:**

**श्री बैजयंत पांडा:**

क्या **नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि**:**

(क) क्या विगत दो वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान ग्लोबल पोजिशनिंग सिस्टम (जीपीएस) सिग्नलों के साथ कथित छेड़छाड़ या हस्तक्षेप के कारण दिल्ली और ओडिशा सहित देश भर के विभिन्न विमानपत्तनों पर कई उड़ानें बाधित हुई थीं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी प्रभावित उड़ानों की संख्या कितनी है और ऐसे व्यवधानों को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का देश में नागरिक विमानों में जीपीएस से छेड़छाड़ की बढ़ती घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

**सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर मोहोल):**

(क) से (ग): दिल्ली के हवाई क्षेत्र के आसपास जीपीएस हस्तक्षेप की घटनाएं रिपोर्ट की गई थीं। ओडिशा से ऐसी घटनाओं की कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं है।

जीपीएस स्पूफिंग से जुड़े व्यवधान एक वैश्विक घटना है जिसे कन्फ्लिक्ट जोन के आसपास के भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों में बढ़ती फ्रीक्वेन्सी के साथ देखा गया था।

एयरलाइनों द्वारा रिपोर्ट किए गए जीपीएस हस्तक्षेप की कुल संख्या नवंबर, 2023 - दिसंबर, 2025 के दौरान 2354 और जनवरी, 2026 - फरवरी, 2026 के दौरान 623 है।

नागर विमानन महानिदेशालय (डीजीसीए) ने हवाई क्षेत्र में ग्लोबल नेविगेशन सैटेलाइट सिस्टम (जीएनएसएस) हस्तक्षेप का समाधान करने के लिए दिनांक 24.11.2023 का परामर्शी परिपत्र एएनएसएस एसी 01/2023 जारी किया है। इसके अलावा, डीजीसीए ने आईजीआई हवाईअड्डे के आसपास जीपीएस स्पूफिंग/जीएनएसएस हस्तक्षेप की घटनाओं की रियल-टाइम रिपोर्टिंग के लिए दिनांक 10.11.2025 को मानक प्रचालन प्रक्रिया (एसओपी) भी जारी की है

भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण (एएआई) ने जीपीएस हस्तक्षेप/स्पूफिंग की घटनाओं के बारे में जांच हेतु समय-समय पर वायरलेस मॉनिटरिंग आर्गेनाइजेशन (डब्ल्यूएमओ) को अवगत कराया है।

## CIVIL AVIATION REQUIREMENT PROVISIONS

**3234. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:**

**SHRI JAI PRAKASH:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the cases of unruly or disruptive behaviour of air passengers are increasing rapidly during the last few months;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has proposed amendments to the Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR) provisions governing the handling of unruly or disruptive passengers and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that under the proposed revision, airlines would be authorised to impose a flying ban not exceeding thirty days on passengers found guilty of disruptive behaviour during a flight without prior referral to an independent committee and if so, the details thereof;

and

(d) whether the DGCA has invited comments from stakeholders on the above proposed amendments and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): There is no such trend noticed.

(b) to (d): The CAR regulation on handling of unruly passengers is presently under public consultation. The provisions of the CAR will be finalized after due consideration of the comments received.

## शहरी क्षेत्रों में जल संदूषण

**3235. श्री कुलदीप इंदौराः**

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने हरियाणा, दिल्ली और इंदौर सहित विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में पुरानी जल आपूर्ति पाइपलाइनों और सीवर लाइनों के एक-दूसरे के अत्यंत निकट होने के कारण होने वाले जल संदूषण की घटनाओं का संज्ञान लिया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या कई शहरी और अर्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रों में, दशकों पुरानी पेयजल पाइपलाइनें सीवर लाइनों के समानांतर या उनके बीच से गुजरती हैं, जिससे रिसाव और परस्पर-संदूषण का जोखिम बढ़ जाता है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या ऐसे जर्जर नेटवर्क की पहचान करने के लिए कोई राष्ट्रीय संपरीक्षा/मैपिंग की गई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) पुरानी पाइपलाइनों को बदलने और सीवर तथा पेयजल पाइपलाइनों को पृथक करने के लिए

समयबद्ध कार्य योजना और किए गए वित्तीय प्रावधान क्या हैं?

**आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू):**

(क) से (घ): जल और स्वच्छता राज्य का विषय है; तथा जर्जर पाइपलाइन और जल निकासी/सीवरेज प्रणाली की मरम्मत राज्य सरकारों और संबंधित शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी)/शहरी विकास प्राधिकरणों की जिम्मेदारी है। भारत सरकार योजनागत हस्तक्षेपों/परामर्शिकाओं के माध्यम से राज्यों के प्रयासों में मदद करती है। भारत सरकार विभिन्न मिशनों/योजनाओं जैसे अटल नवीकरण और शहरी परिवर्तन मिशन (अमृत)/अमृत 2.0 के माध्यम से राज्यों को वित्तीय और तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करती है।

जैसा कि मध्य प्रदेश राज्य द्वारा सूचित किया गया है कि 28.12.2025 को इंदौर विधानसभा क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत जोन-4, वार्ड संख्या 11 में स्थित भागीरथपुरा क्षेत्र में उल्टी और दस्त की घटनाएँ रिपोर्ट की गईं थी। राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि इस क्षेत्र में तीव्र अतिसार रोग के कारण 22 व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु की सूचना प्राप्त हुई थी। कुल 459 व्यक्तियों को अस्पताल में भर्ती कराया गया था। राज्य सरकार द्वारा मौजूदा राज्य मानकों के अनुसार मृतकों के परिवारों को अनुग्रह राशि के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई। प्रत्येक मृतक के आश्रितों को 2 लाख रुपये की मुआवजा राशि प्रदान की गई थी। प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को सरकारी/निजी अस्पतालों में निःशुल्क चिकित्सा उपचार उपलब्ध कराया गया था। इस क्षेत्र में वर्ष 1997 की पुरानी पाइपलाइनें हैं, जिनमें से कुछ क्षतिग्रस्त हैं। नगर प्रशासन भागीरथपुरा क्षेत्र में पाइपलाइन के पुराने हिस्सों की पहचान कर चुका है और घटना से पहले 9.5 किमी पाइपलाइन बिछाई जा चुकी थी। इसके बाद 5.8 किमी नई पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए नया अनुबंध प्रदान किया जा चुका है।

राज्य सरकार ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि इंदौर के भागीरथपुरा क्षेत्र में उल्टी और दस्त की घटनाओं की सूचना प्राप्त होने पर इंदौर नगर निगम (आईएमसी) ने स्वास्थ्य विभाग तथा लोक स्वास्थ्य अभियांत्रिकी विभाग के साथ मिलकर संयुक्त एवं त्वरित कार्रवाई प्रारंभ की। सबसे पहले सभी बीमार व्यक्तियों को चिकित्सा सहायता प्रदान की गई तथा गंभीर रूप से बीमार व्यक्तियों को

सुपर-स्पेशियलिटी मेडिकल कॉलेज तथा प्रतिष्ठित निजी अस्पतालों में भर्ती कराया गया। कम बीमार व्यक्तियों की देखभाल स्वास्थ्य विभाग तथा एकीकृत बाल विकास सेवा (आईसीडीएस) के कार्यकर्ताओं द्वारा घर-घर सर्वेक्षण के माध्यम से की गई तथा ओरल रिहाइड्रेशन सॉल्यूशन (ओआरएस) के पैकेट और जल के कीटाणुशोधन के लिए क्लोरीन टैबलेट वितरित किए गए। पाइपलाइन और बोरवेल के माध्यम से पेय जल आपूर्ति को पूर्णतः बंद कर दिया गया तथा जल टैंकरों के माध्यम से जल आपूर्ति की व्यवस्था की गई। संदूषण के प्रकार का पता लगाने के लिए उपभोक्ता स्तर पर विभिन्न आपूर्ति स्थलों से नमूने एकत्र किए गए और उन्हें राष्ट्रीय परीक्षण एवं अंशांकन प्रयोगशाला प्रत्यायन बोर्ड (एनएबीएल) से मान्यता प्राप्त प्रयोगशालाओं में परीक्षण हेतु भेजा गया। जल के संदूषण से बचाव के लिए शहरी स्थानीय निकायों को मानक संचालन प्रक्रिया (एसओपी) राज्य सरकार द्वारा जारी की गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा 10 जनवरी, 2026 से राज्य में “स्वच्छ जल अभियान” प्रारंभ किया गया है, जिसका उद्देश्य जल सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करना, जल संरक्षण करना तथा जल से संबंधित शिकायतों की सुनवाई करना है।

इंदौर में पेय जल संदूषण की घटना से संबंधित मामला मध्य प्रदेश माननीय उच्च न्यायालय, इंदौर में रिट याचिका संख्या 247/2026 एवं अन्य के रूप में न्यायाधीन है। माननीय उच्च न्यायालय ने अपने दिनांक 27.01.2026 के आदेश के माध्यम से मध्य प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय के पूर्व न्यायाधीश सुशील कुमार गुप्ता को इंदौर के भागीरथपुरा क्षेत्र में जल संदूषण से संबंधित मुद्दों की जांच के लिए एक सदस्यीय जांच आयोग के रूप में नियुक्त किया है। आयोग के विचारार्थ विषयों में संदूषण के कारणों पर रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करना तथा जन स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित विषयों पर अपने सुझाव देना शामिल है, जिनमें संदूषित जल के कारण प्रभावित निवासियों की वास्तविक मृत्यु की संख्या, रिपोर्ट किए गए रोग की प्रकृति, चिकित्सा प्रतिक्रिया की पर्याप्तता और निवारक उपाय, सुरक्षित पेय जल सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आवश्यक तत्काल उठाए गए कदम, दीर्घकालिक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर एवं निगरानी सुधार और भागीरथपुरा जल संदूषण घटना के लिए प्रथम दृष्टया जिम्मेदार पाए गए अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों की पहचान कर उनके विरुद्ध उत्तरदायित्व

निर्धारित करना तथा प्रभावित निवासियों, विशेषकर कमजोर वर्गों, को मुआवजा प्रदान करने के लिए दिशानिर्देश सुझाने का भी दायित्व दिया गया है।

दिल्ली जल बोर्ड ने सूचित किया है कि उसने दिल्ली में जल संदूषण की रिपोर्टों का संज्ञान लिया है। ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए आवश्यक सुधारात्मक उपाय जैसे क्षतिग्रस्त पाइपलाइनों की मरम्मत/प्रतिस्थापन, पाइपलाइनों की फ्लशिंग, जल आपूर्ति का क्लोरीनीकरण तथा सीवरेज एजेंसियों के साथ समन्वय किया जा रहा है। कुछ पुराने और घनी आबादी वाले क्षेत्रों में प्राचीन शहरी विकास के कारण जल आपूर्ति पाइपलाइनें और सीवर लाइनें समानांतर चलती हैं। संदूषण के जोखिम को कम करने के लिए दिल्ली जल बोर्ड नियमित निरीक्षण, रिसाव का पता लगाने तथा मरम्मत कार्य करता है। दिल्ली जल बोर्ड ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि पश्चिम क्षेत्र (04 विधानसभा क्षेत्र) तथा दक्षिण-पश्चिम क्षेत्र (09 विधानसभा क्षेत्र) में जल आपूर्ति में सुधार और पुरानी पाइपलाइनों के प्रतिस्थापन के लिए विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार करने का कार्य आरंभ किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त दिल्ली के शेष क्षेत्रों के लिए अभी प्रारंभिक रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई है।

हरियाणा में दिसंबर, 2025 में गुरुग्राम के सेक्टर 70-70ए में स्थित एक निजी कॉलोनी में एक घटना की सूचना मिली। गुरुग्राम नगरपालिका विकास प्राधिकरण (जीएमडीए) द्वारा जल की मुख्य आपूर्ति प्रदान की जाती है। कॉलोनाइज़र द्वारा की गई जांच में यह पाया गया कि व्यक्तिगत मकान मालिकों के जल भंडारण टैंक साफ नहीं थे। तत्पश्चात इन टैंकों की सफाई कर दी गई और समस्या का समाधान कर दिया गया।

शहरी क्षेत्रों में पेय जल का संदूषण ऐसी समस्या है, जिसके विभिन्न कारक होते हैं और सामान्यतः इसका कारण वितरण प्रणाली की कमजोरियां तथा सीवरेज और स्वच्छता इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के साथ इन्टरफेस होता है। शहरी क्षेत्रों में आपूर्ति किया जाने वाला पेय जल भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो के बीआईएस आईएस 10500 मानकों के अनुरूप होना आवश्यक है; तथापि, संचरण, भंडारण और वितरण प्रणालियों में इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर, परिचालन, पर्यावरणीय तथा रखरखाव से

संबंधित कारणों के चलते जल की गुणवत्ता में गिरावट हो सकती है। पेय जल आपूर्ति में संदूषण के प्रमुख कारणों में रिसाव, पाइप फटना और दोषपूर्ण जोड़, सीवरेज तथा जल निकासी प्रणालियों का क्रॉस-कनेक्शन, जर्जर इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर और क्षरण, अनियमित जल आपूर्ति तथा नकारात्मक दाब, जल का ठहराव और लंबे समय तक जल का बने रहना, भंडारण और संबंधित इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर का अपर्याप्त रखरखाव तथा सीवरेज और सेप्टेज प्रबंधन की अपर्याप्त व्यवस्था आदि शामिल हैं।

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओएचयूए) ने मार्च 2024 में “जल आपूर्ति और शोधन प्रणाली नियमावली (ड्रिंक फ्रॉम टैप)” प्रकाशित की है, ताकि राज्यों/ शहरी स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा जल आपूर्ति परियोजनाओं के डिजाइन, कार्यान्वयन, पेय जल की गुणवत्ता तथा जल आपूर्ति परियोजनाओं की निगरानी के संबंध में इसका संदर्भ लिया जा सके।

(https://mohua.gov.in/publication/manual-on-water-supplyandtreatment-systems---drink-from-tap---march-2024.php)

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय ने नवंबर, 2024 में अमृत 2.0 के अंतर्गत “सामुदायिक भागीदारी के माध्यम से शहरों में जल गुणवत्ता निगरानी का सुदृढ़ीकरण” विषय पर एक परामर्शिका सभी राज्यों को जारी की है, जिसमें राज्य या शहर स्तर पर जल गुणवत्ता निगरानी कार्यनीति तैयार करने तथा जन सूचना और जागरूकता के लिए जल गुणवत्ता मानकों के डिजिटल डिस्प्ले बोर्ड स्थापित करते हुए, शहरी क्षेत्रों में पेय जल की गुणवत्ता की शहरव्यापी निगरानी के लिए संस्थागत क्षमता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए कहा गया है।

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय ने जनवरी, 2026 में सभी राज्यों को एक परामर्शिका जारी की है, जिसमें संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों तथा जर्जर इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर का व्यापक आकलन करने, जल आपूर्ति लाइनों के निकट स्थित सीवर लाइनों के क्रॉसिंग बिंदुओं की पहचान करने तथा स्वास्थ्य संबंधी जोखिमों की रोकथाम के उद्देश्य से अमृत/अमृत 2.0 के अंतर्गत तैयार किए गए जियो-स्पेशियल डाटाबेस का उपयोग करते हुए वर्तमान जल आपूर्ति और सीवर नेटवर्क का डिजिटल मानचित्रण करने के लिए कहा गया है।

अमृत/अमृत 2.0 के दिशा-निर्देश पुराने इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर, संवेदनशील क्रॉसिंगों तथा दाब-प्रबंधित प्रणालियों के प्रतिस्थापन की अनुमति देते हैं, ताकि राज्य की प्राथमिकता के अनुसार संदूषण के जोखिम को कम किया जा सके। इसके अतिरिक्त, अमृत 2.0 मिशन चयनित जिला मीटर्ड क्षेत्रों (डीएमए)/वार्डों में गुणवत्ता आश्वासन सहित 24x7 जल आपूर्ति, ड्रिंक फ्रॉम टैप (डीएफटी) गुणवत्ता का पेय जल, ऑनलाइन जल गुणवत्ता निगरानी, सेंसर तथा पर्यवेक्षी नियंत्रण और डाटा अधिग्रहण (एससीएडीए) प्रणाली, जल गुणवत्ता परीक्षण में सामुदायिक भागीदारी, विशेष रूप से महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) की भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देता है।

अमृत के अंतर्गत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा 43,378.59 करोड़ रुपये की लागत की 1403 जल आपूर्ति परियोजनाएँ तथा 34,471.1 करोड़ रुपये की लागत की 889 सीवरेज/सेप्टेज प्रबंधन परियोजनाएँ शुरू की गई थीं। अमृत 2.0 के अंतर्गत अब तक 1,19,670.51 करोड़ रुपये की लागत की 3,531 जल आपूर्ति परियोजनाओं (जिसमें संचालन एवं अनुरक्षण लागत भी शामिल है) तथा 65,624.98 करोड़ रुपये की लागत की 584 सीवरेज/सेप्टेज प्रबंधन परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदन दिया जा चुका है।

अमृत/अमृत 2.0 के अंतर्गत तथा राज्यों के साथ तालमेल के माध्यम से अब तक शहरी क्षेत्रों में 246 लाख जल नल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं। अमृत/अमृत 2.0 के अंतर्गत तथा अमृत शहरों में तालमेल के माध्यम से 182 लाख सीवर कनेक्शन (जिसमें फेकल स्लज और सेप्टेज प्रबंधन के माध्यम से लाभान्वित परिवार भी शामिल हैं) प्रदान किए गए हैं। अमृत शहरों के साथ तालमेल करते हुए 93,457.51 किलोमीटर लंबा जल पाइपलाइन नेटवर्क बिछाया/प्रतिस्थापित किया गया है तथा 26,995.61 किलोमीटर लंबा सीवर नेटवर्क बिछाया/प्रतिस्थापित किया गया है।

अमृत के अंतर्गत 258 जल आपूर्ति योजनाओं में स्काडा प्रणाली जैसी स्मार्ट निगरानी प्रणालियाँ स्थापित की गई हैं तथा अमृत 2.0 के अंतर्गत 1,422 जल आपूर्ति परियोजनाओं में स्काडा प्रणाली का प्रावधान किया गया है। मिशन कनेक्शन प्राप्त करने की प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाने का समर्थन करता है, ताकि अवैध कनेक्शनों को न्यूनतम किया जा सके। मिशन के अंतर्गत लास्ट

माइल कनेक्टिविटी को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए प्रति कनेक्शन 3,000 रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। मिशन रखरखाव प्रणाली, डिजिटल निगरानी तथा ऊर्जा दक्षता आदि को बढ़ावा देने के लिए स्मार्ट एलिमेंट, फ्लो मीटर, प्रेशर वाल्व आदि के उपयोग का भी समर्थन करता है।

सेवा प्रदायगी में सुधार के लिए राज्यों द्वारा डीएफटी परियोजनाएँ शुरू की गई हैं तथा राज्यों को प्रत्येक अमृत शहर में कम से कम एक डीएफटी परियोजना को किसी डीएमए या वार्ड में कार्यान्वित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया गया है। अमृत 2.0 के अंतर्गत 348 शहरी स्थानीय निकायों में 16.72 लाख परिवारों को लाभान्वित करने वाले 1,153 डीएमए सहित 407 परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है।

अमृत मित्र पहल के माध्यम से महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) को जल गुणवत्ता परीक्षण, संचालन एवं रखरखाव सहयोग, बिल वितरण तथा जागरूकता गतिविधियों में शामिल किया गया है।

## EMPOWERMENT OF GRAM PANCHAYATS AND VILLAGE WATER AND SANITATION COMMITTEES

**3236. SHRI TAPIR GAO:**
**SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:**
**SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:**
**SHRI LUMBARAM CHOUDHARY:**
**SHRIMATI KRITI DEVI DEBBARMAN:**
**SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:**
**SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:**
**SHRI AVIMANYU SETHI:**
**SHRI RAJKUMAR CHAHAR:**
**DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:**

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

(a) the steps taken to empower Gram Panchayats and Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs) in the planning, implementation and management of in-village water supply systems under the Jal Jeevan Mission, especially in Rajsamand, Nathdwara, Kumbhalgarh, Bhim, Beawar, Jaitaran, Nagaur, Merta City, Jalore and Sirohi districts in Rajasthan and in Odisha including Keonjhar Lok Sabha Constituency;

(b) the extent of community involvement in the certification process of 'Har Ghar Jal' villages including the role of Gram Sabhas in passing resolutions and ensuring transparency in the country and particularly in the Gram Sabhas falling under Pali Lok Sabha Constituency;

(c) the challenges faced in implementing these community-centric approaches and the measures taken by the Government to address them to ensure the sustainability of water supply services in the country, particularly in water scarce regions of Rajasthan and in Odisha, especially in Keonjhar Lok Sabha Constituency; and

(d) the strategies adopted to ensure the long-term operation and maintenance of rural water supply systems in the said States?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI V. SOMANNA):**

(a) to (d): To enable every rural household in the country, including those in Rajsamand, Nathdwara, Kumbhalgarh, Bhim, Beawar, Jaitaran, Nagaur, Merta City, Jalore and Sirohi districts in Rajasthan, and in Odisha including Keonjhar

Lok Sabha Constituency, to have assured potable water in adequate quantity of prescribed quality on a regular and long-term basis through tap water connections, the Government of India, in partnership with States, has been implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal since August 2019.

In consonance with 73rd Amendment of Constitution of India and to instill the sense of ownership among villagers, village level planning and community participation in all decisions pertaining to water supply systems have been envisaged under JJM through Panchayati Raj Institutions. Accordingly, Gram Panchayat or its sub-committee/ user group i.e. Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC) or Pani Samiti has been empowered to plan, implement, manage, operate and maintain in-village water supply system.

Moreover, under JJM, after making provision of tap connections to all rural households in a village, the Department, which is implementing the scheme, provides completion certificate to Gram Panchayat and marks the village as 'Har Ghar Jal' village on JJM-IMIS. Subsequently, Gram Panchayats in its Gram Sabha meeting after reading out aloud the work completion report, formally passes resolution certifying itself as 'Har Ghar Jal' village. The copy of certificate provided by implementing department, resolution passed by Gram Sabha, and a small video capturing the Gram Sabha is reflected on JJM Dashboard and village is marked certified in JJM-IMIS. As reported by States, out of around 2.74 lakh villages reported as 'Har Ghar Jal', around 1.81 lakh villages have been certified by the respective Gram Sabhas.

Under JJM, NGOs/ Community Based Organizations (CBOs)/ Self Help Groups (SHGs)/ Voluntary Organizations (VOs), etc. are also being empaneled as Implementation Support Agencies (ISAs) to handhold and train VWSCs/ Pani Samitis in planning, mobilizing and engaging communities, disseminating information and encouraging women participation for ensuring long-term maintenance of the water supply infrastructure.

To bring in 'sense of ownership and pride' among rural communities, provision has been made for community contribution to the extent of 5% of the in-village infrastructure cost in case of North-Eastern States and difficult/ hilly areas, forested, water-stressed and villages with more than 50% SCs/ STs population, and 10% in remaining villages.

While preparing VAPs, dovetailing of resources available at village level under various programmes like Finance Commission tied grant for water and sanitation to RLBs/ PRIs, JJM, SBM(G), MGNREGS, MP/ MLA - Local Area Development Funds, District Mineral Development Fund (DMDF), CSR Fund, community contributions, etc. is of paramount importance. In long-term, it is expected that village community will dovetail and utilize all available resources for long-term water security of the village.

Further, for enabling the local village community to play their role shouldering the responsibility of operation and maintenance, Nal Jal Mitra Programme (NJMP) has been launched in collaboration with Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship to equip them with a comprehensive set of skills and develop "Nal Jal Mitras", so that they can function as scheme

operators and are able to carry out minor repairs and maintenance, including preventive maintenance, of the piped water supply scheme(s) in their village as skilled masons, plumbers, fitters, electricians, motor mechanics, pump operators, etc.

For long term operational sustainability of rural water supply works, States have been advised to put in place a comprehensive OandM policy including features such as, handing over of schemes to Panchayats/ Pani Samitis, user charges, sufficient financing specially to cover expenses on account of energy bills, skilling, and deployment of local persons for OandM and water quality surveillance activities, should be put in place by States/ UTs.

## आदि कर्मयोगी अभियान का कार्यान्वयन

**3237. श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया:**
**श्री अनन्त नायकः**
**श्री नव चरण माझी:**
**श्री प्रताप चंद्र षड़ङ्गी:**
**डॉ. विनोद कुमार बिंदः**
**श्री भोजराज नागः**
**डॉ. हेमंत विष्णु सवरा:**

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

(क) आदि कर्मयोगी अभियान के अंतर्गत पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत आदि कर्मयोगियों, आदि सहयोगियों और आदि साथियों की संख्या सहित जनजातीय नेताओं को संगठित करने और प्रशिक्षित करने की दिशा में राज्य / संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार और जिला-वार और विशेष रूप से क्योंझर लोक सभा क्षेत्र और कांकेर लोक सभा क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत कांकेर, कोंडागांव, बालोद और धमतरी जिलों और महाराष्ट्र में पालघर जिले के संबंध में जनजातीय नेताओं को संगठित

करने और प्रशिक्षित करने की दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) जन बहुल जिलों में आदि सेवा केन्द्रों की स्थापना और संचालन की स्थिति क्या है और इन केन्द्रों के माध्यम से विशेष रूप से उपरोक्त क्षेत्रों में प्रदान की जाने वाली सेवाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त क्षेत्रों के विशिष्ट संदर्भ में बेहतर सेवा परिदान, शिकायत निवारण और सामुदायिक भागीदारी के संदर्भ में आयोजित किए गए प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूलों, भागीदारी स्तरों और मापनीय परिणामों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या उक्त क्षेत्रों सहित कार्यान्वयन की शेष अवधि के दौरान आदि कर्मयोगी अभियान के अंतर्गत पहुंच बढ़ाने, क्षमता निर्माण और अभिसरण को बढ़ाने के लिए कोई रणनीति बनाई गई है; और

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

**जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दुर्गा दास उइके):**

(क): आदि कर्मयोगी अभियान (आका) के तहत, एक संरचित क्रमिक क्षमता-निर्माण मॉडल के माध्यम से जमीनी स्तर के जनजातीय नेतृत्व को संगठित करने और प्रशिक्षित करने में महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति हुई है। फरवरी 2026 तक, इस पहल के तहत 30 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के लगभग 550 जिलों के 1 लाख गांवों में लगभग 20 लाख आदि कर्मयोगियों को संगठित किया गया है। इस कार्यक्रम के तहत 210 से अधिक राज्य स्तरीय मास्टर ट्रेनर (एसएमटी), 2,200 से अधिक जिला स्तरीय मास्टर ट्रेनर (डीएमटी) और 11,000 से अधिक ब्लॉक स्तरीय मास्टर ट्रेनर (बीएमटी) सहित प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों का एक दल (कैडर) तैयार किया गया है। सामुदायिक स्तर पर, जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में सहभागी योजना, सेवा प्रदायगी जागरूकता और सामुदायिक लामबंदी की सहायता करने के लिए 6,79,309 आदि साथियों और 4,03,306 आदि सहयोगियों को पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत किया गया है। नीचे दी गई तालिका विशेष रूप से क्योंझर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र, कांकेर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के तहत कांकेर, कोंडागांव, बालोद और धमतरी जिलों और महाराष्ट्र के

पालघर जिले के संबंध में पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत आदि कर्मयोगियों, आदि सहयोगियों और आदि साथियों का विवरण प्रस्तुत करती है:

| क्र.सं. | जिले का नाम | राज्य का नाम | पंजीकृत आदि सहयोगियों की संख्या | पंजीकृत आदि साथियों की संख्या |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | क्योंझर | ओडिशा | 2592 | 3633 |
| 2 | बालोद | छत्तीसगढ़ | 309 | 2328 |
| 3 | धमतरी | छत्तीसगढ़ | 1692 | 135 |
| 4 | कोंडागांव | छत्तीसगढ़ | 1605 | 4584 |
| 5 | कांकेर | छत्तीसगढ़ | पोर्टल पर पंजीकृत नहीं हैं | 1340 |
| 6 | पालघर | महाराष्ट्र | 4899 | 5247 |

(ख): अंतिम छोर तक शासन व्यवस्था और सेवा पहुंच को मजबूत करने के लिए, मंत्रालय ने जनजातीय बहुल जिलों में लगभग 56,422 आदि सेवा केंद्रों (एएसके) की स्थापना को सुगम बनाया है। ये केंद्र शिकायतों के निवारण, सरकारी योजनाओं के बारे में जागरूकता और स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, आजीविका और सामाजिक सुरक्षा से संबंधित सेवाओं के अभिसरण (समन्वय) के लिए सामुदायिक सुविधा केंद्रों के रूप में कार्य करते हैं। इन केंद्रों के माध्यम से, जनजातीय समुदायों को विभिन्न केंद्रीय और राज्य योजनाओं के तहत मिलने वाले हकों (लाभों) तक पहुंच प्राप्त करने के लिए सहायता मिलती है, साथ ही सामुदायिक स्तर पर निगरानी और सहभागी शासन को सक्षम बनाया जाता है।

(ग): इस अभियान के अंतर्गत क्षमता निर्माण का कार्य एक संरचित प्रशिक्षण संरचना के माध्यम से किया गया है, जिसमें क्षेत्रीय प्रक्रिया प्रयोगशालाएं (7 बैच), राज्य प्रक्रिया प्रयोगशालाएं (75 बैच), जिला प्रक्रिया प्रयोगशालाएं (446 बैच) और 1,580 से अधिक ब्लॉक प्रक्रिया प्रयोगशालाएं शामिल हैं, साथ ही 68,000 से अधिक गांवों में ग्राम कार्यशालाएं आयोजित की गई हैं। इन प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूलों का उद्देश्य सहभागी ग्राम नियोजन, सेवा प्रदायगी अभिसरण (समन्वय), शिकायत निवारण तंत्र और ग्राम सभा आधारित निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रिया को सुदृढ़ करना है। परिणामस्वरूप, 54,324 ग्राम कार्यपुस्तिकाएँ और 62,187 ग्राम कार्य योजनाएँ (वीएपी) डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म पर

अपलोड की गई हैं, जो जनजातीय विकास संबंधी उपायों के लिए बेहतर सामुदायिक भागीदारी और योजना निर्माण को दर्शाती हैं।

(घ) और (ङ): मंत्रालय स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, महिला एवं बाल विकास, वन और पंचायती राज जैसे संबंधित मंत्रालयों के साथ समन्वय को बढ़ावा दे रहा है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि प्रशिक्षित आदि कर्मयोगी कैडर जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में सरकारी कार्यक्रमों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में सहयोग प्रदान करें। इन प्रयासों से जनजातीय जिलों में सहभागी शासन को और अधिक गहरा (सुदृढ़) करने और अंतिम छोर तक सेवा प्रदायगी को मजबूत करने में मदद मिलेगी।

## DELAY IN COMPLETION OF NHs PROJECTS

**3238. DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR**:

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

(a) the details of the number of ongoing National Highways (NHs) projects delayed by more than three years and five years respectively since 2014, year-wise;

(b) the average and maximum cost overrun in rupees and in percentage over original estimate for those National Highways projects delayed by more than three years and five years since 2014; and

(c) the details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred towards development and maintenance of National Highways, State/UT-wise?

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

(a): From amongst all the National Highway (NH) projects started since 1st April

2014, 83 projects are delayed more than three years and 22 projects are delayed more than five years.

(b): Cost overrun is not incurred in all delayed projects. If delay is not attributable to the Contractor, price escalation is paid as per contract conditions, which may or may not result in additional cost, depending upon final value of price escalation determined on actual completion of project. If delay is attributable to the Contractor, damages are imposed and there is no additional cost due to delay.

(c): The State / UT - wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred towards development and maintenance of NHs during the last five financial years are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

## STATEMENT

**The State / UT - wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred towards development and maintenance of NHs during the last five financial years:**

**(Amount in ₹ Crore)**

| Sr. No. | State/UT | Allocation | Expenditure |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 40,345 | 40,324 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 14,991 | 14,618 |
| 3 | Assam | 27,806 | 27,804 |
| 4 | Bihar | 44,826 | 44,826 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 13,275 | 13,163 |
| 6 | Goa | 3,493 | 3,293 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 47,236 | 47,065 |
| 8 | Haryana | 32,231 | 32,184 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 18,904 | 18,900 |
| 10 | Jharkhand | 18,540 | 18,375 |
| 11 | Karnataka | 44,124 | 43,796 |
| 12 | Kerala | 42,480 | 42,462 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Madhya Pradesh | 38,732 | 38,712 |
| 14 | Maharashtra | 96,418 | 96,233 |
| 15 | Manipur | 10,473 | 10,466 |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 6,002 | 5,864 |
| 17 | Mizoram | 10,813 | 10,790 |
| 18 | Nagaland | 9,086 | 9,005 |
| 19 | Odisha | 26,558 | 26,223 |
| 20 | Punjab | 41,129 | 40,890 |
| 21 | Rajasthan | 43,616 | 43,587 |
| 22 | Sikkim | 4,029 | 3,997 |
| 23 | Tamil Nadu | 36,405 | 36,396 |
| 24 | Telangana | 23,668 | 23,600 |
| 25 | Tripura | 5,591 | 5,580 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 102,961 | 102,944 |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 16,672 | 16,511 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 15,137 | 15,136 |
| 29 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 1,038 | 1,038 |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 9 | 9 |
| 31 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 201 | 147 |
| 32 | Daman and Diu | | |
| 33 | Delhi | 15,706 | 15,706 |
| 34 | Jammu and Kashmir | 37,978 | 37,851 |
| 35 | Ladakh | 2,402 | 2,376 |
| 36 | Puducherry | 147 | 141 |

## AIR SAFETY AUDITS

**3239. SHRI RAJEEV RAI:**

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any investigation regarding the Air India Boeing crash at Ahmedabad on 12th June, 2025 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps to undertake safety audits

and augment safety measures of aircraft to prevent such accidents in future;

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

(d) the other steps taken by the Government for strict supervision to ensure that safety measures are followed by private airlines?

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

(a): The Investigation of accident of Air India flight AI-171 at Ahmedabad by Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB) is under progress. The investigation is being carried out as per the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Annex 13 and the Aircraft (Investigation of Accidents and Incident) Rules.

A preliminary investigation report has been published by AAIB and same is available on their website. The investigation is still under progress and all probable causes leading to the accident are being investigated.

(b) to (d): Following steps are taken by DGCA to enhance the aviation safety ensuring safe operations on a regular basis:

(i) DGCA has a systematic safety oversight mechanism for monitoring compliance of Rules and Civil Aviation Requirements encompassing all aircraft and airport operators.

(ii) The safety oversight process includes regulatory audits, night surveillances, ramp inspections, spot check and special audits. DGCA publishes Annual

Surveillance Plan (ASP) on its website.

(iii) Findings of audits, surveillances and spot checks are followed up with concerned operator for compliance. The observations are closed after due verification. Further, the compliance of action taken by operator is verified during next audit/surveillance.

(iv) In case of any violations/ non-compliance to regulations detected during audit/surveillance, enforcement action including financial penalty is imposed by DGCA.

(v) DGCA General Safety Circular 01/2025 dated 19th June 2025 has been implemented for comprehensive special audit to assess aviation ecosystem and strengthen aviation safety architecture.

(vi) Additionally, DGCA has issued General Safety Circular 02/2025 dated 11th December, 2025 on advance preparedness and timely compliance of specific operating regulations.

## DISCONTINUATION OF FLIGHT ROUTES

**3240. SHRIMATI MALA ROY:**

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

(a) the details of the total number of new flight routes started in the country during the last two years, route-wise; and

(b) the details of the number of routes out of them discontinued due to lack of passengers, route-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION; AND**

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MURLIDHAR MOHOL):**

(a) and (b): The state-wise connectivity of flight routes during the last two years is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Discontinuation of operation of any flight between cities in the country is purely a commercial decision of the airlines, based on the economic and operational viability of the route and other associated factors.

With the repeal of the Air Corporations Act in March, 1994, the Indian domestic aviation sector was deregulated. Airlines are free to induct capacity with any aircraft type and to select the markets and networks they wish to serve, subject to compliance with the Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDGs) issued by the Government, slot allocation by the respective airport operators, and approval of flight schedules by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA).

## STATEMENT

### State Wise Air Connectivity – Summer Schedule 2025

| Sl. No. | State and Union Territories | Names of Cities Air linked | No of Airports |
|---|---|---|---|
| **States** | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | Cuddapah, Kurnool, Rajamundry, Tirupati, Vijayawada, Vizag, | 6 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | Hollongi, Pasighat, Tezu, Ziro, | 4 |
| 3 | Assam | Dibrugarh, Guwahati, Jorhat, Lilabari, Silchar | 5 |
| 4 | Bihar | Darbhanga, Gaya, Patna | 3 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | Ambikapur, Bilaspur, Jagdalpur, Raipur | 4 |
| 6 | Delhi | Delhi | 1 |
| 7 | Goa | Goa, Mopa (new Goa) | 2 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Gujarat | Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Bhuj, Hirasar, Jamnagar, Kandla, Keshod, Porbandar, Surat, Vadodara | 10 |
| 9 | Haryana | - | 0 |
| 10 | Himachal Pradesh | Dharamshala, Kullu, Shimla | 3 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | Deoghar, Jamshedpur, Ranchi | 3 |
| 12 | Karnataka | Bangalore, Belgaum, Bidar, Hubli, Gulbarga, Mangalore, Mysore, Shivmoga, Vidyanagar | 9 |
| 13 | Kerala | Cochin, Kannur, Kozhikode, Trivandrum | 4 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | Bhopal, Datia, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Khajurao, Rewa | 7 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | Aurangabad, Gondia, Jalgaon, Kolhapur, Mumbai, Nagpur, Nanded, Nashik, Pune, Shirdi, Sindhudurg, Solapur | 12 |
| 16 | Manipur | Imphal | 1 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | Shillong | 1 |
| 18 | Mizoram | Aizwal | 1 |
| 19 | Nagaland | Dimapur | 1 |
| 20 | Orissa | Bhubaneswar, Jeypore, Jharsuguda, Rourkela, Utkela | 5 |
| 21 | Punjab | Amritsar, Bhatinda, Jalandhar, Ludhiana | 4 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | Bikaner, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Kishangarh, Udaipur | 6 |
| 23 | Sikkim | Pakyong | 1 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem, Trichy, Tuticorin, | 6 |
| 25 | Telangana | Hyderabad | 1 |
| 26 | Tripura | Agartala | 1 |
| 27 | Uttar Pradesh | Agra, Ayodhya, Aligarh, Bareilly, Chitrakoot, Gorakhpur, Hindon, Kanpur, Lucknow, Prayagraj, Moradabad, Shravasti, Varanasi | 13 |
| 28 | Uttarakhand | Dehradun, Pant Nagar, Pithoragarh | 3 |
| 29 | West Bengal | Bagdogra, CoochBehar, Durgapur, Kolkata | 4 |
| **Union Territories** | | | |
| 1 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | Port Blair | 1 |
| 2 | Lakshadweep Islands | Agatti | 1 |
| 3 | Chandigarh | Chandigarh | 1 |
| 4 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | - | |
| 5 | Daman and Diu | Diu | 1 |
| 6 | Pondicherry | Pondicherry | 1 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Jammu and Kashmir | Jammu, Srinagar | 2 |
| 8 | Ladakh | Leh, | 1 |
| **Number of cities connected by Scheduled domestic carriers** | | | **129** |

## State Wise Air Connectivity – Winter Schedule 2025

| Sl. No. | State and Union Territories | Names of Cities Air linked | No of Airports |
|---|---|---|---|
| **States** | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | Cuddapah, Kurnool, Rajamundry, Tirupati, Vijayawada, Vizag, | 6 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | Hollongi, Pasighat, Tezu, Ziro, | 4 |
| 3 | Assam | Dibrugarh, Guwahati, Jorhat, Lilabari, Silchar, Rupsi | 6 |
| 4 | Bihar | Darbhanga, Gaya, Patna, Purnia | 4 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | Ambikapur, Bilaspur, Jagdalpur, , Raipur | 4 |
| 6 | Delhi | Delhi | 1 |
| 7 | Goa | Goa , Mopa (new Goa) | 2 |
| 8 | Gujarat | Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Hirasar, Jamnagar, Kandla, Keshod, Porbandar, Surat, Vadodara, | 9 |
| 9 | Haryana | Hisar | 1 |
| 10 | Himachal Pradesh | Dharamshala, Kullu, Shimla | 3 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | Deoghar, Jamshedpur, Ranchi | 3 |
| 12 | Karnataka | Bangalore, Belgaum, Bidar, Hubli, Gulbarga, Mangalore, Mysore, Shivmoga, Vidyanagar | 9 |
| 13 | Kerala | Cochin, Kannur, Kozhikode, Trivandrum | 4 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | Bhopal, Datia, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Khajurao, Rewa | 7 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | Amravati, Aurangabad, Gondia, Jalgaon, Kolhapur, Mumbai, Nagpur, Nanded , Nashik, Pune, Shirdi, Sindhudurg, Solapur | 13 |
| 16 | Manipur | Imphal | 1 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | Shillong | 1 |
| 18 | Mizoram | Aizwal | 1 |
| 19 | Nagaland | Dimapur | 1 |
| 20 | Orissa | Bhubaneswar, Jeypore, Jharsuguda, Rourkela, Utkela | 5 |
| 21 | Punjab | Amritsar, Bhatinda, Jalandhar | 3 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | Bikaner, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Kishangarh, Udaipur | 6 |
| 23 | Sikkim | - | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem, Trichy, Tuticorin, | 6 |
| 25 | Telangana | Hyderabad | 1 |
| 26 | Tripura | Agartala | 1 |
| 27 | Uttar Pradesh | Agra, Ayodhya, Bareilly, Gorakhpur, Hindon, Kanpur, Lucknow, Prayagraj, Varanasi | 9 |
| 28 | Uttarakhand | Dehradun, Pant Nagar, Pithoragarh | 3 |
| 29 | West Bengal | Bagdogra, CoochBehar, Durgapur, Kolkata | 4 |
| **Union Territories** | | | |
| 1 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | Port Blair | 1 |
| 2 | Lakshadweep Islands | Agatti | 1 |
| 3 | Chandigarh | Chandigarh | 1 |
| 4 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | - | |
| 5 | Daman and Diu | Diu | 1 |
| 6 | Pondicherry | Pondicherry | 1 |
| 7 | Jammu and Kashmir | Jammu, Srinagar | 2 |
| 8 | Ladakh | Leh, | 1 |
| **Number of cities connected by Scheduled domestic carriers** | | | **126** |

## State Wise Air Connectivity – Summer Schedule 2024

| **Sl. No.** | **State** | **Names of Cities Air linked** | **No of Airports** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **States** | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | Rajamundry, Tirupati, Vijayawada, Vizag,Cuddapah, Kurnool | 6 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | Pasighat,Tezu, Ziro, Hollongi | 4 |
| 3 | Assam | Dibrugarh, Guwahati, Jorhat, Lilabari, Silchar, Tezpur, Rupsi | 7 |
| 4 | Bihar | Gaya, Patna, Darbhanga | 3 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | Raipur, Bilaspur, Jagdalpur | 3 |
| 6 | Delhi | Delhi | 1 |
| 7 | Goa | Goa , Mopa (new Goa) | 2 |
| 8 | Gujarat | Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Hirasar, Surat, Vadodara, Kandla, Keshod, Bhavnagar | 9 |
| 9 | Haryana | - | 0 |
| 10 | Himachal Pradesh | Dharamshala, Kullu, Shimla | 3 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | Ranchi, Deoghar, Jamshedpur | 3 |
| 12 | Karnataka | Bangalore, Belgaum, Mangalore, Hubli,Vidyanagar, | 8 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Mysore,Gulbarga, Shivmoga | |
| 13 | Kerala | Cochin, Trivandrum,Kannur, Kozhikode | 4 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Khajurao | 5 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | Aurangabad, Mumbai, Nagpur, Pune, Nasik, Kolhapur, Shirdi, Nanded, Sindhudurg, Gondia, Jalgaon | 11 |
| 16 | Manipur | Imphal | 1 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | Shillong | 1 |
| 18 | Mizoram | Aizwal | 1 |
| 19 | Nagaland | Dimapur | 1 |
| 20 | Orissa | Bhubaneswar, Jharsuguda, Rourkela, Jeypore, Utkela | 5 |
| 21 | Punjab | Amritsar, Bhatinda, Ludhiana, Jalandhar | 4 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Kishangarh | 6 |
| 23 | Sikkim | Pakyong | 1 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Trichy, Tuticorin, Salem | 6 |
| 25 | Telangana | Hyderabad | 1 |
| 26 | Tripura | Agartala | 1 |
| 27 | Uttar Pradesh | Agra,Ayodhya, Prayagraj Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Varanasi,Kanpur, Hindon, Bareilly, Azamgarh, Chitrakoot, Aligarh, Moradabad, Shravasti | 14 |
| 28 | Uttarakhand | Dehradun, Pant Nagar, Pithoragarh | 3 |
| 29 | West Bengal | Bagdogra, Kolkata, Durgapur, CoochBehar | 4 |
| **Union Territories** | | | |
| 1 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | Port Blair | 1 |
| 2 | Lakshadweep Islands | Agatti | 1 |
| 3 | Chandigarh | Chandigarh | 1 |
| 4 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | - | |
| 5 | Daman and Diu | Diu | 1 |
| 6 | Pondicherry | - | |
| 7 | Jammu and Kashmir | Jammu, Srinagar | 2 |
| 8 | Ladakh | Leh, | 1 |
| | | | |
| **Number of cities connected by Scheduled domestic carriers** | | | 125 |

# State Wise Air Connectivity – Winter Schedule 2024

| Sl. No. | State | Names of Cities Air linked | No of Airports |
|---|---|---|---|
| **States** | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | Rajamundry, Tirupati, Vijayawada, Vizag,Cuddapah, Kurnool | 6 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | Pasighat,Tezu, Ziro, Hollongi | 4 |
| 3 | Assam | Dibrugarh, Guwahati, Jorhat, Lilabari, Silchar, Rupsi | 6 |
| 4 | Bihar | Gaya, Patna, Darbhanga | 3 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | Raipur, Bilaspur, Jagdalpur | 3 |
| 6 | Delhi | Delhi | 1 |
| 7 | Goa | Goa , Mopa (new Goa) | 2 |
| 8 | Gujarat | Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Hirasar, Surat, Vadodara, Kandla, Keshod, Bhavnagar | 9 |
| 9 | Haryana | - | 0 |
| 10 | Himachal Pradesh | Dharamshala, Kullu, Shimla | 3 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | Ranchi, Deoghar, Jamshedpur | 3 |
| 12 | Karnataka | Bangalore, Belgaum, Mangalore, Hubli,Vidyanagar, Mysore,Gulbarga, Shivmoga | 8 |
| 13 | Kerala | Cochin, Trivandrum,Kannur, Kozhikode | 4 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Khajurao | 5 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | Aurangabad, Mumbai, Nagpur, Pune, Nasik, Kolhapur, Shirdi, Nanded, Sindhudurg, Gondia, Jalgaon | 11 |
| 16 | Manipur | Imphal | 1 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | Shillong | 1 |
| 18 | Mizoram | Aizwal | 1 |
| 19 | Nagaland | Dimapur | 1 |
| 20 | Orissa | Bhubaneswar, Jharsuguda, Rourkela, Jeypore, Utkela | 5 |
| 21 | Punjab | Amritsar, Bhatinda, Ludhiana, Jalandhar | 4 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Kishangarh | 6 |
| 23 | Sikkim | - | |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Trichy, Tuticorin, Salem | 6 |
| 25 | Telangana | Hyderabad | 1 |
| 26 | Tripura | Agartala | 1 |
| 27 | Uttar Pradesh | Agra,Ayodhya, Prayagraj Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Varanasi,Kanpur, Hindon, Bareilly, Azamgarh, Chitrakoot, | 14 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Aligarh, Moradabad, Shravasti | |
| 28 | Uttarakhand | Dehradun, Pant Nagar, Pithoragarh | 3 |
| 29 | West Bengal | Bagdogra, Kolkata, Durgapur, CoochBehar | 4 |
| **Union Territories** | | | |
| 1 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | Port Blair | 1 |
| 2 | Lakshadweep Islands | Agatti | 1 |
| 3 | Chandigarh | Chandigarh | 1 |
| 4 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | - | |
| 5 | Daman and Diu | Diu | 1 |
| 6 | Puducherry | Pondicherry | 1 |
| 7 | Jammu and Kashmir | Jammu, Srinagar | 2 |
| 8 | Ladakh | Leh, | 1 |
| | | | |
| **Number of cities connected by Scheduled domestic carriers** | | | 124 |

## EXPANSION OF PM SVANIDHI SCHEME

**3241. SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:**
**SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:**
**SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:**
**SHRIMATI KRITI DEVI DEBBARMAN:**
**DR. RAJESH MISHRA:**
**DR. K. SUDHAKAR:**
**SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:**
**SHRI BHOJRAJ NAG:**
**SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:**
**SHRI ANOOP PRADHAN VALMIKI:**
**SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:**
**SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:**
**SHRI ALOK SHARMA:**

**SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:**
**SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:**
**SHRI CHINTAMANI MAHARAJ:**
**SHRI SATISH KUMAR GAUTAM:**
**DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:**
**SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:**
**DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:**
**SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:**

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

(a) whether the Government has approved any revised or extended version of the PM SVANidhi scheme, if so, the details thereof and the manner in which it differs from the existing scheme, particularly with reference to Odisha including Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency and Palghar district in Maharashtra;

(b) the targeted or expected number of beneficiaries under such revised/extended provisions in Odisha, specifically in Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide credit card-based financial access or similar digital lending instruments to beneficiaries under PM SVANidhi, if so, the details thereof and the

status of implementation in Odisha including Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency;

(d) the number of beneficiaries who have availed the first, second and third loan tranches under the scheme, State-wise, particularly for Odisha including Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency;

(e) the total number of beneficiaries in Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh, district and year-wise, particularly for Bengaluru Urban and Bengaluru South Lok Sabha Constituencies; and

(f) the details of the status of implementation of the PM SVANidhi Scheme in Sidhi Lok Sabha Constituency, Madhya Pradesh?

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

(a) to (c): Yes. The Government has approved the restructured Pradhan Mantri Street Vendors' AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) Scheme, extending the lending period under the scheme up to 31st March 2030. In the restructured scheme the loan amounts for first tranche and second tranche have been enhanced to, up to Rs 15,000 and up to Rs 25,000, respectively. The restructured scheme now provides for cashback on wholesale purchases in addition to cashback on retail digital transactions. Coverage of the scheme has been expanded beyond statutory towns to include census towns, peri-urban areas, etc. in a graded manner. It is a demand driven scheme, wherein only those vendors who seek working capital support voluntarily apply for loans. Additionally, UPI-linked RuPay Credit Card has been introduced for beneficiaries who have repaid the second loan tranche. The UPI-linked RuPay Credit Card was launched on 23rd January 2026, and so far 24,927 applications have been received across the country including 647 applications in State of Odisha. However, no applications have been received in Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency. Further details on UPI-linked RuPay

Credit Card are available on the PM SVANidhi Portal (https://www.pmsvanidhi.mohua.gov.in).

(d): Since the inception of PM SVANidhi scheme till 1st March 2026, 1,023 beneficiaries have availed first loan tranche, 374 beneficiaries have availed second loan tranche and 120 beneficiaries have availed third loan tranche in Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency, Odisha. The tranche and State-wise details of beneficiaries including the State of Odisha, are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(e): Since the inception of PM SVANidhi scheme till 1st March 2026, total number of scheme beneficiaries in Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh are 4.14 lakh and 9.70 lakh respectively. Furthermore, number of beneficiaries in Bengaluru Urban and Bengaluru South Lok Sabha Constituency are 373 and 1,37,977 respectively. The District and Year wise details of beneficiaries under the scheme in Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement–II**.

(f): Since the inception of PM SVANidhi scheme till 1st March 2026, 25,708 loans amounting to ₹44.05 Cr. have been disbursed to 15,547 beneficiaries in Sidhi Lok Sabha Constituency, Madhya Pradesh.

## STATEMENT-I

**THE STATE AND TRANCHE-WISE DETAILS OF BENEFICIARIES UNDER PM SVANIDHI SCHEME:**

**(As on 01.03.2026)**

| S. No. | Name of State/UT | No. of 1st tranche loan beneficiaries | No. of 2nd tranche loan beneficiaries | No. of 3rd tranche loan beneficiaries |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andaman and Nicobar | 554 | 377 | 187 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Islands | | | |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 4,20,576 | 1,73,311 | 46,914 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 5,129 | 2,523 | 1,016 |
| 4 | Assam | 1,29,726 | 55,941 | 16,830 |
| 5 | Bihar | 1,48,552 | 37,821 | 7,256 |
| 6 | Chandigarh | 5,025 | 2,759 | 1,029 |
| 7 | Chhattisgarh | 1,07,216 | 38,849 | 10,060 |
| 8 | Delhi | 1,95,543 | 51,159 | 10,392 |
| 9 | Goa | 1,749 | 909 | 451 |
| 10 | Gujarat | 5,03,921 | 2,07,539 | 66,358 |
| 11 | Haryana | 1,82,766 | 51,443 | 10,330 |
| 12 | Himachal Pradesh | 5,548 | 3,407 | 1,823 |
| 13 | Jammu and Kashmir | 17,632 | 7,976 | 3,382 |
| 14 | Jharkhand | 92,932 | 28,158 | 5,814 |
| 15 | Karnataka | 4,14,605 | 1,73,191 | 52,010 |
| 16 | Kerala | 1,24,035 | 56,418 | 9,438 |
| 17 | Ladakh | 466 | 267 | 133 |
| 18 | Madhya Pradesh | 9,70,924 | 4,30,187 | 1,31,777 |
| 19 | Maharashtra | 9,16,571 | 2,95,819 | 64,589 |
| 20 | Manipur | 9,964 | 3,615 | 1,019 |
| 21 | Meghalaya | 4,196 | 1,511 | 392 |
| 22 | Mizoram | 2,859 | 1,123 | 314 |
| 23 | Nagaland | 4,274 | 1,366 | 432 |
| 24 | **Odisha** | **70,304** | **33,746** | **10,289** |
| 25 | Puducherry | 3,645 | 1,896 | 540 |
| 26 | Punjab | 1,83,461 | 55,232 | 10,759 |
| 27 | Rajasthan | 2,15,769 | 62,735 | 9,652 |
| 28 | Sikkim | 1,492 | 671 | 96 |
| 29 | Tamil Nadu | 4,17,931 | 1,80,343 | 45,331 |
| 30 | Telangana | 4,44,842 | 2,35,543 | 88,067 |
| 31 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu | 2,245 | 1,067 | 289 |
| 32 | Tripura | 6,035 | 2,313 | 762 |
| 33 | Uttar Pradesh | 14,83,709 | 5,70,586 | 1,07,293 |
| 34 | Uttarakhand | 30,285 | 13,847 | 4,512 |
| 35 | West Bengal | 2,56,906 | 69,667 | 4,548 |
| | **Total** | **73,81,387** | **28,53,315** | **7,24,084** |

(Data Source: PM SVANidhi Portal)

## STATEMENT-II

## THE DISTRICT AND YEAR-WISE NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES IN STATE OF KARNATAKA UNDER PM SVANIDHI SCHEME:

(As on 01.03.2026)

| S. No. | Name of District | FY 20-21 | FY 21-22 | FY 22- 23 | FY 23-24 | FY 24-25 | FY 25-26 (till 1st Mar'26) | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bagalkote | 3,765 | 778 | 509 | 3,705 | 615 | 522 | 9,894 |
| 2 | Ballari | 7,818 | 1,624 | 1,787 | 6,114 | 1,090 | 952 | 19,385 |
| 3 | Belagavi | 6,212 | 2,387 | 2,174 | 10,266 | 1,407 | 544 | 22,990 |
| 4 | Bengaluru Rural | 2,117 | 840 | 322 | 603 | 61 | 74 | 4,017 |
| 5 | Bengaluru Urban | 12,914 | 14,306 | 6,771 | 94,519 | 7,805 | 3,481 | 1,39,796 |
| 6 | Bidar | 1,791 | 553 | 121 | 3,920 | 541 | 256 | 7,182 |
| 7 | Chamarajanagara | 1,404 | 298 | 316 | 985 | 254 | 336 | 3,593 |
| 8 | Chikkaballapura | 1,742 | 256 | 140 | 1,745 | 380 | 376 | 4,639 |
| 9 | Chikkamagaluru | 1,296 | 273 | 278 | 1,661 | 193 | 84 | 3,785 |
| 10 | Chitradurga | 2,167 | 322 | 584 | 1,704 | 250 | 377 | 5,404 |
| 11 | Dakshina Kannada | 4,579 | 312 | 410 | 6,694 | 773 | 545 | 13,313 |
| 12 | Davangere | 3,785 | 779 | 1,175 | 7,101 | 1,503 | 1,667 | 16,010 |
| 13 | Dharwad | 5,554 | 507 | 1,406 | 9,954 | 3,178 | 1,481 | 22,080 |
| 14 | Gadag | 2,720 | 323 | 209 | 2,133 | 891 | 526 | 6,802 |
| 15 | Hassan | 1,579 | 613 | 345 | 2,396 | 254 | 152 | 5,339 |
| 16 | Haveri | 1,872 | 564 | 231 | 2,271 | 556 | 382 | 5,876 |
| 17 | Kalaburagi | 5,760 | 658 | 721 | 5,189 | 737 | 543 | 13,608 |
| 18 | Kodagu | 520 | 53 | 113 | 717 | 148 | 83 | 1,634 |
| 19 | Kolar | 2,619 | 776 | 174 | 2,730 | 802 | 528 | 7,629 |
| 20 | Koppal | 2,346 | 258 | 483 | 1,869 | 361 | 643 | 5,960 |
| 21 | Mandya | 1,995 | 282 | 234 | 1,909 | 172 | 279 | 4,871 |
| 22 | Mysuru | 8,292 | 3,031 | 1,058 | 10,410 | 1,206 | 696 | 24,693 |
| 23 | Raichur | 5,471 | 766 | 735 | 1,793 | 202 | 1,653 | 10,620 |
| 24 | Ramanagara | 1,285 | 1,017 | 372 | 1,386 | 601 | 651 | 5,312 |
| 25 | Shivamogga | 3,555 | 615 | 1,236 | 4,541 | 419 | 258 | 10,624 |
| 26 | Tumakuru | 5,114 | 402 | 677 | 3,943 | 1,039 | 450 | 11,625 |
| 27 | Udupi | 1,490 | 182 | 2,225 | 642 | 317 | 374 | 5,230 |
| 28 | Uttara Kannada | 2,906 | 141 | 147 | 2,322 | 450 | 182 | 6,148 |
| 29 | Vijayapura | 3,631 | 390 | 1,887 | 3,668 | 1,049 | 456 | 11,081 |
| 30 | Yadgir | 1,649 | 375 | 304 | 1,916 | 560 | 661 | 5,465 |
| **Total** | | **1,07,948** | **33,681** | **27,144** | **1,98,806** | **27,814** | **19,212** | **4,14,605** |

(Data Source: PM SVANidhi Portal)

**THE DISTRICT AND YEAR-WISE NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES IN STATE OF MADHYA PRADESH UNDER PM SVANIDHI SCHEME**

(As on 01.03.2026)

| S. No. | Name of District | FY 20-21 | FY 21-22 | FY 22- 23 | FY 23-24 | FY 24-25 | FY 25-26 (till 1st Mar'26) | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Agar Malwa | 1,864 | 1,067 | 726 | 2,221 | 1,629 | 1,138 | 8,645 |
| 2 | Alirajpur | 1,039 | 308 | 228 | 193 | 29 | 135 | 1,932 |
| 3 | Anuppur | 2,287 | 1,904 | 465 | 2,312 | 353 | 769 | 8,090 |
| 4 | Ashoknagar | 2,782 | 2,520 | 878 | 2,189 | 928 | 1,335 | 10,632 |
| 5 | Badwani | 0 | 329 | 170 | 798 | 252 | 203 | 1,752 |
| 6 | Balaghat | 3,446 | 1,402 | 568 | 3,004 | 848 | 2,282 | 11,550 |
| 7 | Barwani | 2,491 | 751 | 591 | 3,863 | 684 | 1,144 | 9,524 |
| 8 | Betul | 3,943 | 1,703 | 976 | 7,576 | 2,205 | 3,411 | 19,814 |
| 9 | Bhind | 4,727 | 5,705 | 954 | 4,394 | 286 | 1,841 | 17,907 |
| 10 | Bhopal | 26,745 | 9,339 | 2,535 | 39,858 | 3,584 | 2,433 | 84,494 |
| 11 | Burhanpur | 5,235 | 2,520 | 1,255 | 2,751 | 1,318 | 1,891 | 14,970 |
| 12 | Chhatarpur | 8,247 | 3,257 | 1,300 | 3,999 | 912 | 1,317 | 19,032 |
| 13 | Chhindwara | 8,641 | 4,453 | 2,298 | 7,882 | 1,918 | 2,321 | 27,513 |
| 14 | Damoh | 4,689 | 2,262 | 298 | 1,373 | 294 | 467 | 9,383 |
| 15 | Datia | 3,071 | 752 | 262 | 789 | 146 | 716 | 5,736 |
| 16 | Dewas | 6,822 | 5,338 | 1,755 | 7,903 | 1,948 | 1,750 | 25,516 |
| 17 | Dhar | 7,637 | 2,244 | 1,940 | 3,512 | 678 | 1,095 | 17,106 |
| 18 | Dindori | 889 | 119 | 113 | 436 | 158 | 216 | 1,931 |
| 19 | Guna | 7,711 | 2,284 | 578 | 1,649 | 409 | 812 | 13,443 |
| 20 | Gwalior | 13,911 | 19,558 | 1,916 | 15,123 | 3,483 | 2,039 | 56,030 |
| 21 | Harda | 1,618 | 832 | 913 | 2,807 | 1,044 | 646 | 7,860 |
| 22 | Hoshangabad | 4,767 | 2,906 | 1,055 | 3,681 | 747 | 963 | 14,119 |
| 23 | Indore | 39,041 | 18,123 | 2,514 | 40,272 | 8,800 | 14,971 | 1,23,721 |
| 24 | Jabalpur | 24,365 | 7,867 | 3,153 | 18,214 | 3,550 | 5,120 | 62,269 |
| 25 | Jhabua | 1,810 | 662 | 315 | 568 | 136 | 588 | 4,079 |
| 26 | Katni | 5,293 | 747 | 1,131 | 2,441 | 193 | 803 | 10,608 |
| 27 | Khandwa (East Nimar) | 4,864 | 1,767 | 740 | 4,857 | 1,655 | 1,997 | 15,880 |
| 28 | Khargone (West Nimar) | 5,912 | 1,749 | 1,503 | 2,127 | 440 | 1,248 | 12,979 |
| 29 | Mandla | 1,711 | 727 | 226 | 1,497 | 325 | 660 | 5,146 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | Mandsaur | 2,948 | 3,797 | 1,662 | 5,675 | 1,778 | 1,636 | 17,496 |
| 31 | Morena | 8,736 | 3,386 | 719 | 3,156 | 463 | 491 | 16,951 |
| 32 | Narsinghpur | 4,288 | 2,619 | 1,705 | 4,033 | 768 | 497 | 13,910 |
| 33 | Neemuch | 3,392 | 2,438 | 2,301 | 2,084 | 1,128 | 2,009 | 13,352 |
| 34 | Niwari | 1,590 | 383 | 456 | 486 | 104 | 181 | 3,200 |
| 35 | Panna | 2,423 | 468 | 1,009 | 970 | 207 | 250 | 5,327 |
| 36 | Raisen | 5,476 | 2,768 | 1,559 | 5,151 | 928 | 2,532 | 18,414 |
| 37 | Rajgarh | 4,190 | 2,188 | 803 | 7,164 | 659 | 862 | 15,866 |
| 38 | Ratlam | 4,841 | 4,342 | 3,385 | 5,462 | 1,796 | 2,950 | 22,776 |
| 39 | Rewa | 6,052 | 3,077 | 1,701 | 7,250 | 623 | 672 | 19,375 |
| 40 | Sagar | 12,036 | 4,454 | 2,981 | 8,008 | 1,692 | 2,211 | 31,382 |
| 41 | Satna | 7,105 | 2,969 | 1,996 | 9,048 | 886 | 953 | 22,957 |
| 42 | Sehore | 3,682 | 1,535 | 849 | 4,542 | 1,147 | 1,638 | 13,393 |
| 43 | Seoni | 2,178 | 2,801 | 962 | 1,985 | 254 | 855 | 9,035 |
| 44 | Shahdol | 3,739 | 522 | 246 | 2,582 | 553 | 1,046 | 8,688 |
| 45 | Shajapur | 1,719 | 815 | 205 | 4,389 | 594 | 1,137 | 8,859 |
| 46 | Sheopur | 2,150 | 607 | 284 | 1,388 | 399 | 664 | 5,492 |
| 47 | Shivpuri | 5,506 | 1,924 | 1,149 | 2,506 | 377 | 1,637 | 13,099 |
| 48 | Sidhi | 1,152 | 849 | 390 | 937 | 52 | 166 | 3,546 |
| 49 | Singrauli | 3,755 | 1,720 | 591 | 3,164 | 395 | 1,085 | 10,710 |
| 50 | Tikamgarh | 4,786 | 1,490 | 945 | 1,625 | 421 | 1,253 | 10,520 |
| 51 | Ujjain | 9,132 | 4,298 | 3,158 | 24,667 | 2,722 | 1,806 | 45,783 |
| 52 | Umaria | 1,068 | 1,172 | 297 | 1,257 | 353 | 376 | 4,523 |
| 53 | Vidisha | 6,025 | 2,718 | 1,455 | 2,512 | 997 | 902 | 14,609 |
| **Total** | | **3,13,527** | **1,56,535** | **62,164** | **2,98,330** | **58,248** | **82,120** | **9,70,924** |

(Data Source: PM SVANidhi Portal)

## AGRO-PROCESSING CLUSTERS IN PUNJAB

**3242. SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI:**

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

(a) the number of Mega Food Parks and agro-processing clusters sanctioned in Punjab during the last five years;

(b) whether the Government proposes new cold chain or value-addition

projects for paddy and maize producing districts, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total central assistance released to the State for the said purpose; and

(d) the employment generated through these initiatives?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):**

(a) : Since inception of these schemes, the Ministry has sanctioned 3 Mega Food Park projects and 3 Agro processing cluster projects in the state of Punjab. However, No project has been sanctioned under Mega Food Park (MFP) and Agro processing cluster (APC) scheme in the state of Punjab during last five years. The details of Mega Food Parks and Agro-processing Clusters sanctioned in the state of Punjab along with their status of implementation are at **Statement-I**.

(b) to (d): Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been implementing the Central Sector umbrella scheme called "Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY)" since 2017-18 across the country. The basic objective of the scheme is to ensure overall development of food processing sector in the country. The scheme aims to achieve the objective by providing incentives for creation of food processing and preservation infrastructure in the country. The schemes under PMKSY are demand driven in nature; proposals under the scheme are invited through Expression of Interest (EOI) for setting up food processing units from all over India including State of Punjab. The PMKSY has 5 on-going component schemes i.e. Integrated Cold

Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure (ICC), Creation of Infrastructure for Agro Processing Clusters (APC), Creation / Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities (CEFPPC), Operation Greens (OG) and Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure [Food Testing Laboratories (FTL Scheme)] to provide financial assistance for setting up of food processing infrastructure in the country. Under PMKSY component schemes ministry has sanctioned 74 projects in the state of Punjab. The status of the projects sanctioned along with Grants in aid released and employment details are at **Statement-II.**

## STATEMENT-I

**Mega Food Parks and agro-processing clusters sanctioned in the state of Punjab and the status of their implementation:**

**Mega Food Parks**

| Sr. No. | SPV/IA Name | Distt. | State/UT Name | Date of Final Approval | Total project cost (Rs. In Cr.) | Approved grant (Rs. In CR.) | Grant Released (INR in Cr) | Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | International Mega Food Park Ltd | Fazilka | Punjab | 25-May-11 | 130.38 | 50 | 45 | Operational |
| 02 | Sukhjit Mega Food Park and Infra Ltd | Kapurthala | Punjab | 06-Nov-15 | 107.83 | 48.7 | 38.76 | Operational |
| 03 | Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Ltd (PAIC) | Ludhiana | Punjab | 27-Nov-15 | 112.87 | 37.73 | 37.62 | Under Implementation |

## Agro-processing clusters

| Sr. No. | Name of the Project Execution Agency (PEA) | District | State | Date of approval | Project cost (In Cr.) | Grant Approved (in Cr.) | Total Grant released (in Cr.) | Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | M/s SMS Food Park | Jalandhar | Punjab | 15.03.2019 | 15.19 | 4.68 | 3.19 | Under Implementation |
| 2 | M/s Big Belly Brothers Gourmet Grounds | Muktsar | Punjab | 08.06.2018 | 27.86 | 8.66 | 6.16 | Under Implementation |
| 3 | M/s T R Mega Foods and Beverages LLP | Firozpur | Punjab | 03.07.2019 | 27.44 | 6.75 | 5.14 | Operational |

## STATEMENT-II

**The status of the projects sanctioned in the state of Punjab as on 31.01.2026:**

| Approved Projects | Completed / Operational Projects | Project Cost (in Rs Crore) | Approved Grants-In-Aid (in Rs Crore) | Released Grants-In-Aid (in Rs Crore) | Expected Processing Capacity (LMT/ Annum) | Expected Preservation Capacity created (LMT/ Annum) | Employment to be generated |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 74 | 62 | 1548.25 | 422.25 | 369.50 | 11.96 | 9.16 | 77088 |

## नदी जल का प्रवाह मोड़ना

**3243. श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे:**

क्या **जल शक्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र के शिरडी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में गोदावरी बेसिन में गोदावरी, मुला, प्रवरा, म्हालुंगी और अडाला जैसी प्रमुख नदियां शामिल हैं जो सह्याद्री पर्वत श्रृंखलाओं से निकलती हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस क्षेत्र के गोदावरी बेसिन के सह्याद्री पर्वत श्रृंखला से होकर पश्चिम की ओर बहने वाले नदी जल को केन्द्रीय स्तर पर पूर्व की ओर मोड़ने के लिए एक व्यापक कार्य योजना तैयार की है और इसे शीघ्रता से करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं/उठाने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): जी हाँ, महाराष्ट्र के शिरडी लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में गोदावरी बेसिन में कई महत्वपूर्ण नदियाँ बहती हैं, जिनका उद्गम स्रोत सह्याद्रि (पश्चिमी घाट) पर्वत श्रृंखलाएं हैं। इनमें गोदावरी, मूला, प्रवरा, म्हालुंगी और अढ़ला नदियाँ शामिल हैं। ये नदियाँ गोदावरी प्रणाली के ऊपरी कैचमेंट क्षेत्र का हिस्सा हैं और इस क्षेत्र में बेसिन के जल विज्ञान क्षेत्र में इनका महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है।

(ख): भारत सरकार द्वारा राष्ट्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना (एनपीपी) तैयार की गई है, जिसके तहत देश में जल की कमी को दूर करने और सिंचाई सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने के लिए नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने वाली (आईएलआर) 30 परियोजनाओं की पहचान की गई है। राष्ट्रीय जल विकास अभिकरण (एनडब्ल्यूडीए) को एनपीपी के तहत आईएलआर परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन का दायित्व सौंपा गया है। एनडब्ल्यूडीए द्वारा राष्ट्रीय जल संतुलन अध्ययन के एक भाग के रूप में पश्चिमी घाट क्षेत्र में विभिन्न अंतर-बेसिन जल अंतरण संभावनाओं की जांच की गई है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा 20 अंतःराज्यीय नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने संबंधी प्रस्ताव तकनीकी अध्ययन के लिए एनडब्ल्यूडीए को प्रस्तुत किए गये हैं। एनडब्ल्यूडीए द्वारा

इन सभी लिंक प्रस्तावों के लिए व्यवहार्यता-पूर्व रिपोर्ट (पीएफआर) तैयार कर राज्य सरकार को सौंपी गई हैं। इनमें से नॉर्थ कोंकण-गोदावरी घाटी परियोजना, दमणगंगा (एकदरे)-गोदावरी (वाघाड) लिंक और दमणगंगा-वैतरणा-गोदावरी लिंक शिरडी लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आते हैं।

तदुपरांत, महाराष्ट्र सरकार के अनुरोध पर, एनडब्ल्यूडीए द्वारा कन्सलटेंसी आधार पर दमणगंगा (एकदरे)-गोदावरी (वाघाड) लिंक और दमणगंगा-वैतरणा-गोदावरी लिंक के लिए विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार की गई हैं। दोनों डीपीआर पूरी कर ली गई हैं और मार्च, 2025 में महाराष्ट्र सरकार को सौंप दी गई हैं। नॉर्थ कोंकण-गोदावरी घाटी परियोजना की पीएफआर के अनुसार, यह प्रस्ताव, आकलन के पश्चात, अव्यवहार्य पाया गया था।

## LAND-REVENUE CESS ON HYDRO PROJECTS

**3244. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:**

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the recent notification issued by the State Government of Himachal Pradesh imposing a land-revenue cess on hydropower and dam projects, including inter-State and Central sector projects such as Bhakra, Pong and Beas-Sutlej systems and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether representations have been received from Central Public Sector Undertakings, including Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited (SJVNL), National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC), National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) and Bhakra-Beas Management Board (BBMB) expressing concerns that the cess may be inconsistent with existing agreements, statutory arrangements and tariff frameworks and if

so, the details thereof and the action being planned thereon;

(c) whether the Government has examined the potential impact of the cess on power tariffs payable by beneficiary States and consumers, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to hold consultations with the concerned State Government and stakeholder States to resolve the matter and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) : The Government of Himachal Pradesh (GoHP), vide notification dated 01.12.2025 has notified the annual land revenue at the rate of two percent of the average market value of the hydro power project, as assessed by the Revenue Officers. The land revenue is payable after consideration of objections from any interested party, shall be payable to the GoHP by the occupier of the land used for the project, with effect from 01.01.2026.

Further, on 02.02.2026 and 03.02.2026, GoHP notified the Annual Rate of cess with respect to the Average Market Value of the projects. The notification includes, besides others, projects of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) viz Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited (SJVNL), National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC), National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) and Bhakra-Beas Management Board (BBMB)

(b): Following the notification issued by the Government of Himachal Pradesh

on 01.12.2025, SJVN Limited, NHPC Limited, NTPC Limited and the Bhakra Beas Management Board submitted representations to the State Government. Subsequently, these CPSUs and BBMB have also filed civil writ petitions before the High Court of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla, challenging the constitutional validity of the notifications issued by the State Government.

(c): The potential impact of the land revenue on power tariff has been assessed by the concerned CPSUs and the Bhakra Beas Management Board, and the details thereof are placed at **Statement**.

(d): The land revenue notified by the Government of Himachal Pradesh has already been challenged by the CPSUs concerned and the Bhakra Beas Management Board before the High Court of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla.

## STATEMENT

## POTENTIAL IMPACT OF CESS ON THE POWER TARIFF

| Sl. No. | Power Station | Name of CPSU / Organization | Potential impact of the CESS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Land Revenue Cess as per Notification of the GoHP (Rs. in crore) | Impact on Tariff (Rs./kWh) |
| 1. | Bairasiul | NHPC | 26.71 | 0.40 |
| 2. | Chamera-I | NHPC | 80.14 | 0.48 |
| 3. | Chamera-II | NHPC | 44.52 | 0.30 |
| 4. | Chamera-III | NHPC | 34.28 | 0.31 |
| 5. | Parbati-III | NHPC | 77.17 | 0.39 |
| 6. | Parbati-II | NHPC | 118.72 | 0.38 |
| 7. | Nathpa Jhakri HPS | SJVN | 222.60 | 0.39 |
| 8. | Rampur | SJVN | 61.14 | 0.38 |
| 9. | Koldam | NTPC | 118.72 | 0.45 |
| 10. | Pong Power Hydro, BSL Project and Bhakra Dam | BBMB | 433.15 | 0.43 |

## DELAY IN PAYMENT TO MSMEs

**3245. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:**

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the problem of delayed payments to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), including the estimated amount of receivables currently outstanding and the impact of such delay on cash flows of micro and small enterprises, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the status of utilisation and effectiveness of existing mechanisms such as the MSME Samadhaan portal and other dispute resolution forums in securing timely payments;

(c) the uptake and outcomes of the recently launched Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) portal for delayed payment disputes, including the number of cases resolved and average resolution time; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to introduce further reforms to ensure faster recovery of dues for MSMEs, and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Delayed payments to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) is one of the concerns for the viability and growth of the MSMEs and poses challenge for availability of working capital.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006

under Section 15–23 of Chapter V mandates payment to the MSEs to be made within 45 days. Under the provisions of the MSMED Act, 2006, Micro and Small Enterprises Facilitation Councils (MSEFCs) have been set up in the States/UTs to deal with cases of delayed payments of the Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs).

The details of Ministry -wise dues reported by CPSEs on Samadhaan Portal till the end of February, 2026 is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

For filing and monitoring pending payment cases by MSEs against the buyers of goods and services, Government launched SAMADHAAN Portal on 30.10.2017. The filed cases are then referred to the concerned MSEFC for resolution of dispute between the MSE seller and the buyer as per relevant provision made under the applicable laws.

(b): As per the data available on MSME SAMADHAAN Portal, the applications filed by Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) are 2,56,892. Out of this, a total of 1,60,223 cases have been decided by Micro and Small Enterprise Facilitation Councils (MSEFCs). Thus, the percentage of applications filed to the cases disposed off is approximately 62%.

(c): For efficient resolution of the pending payment cases, Government has launched Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) Portal on 27.06.2025 as a digital, technology-enabled mechanism to strengthen the existing SAMADHAAN Portal, with the objective of ensuring speedy, cost-effective, and transparent resolution of delayed payment disputes involving MSE. All fresh cases related to delayed payments filed by MSEs on the MSME ODR portal with effect from

15.10.2025. Till date, total 14,814 cases have been filed on this Portal, out of which 26 cases have been resolved.

(d): To address the issue of working capital, Government of India vide notification S.O. 4845(E) dated 07.11.2024 has directed CPSEs and all companies with the turnover of Rs. 250 Crore or more to on-board the Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS), an electronic platform for facilitating the discounting of trade receivables of MSMEs through multiple financiers.

In order to unlock the potential of working capital for MSMEs through the TReDS platforms, the following four key measures have been announced in Budget Announcements 2026-27:

i. Mandate TReDS as the settlement platform for all purchases from MSMEs by CPSEs, setting a benchmark for other Corporate.
ii. Introduce CGTMSE-backed credit guarantee support for invoice discounting on TReDS platform.
iii. Integrate GeM with TReDS to enable information-sharing with financiers on government MSME purchases, facilitating faster and cheaper credit.
iv. Introduce TReDS receivables as asset-backed securities to deepen the secondary market, improve liquidity, and speed up settlements.

## STATEMENT

**Ministry -wise dues reported by CPSEs on Samadhaan Portal till the end of month February, 2026:**

| S. No. | Name of Ministry | Cumulative dues reported towards MSMEs (in Rs. Crore.) | Amount Paid reported (in Rs. Crore.) | Total Pending dues reported (in Rs. Crore.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas | 10,179.49 | 9,308.58 | 870.91 |
| 2 | Ministry of Defence | 5,300.82 | 5,251.81 | 49.01 |
| 3 | Ministry of Power | 1,088.88 | 919.14 | 169.73 |
| 4 | Ministry of Steel | 1,072.37 | 865.14 | 207.23 |
| 5 | Ministry of Heavy Industries | 1,001.9 | 952.25 | 49.65 |
| 6 | Ministry of Coal | 702.33 | 306.1 | 396.23 |
| 7 | Ministry of Communications | 411.5 | 109.33 | 302.17 |
| 8 | Ministry of Atomic Energy | 394.3 | 360.54 | 33.76 |
| 9 | Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution | 233.32 | 164.62 | 68.71 |
| 10 | Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers | 204.74 | 125.52 | 79.22 |
| 11 | Ministry of Shipping | 144.37 | 102.72 | 41.66 |
| 12 | Ministry of Railways | 86.09 | 83.04 | 3.05 |
| 13 | Ministry of Tourism | 84.22 | 20.72 | 63.5 |
| 14 | Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology | 66.99 | 40.66 | 26.33 |
| 15 | Ministry of Mines | 39.31 | 38.65 | 0.66 |
| 16 | Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment | 30.09 | 26.25 | 3.84 |
| 17 | Ministry of Finance | 28.55 | 23.78 | 4.77 |
| 18 | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare | 20.47 | 11.2 | 9.27 |
| 19 | Ministry of Information and Broadcasting | 16.02 | 2.34 | 13.68 |
| 20 | Ministry of Science and Technology | 11.47 | 11.35 | 0.13 |
| 21 | Ministry of Textiles | 9.87 | 2.14 | 7.73 |
| 22 | Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Industry | 3.86 | 3.82 | 0.05 |
| 23 | Ministry of Human Resource Development | 3.31 | 0 | 3.31 |
| 24 | Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) | 2.2 | 0.45 | 1.75 |
| 25 | Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs | 0.91 | 0.91 | 0 |
| 26 | Ministry of New and Renewable Energy | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | Ministry of Space | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0 |
| 28 | Ministry of Civil Aviation | 0.1 | 0 | 0.1 |
| 29 | Ministry of Minority Affairs | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0 |
| 30 | Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0 |
| 31 | Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises | 0.01 | 0 | 0.01 |
| 32 | Ministry of Road Transport and Highways | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0 |
| | **Grand Total** | **21,137.88** | **18,731.45** | **2,406.46** |

## SCHOLARSHIP SCHEMES FOR ST STUDENTS IN LAKSHADWEEP

**3246. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:**

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

(a) the details of educational scholarship schemes presently being implemented for Scheduled Tribe students in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep at pre-matric, post-matric and higher education levels;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed the adequacy of the existing scholarship amounts for Scheduled Tribe students of Lakshadweep in view of the high cost of living, travel expenses and off-island education requirements, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to enhance the scholarship amounts, expand coverage and ensure timely disbursement to eligible Scheduled Tribe students of Lakshadweep?

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

(a) to (c): The Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) implements the following scholarship schemes to promote and encourage secondary and higher education among Scheduled Tribe (ST) students across the country:

1. Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students (Class IX and X)

2. Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students (Class XI and above)

3. National Fellowship for ST Students (NFST)

4. National Scholarship for Higher Education for ST Students (Top Class)

5. National Overseas Scholarship for ST students (NOS)

Among these, the National Fellowship (NFST), National Scholarship (Top Class), and National Overseas Scholarship (NOS) are Central Sector Schemes. Under these schemes, any eligible ST student in the country may apply and receive benefits based on the scheme eligibility. There is no specific State/UT-wise slot allocation. Students from Lakshadweep are currently availing these benefits. The details of funds disbursed and the number of beneficiaries under the National Fellowship and Top-Class schemes are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

Further, the Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship Schemes for ST students are Centrally Sponsored Schemes implemented through respective States/UTs and having fund contribution from both Central and State/UT. The funding pattern under this scheme is given below:-

| S.N. | Scheme | Central Share | State Share |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for STs and Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for STs | • 100% for Union Territories without legislature. | • Nil |
| | | • 90% for N.E. States and Hilly States of Himachal Pradesh andUttarakhand and UT of Jammu and Kashmir | • 10% |
| | | • 75% for all other States/UTs | • 25% |

The Central Share funds are released to States/UTs based on the proposal

received from State/UT along with other requisite documents. UT admin of Lakshadweep is not submitting proposal under Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship Schemes for ST students and hence funds are not released to the UT of administration under pre and post matric scholarship schemes.

However, it is learnt that the UT Administration of Lakshadweep implements Pre and Post-Matric Scholarship schemes using the grants received from the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).

## STATEMENT

**The details of funds disbursed and the number of beneficiaries under the National Fellowship and Top-Class schemes:**

- **National Scholarship for Higher Education of ST Students (Top Class)**

(Rs. In lakh)

| S. No. | State/UT | F.Y. 2020-21 | | F.Y. 2021-22 | | F.Y. 2022-23 | | F.Y. 2023-24 | | F.Y. 2024-25 | | F.Y. 2025-26 (as on 10.03.2026) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Beneficiaries | Fund released | Beneficiaries | Fund released | Beneficiaries | Fund released | Beneficiaries | Fund released | Beneficiaries | Fund released | Beneficiaries | Fund released |
| 1 | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 3.31 | 2 | 3.06 | 2 | 4.04 | 2 | 0.82 |

- **National Fellowship for ST Students (NFST)**

(Rs. In lakh)

| Sl. No. | State/UT | F.Y. 2020-21 | | F.Y. 2021-22 | | F.Y. 2022-23 | | F.Y. 2023-24 | | F.Y. 2024-25 | | F.Y. 2025-26 (as on 10.03.2026) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Beneficiaries | Fund released | Beneficiaries | Fund released | Beneficiaries | Fund released | Beneficiaries | Fund released | Beneficiaries | Fund released | Beneficiaries | Fund released |
| 1 | Lakshadweep | 1 | 1.68 | 2 | 8.39 | 1 | 2.63 | 1 | 9.45 | 1 | 2.16 | 2 | 15.41 |

- **National Overseas Scholarship (NOS) for ST students**

No beneficiaries from UT admin of Lakshadweep is selected under the National Overseas Scholarship scheme during last 5 years.

## MICRO FOOD PROCESSING ENTERPRISES FORMALISED UNDER PMFME SCHEME

**3247. DR. VINOD KUMAR BIND:**

**SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:**

**DR. MANNA LAL RAWAT:**

**SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:**

**SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:**

**SHRIMATI HIMADRI SINGH:**

**SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:**

**DR. RAJESH MISHRA:**

**SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:**

**SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:**

**SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:**

**SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:**

**SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:**

**SHRI SHASHANK MANI:**

**SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:**

**DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:**

**SHRI NALIN SOREN:**

**SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:**

**SHRI AVIMANYU SETHI:**

**SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:**

**SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:**

**SHRIMATI SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:**

**SHRI RAJKUMAR CHAHAR:**

**SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:**

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

(a) the total number of micro food processing enterprises formalised under the Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme since inception, State/UT-wise along with the cumulative investment mobilised particularly in Pali Lok Sabha Constituency in Rajasthan, Siddharthnagar district in Uttar Pradesh, Shahdol Lok Sabha Constituency in Madhya Pradesh, Sabarkantha Lok Sabha constituency in Gujarat, Jharkhand, Odisha including Nabrangpur

Lok Sabha Constituency and UT of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) the sector-wise distribution of sanctioned units including participation of women, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) and aspirational districts with specific reference to Nabarangpur in Odisha;

(c) the operational status and utilisation levels of sanctioned Common Infrastructure Facilities and Incubation Centres;

(d) the measurable outcomes in terms of employment generation, turnover growth and market linkages created for beneficiary enterprises under the scheme particularly in Nabrangpur in Odisha and Pali Lok Sabha Constituency in Rajasthan;

(e) the roadmap for further scaling up credit flow, branding support and exports under PMFME scheme during the remaining period of implementation including any special focus on Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency and Jalgaon in Maharashtra; and

(f) the status of implementation of the said scheme in the Sidhi Lok Sabha Constituency?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):**

(a) : Under the Pradhan Mantri Micro food processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme, 59,202 Micro food processing enterprises have been formalized as on 31st December 2025 since inception of the scheme. The State/ UT wise

details of number of micro enterprises formalised are at **Statement-I**. Cumulatively, investment of Rs. 17015.8 crore has been mobilized under the scheme across the country including Pali Lok Sabha Constituency in Rajasthan, Siddharthnagar district in Uttar Pradesh, Shahdol Lok Sabha Constituency in Madhya Pradesh, Sabarkantha Lok Sabha constituency in Gujarat, Jharkhand, Odisha including Nabrangpur Lok Sabha Constituency and UT of Jammu and Kashmir are at **Statement-II.**

(b) : Under the PMFME Scheme, loans for 75,456 women micro food processing enterprises, 1427 Self Help Group (SHGs), 270 Farmer Producer Organization (FPOs) and 24,445 loans in aspirational districts have been sanctioned as on 31st December 2025.

For the Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency in Odisha, loans for 49 micro food processing enterprises have been sanctioned out of which loans for 21 women micro food processing enterprises and 6 Self Help Group (SHGs) have been sanctioned.

(c) : Under the PMFME Scheme, as on 31st December 2025, 108 loans have been sanctioned for Common Infrastructure facilities out of which 88 loans have been disbursed and 59 facilities are operational. For the Incubation Centre, 76 proposals have been approved from 24 States/ UTs out of which 23 incubation centers have been commissioned.

(d) : Under the PMFME Scheme, 5,18,121 direct and indirect employment has been generated as on 31st December 2025, out of which 147 and 393 direct and indirect employment has been generated in Nabarangpur of Odisha

and Pali Lok Sabha Constituencies, respectively.

The scheme provides grant-in-aid through its Branding and Marketing support to help micro food processing enterprises with limited market access to boost the visibility and sales of their products. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Government e-Marketplace (GeM) portal has also been done to facilitate marketing of products manufactured by the units supported under PMFME Scheme.

(e) **:** Ministry regularly conducts meeting with lending banks and State Government to scale up the credit flow in the country including Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency and Jalgaon in Maharashtra under the scheme. The issues being faced by micro food processing enterprises are also raised at the Department of Financial Services (DFS) level and in the State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC) meetings to discuss and resolve implementation challenges. Further, periodic review meetings are also conducted at state and district level by the State government. Ministry is also facilitating market access through participation in national and international exhibitions, buyer–seller meets and integration with e-commerce platforms across the country.

(f) : As on 31$^{st}$ December 2025, For Sidhi Lok Sabha Constituency, loans for 343 micro food processing enterprises have been sanctioned and seed capital for 398 Self Help Group Members have been sanctioned for amount of Rs. 130.32 crore.

## STATEMENT-I

**State UT-wise enterprises formalized under PMFME Scheme as on 31st December 2025:**

| S. No. | State/ UT | Enterprises Formalised |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 2215 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 51 |
| 3 | Assam | 1986 |
| 4 | Bihar | 4938 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 445 |
| 6 | Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu | 4 |
| 7 | Delhi | 280 |
| 8 | Goa | 103 |
| 9 | Gujarat | 5 |
| 10 | Haryana | 507 |
| 11 | Himachal Pradesh | 325 |
| 12 | Jammu And Kashmir | 389 |
| 13 | Jharkhand | 484 |
| 14 | Karnataka | 3507 |
| 15 | Kerala | 5139 |
| 16 | Ladakh | 25 |
| 17 | Madhya Pradesh | 5721 |
| 18 | Maharashtra | 13722 |
| 19 | Manipur | 54 |
| 20 | Meghalaya | 147 |
| 21 | Mizoram | 5 |
| 22 | Nagaland | 73 |
| 23 | Odisha | 1126 |
| 24 | Puducherry | 93 |
| 25 | Punjab | 1888 |
| 26 | Rajasthan | 417 |
| 27 | Sikkim | 3 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 28 | Tamil Nadu | 8350 |
| 29 | Telangana | 2559 |
| 31 | Tripura | 132 |
| 32 | Uttar Pradesh | 3650 |
| 33 | Uttarakhand | 790 |
| 34 | West Bengal | 69 |
| | **Total** | **59202** |

## STATEMENT-II

### Investment Mobilized under PMFME Scheme as on 31st December 2025

| S. No. | State/ Districts | Investment Mobilized (Rs. In Cr.) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Pali | 6.08 |
| 2 | Jodhpur | 21.19 |
| 3 | Siddarthnagar | 31.28 |
| 4 | Shahdol | 17.98 |
| 5 | Annupur | 5.55 |
| 6 | Umaria | 6.86 |
| 7 | Sabarkantha | 16.91 |
| 8 | Jharkhand | 300.60 |
| 9 | Odisha | 306.79 |
| 10 | Nabarangpur | 1.75 |
| 11 | Malkangiri | 3.65 |
| 12 | Jammu and Kashmir | 126.71 |

## NEW FOOD PROCESSING UNITS

**3248. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:**

**SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:**

**SHRI ATUL GARG:**

**SHRI RAJESH VERMA:**

**DR. LATA WANKHEDE:**

**SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:**

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

(a) whether the Government is encouraging the establishment of new food processing units across all States to enhance value addition and promote agri-based industrial growth, if so, details thereof;

(b) the details of the policy support, including incentives, credit facilitation and regulatory simplification, being provided for setting up these units particularly in Jamui, Khagaria, Samastipur, Sagar, Ghaziabad and Surat Lok Sabha Constituencies;

(c) the details of issued guidelines or model frameworks to adopt in scaling up food processing infrastructure and enterprises;

(d) the details of technical assistance and skill development programmes extended to support entrepreneurs and workers in the food processing sector; and

(e) whether these initiatives are expected to strengthen the food processing ecosystem, link farmers with markets and create employment opportunities nationwide, if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):**

(a) : In order to promote and ensure overall development of Food Processing Industries including value addition of food products and promotion of agri-based industries, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been

incentivizing setting up/ expansion of related infrastructure, through its two Central Sector Scheme viz. Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY), Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI) and a Centrally sponsored PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme across the country.

(b) and (c): MoFPI provides subsidy/incentives to the eligible entities, as per scheme guidelines across the country including Jamui, Khagaria, Samastipur, Sagar, Ghaziabad and Surat Lok Sabha Constituencies. The details of incentives available under these schemes of MoFPI are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

To facilitate scaling up of food processing infrastructure and enterprises, MoFPI issues, from time to time, detailed guidelines for its schemes, based on the stakeholders' consultations. Guidelines include model frameworks, basic eligibility conditions, documents required, evaluation criteria etc. for availing grant-in-aid for setting up of food processing units.

(d) and (e): Under the Capacity Building component of the PMFME Scheme, MoFPI provides assistance for training of Trainers, District Resource Persons, Entrepreneurs and various other groups for Entrepreneurship Development Skilling (EDP+) and product specific skilling to meet the requirement of food processing industry. The scheme also envisages strengthening backward and forward linkages, provision of common facilities, incubation centres, training, marketing and branding.

MoFPI, through its two autonomous Institutions namely, National

Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management, Kundli, Haryana (NIFTEM-K) and National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu (NIFTEM-T), also provide handholding support, mentorship, training, access to facilities such as Pilot Plant, NABL-accredited Food Testing Labs, incubation services, quality testing, R and D support, networking opportunities, etc.

All these schemes are implemented across the country and aim towards creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet which includes storage, transportation, creation of market linkages etc., thereby help in reducing post-harvest losses and facilitating enhance farmer incomes and creating off-farm employment opportunities.

As on 31.12.2025, 4.69 lakh direct/ indirect employment opportunities have been generated from the operational projects under component schemes of PMKSY, 5.18 lakh direct and indirect employment opportunities has been generated under PMFME scheme and 3.29 lakh direct/ indirect employment opportunities has been generated under PLISFPI across the country.

# STATEMENT

## Incentives available under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samapada Yojana

| S. No. | Component Scheme | Scheme Benefits (Grant-in-aid) for projects in General Area | Scheme Benefits (Grant-in-aid) for projects in Difficult Areas as well as SC/ST, FPOs, SHGs |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure | Grant-in-aid @ 35% of eligible project cost [subject to maximum of Rs.10 crores per project] | Grant-in-aid @ 50% of eligible project cost [subject to maximum of Rs. 10 crores per project] |
| 2. | Creation/ Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities | Grants-in-Aid @35% of eligible project cost [subject to maximum of Rs. 5 crores per project] | Grants-in-Aid @50% of eligible project cost [subject to maximum of Rs.5 crores per project] |
| 3. | Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters | Grants-in-aid @35% of eligible project cost in General Area [subject to maximum of Rs. 10 crores per project] | Grants-in-aid @50% of eligible project [subject to max. of Rs. 10 crore per project] |
| 4. | Operation Greens | Grants-in-Aid @35% of eligible project cost for Integrated Value Chain Development Projects, maximum grants-in-aid would be ₹15 crore per project; and for Standalone Post-Harvest Infrastructure Projects, maximum grants-in-aid would be ₹10 crore per project. | Grants-in-Aid maximum @50% of eligible project cost for Integrated Value Chain Development Projects, maximum grants-in-aid would be ₹15 crore per project; and for Standalone Post-Harvest Infrastructure Projects, maximum grants-in-aid would be ₹10 crore per project. |
| 5. | Food Safety and Quality Assurance - Food Testing Laboratories | For Private organizations/ entities: grant-in-aid of @ 50% of the eligible cost [subject to maximum of Rs. 5 crores per project] | For Private organizations/ entities: grant-in-aid of @ 70% of the eligible cost [subject to maximum of Rs. 5 crores per project] |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6. | Human Resource and Institutions- Research and Development | For Government Organizations - Grants @ 100% of equipment cost, consumables,<br>For private organizations /universities/institutions, grant @ 50 % of equipment cost. | For Government Organizations - Grants @ 100% of equipment cost, consumables<br>For Private Organizations /Universities/ Institutions, Grants @ 70% of equipment cost. |

## Incentives structure under Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLIS-FPI):

| Category/ Segments | Segment | Incentive Disbursement criteria (%) | | Upper cap (% and Amount in crore) | Rate of Incentives (%) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Min. CAGR | Max. CAGR | | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | 2026-27 |
| **Cat. 1** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **RTE/RTC** | Biscuits | 10% | 13% | 8% Rs.334.48 | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 4.5% | 4% |
| | Non-Biscuits | | | | 7.5% | 7.5% | 7.5% | 7.5% | 6.75% | 6% |
| **FandV** | Spices | 10% | 12% | 8% Rs.286.56 | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 4.5% | 4% |
| | Non-Spices | | 15% | | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 9% | 8% |
| **Marine** | Marine products | 5% | 10% | 8% Rs.79.44 | 6% | 6% | 6% | 6% | 5% | 4% |
| | Value added products | | | | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% |
| **Mozzarella Cheese** | | 15% | 16% | 25% Rs.70.75 | 10% | 10% | 10% | 8% | 6% | 4% |
| **Millet Products** | Large Entity | 10% | - | Rs.100 | - | 10% | 10% | 10% | 9% | 8% |
| | MSME | 10% | - | Rs.10.54 | | | | | | |
| **Cat. 2** | Organic Products | 10% | - | | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 9% | 8% |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Innovative Products | 10% | - | | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 9% | 8% |
| **Cat. 3** | Branding and Marketing (BandM) | Only Indian brands covered for selling food products completely manufactured in India. | | 50% of total expenditure | - | Financial incentive @50% of expenditure on BandM abroad subject to max. grant of 3% of sales of food products or Rs. 50 Cr per year, whichever is less. | | | | |

CAGR- Compound Annual Growth Rate

**The details of assistance available to Micro Food Processing Enterprises under PMFME Scheme:**

(i). *Support to Individual / Group Category Micro Enterprises:* Credit-linked capital subsidy @35% of the eligible project cost, maximum ceiling Rs.10 lakh per unit;

(ii). *Support to SHGs for seed capital:* Seed capital @ Rs. 40,000/- per member of SHG engaged in food processing for working capital and purchase of small tools subject to maximum of Rs. 4 lakh per SHG Federation.

(iii). *Support for Common Infrastructure:* Credit linked capital subsidy @35% subject to maximum of Rs. 3 crore to support FPOs, SHGs, Cooperatives and any Government agency for setting up of common infrastructure. The common infrastructure will also be available for other units and public to utilize on hiring basis for substantial part of the capacity.

(iv). *Branding and Marketing Support:* Grant upto 50% for Branding and Marketing to groups of FPOs/ SHGs/ Cooperatives or an SPV of micro food processing enterprises.

(v). *Capacity Building:* The scheme envisages training for Entrepreneurship Development Skilling (EDP+): program modified to meet the requirement of food processing industry and product specific skilling.

**PERFORMANCE OUTCOMES AND IMPACT OF**

**MSME CHAMPIONS SCHEME**

**3249. SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:**
**SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:**
**SHRIMATI MALVIKA DEVI:**
**SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:**
**SHRI MITESH PATEL (BAKABHAI):**
**SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:**
**SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:**
**SHRI HASMUKHBHAI SOMABHAI PATEL:**
**DR. HEMANG JOSHI:**
**SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:**
**SHRI SHASHANK MANI:**
**SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY:**
**SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:**
**SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:**
**DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:**
**SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:**
**SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:**
**SHRI SATISH KUMAR GAUTAM:**

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any impact evaluation of the

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Champions Scheme in terms of measurable productivity gains, cost optimisation, export readiness and technology adoption, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the sector-wise and cluster-wise outcomes, particularly in manufacturing-intensive and export-oriented MSME clusters, State-wise;

(c) the extent to which Zero Defect Zero Effect certified MSMEs have shown improved market access, supply chain integration with large industries and participation in global value chains, State-wise;

(d) the steps taken to integrate MSME beneficiaries with credit, equity and market linkage platforms to ensure long-term scale-up and sustainability of enterprises; and

(e) the details of implementation and beneficiary coverage along with measurable outcomes achieved, State-wise particularly in Maharashtra and Odisha?

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

(a): The MSME Champion Scheme has substantially progressed towards achieving its intended objectives, with key deliverables having achieved and exceeded the stipulated targets. The evaluation of the Scheme is currently under process, to assess its impact on the objectives of its sub-components.

(b) to (e): The MSME Champions Scheme promotes competitiveness, quality enhancement and innovation among MSMEs. The MSME Sustainable

(ZED) Certification Scheme and MSME Competitive (LEAN) Scheme primarily cover manufacturing MSMEs across a wide range of sectors are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

The MSME Innovative (Incubation, Design and IPR) Scheme follows a sector-agnostic approach to promote innovation by supporting development of innovative ideas through incubation, facilitating design interventions for product development and market competitiveness, and assisting MSMEs in protecting and commercialising their intellectual property through support for patent, trademark, design and GI registrations.

These initiatives contribute to improved operational efficiency, quality standards and process optimisation in MSMEs, including manufacturing-intensive and export-oriented MSMEs. ZED certification enhances the credibility of MSMEs, which helps in improved market access, integration with supply chains of large industries and participation in wider markets. Further, graded incentives extended by various Financial Institutions and Banks to ZED-certified MSMEs in the form of concessions in interest rates and processing fees facilitate improved access to credit and support the long-term growth and sustainability of enterprises; the list of such Financial Institutions/Banks is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**. Implementation of the Scheme and beneficiary coverage is undertaken across States and Union Territories, including Maharashtra and Odisha, and the state-wise outcomes achieved under the schemes are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

## STATEMENT-I

**Manufacturing Sectors Covered under the MSME Sustainable (ZED) Certification Scheme and MSME Competitive (LEAN) Scheme:**

| S. No. | NIC Division Code | Sector |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10 | Manufacture of food products |
| 2 | 11 | Manufacture of beverages |
| 3 | 12 | Manufacture of tobacco products |
| 4 | 13 | Manufacture of textiles |
| 5 | 14 | Manufacture of wearing apparel |
| 6 | 15 | Manufacture of leather and related products |
| 7 | 16 | Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork (except furniture); manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials |
| 8 | 17 | Manufacture of paper and paper products |
| 9 | 18 | Printing and reproduction of recorded media |
| 10 | 19 | Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products |
| 11 | 20 | Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products |
| 12 | 21 | Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products |
| 13 | 22 | Manufacture of rubber and plastics products |
| 14 | 23 | Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products |
| 15 | 24 | Manufacture of basic metals |
| 16 | 25 | Manufacture of fabricated metal products (except machinery and equipment) |
| 17 | 26 | Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products |
| 18 | 27 | Manufacture of electrical equipment |
| 19 | 28 | Manufacture of machinery and equipment (not elsewhere classified) |
| 20 | 29 | Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers |
| 21 | 30 | Manufacture of other transport equipment |
| 22 | 31 | Manufacture of furniture |
| 23 | 32 | Other manufacturing |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 24 | 33 | Repair and installation of machinery and equipment |

## STATEMENT-II

**List of Banks/Financial Institutions extending concessions in interest rates and processing fees to ZED certified MSMEs:**

| S. No. | Bank/Financial Institution |
|---|---|
| 1 | North East Small Finance Bank |
| 2 | ICICI Bank |
| 3 | YES Bank |
| 4 | ESAF Small Finance Bank |
| 5 | Fusion Micro Finance |
| 6 | Punjab National Bank |
| 7 | State Bank of India |
| 8 | Central Bank of India |
| 9 | Bank of Maharashtra |
| 10 | Bank of Baroda |
| 11 | The Federal Bank |
| 12 | AU Small Finance Bank |
| 13 | Canara Bank |
| 14 | Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) |
| 15 | UCO Bank |
| 16 | HDB Financial Services Limited |
| 17 | Bank of India |
| 18 | Union Bank of India |
| 19 | Karur Vysya Bank Limited |

## STATEMENT-III

**State-Wise Outcomes Achieved Under the Schemes (as on 09.02.2026)**

| S. No. | State/UT | ZED Certified | LEAN Certified | Incubation Ideas | Design Projects | IPR Reimbursement |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andaman and Nicobar | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 17638 | 472 | 129 | 0 | 181 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Assam | 4261 | 213 | 6 | 2 | 8 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Bihar | 22144 | 2016 | 14 | 1 | 13 |
| 6 | Chandigarh | 714 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Chhattisgarh | 5189 | 176 | 13 | 0 | 7 |
| 8 | Delhi | 6048 | 242 | 16 | 0 | 85 |
| 9 | Goa | 27 | 10 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| 10 | Gujarat | 96423 | 1572 | 45 | 0 | 778 |
| 11 | Haryana | 19462 | 1573 | 13 | 4 | 147 |
| 12 | Himachal Pradesh | 2849 | 60 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| 13 | Jammu And Kashmir | 8793 | 278 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| 14 | Jharkhand | 2291 | 133 | 11 | 3 | 6 |
| 15 | Karnataka | 66363 | 1171 | 98 | 23 | 132 |
| 16 | Kerala | 5314 | 268 | 31 | 1 | 148 |
| 17 | Ladakh | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | Madhya Pradesh | 18529 | 1567 | 22 | 2 | 57 |
| **20** | **Maharashtra** | **43299** | **2676** | **87** | **7** | **475** |
| 21 | Manipur | 9 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22 | Meghalaya | 39 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | Mizoram | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 | Nagaland | 67 | 129 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **25** | **Odisha** | **13454** | **89** | **47** | **1** | **78** |
| 26 | Puducherry | 384 | 18 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| 27 | Punjab | 20726 | 770 | 15 | 2 | 33 |
| 28 | Rajasthan | 28289 | 1016 | 39 | 1 | 160 |
| 29 | Sikkim | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | Tamil Nadu | 17236 | 1061 | 508 | 1 | 47 |
| 31 | Telangana | 13259 | 278 | 162 | 2 | 580 |
| 32 | The Dadra and Nagar | 505 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33 | Tripura | 336 | 65 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 34 | Uttar Pradesh | 103228 | 1961 | 67 | 16 | 126 |
| 35 | Uttarakhand | 1290 | 96 | 11 | 0 | 19 |
| 36 | West Bengal | 8959 | 650 | 57 | 0 | 52 |
| | Total | **5,27,139** | **18,609** | **1,418** | **69** | **3,143** |

## विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत आवंटित धन

**3250. श्री भारत सिंह कुशवाहः**

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

(क) मंत्रालय द्वारा वर्ष 2022-23 से अब तक कार्यान्वित की जा रही विभिन्न केन्द्रीय योजनाओं के अंतर्गत ग्वालियर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र को आवंटित की गई निधियों का वर्ष-वार और योजना-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान उक्त आवंटित निधियों में से किए गए वास्तविक व्यय का वर्ष-वार और योजना-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त योजनाओं के अंतर्गत आवंटित निधियों की तुलना में वास्तविक और वित्तीय प्रगति धीमी होने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा आवंटित निधियों का अधिकतम और समयबद्ध उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

**आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू):**

(क) से (घ): सातवीं और बारहवीं अनुसूचियों के संयोजन में, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 243डब्ल्यू के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, शहरी विकास से संबंधित मामले राज्यों/शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी) के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं। हालांकि, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय ( एमओएचयूए ) अपने प्रमुख मिशनों/कार्यक्रमों जैसे अटल नवीकरण और शहरी परिवर्तन मिशन 2.0 (अमृत 2.0), स्मार्ट सिटीज मिशन (एससीएम)स्वच्छ भारत मिशन-शहरी 2.0 (एसबीएम-यू 2.0,), प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-शहरी 2.0, (पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0,) दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना - राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन, प्रधानमंत्री पथ विक्रेता आत्मनिर्भर निधि, शहरी परिवहन (यूटी), आदि के माध्यम से राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) को उनके शहरी विकास एजेंडे में कार्यक्रम संबंधी सहायता प्रदान करता है।

इन मिशनों/योजनाओं के माध्यम से, केंद्र सरकार राज्यों की योजनाओं को अनुमोदित करती है तथा राज्यों को केंद्रीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। परियोजनाओं का चयन, रूपरेखा तैयार करना, अनुमोदन तथा क्रियान्वयन राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और शहरों द्वारा किया जाता है। राज्य सरकारें शहरों/जिलों को निधि जारी करती हैं।

अमृत 2.0: योजना 25 जून 2015 को देश भर के 500 चयनित शहरों (15 विलय किए गए शहरों सहित 485 शहर) और कस्बों में शुरू की गई थी। मिशन चयनित शहरों और कस्बों में जल आपूर्ति, सीवरेज और सेप्टेज प्रबंधन, वर्षा जल निकासी, हरित क्षेत्र और पार्क तथा गैर-मोटर

चालित शहरी परिवहन के क्षेत्रों में इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के विकास पर केंद्रित है। वर्ष 2021 में अमृत 2.0 को सभी शहरी स्थानीय निकायों/शहरों में शुरू किया गया था, जिसका उद्देश्य शहरों को 'आत्मनिर्भर' और 'जल सुरक्षित' बनाना है। 500 अमृत शहरों में सीवरेज तथा सेप्टेज प्रबंधन की सार्वभौमिक कवरेज प्रदान करना अमृत 2.0 के प्रमुख उद्देश्यों में से एक है।

अमृत तथा अमृत 2.0 के अंतर्गत निधियां निर्वाचन क्षेत्र/जिला/शहरी स्थानीय निकाय-वार नहीं, बल्कि राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को आवंटित/जारी/स्वीकृत की जाती हैं। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र परियोजनाओं की प्रगति के अनुसार निधियां आगे शहरी स्थानीय निकायों/पैरास्टेटल एजेंसियों को जारी करते हैं।

मिशन के अंतर्गत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को परियोजनाओं के चयन, मूल्यांकन, प्राथमिकता निर्धारण तथा क्रियान्वयन करने का अधिकार दिया गया है। अमृत के अंतर्गत, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य ने ग्वालियर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र (ग्वालियर एवं शिवपुरी जिले) में 856.25 करोड़ रुपए की लागत की 17 परियोजनाएं शुरू की थी, जो पूर्ण की जा चुकी हैं। अमृत पोर्टल पर राज्य द्वारा अद्यतन की गई सूचना के अनुसार 802.99 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय किया जा चुका है।

अमृत 2.0 के अंतर्गत, राज्य ने ग्वालियर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में 1,493.80 करोड़ रुपये की 49 परियोजनाएं शुरू की हैं, जिनमें से 38 परियोजनाओं में कार्य सौंपा जा चुका है। अमृत 2.0 पोर्टल पर राज्य द्वारा अद्यतन की गई सूचना के अनुसार इन परियोजनाओं पर अब तक 113.53 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय किया जा चुका है।

मिशन दिशानिर्देशों में राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र स्तर पर योजना के कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी और पर्यवेक्षण के लिए राज्य के मुख्य सचिव की अध्यक्षता में राज्य उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त संचालन समिति (एसएचपीएससी) के गठन के लिए विशिष्ट प्रावधान हैं। राज्य स्तर पर योजना की निगरानी और पर्यवेक्षण में एसएचपीएससी को तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए राज्य स्तरीय तकनीकी समिति (एसएलटीसी) भी मौजूद है जिसके अध्यक्ष शहरी विकास और आवास विभाग के सचिव होते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त मिशन दिशा-निर्देशों के दायरे में गठित एक सर्वोच्च समिति मिशन

की आवधिक समीक्षा और निगरानी करती है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में अमृत के अंतर्गत किए गए कार्यों के मूल्यांकन और निगरानी के लिए स्वतंत्र समीक्षा एवं निगरानी एजेंसियों (आईआरएमए) का प्रावधान है। इसके अलावा, अमृत के कार्यान्वयन में तेजी लाने के लिए, आवासन एवं शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और उनके शहरी स्थानीय निकायों के साथ नियमित वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंस/वेबिनार/कार्यशालाओं/साइट-विजिट आदि के माध्यम से प्रगति की आवधिक समीक्षा और निगरानी की जाती है। राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा उपलब्ध करवाई गई परियोजनाओं की प्रगति और निगरानी करने के लिए एक समर्पित अमृत 2.0 ऑनलाइन पोर्टल उपलब्ध पर नजर रखने है।

एससीएम: एससीएम के तहत, ग्वालियर स्मार्ट सिटी के लिए 490 करोड़ रुपये की केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता जारी की गई है और इसका उपयोग शहर द्वारा कर लिया गया है। मिशन 31.03.2025 को समाप्त हो गया है।

जैसा कि स्मार्ट शहरों द्वारा सूचित किया गया है, कुछ परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने में देरी के अलग-अलग कारण हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, कानूनी मुद्दे, विभिन्न विभागों से मंजूरी प्राप्त करने में देरी, भूमि अधिग्रहण, पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में निर्माण, छोटे और मध्यम शहरों में विक्रेता और संसाधन उपलब्धता की चुनौतियां शामिल हैं।

एसबीएम-यू: इस मिशन के तहत, केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता के रूप में केंद्रीय अंश (सीएस) निधि राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को संपूर्ण मिशन अवधि के लिए आवंटित की जाती है, न कि वार्षिक आधार पर।

एसबीएम-यू के तहत, सीएस निधियां राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा राज्य स्तरीय तकनीकी समिति (एसएलटीसी) द्वारा विधिवत अनुमोदित पूरे प्रस्ताव के रूप में की गई मांग के आधार पर जारी की जाती है, जिन्हें संबंधित राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र द्वारा राज्य कार्य योजना के अनुसार शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी) को आगे हस्तांतरित किया जाता है। अतः  मंत्रालय स्तर पर जिला-वार या निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-वार परियोजना का ब्यौरा नहीं रखा जाता है।

राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र और उनके यूएलबी को अपने-अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र वाले शहरी क्षेत्रों में

निरंतर प्रयासों और दैनिक रूप से स्थिति की निगरानी के माध्यम से परियोजनाओं और कार्य योजनाओं को जमीनी स्तर पर कार्यान्वित करना होता है।

राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की वित्तीय-प्रगति की समीक्षा के लिए आवासन एवं शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा संबंधित राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रधान सचिवों/सचिवों/मिशन निदेशकों के साथ वर्ष भर नियमित रूप से संपर्क किया जाता है। राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साप्ताहिक व्यय ब्यौरे मिशन निदेशकों के साथ नियमित रूप से साझा किए जा रहे हैं ताकि उनके लक्षित व्यय को पूरा करने पर बल दिया जा सके। जमीनी स्तर पर कार्यान्वयन में सहयोग के लिए केंद्रीय टीम द्वारा क्षेत्रीय दौरे भी किए जा रहे हैं। राज्यों/शहरी स्थानीय निकायों को तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन संबंधी परामर्शिकाएं/दिशानिर्देश उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं और नियमित क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से इनका अनुपालन किया जा रहा है। शहरी स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा खरीद में उपयोग के लिए मॉडल प्रस्ताव अनुरोध और मॉडल रियायत समझौते तैयार और अधिसूचित किए गए हैं। मध्य प्रदेश राज्य को आवंटित और जारी की गई निधियों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:

(रुपये करोड़ में)

| आवंटित निधि | जारी निधि | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| एसबीएम-यू 2.0 (2021-2026) | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | 2025-26 (दिनांक 27-2-2026 तक) |
| 2200.20 | 0.00 | 89.17 | 347.59 | 54.50 |

पीएमएवाई-यू: 'भूमि' और कालोनीकरण' राज्य के विषय हैं। इसलिए, अपने नागरिकों के लिए आवासन संबंधी योजनाएं राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं। हालांकि, आवासन एवं शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय 25.06.2015 से पीएमएवाई-यू के तहत देशभर के पात्र शहरी लाभार्थियों को पक्के मकानों के लिए केंद्रीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रयासों में सहयोग कर रहा है।

पीएमएवाई-यू के कार्यान्वयन के अनुभवों से प्राप्त सीख के आधार पर, आवासन एवं शहरी

कार्य मंत्रालय ने इस योजना को नया रूप दिया है और 01.09.2024 से पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 'सभी के लिए आवास' मिशन शुरू किया जिसका उद्देश्य देशभर के शहरी क्षेत्रों में पात्र लाभार्थियों को किफायती लागत पर आवास बनाने, खरीदने और किराये लेने के लिए चार घटकों, अर्थात् लाभार्थी आधारित निर्माण (बीएलसी), साझेदारी में किफायती आवास (एएचपी), किफायती किराया आवास (एआरएच) और ब्याज सब्सिडी योजना (आईएसएस) के माध्यम से एक करोड़ अतिरिक्त पात्र लाभार्थियों को लाभ पहुंचाना है। पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के दिशानिर्देशों और ऑनलाइन आवेदन जमा करने के लिए एकीकृत वेब-पोर्टल https://pmay-urban.gov.in पर एक्सेस किया जा सकता हैं।

पीएमएवाई-यू और पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के तहत मध्य प्रदेश के ग्वालियर संसदीय क्षेत्र के लिए वर्ष-वार 2022-23 से अब तक जारी और उपयोग की गई केंद्रीय सहायता का ब्यौरा:

| ब्यौरा | | उपलब्धियां |
|---|---|---|
| केंद्र सरकार द्वारा जारी सहायता राशि (करोड़ रुपये में) | वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 | 93.30 |
| | वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 | 25.37 |
| | वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 | 3.52 |
| | वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 | 7.68 |
| उपयोग की गई केंद्रीय सहायता* (करोड़ रुपये में) | वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 | 107.65 |
| | वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 | 19.30 |
| | वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 | 13.43 |
| | वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 | 10.64 |

* इसमें पिछले वर्षों में जारी निधियों में से इस वर्ष उपयोग की गई केंद्रीय सहायता भी शामिल है।

डीएवाई-एनयूएलएम: डीएवाई -एनयूएलएम के तहत निधियाँ सीधे राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को जारी की जाती हैं। केंद्रीय स्तर पर जिला-वार डेटा नहीं रखा जाता है। हालांकि, आवासन एवं शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय 30 सितंबर, 2024 तक डीएवाई -एनयूएलएम को कार्यान्वित कर रहा था।

प्रधानमंत्री स्वनिधि: यह योजना एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना है। ऋण राशि सीधे लाभार्थियों के खातों में संवितरित की जाती है।

**शहरी परिवहन:** पूर्ववर्ती यूटीपीसीबी (अर्बन ट्रांसपोर्ट प्लानिंग एंड कैपेसिटी बिल्डिंग)

योजना **की शर्तों के अनुसार** 'मेट्रो एवं गैर-मेट्रो परियोजनाओं के लिए शहरी परिवहन में परिवहन आयोजना एवं क्षमता निर्माण' उप-योजना के अंतर्गत व्यापक गतिशीलता योजना (सीएमपी) और वैकल्पिक विश्लेषण रिपोर्ट (एएआर) तैयार करने के लिए ग्वालियर को अब तक 66,00,000/- रू. की कुल निधि जारी की गई है ब्यौरा इस प्रकार हैं:

| **सीएमपी की लागत (रुपये में)** | **एएआर की लागत (रुपये में)** | **कुल लागत (सीएमपी+एएआर) (रुपये में)** | **जारी की गई 10% मोबिलाइजेशन अग्रिम (पहली किस्त) (रुपये में)** | **दूसरी किस्त के रूप में जारी की गई कुल लागत का 45% (रुपये में)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 85,00,000/- | 35,00,000/- | 1,20,00,000/- | 21.06.2024 को 12,00,000/- | 03.06.2025 को 54,00,000/- |

पीएम-ई-बस सेवा: योजना के तहत ग्वालियर शहर के लिए कुल 15.49 करोड़ रुपए स्वीकृत किए गए हैं और इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर विकास के लिए 12.77 करोड़ रुपए की मूल स्वीकृति जारी की जा चुकी है। स्वीकृत निधियों और जारी की गई मूल स्वीकृति का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

(₹ करोड़ में)

| शहर | स्वीकृत राशि | | | जारी की गई मूल स्वीकृति | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | बीटीएम* | सिविल** | कुल | बीटीएम | सिविल | कुल |
| ग्वालियर | 10.04 | 5.45 | 15.49 | 10.04 | 2.73 | 12.77 |

*बीटीएम: बिहाइंड द मीटर पावर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर

**सिविल: सिविल डिपो इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर

योजना के समय पर कार्यान्वयन के लिए, योजना के तहत गठित परियोजना निगरानी और मूल्यांकन समिति (पीएमईसी) और केंद्रीय संचालन और मंजूरी समिति (सीएसएससी) योजना की प्रगति और कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी के लिए नियमित रूप से बैठकें आयोजित करती हैं। इसके अलावा, योजना की प्रगति की निगरानी करने और राज्यों/शहरों द्वारा उठाए गए मुद्दों को हल करने के लिए राज्य/शहर स्तर की बैठकें नियमित रूप से आयोजित की जाती हैं।

## जीरो फैटिलिटी डिस्ट्रिक्ट कार्यक्रम

**3251. डॉ. संबित पात्रा:**

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने जीरो फैटिलिटी डिस्ट्रिक्ट कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत कुछ जिलों की पहचान दुर्घटना मृत्यु न्यूनीकरण जिलों के रूप में की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) सड़क सुरक्षा के संबंध में स्टॉकहोम घोषणा के अंतर्गत निर्धारित मानकों को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं; और

(ग) देशभर में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं को कम करने के लिए कार्यान्वित की जा रही कार्य योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): ज़ीरो फैटैलिटी डिस्ट्रिक्ट (जेडएफडी) पहल सड़क दुर्घटना में होने वाली मौतों को समाप्त करने के लिए एक रणनीतिक और व्यवस्थित अंतःक्षेप(इंटरवेंशन) है इसमें इंजीनियरिंग, प्रवर्तन, आपातकालीन देखभाल और शिक्षा को मिलाकर 360-डिग्री दृष्टिकोण अपनाया जाता है। शुरुआत में नागपुर में पायलट प्रोजेक्ट के तौर पर शुरू किए गए इस मॉडल को अब देश भर में और दूसरी राज्य सरकार की एजेंसियों तक विस्तार किया गया है। इस विस्तार के तहत, अंतःक्षेप के लिए 15 राज्यों में 100 महत्वपूर्ण जिलों को चिन्हित किया गया है। जेडएफडी कार्यक्रम के लिए चिन्हित किए गए जिलों की राज्यवार संख्या **विवरण-I** में संलग्न है।

(ख) और (ग): फरवरी 2020 में सड़क सुरक्षा पर तीसरे वैश्विक मंत्रिस्तरीय सम्मेलन में अपनाया गया सड़क सुरक्षा पर स्टॉकहोम घोषणा, 2030 तक सड़क यातायात मौतों और चोटों को 50% तक कम करने का एक नया वैश्विक लक्ष्य निर्धारित करता है। भारत स्टॉकहोम घोषणा का एक हस्ताक्षरकर्ता है। सरकार ने 4ई यानी शिक्षा, इंजीनियरिंग (सड़क और वाहनों दोनों की), प्रवर्तन और आपातकालीन देखभाल के आधार पर सड़क सुरक्षा के मुद्दे को हल करने के लिए एक

बहुआयामी रणनीति तैयार की है। तदनुसार, देश में सड़क सुरक्षा के लिए विभिन्न पहलें की गई हैं, जिनका ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

**<u>विवरण- I</u>**

**जेडएफडी कार्यक्रम के लिए चिन्हित किए गए जिलों की राज्यवार संख्या**

| क्र. सं. | राज्य | जिलों की संख्या |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | उत्तर प्रदेश | 20 |
| 2 | तमिलनाडु | 19 |
| 3 | महाराष्ट्र | 11 |
| 4 | कर्नाटक | 9 |
| 5 | राजस्थान | 8 |
| 6 | मध्य प्रदेश | 6 |
| 7 | बिहार | 6 |
| 8 | आंध्र प्रदेश | 6 |
| 9 | तेलंगाना | 4 |
| 10 | पश्चिम बंगाल | 3 |
| 11 | पंजाब | 2 |
| 12 | ओडिशा | 2 |
| 13 | गुजरात | 2 |
| 14 | हरियाणा | 1 |
| 15 | छत्तीसगढ | 1 |

**<u>विवरण-II</u>**

**सरकार के सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय द्वारा सड़क सुरक्षा के लिए की गई विभिन्न पहलों का ब्यौरा**: -

**(1) शिक्षा:**

i. पूरे देश में राज्य/जिला स्तर पर ड्राइविंग प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान संस्थान (आईडीटीआर), क्षेत्रीय ड्राइविंग प्रशिक्षण केंद्र (आरडीटीसी) और ड्राइविंग प्रशिक्षण केंद्र (डीटीसी) की स्थापना हेतु एक योजना लागू करना। हाल ही में, संशोधित योजना दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए हैं जिनमें ड्राइविंग प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों की स्थापना के लिए वित्तीय

सहायता में वृद्धि और पात्रता मानदंडों को सुव्यवस्थित किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रशिक्षण-परीक्षण क्लस्टर दृष्टिकोण के तहत ड्राइविंग प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (डीटीआई) के साथ मिलकर स्वचालित परीक्षण केंद्र (एटीएस) स्थापित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन राशि की शुरुआत की गई है।

ii. सड़क सुरक्षा के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने और सड़क सुरक्षा कार्यक्रमों के संचालन के लिए सड़क सुरक्षा समर्थन योजना संचालित करता है।

iii. जागरूकता फैलाने और सड़क सुरक्षा सुदृढ़ीकरण के लिए प्रति वर्ष राष्ट्रीय सड़क सुरक्षा माह मनाना।

**(2) इंजीनियरिंग:**

**2.1 सड़क इंजीनियरिंग**

i. सभी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) का तृतीय पक्ष के लेखा परीक्षक/विशेषज्ञों के माध्यम से सड़क सुरक्षा ऑडिट (आरएसए) सभी चरणों अर्थात् डिजाइन, निर्माण, संचालन और रखरखाव आदि में कराना अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है।

ii. राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर ब्लैक स्पॉट्स/दुर्घटना संभावित स्थानों को चिह्नित करने और सुधार करने को उच्च प्राथमिकता देना।

iii. मंत्रालय के अधीन आने वाली सड़क स्वामित्व एजेंसियों के प्रत्येक क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय में सड़क सुरक्षा अधिकारी (आरएसओ) को आरएसए और अन्य सड़क सुरक्षा संबंधी कार्यों की देखरेख करने के लिए अभिहित किया गया है।

iv. पूरे भारत में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं के आंकड़ों को दर्ज करने, उनका प्रबंधन और विश्लेषण के लिए एक केंद्रीय भंडार गृह स्थापित करने के लिए इलेक्ट्रॉनिक विस्तृत दुर्घटना रिपोर्ट (ई-डीएआर) परियोजना शुरू की गई है।

v. एक्सप्रेसवे और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर साइनेज के प्रावधान के लिए दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए गए हैं, ताकि वाहन चालकों को बेहतर दृश्यता और सहज मार्गदर्शन मिल सके।

vi. सड़क डिजाइन, निर्माण और रखरखाव के लिए समय-समय पर केंद्र सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मानकों का अनुपालन करने में विफल रहने के बारे में मोटर यान अधिनियम, 1988 में प्रावधान किए गए हैं।

**2.2 वाहन इंजीनियरिंग:**

वाहनों को सुरक्षित बनाने के लिए विभिन्न पहलें की गईं, जिनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:-

i. वाहन की अगली सीट पर चालक के बगल में बैठे यात्री के लिए एयरबैग का अनिवार्य प्रावधान।

ii. मोटर साइकिल पर सवारी करने या उस पर ले जाए जाने वाले चार वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों के लिए सुरक्षा उपायों से संबंधित निर्धारित मानदंड। इसमें सुरक्षा हार्नेस, क्रैश हेलमेट के उपयोग को भी निर्दिष्ट किया गया है और गति को 40 किमी प्रति घंटे तक सीमित रखा गया है।

iii. निम्नलिखित सूचीबद्ध सुरक्षा प्रौद्योगिकियों के फिटमेंट के लिए अनिवार्य प्रावधान:-

एम1 श्रेणी के वाहनों के लिए:

क. ड्राइवर और सह-चालक के लिए सीट बेल्ट रिमाइंडर (एसबीआर)

ख. सेंट्रल लॉकिंग सिस्टम के लिए मैनुअल ओवरराइड

ग. अति रफ्तार चेतावनी प्रणाली

सभी एम और एन श्रेणी के वाहनों के लिए:

क. रिवर्स पार्किंग चेतावनी प्रणाली

iv. एल [चार पहियों से कम वाले मोटर वाहन और क्वाड्रिसाइकिल शामिल है] एम [यात्रियों को परिवहन के लिए उपयोग किए जाने वाले कम से कम चार पहियों वाले मोटर वाहन] और एन [माल के परिवहन के लिए उपयोग किए जाने वाले कम से कम चार पहियों वाले मोटर वाहन, जो बीआईएस मानकों में निर्धारित शर्तों के अधीन माल के अलावा व्यक्तियों को भी ले जा सकते हैं] श्रेणियों के कुछ वर्गों के लिए अनिवार्य एंटी-लॉक ब्रेकिंग

सिस्टम (एबीएस)।

v. दो पहिया, तिपहिया, क्वाड्रिसाइकिल, दमकल, एंबुलेंस और पुलिस वाहनों को छोड़कर सभी परिवहन वाहनों में गति सीमित करने वाली विशिष्टता/गति सीमित करने वाला उपकरण अनिवार्य किया गया।

vi. स्वचालित परीक्षण स्टेशनों की मान्यता, विनियमन और नियंत्रण के लिए नियम प्रकाशित किए गए, जो स्वचालित उपकरणों के माध्यम से वाहनों की फिटनेस जांच की प्रक्रिया और एटीएस द्वारा फिटनेस प्रमाण पत्र देने की प्रक्रिया को परिभाषित करते हैं। इन नियमों में दिनांक 31.10.2022 और दिनांक 14.03.2024 को और संशोधन किया गया है।

vii. प्रोत्साहन/हतोत्साहन के आधार पर वाहन स्क्रैपिंग नीति तैयार की गई और पुराने, अनुपयुक्त और प्रदूषणकारी वाहनों को चरणबद्ध तरीके से हटाने के लिए एक पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र बनाया गया।

viii. स्वचालित प्रणाली के माध्यम से वाहनों की फिटनेस जांचने के लिए केंद्रीय सहायता से प्रत्येक राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में एक आदर्श निरीक्षण और प्रमाणन केंद्र स्थापित करने की एक योजना तैयार की गई।

ix. यात्री कारों की सुरक्षा रेटिंग की अवधारणा को शुरू करने और उपभोक्ताओं को सूचित निर्णय लेने के लिए सशक्त बनाने के लिए भारत न्यू कार एसेसमेंट प्रोग्राम (बीएनसीएपी) के संबंध में नियम प्रकाशित किए गए।

x. मूल उपकरण निर्माताओं (ओईएम) और बस बॉडी बिल्डरों द्वारा बसों के विनिर्माण के क्षेत्र में निर्धारित समान अवसर के संबंध में नियम प्रकाशित किए गए।

xi. 1 अक्टूबर, 2025 को या उसके बाद निर्मित एन2 (3.5 टन से अधिक लेकिन 12.0 टन से अधिक नहीं के सकल वाहन भार वाला माल वाहन) और एन3 (12.0 टन से अधिक सकल वाहन भार वाला माल वाहन) श्रेणी के वाहनों के केबिन के लिए अनिवार्य

एयर कंडीशनिंग प्रणाली लगाना अनिवार्य किया गया।

xii. एम, एन और एल7 श्रेणी के मोटर वाहनों में सुरक्षा बेल्ट असेंबलियों, सुरक्षा बेल्ट एंकरेज और सुरक्षा बेल्ट और नियंत्रण प्रणाली संस्थापन के लिए संशोधित मानकों की प्रयोज्यता के प्रावधान करने के लिए सुरक्षा बेल्ट, नियंत्रण प्रणाली और सुरक्षा बेल्ट रिमांइडर के मानकों के संशोधन के लिए 1 अप्रैल 2025 को नियम प्रकाशित किए गए। इसके अलावा, 1 अप्रैल 2025 को और उसके बाद निर्मित श्रेणी एम1 के वाहनों को एआईएस-145-2018 के अनुसार आगे की ओर वाली सभी पिछली सीटों के लिए सुरक्षा बेल्ट रिमाइंडर की आवश्यकता को पूरा करना होगा।

xiii. मध्यम और भारी शुल्क वाहनों में सक्रिय सुरक्षा सुविधाओं के लिए प्रकाशित नियम, जो एम2, एम3, एन1, एन2, एन3 और क्वाड्रिसाइकिल (1 जनवरी, 2027 से नए मॉडल के लिए और 1 अक्टूबर, 2027 से मौजूदा मॉडल के लिए प्रभावी) के लिए एंटी-लॉक ब्रेकिंग, एंड्योरेंस ब्रेकिंग सिस्टम सहित ब्रेकिंग सिस्टम, और वाहन स्थिरता फंक्शन (वीएसएफ), लेन प्रस्थान चेतावनी प्रणाली (एलडीडब्ल्यूएस), ड्राइवर का उनींदापन और ध्यान चेतावनी प्रणाली, ब्लाइंड स्पॉट सूचना प्रणाली और एम2, एम3, एन2 और एन3 श्रेणियों के वाहनों के लिए चेतावनी सूचना प्रणाली (1 अक्टूबर, 2027 से नए मॉडल के लिए और 1 जनवरी, 2028 से मौजूदा मॉडल के लिए प्रभावी) प्रदान करते हैं।

**(3) प्रवर्तन**

i. मोटर यान (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2019 का कड़ाई से अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने और यातायात नियमों के उल्लंघन के प्रतिवारण बढ़ाने और प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग के माध्यम से सख्त प्रवर्तन के लिए कठोर शास्तियों का प्रावधान करता है। यातायात प्रबंधन और प्रवर्तन अनिवार्य रूप से राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन के अधिकार क्षेत्र में है। जबकि केंद्र सरकार मोटर यान अधिनियम, 1988 के तहत नियम बनाती है, इन नियमों का प्रवर्तन राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है।

ii. सड़क सुरक्षा की इलेक्ट्रॉनिक निगरानी और प्रवर्तन के लिए नियम जारी किए गए। ये नियम भारत के दस लाख से अधिक आबादी वाले शहरों और राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ वायु कार्यक्रम (एनसीएपी) के अंतर्गत आने वाले शहरों में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों, राज्यीय राजमार्गों और महत्वपूर्ण जंक्शनों पर उच्च जोखिम और उच्च सघनता वाले गलियारों पर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक प्रवर्तन उपकरण लगाने के लिए विस्तृत प्रावधान निर्दिष्ट करते हैं।

iii. सरकार ने पूंजी निवेश 2025-26 के लिए राज्यों को विशेष सहायता योजना (एसएएससीआई 2025-26) के अंतर्गत सड़क सुरक्षा के इलेक्ट्रॉनिक प्रवर्तन के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्यों को प्रोत्साहन हेतु 3,000 करोड़ रुपये (पहले आओ पहले पाओ के आधार पर) के आवंटन के साथ दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं।

iv. 10 जून, 2024 को सरकार ने मोटर यान अधिनियम, 1988 के अनुपालन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए तकनीकी उपाय पर सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को परामर्शी जारी की है।

**(4) आपातकालीन देखभाल:**

i. नेक व्यक्ति (गुड समारिटन) की सुरक्षा के लिए योजना (राह-वीर के रुप में नामकरण) के दिशानिर्देशों में संशोधन किया गया है, जो सद्भावनापूर्वक, स्वेच्छा से और बिना किसी पुरस्कार या मुआवजे की अपेक्षा के दुर्घटना स्थल पर पीड़ित को आपातकालीन चिकित्सा या गैर-चिकित्सा देखभाल या सहायता प्रदान करते हैं या ऐसे पीड़ित को अस्पताल पहुँचाते हैं। योजना के अनुसार, राह-वीर के लिए पुरस्कार राशि 5,000 रुपये से बढ़ाकर 25,000 रुपये कर दी गई है।

ii. हिट एंड रन मोटर दुर्घटनाओं के पीड़ितों के लिए मुआवजा बढ़ाया गया (गंभीर चोट के लिए 12,500 रुपये से 50,000 रुपये और मृत्यु होने पर 25,000 रुपये से 2,00,000 रुपये तक)।

iii. भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण ने राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के पूरे हो चुके कॉरिडोर पर

टोल प्लाजा पर पैरामेडिकल स्टाफ/आपातकालीन चिकित्सा तकनीशियन/नर्स के साथ एम्बुलेंस का प्रावधान किया है।

iv. सरकार ने 5 मई, 2025 को सड़क दुर्घटना पीड़ितों के लिए कैशलेस उपचार योजना, 2025 को अधिसूचित किया है। प्रक्रिया प्रवाह, हितधारक-वार मानक संचालन प्रक्रियाओं और स्पष्ट रूप से चित्रित भूमिकाओं और जिम्मेदारियों सहित विस्तृत दिशानिर्देश भी 4 जून, 2025 को अधिसूचित किए गए हैं।

## PROPOSED OIL AGREEMENT WITH BURKINA FASO

**3252. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:**

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

(a) whether India has signed or proposed to sign an agreement with Burkina Faso for the import or development of oil resources valued at approximately USD fifteen billion;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement, including its nature, duration, financial commitments and the Indian public or private sector entities involved;

(c) whether any inter-governmental Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) or commercial contract has been executed in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the government has assessed the economic viability, geopolitical implications and energy security benefits of such a deal, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to diversify India's crude oil sourcing and secure long-term energy supplies?

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

(a) to (d): No.

(e): To ensure security of crude supplies and to mitigate the risk of dependence on crude oil from single region, Oil and Gas Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) which are Board run entities, source crude oil from diverse sources depending on their technical and commercial considerations. Currently, these PSEs import crude oil from 41 countries including new suppliers like USA, Nigeria, Angola, Canada, Colombia, Brazil and Mexico in addition to traditional suppliers in the Middle East such as Iraq, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Kuwait and Qatar.

## EXPANSION OF UJJWALA LPG CONNECTIONS

**3253. SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:**
**SHRI RAJESH VERMA:**
**SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:**
**DR. LATA WANKHEDE:**

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

(a) the details of the number of new LPG connections targeted to be provided under the Ujjwala scheme including plans to distribute twenty five lakh additional connections to eligible households;

(b) the details of the criteria used to identify beneficiaries and ensure inclusion of low-income and underserved households;

(c) the details of the measures being taken to ensure timely delivery, installation and sustained usage of LPG connections among new beneficiaries;

(d) whether awareness campaigns and support mechanisms are being provided to encourage safe usage and refills, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the same; and

(e) the manner in which this expansion aligns with broader Government objectives of reducing indoor pollution, improving health outcomes and enhancing energy access equity?

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

(a): Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) was launched in May, 2016 with an objective to provide deposit free LPG connection to adult women from poor households across the country. The target to release 8 crore connections under PMUY was achieved in September 2019. To cover the remaining poor households, Ujjwala 2.0 was launched in August 2021 with a target to release 1 crore additional PMUY connections, which was achieved in January 2022. Subsequently, the Government decided to release 60 lakh more LPG connections under Ujjwala 2.0 and the target of 1.60 crore Ujjwala 2.0 connections was also achieved during December 2022. Further, Government approved release of additional 75 lakh connections under PMUY Scheme for the period FY 2023-24 to 2025-26 which was completed during July 2024.

Government has recently approved the release of 25 lakh additional LPG connections under PMUY during Financial Year 2025-26 to clear pending applications and achieve saturation of LPG access in the country.

(b): Adult woman from a poor household who doesn't have an existing LPG connection in her family may apply under the scheme by submitting the KYC application form and Deprivation Declaration along with the required documents, to establish eligibility in line with the prescribed criteria. As on 01.03.2026, there were about 10.56 crore PMUY connections across the country.

(c): To ensure the timely availability of LPG refills, LPG consumers including PMUY beneficiaries can book a refill by various methods including Interactive Voice Response System(IVRS), Short Message Service(SMS), Whatsapp, calling directly on the phone of distributor, e-commerce platforms, OMC mobile applications and OMCs web-portals.These different options provide enhanced user accessibility for seamless and hassle-free booking of LPG refills.

As on 01.03.2026, there are a total of 25,605 LPG distributorships operating across the country, out of which 17,677 distributorships are serving rural areas. These are served through 214 LPG bottling plants of Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) located across the country. In order to improve access of LPG in rural and remote areas, OMCs have commissioned 8037 distributorships, during 01.04.2016 to 28.02.2026 across the country, out of which 7444 (i.e. 93 %) are catering to rural areas.

(d): In order to encourage sustained usage and address the issue of low refill

consumption among PMUY beneficiaries, various steps have been taken inter alia, including organizing campaigns for improving awareness about PMUY, organizing melas/camps to enroll and distribute connections, promotion through Out of Home (OOH) hoardings, radio jingles, Information and Education and Communication (IEC) Vans spreading awareness about advantages of using LPG over other conventional fuels and safe usage of LPG through LPG Panchayats, enrolment/awareness camps under Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra, facilitation of consumers and their families for Aadhar enrolment and opening of bank accounts for getting PMUY connections. Government has taken several steps to encourage consumption of LPG by PMUY beneficiaries, Swap option from 14.2 kg to 5 Kg to reduce upfront cash outgo, option of 5 Kg Double Bottle Connection, Conducting Pradhan Mantri LPG Panchayat to convince the beneficiaries to use LPG on sustained basis, mass awareness camps etc.

Further, a “Basic Safety Check” campaign was organised during March, 2024 to December, 2024 under the theme “Khushiyan Ab Teen Guna” with the objective of reaching the doorsteps of domestic LPG customers. The campaign was designed to educate consumers on the safe usage of LPG, complemented by extensive mass awareness initiatives through print and electronic media, on-site safety checks at customer premises, and the replacement of Suraksha hoses. The campaign achieved significant progress with over 12.12 crore free basic safety checks conducted at customer premises without any cost to consumer and more than 4.65 crore LPG hoses replaced at discounted rates.

Additionally, audio-visual (AV) materials were utilized during various field safety initiatives, such as LPG Panchayats and LPG Safety Clinics in schools, as well as for general public outreach. These AVs were also shared across social media platforms to maximize reach and impact.

To make LPG more affordable to PMUY consumers and ensure sustained usage of LPG by PMUY consumers, for FY 2025-26, Government is providing targeted subsidy of Rs.300/- per 14.2 kg cylinder for upto 9 refills of 14.2 Kg cylinder (and proportionately pro-rated for 5 Kg connections) to the PMUY consumers. As a result of various steps taken by Government to improve access and affordability of domestic LPG for PMUY consumers, Per Connection Consumption of PMUY beneficiaries (in terms of no. of 14.2 kg LPG cylinders taken per year) has increased from 3.68 (FY 2021-22) to 4.83 in FY 2025-26 (Prorated based on consumption during Apr-Jan 26).

(e): PMUY scheme has had a significant positive impact on the lives of rural households, especially women and families in rural and remote areas including shift from traditional cooking methods that involve burning solid fuels like wood, dung and crop residues. The use of cleaner fuel lowers indoor air pollution, leading to improved respiratory health, particularly among women and children who are traditionally more exposed to household smoke.

A study conducted by The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) highlighted that in 2019 the estimated annual average ambient air quality (PM2.5) levels of major Indian states were in the range of 5–16 $\mu g/m^3$ under the business-as-usual scenario (without PMUY), whereas with the

implementation of PMUY, the levels were estimated to be in the range of 4–8 µg/m³. This indicates that PMUY has a positive implication for both household and ambient air pollution.

Further, an evaluation of PMUY conducted by IIT Kanpur across six states found that indoor air quality during cooking hours were nearly twice as good in households using LPG cylinders compared to low-LPG and traditional chulha-using households. The analysis of the PMUY survey carried out as part of this evaluation clearly demonstrates the health benefits of LPG usage under PMUY, especially for primary cooking persons.

## FUNDS UNDER PMAY-U AND PMAY-U 2.0

**3254. SHRI VARUN CHAUDHRY:**

**SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE:**

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

(a) the budget estimates and actual expenditure under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U) and PMAY-U 2.0 along with the amount allocated and utilised since its inception, year and State/UT-wise particularly in 2025-26;

(b) the number of persons/families identified under the yojana in Haryana along with the number of houses completed;

(c) the date of the last survey on the basis of which these persons were identified; and

(d) the timeframe by which a pucca house with basic amenities would be

provided to all the identified persons?

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

(a) to (d): Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has been implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U) since 25.06.2015 with an aim to provide all weather pucca houses with basic civic amenities to all eligible urban beneficiaries across the country. Based on the learnings from the experiences of implementation of PMAY-U, MoHUA has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to construct, purchase and rent a house by 1 crore additional eligible beneficiaries at affordable cost in next five years.

PMAY-U and PMAY-U 2.0 adopt a demand driven approach wherein States/Union Territories (UTs) assess the requirement through their Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/Implementing Agencies in their respective jurisdictions. Eligible citizens are also allowed to apply through Unified Web Portal of PMAY-U 2.0 with all details on the portal. States/UTs/ULBs validate the beneficiaries as per the eligibility criteria of the scheme guidelines and selection/scrutiny of beneficiary lists are done by the States/UTs. The Scheme Guidelines and Unified Web Portal for submitting the online applications can be accessed through https://pmay-urban.gov.in. Based on the demand survey and selection of beneficiaries, the project proposals are prepared and approved by the State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC) headed by the Chief

Secretary of States/UTs for further consideration of release of Central Assistance by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC).

Based on the project proposals submitted by States/UTs, a total of 125.15 lakh houses including 13.67 lakh under PMAY-U 2.0, have been sanctioned by the Ministry, so far across the country. Of the sanctioned houses, 116.57 lakh houses have been grounded; of which 97.30 lakh are completed/delivered to the beneficiaries as on 02.03.2026. Year-wise details of Budget Estimates (BE), Revised Estimates (RE) and funds made available through Extra Budgetary Resources (EBR) under PMAY-U/PMAY-U 2.0 and expenditure incurred thereagainst are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. State/UT-wise details of Central Assistance released and utilised under PMAY-U/PMAY-U 2.0 since inception and in the current financial year are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

Based on the project proposals submitted by State of Haryana, a total of 1,32,982 houses have been sanctioned by the Ministry under the scheme including 18,315 houses under PMAY-U 2.0. Out of total houses sanctioned, a total of 86,861 houses has been grounded, of which 73,313 are completed and delivered to the beneficiaries as on 02.03.2026.

The Ministry conducts regular review with the States/UTs on progress of the scheme for completion of the sanctioned houses within the stipulated timeline. No further proposal is pending from Government of Haryana at the Ministry for approval.

## STATEMENT-I

**Year wise Budget Estimates (BE) Revised Estimates (RE) and Actual Expenditure incurred under PMAY-U and PMAY-U 2.0:**

**(₹ in crore)**

| F.Y. | Funds allocated | | | Expenditure | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | B.E. | R.E. | EBR | | |
| Up to 2014-15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,129 | 100% |
| 2015-16 | 5,088 | 1,663 | 0 | 1,486 | 89% |
| 2016-17 | 5,075 | 4,936 | 0 | 4,873 | 99% |
| 2017-18 | 6,043 | 8,642 | 8,000 | 16,591 | 100% |
| 2018-19 | 6,505 | 6,505 | 20,000 | 26,144 | 99% |
| 2019-20 | 6,853 | 6,853 | 15,000 | 21,851 | 100% |
| 2020-21 | 8,000 | 21,000 | 10,000 | 30,996 | 100% |
| 2021-22 | 8,000 | 27,024 | 0 | 26,963 | 100% |
| 2022-23 | 28,000 | 28,708 | 0 | 28,653 | 100% |
| 2023-24 | 25,103 | 21,703 | 0 | 21,684 | 100% |
| 2024-25 | 30,171 | 15,170 | 0 | 6,595 | 43% |
| **2025-26** | 25,794 | 7,900 | 0 | 6,773 | 86% |
| **Total** | **1,54,632** | **1,50,104** | **53,000** | **1,94,738** | **95%** |

## STATEMENT-II

**Details of Central Assistance Released and utilised since inception and that of in FY 2025-26 under PMAY-U and PMAY-U 2.0:**

| Sr. No. | | Name of the State/ UT | Financial Progress (₹ in Crore) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Central Assistance Since Inception | | Central Assistance during FY 2025-26 | |
| | | | Released | Utilised | Released | Utilised* |
| 1 | States | Andhra Pradesh | 24,045.06 | 22,687.88 | 16.82 | 735.86 |
| 2 | | Bihar | 4,651.96 | 4,651.96 | 905.89 | 1,370.96 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | | Chhattisgarh | 4,464.22 | 4,230.98 | 83.32 | 163.98 |
| 4 | | Goa | 75.15 | 75.15 | 0.11 | 0.21 |
| 5 | | Gujarat | 20,269.68 | 20,029.61 | 332.28 | 391.39 |
| 6 | | Haryana | 1,739.48 | 1,457.63 | 2.95 | 5.88 |
| 7 | | Himachal Pradesh | 227.00 | 218.36 | 6.61 | 12.45 |
| 8 | | Jharkhand | 3,215.81 | 3,041.69 | 75.69 | 122.38 |
| 9 | | Karnataka | 7,777.24 | 7,320.99 | 164.87 | 173.63 |
| 10 | | Kerala | 2,500.01 | 2,409.95 | 50.41 | 127.07 |
| 11 | | Madhya Pradesh | 15,878.19 | 15,638.14 | 246.60 | 585.98 |
| 12 | | Maharashtra | 20,241.97 | 19,761.39 | 102.74 | 944.84 |
| 13 | | Odisha | 2,790.27 | 2,536.84 | 107.19 | 107.54 |
| 14 | | Punjab | 2,193.47 | 1,873.75 | 26.92 | 32.42 |
| 15 | | Rajasthan | 5,595.87 | 5,491.63 | 451.28 | 757.71 |
| 16 | | Tamil Nadu | 10,742.96 | 10,686.52 | 343.64 | 483.44 |
| 17 | | Telangana | 3,973.48 | 3,973.48 | 208.40 | 342.49 |
| 18 | | Uttar Pradesh | 29,146.67 | 28,102.61 | 1,376.09 | 1,526.85 |
| 19 | | Uttarakhand | 1,113.11 | 1,025.35 | 40.84 | 82.34 |
| 20 | | West Bengal | 8,921.18 | 8,730.54 | 534.28 | 1,242.65 |
| **Sub- total (States)** | | | **1,69,562.81** | **1,63,944.45** | **5,076.88** | **9,210.10** |
| 21 | North East States | Arunachal Pradesh | 212.09 | 192.93 | 26.76 | 31.76 |
| 22 | | Assam | 2,502.61 | 2,502.61 | 267.00 | 398.13 |
| 23 | | Manipur | 582.37 | 468.58 | 0.04 | 0.05 |
| 24 | | Meghalaya | 76.70 | 40.70 | 7.53 | 8.04 |
| 25 | | Mizoram | 520.36 | 517.29 | 39.83 | 70.07 |
| 26 | | Nagaland | 443.36 | 434.76 | 26.49 | 84.93 |
| 27 | | Sikkim | 7.09 | 4.30 | - | - |
| 28 | | Tripura | 1,363.73 | 1,285.94 | 31.38 | 31.44 |
| **Sub- total (N.E. States)** | | | **5,708.32** | **5,447.12** | **399.03** | **624.42** |
| 29 | Union Territories | AandN Island | 3.724 | 2.89 | - | 0.00 |
| 30 | | Chandigarh | 28.85 | 28.85 | - | 0.08 |
| 31 | | DNH and DD | 210.31 | 201.83 | 1.78 | 7.53 |
| 32 | | Delhi | 701.32 | 701.32 | 8.79 | 17.58 |
| 33 | | JandK | 586.00 | 434.50 | 0.02 | 1.75 |
| 34 | | Ladakh | 26.74 | 12.50 | - | - |
| 35 | | Puducherry | 252.89 | 198.66 | 19.93 | 0.88 |
| **Sub- total (UT)** | | | **1,809.85** | **1,580.56** | **30.52** | **27.82** |
| **Grand Total** | | | **1.77 Lakh Cr.** | **1.71 Lakh Cr.** | **5,506.43** | **9,862.34** |

* Includes Central Assistance utilised during the year against the funds released in preceding years.

## ONE NATION, ONE GRID, ONE PRICE INITIATIVE

**3255. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:**

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

(a) the details regarding the present status of the One Nation, One Grid, One Price initiative across the country, State/UT-wise and especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details regarding the total number of operational natural gas pipelines covered under the initiative as on date across the country, State/UT-wise and especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the details regarding the total number of beneficiaries covered under the initiative including households, industries, transport and other user categories, State/UT-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) the details regarding the total funds allocated, sanctioned, released and utilised for implementation of the initiative since its inception; and

(e) whether the Government has taken steps to bring all operational pipelines under the ambit of the initiative and if so, the details thereof along with the proposed timeline for achieving full national coverage?

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

(a) to (e): Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) is the authority to grant authorization to various entities to Lay, build, operate and expand Natural Gas Pipelines (NGPL). As on September 2025, PNGRB has

authorized approximately 34,238 km of NGPL network which includes common carrier, spur line, tie-in connectivity and dedicated pipeline across the country to create a National Gas Grid to be completed within periods as specified in the PNGRB authorization, out of which 25,923 km are operational.

To realize the 'One Nation, One Grid, One Price' vision, the Government, through PNGRB has notified the Unified Tariff effective from 01.04.2023 for all pipelines that are part of the National Gas Grid System *(this comprises of ~ 90% of Total Operational Common Carrier Pipelines authorised by PNGRB)*. As part of the move toward a Unified National Tariff structure, PNGRB vide amendment dated 07.07.2025 has also reduced the number of Unified Tariff Zones from three to two. This change aims to create a more balanced tariff system and improve natural gas access.

PNGRB has notified transportation tariffs of Rs. 54/MMBTU (up to 300 km) and Rs. 102.86/MMBTU (beyond 300 km) effective 1 January 2026. However, CNG and Domestic PNG consumers nationwide will be charged the Zone-1 tariff of Rs. 54/MMBTU, resulting in nearly 50% lower transportation charges for consumers located beyond 300 km. The reform will specially benefit the consumers located in the far-flung areas where currently the additive tariff is applicable. It also facilitates development of gas markets, enhances affordability for urban households and transportation sectors.

The details of the total coverage of operational natural gas pipelines operating under the Unified Pipeline Tariff regime authorized by PNGRB (including Andhra Pradesh) as on 30.09.2025 is given in the

enclosed **Statement-I.**

The expansion of the natural gas pipeline grid has significantly improved access of natural gas for City Gas Distribution (CGD) networks, industries, power plants, and households. After completion of 12/12A CGD bidding round, PNGRB has authorized entities for the development of CGD network in 307 Geographical Areas (GAs), covering 100% of the mainland area for the development of CGD network across the country. As per Minimum Work Programme (MWP) targets provided by PNGRB, authorised entities have to provide approx. 12.6 crore PNG connections and establish 18,336 CNG Stations by 2034.

As on 31.12.2025, the authorized entities have provided more than 1.60 crore PNG Domestic (PNG (D)) connections and 8,538 CNG Stations. The State/UT-wise details of CNG stations and PNG connections are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**. Furthermore, the authorized entities have provided 21,197 Industrial and 47,327 Commercial connections in their respective Geographical Areas.

In the state of Andhra Pradesh, PNGRB has authorized 10 Geographical Areas (GAs) (1 GA spread over Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu) covering all the districts in the state and the authorized entities have provided 3,09,172 PNG Domestic (PNG (D)) connections and 267 CNG Stations as on 31.12.2025. Furthermore, the authorized entities in Andhra Pradesh have provided 89 Industrial and 586 Commercial connections in their respective Geographical Areas.

The investment required for laying and operating natural gas pipelines is made by the authorized entities. However, the Government has provided capital grant to ensure connectivity to underserved regions (such as Eastern India and North East region). Under this initiative the Government has allocated Rs. 10,735 crore as capital grant and released 9340.29 crore as on date.

As per the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Determination of Natural Gas Pipeline Tariff) Regulations, 2008: “National gas grid system” means network of all such natural gas pipelines within India which are fully interconnected with each other (including those which are partly commissioned and so interconnected) and as enlisted in Schedule C to these regulations and the Board may, by order, amend the said Schedule C from time to time;” Schedule C is given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

## <u>STATEMENT-I</u>

**The details of the total coverage of operational natural gas pipelines operating under the Unified Pipeline tariff regime authorized by PNGRB as on 30.09.2025 are listed below:**

| Sl. No. | Name of Pipeline | Entity Authorized | Date of Authorization | Length Authorized (km) | States |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Hazira-Vijaipur- Jagdishpur-GREP-Dahej-Vijaipur HVJ/VDPL | GAIL(India) Limited | 19.04.2010 | 6,169 | Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan And Gujarat, Haryana, Delhi, and Uttarakhand |
| | Dahej-Vijaipur (DVPL)-Vijaipur-Dadri (GREP) Capacity augmentation | | 14.02.2011 | | |
| 2. | Dahej-Uran- | | 10.05.2010 | 920 | Gujarat, Maharashtra, UT of |

| Sl. No. | Name of Pipeline | Entity Authorized | Date of Authorization | Length Authorized (km) | States |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dabhol-Panvel Natural Gas Pipeline | | | | Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu |
| 3. | Jagdishpur- Haldia-Bokaro-Dhamra Natural Gas Pipeline network, | | 29.01.2018 | 3,546 | Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Odisha, Assam |
| 4. | Dadri-Bawana- Nangal Natural Gas Pipeline, | | 15.02.2011 | 921 | Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Delhi, and Himachal Pradesh |
| 5. | Chainsa-Jhajjar-Hissar Natural Gas Pipeline | | 13.12.2010 | 455 | Haryana, Rajasthan and Delhi |
| 6. | Dabhol-Bangalore Natural Gas Pipeline. | | 14.11.2011 | 1,414 | Maharashtra, Karnataka, Goa |
| 7. | KG Basin Natural Gas Pipeline, Baroda Sub Network of Gujarat Regional, Mumbai Regional **a.** Uran Thal UsarSub Network **b.**Trombay Sub Network | | 12.05.2010 | 878 | Andhra Pradesh Gujarat, Maharashtra |
| 8. | Mumbai-Nagpur-Jharsuguda Natural Gas Pipeline | | 15.05.2020 | 1755 | Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Odisha |
| 9. | Srikakulam Angul Natural Gas pipeline | | 23.07.2019 | 690 | Andhra Pradesh, Odisha |
| 10. | Dadri-Panipat Natural Gas Pipeline | Indian Oil Corporation Limited | 05.01.2011 | 132 | Haryana and Uttar Pradesh |
| 11. | East-West Natural Gas pipeline | Pipeline Infrastructure Limited | 21.06.2019 | 1,459 | Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Telangana and Karnataka |
| 12. | GSPL's High Pressure Gujarat Gas Grid | Gujarat State Petronet Limited | 27.07.2012 | 2,860 | Gujarat |
| 13. | GSPL's Low Pressure Gujarat Gas Grid | | 19.03.2013 | 58 | Gujarat |

| Sl. No. | Name of Pipeline | Entity Authorized | Date of Authorization | Length Authorized (km) | States |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14. | Shahdol-Phulpur Natural Gas pipeline | Reliance Gas Pipelines Limited | 11.07.2013 | 312 | Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh |
| 15. | Mehsana- Bathinda Natural Gas pipeline | GSPL India Gasnet Limited | 07.07.2011 | 1,942.5 | Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab |
| 16. | Bathinda-Jammu-Srinagar Natural Gas pipeline (foreclosed at Gurdaspur) | GSPL India Gasnet Limited | 07.07.2011 | 261 | Punjab |
| 17. | Mallavaram-Bhopal-Bhilwara- Vijaipur Natural Gas pipeline | GSPL India Transco Limited | 07.07.2011 | 1,881 | Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, MP, Rajasthan, Gujarat |
| 18. | Uran Trombay Natural Gas pipeline system | Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited | 03.05.2011 | 24 | Maharashtra |
| 19. | North-East Natural Gas pipeline grid | Indradhanush Gas Grid Limited | 17.11.2020 | 1,656 | Assam, Mizoram, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Sikkim, West Bengal |
| **Total-** | | | | **27,334** | |

(Source-PNGRB)

## STATEMENT-II

### Details of Piped Natural Gas (PNG) Connections and CNG Stations in the Country - as on 31.12.2025:

| State/UT (State/UTs are clubbed based on the GAs authorised by PNGRB) | CNG Stations | PNG connections Domestic |
|---|---|---|
| Andhra Pradesh | 2,90,309 | 215 |
| Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu | 18,863 | 52 |
| Assam | 71,937 | 38 |
| Bihar | 2,61,559 | 201 |
| Bihar and Jharkhand | 14,141 | 33 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bihar and Uttar Pradesh | 43,790 | 27 |
| Chandigarh (UT), Haryana, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh | 32,300 | 36 |
| Chhattisgarh | 16,483 | 58 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT) | 14,113 | 6 |
| Daman and Diu (UT) | 5,353 | 5 |
| Daman and Diu and Gujarat | 10,410 | 20 |
| Goa | 19,668 | 15 |
| Gujarat | 35,77,196 | 1,016 |
| Haryana | 5,08,432 | 518 |
| Haryana and Himachal Pradesh | 320 | 12 |
| Haryana and Punjab | 3,144 | 28 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 12,108 | 20 |
| Jharkhand | 1,80,999 | 123 |
| Karnataka | 5,51,581 | 485 |
| Kerala | 1,40,713 | 209 |
| Kerala and Puducherry | 12,303 | 32 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 3,19,706 | 370 |
| Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh | 0 | 9 |
| Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan | 1,338 | 40 |
| Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh | 105 | 20 |
| Maharashtra | 42,86,784 | 1,106 |
| Maharashtra and Gujarat | 2,30,451 | 98 |
| Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh | 81 | 17 |
| Meghalaya | 0 | 4 |
| National Capital Territory of Delhi (UT) | 18,39,567 | 511 |
| Odisha | 1,77,539 | 149 |
| Puducherry | 0 | 10 |
| Puducherry and Tamil Nadu | 658 | 8 |
| Punjab | 1,20,586 | 250 |
| Punjab and Rajasthan | 28,905 | 32 |
| Rajasthan | 4,65,928 | 438 |
| Tamil Nadu | 1,12,691 | 443 |
| Telangana | 2,58,009 | 222 |
| Telangana and Karnataka | 142 | 13 |
| Tripura | 68,782 | 28 |
| UT of Jammu and Kashmir | 0 | 3 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 20,78,890 | 1,255 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan | 28,030 | 53 |
| Uttar Pradesh and Uttrakhand | 17,979 | 40 |
| Uttarakhand | 80,788 | 44 |
| West Bengal | 1,21,857 | 226 |
| **Grand Total** | **1,60,24,538** | **8,538** |

Source: PNGRB / PPAC

## STATEMENT-III

**Schedule C of NGPL Tariff Regulations 2008- List of natural gas pipelines which are part of national gas grid system for calculation of Unified Tariff is provided as under:**

### Schedule C

**List of natural gas pipelines which are part of national gas grid system for calculation of Unified Tariff**

| S.No. | Entity Authorized | Pipeline Name |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | GAIL (India) Limited | Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur-GREP-Dahej-Vijaipur, Dahej-Uran-Dabhol-Panvel Natural Gas Pipeline,<br>Dahej-Vijaipur (DVPL)-Vijaipur-Dadri (GREP) capacity augmentation,<br>Jagdishpur-Haldia-Bokaro-Dhamra Natural Gas Pipeline network,<br>Dadri- Bawana Nangal Natural Gas Pipeline, Chainsa Jhajjar-Hissar Natural Gas Pipeline, Dabhol-Bangalore Natural Gas Pipeline.<br>KG Basin Natural Gas Pipeline, Baroda Sub Network of Gujarat Regional, Mumbai Regional<br>a) Uran Thal Usar Sub Network,<br>b) Trombay Sub Network<br>Mumbai - Nagpur - Jharsuguda Natural Gas Pipeline*<br>Srikakulam Angul Natural Gas pipeline* |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2. | Indian Oil Corporation Limited | Dadri-Panipat. |
| 3. | Pipeline Infrastructure Limited | East West Natural Gas Pipeline. |
| 4. | Gujarat State Petronet Limited | GSPL's High Pressure Gujarat Gas Grid, GSPL's Low Pressure Gujarat Gas Grid |
| 5. | Reliance Gas Pipelines Limited | Shahdol-Phulpur |
| 6. | GSPL India Gasnet Limited | Mehsana – Bhatinda, Bhatinda - Jammu – Srinagar. |
| 7. | GSPL India Transco Limited | Mallavaram-Bhopal-Bhilwara-Vijaipur. |
| 8. | Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited | Uran Trombay Natural Gas Pipeline System |
| 9. | Gujarat Gas Limited | Hazira Ankleshwar Natural Gas Pipeline System] |
| 10. | Indradhanush Gas Grid Limited | North-East Natural gas Pipeline Grid* |

*** shall be part of NGGS from date of its commissioning. These pipelines have been included in Schedule-C in FY 2025-26.**

## POOR QUALITY OF WORK DUE TO LOW BIDS

**3256. SHRI SELVARAJ V.:**

**SHRI SUBBARAYAN K.:**

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

(a) whether there is a recent trend of road contractors quoting low bids of up to forty-eight per cent less than the estimated project cost largely due to aggressive bidding which usually has a direct bearing on the quality of work;

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of complaints have been reported recently about the collapse of National Highways and flyovers under construction particularly in Kerala; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the contractors in

these cases?

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

(a): Government engages contractors for project works implementation through a transparent and competitive bidding process in accordance with the prescribed procurement guidelines. In certain cases, bids have been received at rates far lower than the estimated project cost put to tender, primarily due to competitive market conditions and aggressive bidding strategies adopted by the bidders.

To safeguard the interests of the Government and to ensure that quality standards are not compromised, suitable provisions have been incorporated in the bidding documents including requirement of Additional Performance Security. Further, all works are executed strictly in accordance with the relevant codes/manuals prescribed. Independent Engineers/Authority Engineers and regular field inspections ensure supervision and adherence to quality standards at every stage of construction. Independent Quality Audit is also taken up in certain projects where required. Accordingly, necessary safeguards are in place to ensure that competitive bidding does not adversely impact the quality of National Highway works.

(b) and (c): The details of complaints /failure since 1.01.2025 are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

# STATEMENT

## The details of complaints /failure since 1.01.2025

| Sl. No. | NH No. | State | Name of project | Nature of Complaint | Reason(s) of failure | Action taken against contractor/ concessionaire |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 754A | Gujarat | Sanchor - Santalpur PKG-4 of NH- 754A in Gujarat | Ruts, cracks and surface deformation observed at several locations on the project highway during construction | Ruts, cracks and surface deformation/ Distress was observed recently after rains in June month 2025, severe rutting at some locations during the under Construction period | A monetary penalty of Rs. 2.8 Cr. on the Contractor along with a recommendation for debarment up to one year or until successful rectification, whichever is later. Contractor has taken up repair/ restoration works.<br><br>Additionally, in view of public safety being compromised, the Contractor has been suspended from participating in any ongoing/future tenders for a period of one month or until full compliance with IRC/MoRTH standards and contractual provisions. |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | NH-6 (old NH-44) | Meghalaya | "Strengthening / improvement including regular maintenance work from Km 120.200 to 171.455 of the project Two Lane with paved shoulders configuration in Jowai-Meghalaya Assam Border Section of NH - 44 from Km 69.200 to Km 173.200 (Design Ch. 171.455 ) in the state of Meghalaya" | VIP Reference regarding the poor quality of work on NH-6—particularly the stretch at Kulang village. The Hon'ble MP has highlighted that the tar/pavement can be removed by hand, indicating gross negligence, poor execution, and the use of substandard materials by the contractor. | Poor Quality of overlaying leading to slippage of bituminous concrete for a length of approx. 10-15 mt. found | The rectification work have been carried out by the contractor. However, a penalty of Rs. 20,00,000/- was imposed on the contractor for tarnishing the image of NHAI. |
| 3 | 36 | Tamil Nadu (Madurai) | 4-laning of Sethiyathope - Cholapuram section from km 65.960 to Km 116.440 of NH-36 | Earth Retaining Structures | Inadequate Geotechnical Investigation | 1. Penalty of Rs.18.05 Lakh was imposed on 14.01.2026 over the Concessionaire M/s. Patel Infrastructure Ltd.<br>2. Further, a Penalty of Rs.5.00 Lakh was imposed on the IE, M/s. Theme Engineering Services Private Limited. |
| 4 | 66 | Kerala | Chengala-Neeleshwaram | Others | Shotcrete thickness inadequate; nail spacing large; anchorage length insufficient; | NHAI suspended the Concessionaire and its promoter M/s. Megha Engineering and Infrastructure ltd. to participate in future bidding for 01-month |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | drainage behind wall inadequate. | period or till Concessionaire proposes remedial measures including rectification of designs of slope protection works with proper geophysical/ geotechnical, studies and demonstrate that such incidence will not repeat at other slope protection locations in the project reach whichever is later. Further, Settlement Agreement was executed on 19.02.2026 between NHAI and Concessionaire. As per para 3.1.2 (b) of SA-2, the Concessionaire shall be solely responsible for slope protection works and to construct and rectify the defective works at its own risk and cost. The Concessionaire/ Promoter self-restrained themselves from participating in the bids of Authority/ Implementing Agencies of MORTH till date. |

| | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | Concessionaire agreed to pay 5% of current value of failed work as per Policy Circular dt.06.10.2021 of MoRTH and 16.11.2021 of NHAI. Concessionaire also agreed to comply with the recommendations of Expert Group and complete rectification works at their own cost. |
| 5 | 66 | Kerala | Neeleshwaram - Thaliparambha | Others | Slope failure | Show Cause Notice issued to Concessionaire on 25.07.2025. Settlement Agreement executed on 19.02.2026 between NHAI and Concessionaire, as per para 3.1.2 (b) of SA-2, Concessionaire shall be solely responsible for slope protection works to construct and remedy the defective works at its own risk and cost. The Concessionaire/ Promoter self-restrained themselves from participating in the bids of Authority/ Implementing Agencies of MoRTH till |

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| | | | | | | date. Concessionaire agreed to pay 5% of current value of failed work as per Policy Circular dt.06.10.2021 of MoRTH and 16.11.2021 of NHAI. Concessionaire also agreed to comply with the recommendations of Expert Group and complete rectification works at their own cost. |
| 6 | 66 | Kerala | Azhiyur-Vengalam | Others | Substandard work execution and poor workmanship | A Show Cause Notice dated 31.07.2024 was issued to Concessionaire. Further, another Show Cause Notice dated 07.01.2026 was issued to Concessionaire for other defaults. In response to the Show Cause Notice, the Concessionaire submitted the reply dated 21.01.2026. Personal hearing was given to Concessionaire on 10.02.2026. Final order is to be passed. |
| 7 | 66 | Kerala | Ramanattukara-Valancherry | Earth Retaining Structures | RE wall design inadequate for saturated soils; poor compaction; | Debarment notice issued to M/s. KNR construction Ltd. for debarment upto 1 year + penalty of 5% of |

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| | | | | | missing filter media. | Current value of failed work or 0.5% of Contract value of whole work whichever is more. Concessionaire and IE have approached Delhi High Court against such action. Viaduct is being constructed with contractor's own expense of Rs 80 Cr. |
| 8 | 66 | Kerala | Aroor to Thuravoor Thekku | Flyover | Malfunctioning of jack | Key personnel of Contractor and AE have been removed from the project work and debarred for 3 years. Expert Committee's final decision not yet received. |
| 9 | 66 | Kerala | Thuravoor to Paravoor | Bridges | Delay in cross girder casting and lapse in execution. | NHAI, imposed a penalty of Rs. 15.35 Lakhs for ensuring of safe construction of works and a deterrent action in the interest of the Authority and public for ensuring the safe construction of the work. Two officials of Contractor and two officials of Authority Engineer have been terminated from the site. |
| 10 | 966 | Kerala | NH connectivity to | Others | Substandard | Penalty of Rs. 30.74 |

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| | A | | ICTT at Vallarpadam from Kalamassery to Vallarpadam | | work execution and poor workmanship | Cr was imposed on the Contractor. |
| 11 | 66 | Kerala | Kodugallur to Edapppally | Others | Substandard work execution and poor workmanship | The Concessionaire has been penalized with a one-year debarment. |
| 12 | 66 | Kerala | Kollam to Kdambattukonam | Bridges | Staging issue and improper supervision | Penalty of Rs. 9.55 Lakh has been imposed on Concessionaire and the Concessionaire has terminated the services of their Engineer responsible. |
| 13 | 66 | | | Earth Retaining Structures | Deep-Seated Shear Failure (Rotational Slide); Bearing Capacity Failure. | The Concessionaire has been debarred for 01 month or till submission of investigation report. |
| 14 | 45 | Madhya Pradesh | Construction of 4-lane from Manegaon to NH-45, from design Ch. 19.050 to design Ch. 39.180 (Jabalpur Ring Road, Pkg-2) under Bharatmala Pariyojana in the State of Madhya Pradesh EPC Mode. | Bridges | Staging issue and improper supervision | Rs. 1 Cr. penalty imposed to EPC Contractor M/s NKC Projects Pvt. Ltd. |

## MORINGA-BASED PRODUCT INDUSTRY

**3257. SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI:**

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

(a) the estimated market value of India's moringa-based product industry and the growth rate recorded during the past five years;

(b) the specific initiatives undertaken by the Government to promote the export of value-added moringa products, including key export destinations and export volumes over the same period;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the significant business potential of moringa-based products in Karur district of Tamil Nadu, which industry estimates value at 5,000 crore to 6,000 crore annually, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to support value addition, processing infrastructure and market linkages for moringa growers and entrepreneurs in Karur, including financial and technical assistance extended under schemes such as the Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) and Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY)?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):**

(a) : As moringa products are exported under broader Harmonized System (HS) codes classifications covering botanicals, herbal extracts and nutraceutical ingredients therefore disaggregated export data specifically for moringa-based products is limited. However, industry estimates indicate that exports of moringa-based products from India have shown steady growth over

the past five years, in line with the increasing global demand for natural health supplements. Based on industry assessments and trade estimates, the domestic and export-oriented moringa products market in India is estimated to be in the range of approximately USD 400–500 million and has witnessed an estimated compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of around 8–10% over the past five years, driven by rising global demand for plant-based nutrition, natural supplements, and functional foods. The growth of the sector has also been supported by increasing international consumer interest in natural health products and plant-derived nutritional ingredients.

(b) : The Government of India has undertaken several measures to promote the export of value-added plant-based and nutraceutical products, including moringa-based products. Some of the key initiatives include:

i. Export Promotion through Export Promotion Councils (EPCs)

ii. The Shellac and Forest Products Export Promotion Council (SHEFEXIL) under the Department of Commerce promotes exports of herbal extracts, botanicals, and plant-based ingredients, including moringa derivatives.

iii. Exporters are supported through participation in international trade fairs, buyer-seller meets, and global nutraceutical exhibitions, which help promote Indian botanical ingredients and value-added plant products.

iv. *Quality and Certification Support*: Exporters are encouraged to adopt international quality standards such as Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP), Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP), organic

certification and other regulatory compliances to facilitate market access.

v. *Focus on Value Addition:* Government initiatives encourage processing, extraction and nutraceutical formulation, enabling exporters to move from raw agricultural produce to high-value nutraceutical and wellness products.

Further, exports largely comprise moringa leaf powder, extracts, capsules, teas and nutraceutical ingredients with key export destinations for moringa-based products include United States, European Union countries, United Arab Emirates, Japan, South Korea, Australia, Canada,etc.

(c) : According to inputs received from industry stakeholders and trade sources, the moringa-based product industry in and around Karur district in Tamil Nadu has significant business potential and has emerged as an important centre for the cultivation, processing and export of moringa (Moringa oleifera) and moringa-based products. The region has developed a strong ecosystem involving farmers, processing units, nutraceutical ingredient manufacturers and exporters, engaged in the production of value-added products such as moringa leaf powder, extracts, dietary supplements, herbal teas and other plant-based formulations. However, as of now, the Government does not maintain consolidated official data at the district level.

(d) : MoFPI implements Central Sector umbrella scheme – Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) since 2017-18 across the country. The components scheme under PMKSY are (i) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure (ii) Creation/ Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities (CEFPPC scheme), (iii) Operation Greens (OG

scheme), (iv) Creation of Infrastructure for Agro Processing Clusters (APC scheme), (v) Mega Food Parks (MFP scheme- discontinued w.e.f. 01.04.2021) and (vi) Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages (CBFL scheme- discontinued w.e.f. 01.04.2021).

Under these component schemes, MoFPI provides financial support in the form of grants-in-aid/ subsidy for setting up of food processing projects thereby creating both processing and preservation infrastructure facilities including cold chain infrastructure. The facilities created under the component schemes help in preservation and processing of raw farm produce and efficient transport of raw and finished processed food products. The schemes are demand driven and proposals are invited by floating Expression of Interest from time to time based on availability of funds. Under the schemes, funds are not allocated state-wise/ sector –wise. Further, these scheme allows participation not only by government agencies, but also by private firms, companies, cooperatives, FPOs, individuals etc. in setting up cold-chain/ processing/ storage units etc. provided they meet eligibility conditions. As on 31$^{st}$ December, 2025, out of 155 approved projects 113 have been completed with approved grant of Rs. 293.59 crore and released grant of Rs.287.76/- crore creating processing and preservation capacity of 11.95 Lakh Metric Tonne LMT per annum in the state of Tamil Nadu.

Furthermore, to provide comprehensive support for establishing or upgrading micro food processing enterprises assistance is provided through PMFME scheme across the country including the Karur district of Tamil Nadu.

As of 31st December 2025, there are 49048 net enterprises in Tamil Nadu State with approved subsidy of Rs. 538.50 crores.

## ग्रीनफील्ड एक्सप्रेसवे का निर्माण

**3258. डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:**

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

(क) देश में वर्तमान में निर्मित किए जा रहे ग्रीनफील्ड एक्सप्रेसवे की राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) राजस्थान में प्रस्तावित या निर्माणाधीन ग्रीनफील्ड एक्सप्रेसवे की संख्या कितनी है और उन जिलों के नाम, उनकी कुल लंबाई और उन पर जिला-वार किया गया कुल निवेश कितना है;

(ग) भारतमाला परियोजना के अंतर्गत देश में राज्य-वार निर्मित या उन्नयन किए गए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की कुल लंबाई और विशेषकर राजस्थान में जिला-वार कितना निवेश किया गया है;

(घ) आर्थिक विकास, खनन, उद्योग और संपर्क के संदर्भ में दिल्ली-वड़ोदरा-मुंबई और अमृतसर-जामनगर ग्रीन कॉरिडोर एक्सप्रेसवे की उपयोगिता के संबंध में किए गए मूल्यांकन का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार के पास गांवों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों से जोड़ने वाली फीडर सड़कों पर सुरक्षित और सुविधाजनक कनेक्टिविटी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): देश में 10,196 किलोमीटर की कुल लंबाई वाले 35 ग्रीनफील्ड एक्सप्रेसवे/पहुंच-नियंत्रित कॉरिडोर पूरे हो चुके हैं/निर्माणाधीन हैं। इनका ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख): राजस्थान राज्य में 40,520 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से 1,190 किलोमीटर की कुल लंबाई वाले 4 ग्रीनफील्ड एक्सप्रेसवे/पहुंच-नियंत्रित कॉरिडोर कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे हैं। इनका ब्यौरा

संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(ग): भारतमाला परियोजना के चरण-I को सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 2017 में देश भर में 34,800 किलोमीटर की लंबाई को कवर करने के लिए 5,35,000 करोड़ रुपये के अनुमानित परिव्यय के साथ मंजूरी दी गई थी। इस कार्यक्रम के तहत, कुल 26,425 किलोमीटर की परियोजनाओं को आवंटित किया गया था और इसमें से फरवरी 2026 तक 22,223 किलोमीटर का निर्माण पहले ही पूरा हो चुका है। इसका राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-III** में दिया गया है। राजस्थान राज्य के संबंध में जिला-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-IV** में दिया गया है।

(घ): दिल्ली-वडोदरा-मुंबई और अमृतसर-जामनगर ग्रीनफील्ड कॉरिडोर के विकास से कई क्षेत्रों में सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ने की उम्मीद है।

दिल्ली-मुंबई एक्सप्रेसवे 93 राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान (एनएमपी) केंद्रों (नोड्स), 8 मल्टी मॉडल लॉजिस्टिक पार्क (एमएमएलपी), 12 बंदरगाहों और 8 हवाई अड्डों तक पहुंच-नियंत्रित संपर्कता प्रदान करेगा। इससे 2 आकांक्षी और 8 जनजातीय जिलों सहित कॉरिडोर संरेखण के साथ पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को आर्थिक बढ़ावा मिलने की भी उम्मीद है।

अमृतसर-जामनगर कॉरिडोर भू-बद्ध क्षेत्रों (हरियाणा, पंजाब, जम्मू-कश्मीर और हिमाचल प्रदेश) को गुजरात के प्रमुख समुद्री बंदरगाहों से जोड़ने वाली एक अभिन्न मार्ग के रूप में कार्य करेगा। इससे 2 एनएमपी केंद्र (बीकानेर और जोधपुर) और 3 पर्यटन केंद्र (बीकानेर, जोधपुर और बाड़मेर) सहित आर्थिक केंद्रों को एकीकृत संपर्कता प्रदान करने की उम्मीद है। इसके अलावा, इसमें ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल्स के लिए एक समर्पित जनोपयोगी कॉरिडोर भी होगा, जो दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में उच्च गति की संपर्कता प्रदान करके 5जी और 6जी रोलआउट के लिए आधार के रूप में काम करेगा।

(ङ): सरकार का सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय मुख्य रूप से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) के विकास और रखरखाव के लिए उत्तरदायी है, जबकि ग्रामीण संपर्कता के फीडर मार्ग और सड़कें स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों और संबंधित राज्य सरकार के कार्य-क्षेत्र में आती हैं।

राजमार्ग अवसंरचना का विकास एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। राज्य सड़कों के विकास के लिए, केंद्रीय सड़क अवसंरचना निधि (सीआरआईएफ) के अंतर्गत वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जो लागू दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार उपार्जन के अध्यधीन है।

## विवरण-I

**सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय द्वारा शुरू किए गए ग्रीनफील्ड एक्सप्रेसवे / पहुंच-नियंत्रित गलियारों का ब्यौरा:**

| क्र. सं. | गलियारे का नाम | लंबाई | स्थिति | राज्य |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | अहमदाबाद - धोलेरा एक्सप्रेस | 109 | पूर्ण | गुजरात |
| 2 | अहमदाबाद – वडोदरा | 93 | पूर्ण | गुजरात |
| 3 | दिल्ली-मेरठ एक्सप्रेसवे | 97 | पूर्ण | दिल्ली, उत्तर प्रदेश |
| 4 | ईस्टर्न पेरीफेरल एक्सप्रेसवे | 136 | पूर्ण | हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश |
| 5 | कोटा इंदौर (गरोठ से उज्जैन) | 136 | पूर्ण | मध्य प्रदेश |
| 6 | यूईआर II | 75 | पूर्ण | दिल्ली, हरियाणा |
| 7 | द्वारका एक्सप्रेसवे | 29 | पूर्ण | दिल्ली, हरियाणा |
| 8 | अंबाला - कोटपुतली | 336 | आंशिक रूप से पूर्ण, अपूर्ण भाग पर कार्य चल रहा है | हरियाणा |
| 9 | बेंगलुरु - चेन्नई एक्सप्रेस | 262 | आंशिक रूप से पूर्ण, अपूर्ण भाग पर कार्य चल रहा है | आंध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, तमिलनाडु |
| 10 | सोलापुर - कुरनूल - चेन्नई | 290 | आंशिक रूप से पूर्ण, अपूर्ण भाग पर कार्य चल रहा है | तेलंगाना, महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक |
| 11 | बेंगलुरु – मैसूरु | 119 | पूर्ण | कर्नाटक |
| 12 | दिल्ली - सहारनपुर - देहरादून | 264 | आंशिक रूप से पूर्ण, अपूर्ण भाग पर कार्य चल रहा है | दिल्ली, उत्तर प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड |

| क्र. सं. | गलियारे का नाम | लंबाई | स्थिति | राज्य |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | इंदौर – हैदराबाद | 527 | आंशिक रूप से पूर्ण, अपूर्ण भाग पर कार्य चल रहा है | मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, तेलंगाना |
| 14 | चंडीगढ़ - अंबाला - शामली | 184 | आंशिक रूप से पूर्ण, अपूर्ण भाग पर कार्य चल रहा है | हरियाणा, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश |
| 15 | चित्तूर थचुर | 116 | आंशिक रूप से पूर्ण, अपूर्ण भाग पर कार्य चल रहा है | आंध्र प्रदेश |
| 16 | अमृतसर - भटिंडा - जामनगर | 1070 | आंशिक रूप से पूर्ण, अपूर्ण भाग पर कार्य चल रहा है | गुजरात, हरियाणा, पंजाब, राजस्थान |
| 17 | हैदराबाद विशाखापत्तनम | 222 | आंशिक रूप से पूर्ण, अपूर्ण भाग पर कार्य चल रहा है | आंध्र प्रदेश, तेलंगाना |
| 18 | रायपुर – विशाखापत्तनम | 465 | आंशिक रूप से पूर्ण, अपूर्ण भाग पर कार्य चल रहा है | आंध्र प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, ओडिशा |
| 19 | दिल्ली - मुंबई एक्सप्रेसवे | 1445 | आंशिक रूप से पूर्ण, अपूर्ण भाग पर कार्य चल रहा है | गुजरात, हरियाणा, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, महाराष्ट्र, दिल्ली |
| 20 | रायपुर रांची कॉरिडोर | 514 | आंशिक रूप से पूर्ण, आंशिक रूप से कार्यान्वयनाधीन है और आवंटित किया जा चुका है, परंतु तिथि नियत नहीं हुई है। | छत्तीसगढ़, झारखंड |
| 21 | दिल्ली - अमृतसर - कटरा एक्सप्रेसवे | 680 | आंशिक रूप से पूर्ण, आंशिक रूप से कार्यान्वयनाधीन है और आवंटित किया जा चुका है, परंतु तिथि नियत नहीं हुई है। | हरियाणा, जम्मू और कश्मीर, पंजाब |
| 22 | बैंगलोर रिंग रोड | 280 | आंशिक रूप से पूर्ण, आंशिक रूप से कार्यान्वयनाधीन है और आवंटित किया जा चुका है, परंतु तिथि नियत नहीं हुई है। | कर्नाटक |
| 23 | कानपुर - लखनऊ एक्सप्रेसवे | 63 | कार्यान्वयनाधीन | उत्तर प्रदेश |
| 24 | कुरनूल - कडपा - तिरूपति (बेंगलुरु - चेन्नई) | 159 | कार्यान्वयनाधीन | आंध्र प्रदेश |
| 25 | नागपुर - विजयवाड़ा | 401 | कार्यान्वयनाधीन | तेलंगाना, आंध्र प्रदेश |
| 26 | पनियाला - बरोडामियो | 86 | कार्यान्वयनाधीन | राजस्थान |
| 27 | दुर्ग रायपुर आरंग | 92 | कार्यान्वयनाधीन | छत्तीसगढ |

| क्र. सं. | गलियारे का नाम | लंबाई | स्थिति | राज्य |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | बेंगलुरु - कडप्पा - विजयवाड़ा | 342 | कार्यान्वयनाधीन | आंध्र प्रदेश |
| 29 | भटिंडा - लुधियाना - रूपनगर | 229 | आंशिक रूप से कार्यान्वयनाधीन है और आवंटित किया जा चुका है, परंतु तिथि नियत नहीं हुई है। | पंजाब |
| 30 | आमस – दरभंगा | 213 | आंशिक रूप से कार्यान्वयनाधीन है और आवंटित किया जा चुका है, परंतु तिथि नियत नहीं हुई है। | बिहार |
| 31 | वाराणसी - रांची - कोलकाता | 639 | आंशिक रूप से कार्यान्वयनाधीन है और आवंटित किया जा चुका है, परंतु तिथि नियत नहीं हुई है। | बिहार, झारखंड, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल |
| 32 | खड़गपुर – मोरग्राम | 235 | आवंटित किया जा चुका है, परंतु तिथि नियत नहीं हुई है। | पश्चिम बंगाल |
| 33 | साहिबगंज- अरेराज- बेतिया | 79 | आवंटित किया जा चुका है, परंतु तिथि नियत नहीं हुई है। | बिहार |
| 34 | सासाराम - आरा - पटना | 121 | आवंटित किया जा चुका है, परंतु तिथि नियत नहीं हुई है। | बिहार |
| 35 | आगरा - ग्वालियर | 88 | आवंटित किया जा चुका है, परंतु तिथि नियत नहीं हुई है। | मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश |
| | **कुल** | **10,196** | | |

## विवरण-II

## राजस्थान राज्य में शुरू किए गए ग्रीनफील्ड एक्सप्रेसवे/पहुंच नियंत्रित कॉरिडोर का ब्यौरा

| **कॉरिडोर** | **लंबाई (किमी) (राजस्थान)** | **कुल पूंजीगत लागत (करोड़ रु. में)** | **स्थिति** | **जिले का नाम** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 लेन दिल्ली-वडोदरा-मुंबई एक्सप्रेसवे | 441 | 19,420 | 394 किमी का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है और 47 किमी का निर्माण कार्य जारी है। | अलवर, भरतपुर, दौसा, सवाई माधोपुर, टोंक, बुंदी, कोटा |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 लेन अमृतसर-जामनगर आर्थिक कॉरिडोर | 637 | 14,900 | पूर्ण | हनुमानगढ़, श्रीगंगानगर, बीकानेर जोधपुर, बाड़मेर, जालौर |
| 4-लेन पनियाला-बरोडामियो | 86 | 4,900 | निर्माणाधीन | अलवर, कोटपुतली, बहरोड़ |
| 6-लेन आगरा-ग्वालियर | 26 | 1,300 | कार्य सौंपा गया | धौलपुर |

## विवरण-III

## भारतमाला परियोजना चरण-I के तहत शुरू की गई परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

| राज्य | कुल लंबाई (किमी) | आवंटित लंबाई (किमी) | 28 फरवरी 2026 तक निर्मित लंबाई (किमी) |
|---|---|---|---|
| आंध्र प्रदेश | 2,525 | 1,936 | 1,486 |
| असम | 433 | 431 | 413 |
| बिहार | 1,572 | 1,159 | 765 |
| छत्तीसगढ़ | 571 | 471 | 400 |
| दिल्ली | 203 | 203 | 192 |
| गोवा | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| गुजरात | 1,577 | 1,194 | 1,055 |
| हरियाणा | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,011 |
| हिमाचल प्रदेश | 167 | 167 | 117 |
| जम्मू और कश्मीर | 433 | 251 | 173 |
| झारखंड | 1,000 | 801 | 538 |
| कर्नाटक | 2,059 | 1,603 | 1,225 |
| केरल | 1,126 | 708 | 549 |
| मध्य प्रदेश | 3,063 | 2,017 | 1,806 |
| महाराष्ट्र | 3,029 | 2,174 | 1,987 |
| मणिपुर | 635 | 635 | 541 |
| मेघालय | 170 | 170 | 139 |
| मिजोरम | 593 | 593 | 524 |

| राज्य | कुल लंबाई (किमी) | आवंटित लंबाई (किमी) | 28 फरवरी 2026 तक निर्मित लंबाई (किमी) |
|---|---|---|---|
| नागालैंड | 208 | 208 | 164 |
| ओडिशा | 1,586 | 967 | 944 |
| पंजाब | 1,764 | 1,553 | 842 |
| राजस्थान | 2,503 | 2,360 | 2,262 |
| तमिलनाडु | 2,414 | 1,476 | 1,335 |
| तेलंगाना | 1,719 | 1,026 | 941 |
| त्रिपुरा | 94 | 94 | 69 |
| उत्तर प्रदेश | 3,126 | 2,495 | 2,159 |
| उत्तराखंड | 273 | 264 | 199 |
| पश्चिम बंगाल | 874 | 385 | 360 |
| **कुल** | **34,800** | **26,425** | **22,223** |

## विवरण-IV

## राजस्थान राज्य में भारतमाला परियोजना चरण-I के तहत शुरू की गई परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

| कॉरिडोर | कुल लंबाई (किमी) | निर्मित लंबाई (किमी) | जिले का नाम |
|---|---|---|---|
| दिल्ली - वडोदरा 8 लेन कैरिजवे | 441 | 437 | अलवर, भरतपुर, दौसा, सवाई माधोपुर, टोंक, बुंदी, कोटा |
| अमृतसर - जामनगर आर्थिक कॉरिडोर | 637 | 637 | हनुमानगढ़, श्रीगंगानगर, बीकानेर जोधपुर, बाड़मेर, जालौर |
| पनियाला - बरोदामेओ | 86 | - | अलवर, कोटपुतली, बहरोड़ |
| पेरिफेरल संपर्कता सड़क | 1038 | 1037 | बाड़मेर, सांचौर, जैसलमेर, बीकानेर, फलोदी, अनूपगढ़ |
| ब्यावर (बार) - जोधपुर - पोखरण | 105 | 105 | ब्यावर, जोधपुर, जैसलमेर |
| जयपुर रिंग रोड | 53 | 46 | जयपुर |
| **कुल** | **2,360** | **2,262** | |

## CLAIMS UNDER FOREST RIGHTS ACT

**3259. SHRI DEEPAK ADHIKARI (DEV):**

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

(a) the details of the number of Forest Rights Act titles granted in last five years, year-wise;

(b) the details of the area of forest land that was distributed in the last three years; and

(c) whether the Government has standardised norms for data collection in the country, if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

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

(a): As per the provisions of 'The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006' (in short, FRA) and Rules made thereunder, the State Governments/UT Administration are responsible for implementation of various provisions of the Act and these provisions are being implemented in 20 States and 1 UT. Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) monitors the Monthly Progress Reports (MPRs) submitted by States/UT. As per information provided by States/UT, during the last five years, i.e. from 01.01.2021 to 01.01.2026, a total of 5,45,802 titles has been distributed under FRA. The year-wise details of titles distributed during the last five years under FRA is as given below:

| Reporting Period | No. of Titles Distributed under FRA |
|---|---|
| 01.01.2021 to 01.01.2022 | **79466** |

| | |
|---|---|
| 01.01.2022 to 01.01.2023 | **183804** |
| 01.01.2023 to 01.01.2024 | **88126** |
| 01.01.2024 to 01.01.2025 | **146153** |
| 01.01.2025 to 01.01.2026 | **48253** |
| **Total** | **545802** |

(b): As per information provided by States/UT, during the last three years, i.e. from 01.01.2023 to 01.01.2026, a total of 69,19,108.23 acres of forest land was distributed under FRA.

(c): MoTA compiles the Monthly Progress Reports (MPRs) submitted by the States/UTs. The month-wise MPRs are available on the website of MoTA at https://tribal.nic.in/FRA.aspx .

## वायु संपर्क का सुदृढ़ीकरण

**3260. श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोर:**

क्या **नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने क्षेत्रीय कनेक्टिविटी योजना-उड़ान योजना के अंतर्गत दाहोद लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के निकट वायु संपर्क को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए संभावित हवाई पट्टी/हेलीपैड के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या इस क्षेत्र में पर्यटन और औद्योगिक विकास को ध्यान में रखते हुए नई उड़ानों की शुरुआत के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या इस संबंध में गुजरात राज्य सरकार के साथ कोई समन्वय स्थापित किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या इसके लिए कोई व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन किया गया है और यदि हां, तो इसके निष्कर्ष

क्या हैं?

**सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर मोहोल):**

(क) से (घ): आरसीएस-उड़ान योजना के अंतर्गत वैध बोली के माध्यम से हवाईअड्डों की पहचान और चयनित एयरलाइन प्रचालकों (एएसओ) को अवार्ड किए जाने के बाद मौजूदा असेवित और अल्पसेवित हवाईअड्डों का पुनरुद्धार/उन्नयन किया जाता है।

गुजरात राज्य सरकार के अनुरोध पर, भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण की एक बहु-विषयक टीम ने दाहोद जिले में हवाईअड्डे के विकास के लिए प्रस्तावित स्थल का पूर्व-व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन करने हेतु साइट का दौरा किया, जिसमें पाया गया कि प्रस्तावित साइट को तकनीकी रूप से व्यवहार्य है। पूर्व-व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट दिनांक 22.07.2024 को राज्य सरकार को भेज दी गई थी। राज्य सरकार ने साइट को जनजातीय क्षेत्र होने के कारण परिवर्तित कर दिया है और संशोधित योजना हेतु अनुरोध किया है। परिवर्तित साइट भी तकनीकी रूप से व्यवहार्य पाई गई। तदनुसार, संशोधित रिपोर्ट फरवरी, 2025 में अग्रेषित की गई थी।

## TAP CONNECTIONS WITHOUT WATER SUPPLY

**3261. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:**

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

(a) the details of tap connections under the Jal Jeevan Mission having no water supply due to lack of water availability, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has proposed or propose to provide financial and technical support for areas with low coverage or no water supply to bridge the gap and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of households that have no access to tap water in the country as

of now, State-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI V. SOMANNA):**

(a) to (c): To enable every rural household in the country to have assured potable water in adequate quantity of prescribed quality on a regular and long-term basis through tap water connections, the Government of India, in partnership with States, has been implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal since August 2019.

At the start the Mission, only 3.23 Crore (16.7%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, as reported by States/ UTs as on 03.03.2026, under JJM, more than 12.58 Crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 03.03.2026, out of around 19.36 Crore rural households in the country, around 15.82 Crore (81.71%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes and works for the remaining 3.54 Crore households are at various stages of implementation in respective States. State/ UT-wise status of tap water supply across the country as on 03.03.2026 is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

Drinking water being a state subject, under JJM, responsibilities for planning, approval, implementation, operation and maintenance of drinking water supply schemes lie with State/ UT governments. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State/ UT government by providing technical and financial assistance.

Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation undertakes assessment of the functionality of household tap water connections provided under the JJM, through an independent third-party agency, based on standard statistical sampling. The Functionality Assessment 2024 was conducted across 19,812 Har Ghar Jal (HGJ) villages covering 2,37,608 households in 761 districts across 34 States/ UTs. It was found that tap connections were available in 98.1% of households in surveyed villages. Of these, 86.5% of households had working tap connections, 80.2% were getting water in adequate quantity, 83.6% were getting water regularly as per the schedule of water supply for their piped water supply scheme, and 76% of households were receiving water as per the prescribed water quality standards. The detailed National and State-wise report of Functionality Assessment 2024 is in public domain and can be accessed at https://jaljeevanmission.gov.in/functionality-report-2024 .

**STATEMENT**

**Status of tap water supply across the country as on 03.03.2026**

| S. No. | State/ UT | Total rural HHs as on date | Rural HHs with tap water supply | | Rural HHs without tap water supply | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | In No. | % | In No. | % |
| 1. | AandN Islands | 0.62 | 0.62 | 100.00 | - | - |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 95.53 | 71.71 | 75.06 | 23.82 | 24.94 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 2.29 | 2.29 | 100.00 | - | - |
| 4. | Assam | 72.24 | 59.03 | 81.71 | 13.22 | 18.29 |
| 5. | Bihar | 167.55 | 160.36 | 95.71 | 7.19 | 4.29 |
| 6. | Chhattisgarh | 49.97 | 41.20 | 82.44 | 8.77 | 17.56 |
| 7. | DNH and DD | 0.85 | 0.85 | 100.00 | - | - |
| 8. | Goa | 2.64 | 2.64 | 100.00 | - | - |
| 9. | Gujarat | 91.18 | 91.18 | 100.00 | - | - |
| 10. | Haryana | 30.41 | 30.41 | 100.00 | - | - |
| 11. | Himachal Pradesh | 17.09 | 17.09 | 100.00 | - | - |
| 12. | Jammu and Kashmir | 19.26 | 15.64 | 81.23 | 3.61 | 18.77 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13. | Jharkhand | 62.53 | 34.51 | 55.18 | 28.03 | 44.82 |
| 14. | Karnataka | 101.31 | 87.83 | 86.70 | 13.48 | 13.30 |
| 15. | Kerala | 70.77 | 38.84 | 54.88 | 31.93 | 45.12 |
| 16. | Ladakh | 0.41 | 0.40 | 97.97 | 0.01 | 2.03 |
| 17. | Madhya Pradesh | 0.13 | 0.12 | 91.45 | 0.01 | 8.55 |
| 18. | Maharashtra | 111.29 | 82.27 | 73.92 | 29.02 | 26.08 |
| 19. | Manipur | 146.78 | 132.75 | 90.44 | 14.02 | 9.56 |
| 20. | Meghalaya | 4.52 | 3.59 | 79.60 | 0.92 | 20.40 |
| 21. | Mizoram | 6.51 | 5.43 | 83.47 | 1.08 | 16.53 |
| 22. | Nagaland | 1.33 | 1.33 | 100.00 | - | - |
| 23. | Odisha | 3.64 | 3.44 | 94.47 | 0.20 | 5.53 |
| 24. | Puducherry | 88.64 | 68.48 | 77.25 | 20.17 | 22.75 |
| 25. | Punjab | 1.15 | 1.15 | 100.00 | - | - |
| 26. | Rajasthan | 34.27 | 34.27 | 100.00 | - | - |
| 27. | Sikkim | 107.69 | 63.00 | 58.50 | 44.69 | 41.50 |
| 28. | Tamil Nadu | 1.33 | 1.22 | 92.09 | 0.11 | 7.91 |
| 29. | Telangana | 125.26 | 112.20 | 89.57 | 13.06 | 10.43 |
| 30. | Tripura | 53.98 | 53.98 | 100.00 | - | - |
| 31. | Uttar Pradesh | 7.51 | 6.48 | 86.33 | 1.03 | 13.67 |
| 32. | Uttarakhand | 267.20 | 243.72 | 91.21 | 23.48 | 8.79 |
| 33. | West Bengal | 14.48 | 14.19 | 97.97 | 0.29 | 2.03 |
| **Total** | | **19,35.87** | **15,81.70** | **81.71** | **3,54.17** | **18.29** |

HH: Household Source: JJM – IMIS

## बाड़मेर-बालोतरा क्षेत्र में नर्मदा नहर परियोजना

**3262. श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल:**

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

(क) बाड़मेर-बालोतरा क्षेत्र में नर्मदा नहर परियोजना के दूसरे और तीसरे चरण के अंतर्गत कार्यों की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और इस परियोजना के तहत शेष गांवों को जल कनेक्शन प्रदान करने की समय-सीमा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार के संज्ञान में यह आया है कि बालोतरा और आसपास के क्षेत्रों में भू-जल अत्यधिक खारा और दूषित है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार यहां खारे पानी को मीठा करने के लिए अलवणीकरण संयंत्र स्थापित करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) अटल भू-जल योजना के तहत पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान बाड़मेर जिले में गिरते भू-जल स्तर को सुधारने के लिए खर्च की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है और उससे प्राप्त परिणाम क्या हैं?

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

(क): नर्मदा नहर परियोजना प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना-त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत केंद्रीय सहायता से पूरी की गई है। राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि परियोजना के लिए कुल जल आवंटन 0.5 एमएएफ़ है, जिसमें से 22% शेयर पेयजल के लिए आवंटित किया गया है।

राजस्थान सरकार के जन स्वास्थ्य विभाग ने सूचित किया है कि बाड़मेर और बालोतरा जिलों के 1106 गांवों की पेयजल मांग को पूरा करने के लिए नर्मदा नहर पर आधारित छह (06) परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है। इन परियोजनाओं की स्थिति संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है।

(ख) और (ग): इस मंत्रालय के अधीन केंद्रीय भूमिजल बोर्ड (सीजीडब्ल्यूबी) राजस्थान राज्य के बालमेर-बालोतरा क्षेत्रों सहित पूरे देश में क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर भूजल गुणवत्ता डेटा तैयार करता है। वार्षिक भूजल गुणवत्ता रिपोर्ट - 2025 के अनुसार, बाड़मेर जिले में भूजल गुणवत्ता निगरानी से पता चलता है कि कुछ मापदंडों का स्थानीय स्तर पर बीआईएस पेयजल सीमा से अधिक पाया गया है। बालोतरा के संबंध में, विश्लेषण से पता चला कि एकत्र किए गए और विश्लेषण किए गए नमूने में पीने के पानी के लिए बीआईएस द्वारा निर्धारित सीमा से अधिक विद्युत चालकता (ईसी) पाई गई, जबकि अन्य सभी विश्लेषित पैरामीटर अनुमेय सीमा के भीतर पाए गए।

राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि भूजल की गुणवत्ता को देखते हुए, राज्य सरकार ने प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में पेयजल आपूर्ति को भूजल स्रोतों से हटाकर जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) के अंतर्गत सतही जल आधारित आपूर्ति प्रणालियों जैसे पोकरण-फाल्सूंद-बालोतरा-सिवाना जल आपूर्ति परियोजना, बाड़मेर लिफ्ट जल आपूर्ति परियोजना (बीएलडब्ल्यूएसपी), नर्मदा नहर आधारित जल आपूर्ति परियोजना और जेजेएम के अंतर्गत ओटीएमपी योजना में स्थानांतरित कर

दिया है। राजस्थान सरकार ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि खारे भूजल को शुद्ध करने के लिए बालोतरा जिले में अलग-अलग समयावधि में 102 आरओ संयंत्र स्थापित किए गए हैं।

(घ): अटल भूजल योजना एक निश्चित अवधि और परिव्यय वाली पायलट परियोजना थी, जिसे गुजरात, हरियाणा, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश सहित 7 राज्यों की जल की कमी वाले 8,203 ग्राम पंचायतों में लागू किया गया था। इस योजना ने समुदाय आधारित भागीदारी भूजल प्रबंधन की प्रभावकारिता को सफलतापूर्वक प्रदर्शित किया है और एक अनुकरणीय मॉडल प्रदान किया है जिसे अन्य राज्य भी अपने बजटीय प्रबंधों के साथ लागू कर सकते हैं। राजस्थान राज्य द्वारा दिनांक 08.03.2026 तक 508.46 करोड़ रुपए की राशि का उपयोग किया जा चुका है।

यह योजना राजस्थान के बाड़मेर जिले में लागू नहीं की गई है।

## विवरण

**बाड़मेर और बालोतरा जिले के 1106 गांवों की पेयजल मांग को पूरा करने के लिए मंजूर की गई नर्मदा नहर पर आधारित परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा:**

| क्र. सं. | परियोजना का नाम | जिला (गांवों की संख्या) | स्थिति |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | श्यो-रामसर तहसील के लिए नर्मदा नहर आधारित पारेषण और क्लस्टर जलापूर्ति परियोजना | बाड़मेर (217 गांव) | पूर्ण |
| 2 | जे.जे.एम के अंतर्गत तहसील श्यो और रामसर के नर्मदा नहर आधारित जे.जे.एम 217 गाँव | | जारी |
| 3 | एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी के तहत नर्मदा आधारित 'एचआर' इंफ्रास गुड़मलानी जल आपूर्ति परियोजना | बालोतरा (302 गांव) बाड़मेर (149 गांव) | पूर्ण |
| 4 | जे.जे.एम. के तहत जेआईसीए द्वारा वित्तपोषित राजस्थान ग्रामीण जल आपूर्ति और फ्लोरोसिस उपशमन परियोजना चरण II (सीपी-02) के तहत जिला बाड़मेर के सिन्धाड़ीधोरीमन्ना और बाड़मेर ब्लॉकों के 451 गांवों के लिए नर्मदा आधारित जल आपूर्ति परियोजना (पैकेज सीपी-02, एचआर-1, एचआर-2) | | जारी |
| 5 | जेजेएम के तहत जेआईसीए पैकेज सीपी03-(सीएच1) के अंतर्गत 163 गांवों के लिए नर्मदा आधारित डब्ल्यूएस परियोजना | बाड़मेर (163 गांव) | कार्य आदेश |
| 6 | जेजेएम के तहत जेआईसीए पैकेज सीपी04-(सीएच2) के तहत 275 गांवों के लिए नर्मदा आधारित डब्ल्यूएस परियोजना | बाड़मेर (275 गाँव) | कार्य आदेश |

## IMPACT OF ETHANOL BLENDING PROGRAMME

**3263. SHRI DILESHWAR KAMAIT:**

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

(a) whether the country has achieved the target of twenty per cent ethanol blending in July, 2025, five years ahead of the originally scheduled timeline, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of retail outlets dispensing E20 fuel and the geographical spread of E20 availability across the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of cumulative foreign exchange savings and environmental benefits achieved through the Ethanol Blending Programme; and

(d) the roadmap prepared by the Government for further enhancing ethanol production capacity and increasing blending levels beyond E20 levels?

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

(a) to (d): Government has promoted blending of ethanol in petrol under the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme. The National Policy on Biofuels – 2018, as amended in 2022, inter-alia, advanced the target of 20% blending of ethanol in petrol from 2030 to Ethanol Supply Year (ESY) 2025–26 (1st November, 2025 to 31st October, 2026). This target of 20% has been achieved in December, 2025 due to the concerted efforts of Government that have led to increased ethanol blending with petrol from 38 crore litres in ESY 2013-14 to over 1000 crore litres in ESY 2024-25. Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies

(OMCs) achieved the target of 10% ethanol blending in petrol in June 2022, i.e. five months ahead of the target during ESY 2021–22. Ethanol blending levels thereafter increased to 12.06% in ESY 2022–23, 14.60% in ESY 2023–24, and 19.24% in ESY 2024–25. During the ESY 2025–26, as on 28.02.2026, more than 353 crore litres of ethanol have been blended, achieving an average ethanol blending of 20% in petrol.

EBP Programme has resulted in expeditious payment to farmers to a tune of over Rs. 1,50,925 crore from Ethanol Supply Year (ESY) 2014-15 up to February 2026, besides savings of more than Rs. 1,70,560 crore of foreign exchange, net CO2 reduction of approximately 869 lakh metric tonne and substitution of more than 289 lakh metric tonnes of crude oil.

All retail outlets of Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) across the mainland of the country, having petrol selling facilities, dispense E20 petrol.

At present, the ethanol blending with petrol is at 20%.

## नक्सल प्रभावित क्षेत्र में सड़क का निर्माण

**3264. श्री महेश कश्यप:**

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

(क) छत्तीसगढ़ में भारतमाला परियोजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत और पूर्ण की गई सड़कों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) नक्सल प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में सड़क निर्माण के दौरान आने वाली बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिए बनाई गई विशेष नीति का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

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

(ख): छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य सहित विभिन्न राज्यों में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच) परियोजनाओं में देरी के प्राथमिक कारण भूमि अधिग्रहण से संबंधित मुद्दे/ बाधाएं, वैधानिक मंजूरी/ अनुमतियां प्राप्त करने में देरी, जनोपयोगी सुविधाओं का स्थानांतरण, अतिक्रमण हटाने, निर्माण सामग्री/ खनिजों की अनुपलब्धता, संविदाकार/ रियायतग्राही का खराब कार्य निष्पादन, और कोविड-19 महामारी, भारी वर्षा, बाढ़, चक्रवात, भूस्खलन/ हिमस्खलन आदि जैसी अप्रत्याशित घटनाएं हैं। परियोजना निष्पादन में तेजी लाने के लिए विभिन्न पहलें शुरू की गई हैं। इनमें भूमि राशि पोर्टल के माध्यम से भूमि अधिग्रहण प्रक्रिया को सुव्यवस्थित और त्वरित करना, वन और पर्यावरण मंजूरी में तेजी लाने के लिए पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के माध्यम से परिवेश पोर्टल का नवीनीकरण करना, रेलवे से सड़क उपरि पुल (आरओबी) और सड़क अधोगामी पुल (आरयूबी) के लिए सामान्य व्यवस्था आरेखण (जीएडी) की ऑनलाइन मंजूरी को सक्षम करना और राज्य सरकारों सहित सभी हितधारकों के साथ विभिन्न स्तरों पर समीक्षा बैठकें आयोजित करना शामिल है।

## विवरण

### "नक्सल प्रभावित क्षेत्र में सड़क का निर्माण" के संबंध में ब्यौरा

| क्र. सं. | परियोजना का नाम | कुल लंबाई (किमी) | पूर्ण लंबाई (किमी में) | कुल परियोजना लागत (करोड़ में) | वर्तमान स्थिति |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | एनएच-130ए के बिलासपुर-उर्गा खंड को एचएएम मोड पर भारतमाला परियोजना के तहत किमी 0.000 से किमी 70.200 तक 4-लेन का बनाना | 70.200 | 69.015 | 1855.59 | पर्याप्त रूप से पूर्ण |
| 2 | एचएएम मोड पर भारतमाला परियोजना के तहत राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-43 के पत्थलगांव-कुंकुरी-सीजी/जेएच सीमा खंड को किमी 0.000 से किमी 104.250 तक 4-लेन का बनाना | 104.250 | 0.00 | 3147.07 | सौंपा गया, नियत तिथि घोषित की जानी है |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में रायपुर-विशाखापत्तनम भारतमाला परियोजना (सीजी-1) के तहत झाँकी-सरगी को किमी 0+000 से किमी 42+800 तक 6-लेन का बनाना | 42.800 | 40.82 | 1368.19 | अनंतिम पूर्णता प्रमाणपत्र (पीसीसी) 27.12.2024 से जारी किया गया |
| 4 | छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में रायपुर-विशाखापत्तनम भारतमाला परियोजना (सीजी-2) के तहत सरगी-बसनवाही को किमी 42+800 से किमी 99+500 तक 6-लेन का बनाना | 56.700 | 56.70 | 1470.73 | 08.04.2025 से पीसीसी जारी किया गया |
| 5 | छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में रायपुर-विशाखापत्तनम भारतमाला परियोजना (सीजी-3) के तहत बसनवाही-मारंगपुरी को किमी 99+500 से किमी 124+661 तक 6-लेन का बनाना | 25.161 | 10.55 | 1307.16 | निर्माणाधीन |
| 6 | दुर्ग-रायपुर बाईपास को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-53 मुंबई-कोलकाता कॉरिडोर (पैकेज-1) (भारतमाला प्रभाग) के किमी 0.000 से 44 + 500 तक 6-लेन का बनाना | 44.500 | 32.40 | 1072.99 | निर्माणाधीन |
| 7 | एन. एच.-53 मुंबई-कोलकाता कॉरिडोर (पैकेज-II) (भारतमाला प्रभाग) के दुर्ग-रायपुर बाईपास को किमी 44+500 से किमी 92+230 तक 6-लेन का बनाना | 47.730 | 37.12 | 1216.23 | निर्माणाधीन |
| 8 | एचएएम मोड के तहत एनएच-111 (नया एनएच 130) के बिलासपुर-पाथरपाली खंड को किमी 0.00 से किमी 53.300 तक 4 लेन का बनाना। | 53.30 | 53.30 | 1261.05 | पूर्ण (13.07.2023) |
| 9 | एचएएम मोड के तहत राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-111 के पथरापाली-कटघोरा को किमी 53+300 से किमी 92+600 तक पेव्ड शोल्डर विन्यास के साथ 4-लेन क बनाना। | 39.300 | 37.02 | 865.1 | 31.08 किमी के लिए 16.06.2023 को पीसीसी जारी की गई और पूरा करने की संशोधित तिथि 31.03.2026 है |

## CSR FUNDS SPENT BY PSUs

**3265. SHRI GOVIND MAKTHAPPA KARJOL:**

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

(a) the details of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds sanctioned and spent in Chitradurga District, Karnataka by Public Sector Undertakings

(PSUs) under the Ministry during the last five years, year-wise; and;

(b) the name of the implementing agencies, amount of funds sanctioned and utilized, nature of projects and the status of implementation, PSU-wise and project-wise?

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

(a) and (b): Oil and Gas Public Sector companies undertake Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities under the heads identified under Schedule VII of Companies Act, 2013 with special focus on Health (Nutrition, Sanitation and Drinking Water), Education, Skill Development, Rural Development, Women Empowerment, Environment Oriented Initiatives and care for the Elderly and Differently-abled Persons. CSR is a Board-driven process and the Board of the company is empowered to plan, approve, execute, and monitor the CSR activities of the company based on the recommendations of its CSR Committee. The CSR activities are undertaken by Companies themselves or through any of the implementing agencies selected based on the criteria defined in CSR Rules of Section 135 of the Company Act.The details of CSR funding spent by public sector petroleum companies during last five years in all districts of Karnataka including Chitradurga districtProject-wise, State-wise, District-wise are available on the respective websites of major public sector petroleum companies i.e. www.ongcindia.com, www.iocl.com, www.bharatpetroleum.com,

www.hindustanpetroleum.com , www.gailonline.com ; www.oil-india.com .

## SHORTAGE OF STAFF IN DGCA

**3266. SHRI K. E. PRAKASH:**

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the explicit warning issued by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture regarding chronic vacancies reportedly exceeding fifty per cent in key regulatory and operational posts in the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) and the Committee's observation that such shortages could compromise safety oversight and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the remedial steps taken by the Government to fill these long-pending vacancies and to strengthen DGCA's manpower at senior technical and safety-critical levels in light of the Committee's concerns about the weakened regulatory capacity of DGCA;

(c) the timeline within which all critical posts in DGCA, flagged by the Committee as essential for effective safety regulation, would be filled; and

(d) whether a fast-track recruitment mechanism has been adopted for the said purpose and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The total number of sanctioned posts of Group 'A' Technical Officers

in Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) is 1063. Out of 1063 posts, 426 posts have been created during the period 2022 to 2024 keeping in view of future expansion of civil aviation as part of restructuring of DGCA.

In last few months, following steps have been taken to strengthen technical manpower in DGCA:

(i) 22 Group 'A' Technical Officers and 14 FOIs (total 36 officers) have joined DGCA since June, 2025.

(ii) Offers of appointment have been issued to 106 candidates.

(iii) Offers to other selected 58 candidates are under scrutiny and likely to be issued.

(iv) Replacement of 42 candidates (Airworthiness Officers) from reserve panel has been requested from UPSC.

(v) DR Proposal for 82 posts of different technical cadres for vacancy year 2026 is at various stages of process.

(vi) 50 Group 'A' Technical officers have been promoted.

(vii) DPC proposal for 18 posts at various stages (DPC held for 08 and for 10 posts at various stages).

Recruitment in DGCA is a continuous process. To meet requirements in the interregnum, vacancies are managed by recruiting persons through short terms contractual hiring. Further, the shortfall in manpower has not impacted the safety functions of DGCA.

## MICRO FOOD PROCESSING ENTERPRISES SUPPORTED UNDER PMFME SCHEME

**3267. DR. BHOLA SINGH:**

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

(a) the number of micro food processing enterprises supported under the Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme in the country, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh particularly in Bulandshahr district;

(b) the details of the credit support, infrastructure and market linkage provided under the PMFME scheme; and

(c) the impact of the PMFME scheme on employment generation and income enhancement of local entrepreneurs?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):**

(a) : Under the Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme, loans for 1,72,707 micro food processing enterprises have been sanctioned across the country including 22,060 Loans sanctioned in the State of Uttar Pradesh as on 31$^{st}$ December 2025. Out of which, loans for 83 Micro food processing enterprises have been sanctioned in the Bulandshahr district. The number of micro food processing enterprises supported under the PMFME scheme in the country, State-wise is given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(b) : The details of financial assistance eligible for micro food processing enterprises under the Scheme are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

(c) : Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has got conducted a third-party mid-term impact evaluation of the PMFME scheme to assess the impact of the scheme. The study has highlighted that the integration of technology and financial support through PMFME Scheme has helped entrepreneurs by increasing their production capacity, turn over and business growth, leading to income generation, market access/linkages and promotion of vocal for local. Under the PMFME Scheme, 5,18,121 direct and indirect employment has been generated as on 31st December 2025.

## STATEMENT-I

**Number of micro food processing enterprises supported under the PMFME scheme as on 31st December 2025:**

| S. No. | States/ UTs | Loan Sanctioned (Nos.) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | A and N Island | 18 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 8651 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 149 |
| 4 | Assam | 5194 |
| 5 | Bihar | 28648 |
| 6 | Chandigarh | 5 |
| 7 | Chhattisgarh | 1442 |
| 8 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu | 12 |
| 9 | Delhi | 378 |
| 10 | Goa | 141 |
| 11 | Gujarat | 1217 |
| 12 | Haryana | 1737 |
| 13 | Himachal Pradesh | 2628 |
| 14 | Jammu and Kashmir | 2121 |
| 15 | Jharkhand | 4665 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 16 | Karnataka | 8402 |
| 17 | Kerala | 8478 |
| 18 | Ladakh | 96 |
| 19 | Lakshadweep | 0 |
| 20 | Madhya Pradesh | 13221 |
| 21 | Maharashtra | 27360 |
| 22 | Manipur | 310 |
| 23 | Meghalaya | 237 |
| 24 | Mizoram | 67 |
| 25 | Nagaland | 440 |
| 26 | Odisha | 3075 |
| 27 | Puducherry | 203 |
| 28 | Punjab | 3108 |
| 29 | Rajasthan | 1444 |
| 30 | Sikkim | 66 |
| 31 | Tamil Nadu | 17869 |
| 32 | Telangana | 7345 |
| 33 | Tripura | 286 |
| 34 | Uttar Pradesh | 22060 |
| 35 | Uttarakhand | 1087 |
| 36 | West Bengal | 547 |
| | **Grand Total** | **172707** |

## STATEMENT-II

**The details of financial assistance available under Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme are as under:**

(i). *Support to Individual / Group Category Micro Enterprises:* Credit-linked capital subsidy @35% of the eligible project cost, maximum ceiling Rs.10 lakh per unit;

(ii). *Support to SHGs for seed capital:* Seed capital @ Rs. 40,000/- per member of SHG engaged in food processing for working capital and

purchase of small tools subject to maximum of Rs. 4 lakh per SHG Federation.

(iii). *Support for Common Infrastructure:* Credit linked capital subsidy @35% subject to maximum of Rs. 3 crore to support FPOs, SHGs, Cooperatives and any Government agency for setting up of common infrastructure. The common infrastructure will also be available for other units and public to utilize on hiring basis for substantial part of the capacity.

(iv). *Branding and Marketing Support:* Grant upto 50% for Branding and Marketing to groups of FPOs/ SHGs/ Cooperatives or Special Purpose Vehicle of micro food processing enterprises.

(v). *Capacity Building:* The scheme envisages training for Entrepreneurship Development Program (EDP) modified to meet the requirement of food processing industry and product specific skilling.

## EMRSs IN UTTAR PRADESH

**3268. SHRI JAI PRAKASH:**

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the performance and progress made in Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) for tribal children in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of such boarding schools functioning in Uttar Pradesh along with

their locations?

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

(a) to (c): Ministry of Tribal Affairs regularly reviews the progress made in Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) by States/UTs across the country including Uttar Pradesh. The students enrolment in EMRSs in Uttar Pradesh has increased by 113 percent from 495 (2020-21) to 1056 (2025-26). The details of EMRSs in the state of Uttar Pradesh along with their location is given below:

| S. No. | District | Block/ Taluka | Name of the School | Functioning Status | Building Construction Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bahraich | Mihinpurwa | EMRS Bojhiya | Functional | Completed |
| 2 | Kheri | Palia | EMRS Saunaha | Functional | Completed |
| 3 | Lalitpur | Bar | EMRS Lalitpur | Non- Functional | Completed |
| 4 | Sonbhadra | Chopan (Kun) | EMRS Piparkhand | Functional | Completed |

## DISRUPTIONS IN FLIGHT OPERATIONS BY LASER BEAMS

**3269. SHRI KALI CHARAN SINGH:**

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of increasing incidents of laser beams being directed at aircraft, including recent reports by pilots of Cathay Pacific during operations at Indira Gandhi International Airport, disrupting flight operations and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the total number of such incidents reported during the last three years at IGI Airport and other major airports, year-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that laser exposure during critical phases such as landing and take-off can cause temporary flash blindness and visual impairment to pilots, thereby posing serious risks to passengers, crew and aircraft and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the measures taken to coordinate with airport operators, ATC authorities and local police for prevention and identification of offenders; and

(e) whether the Government proposes stricter legal provisions, enhanced surveillance and technological solutions to ensure aviation safety and deter such hazardous acts and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): Rule 66 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937 regulates the exhibition of false lights, including laser lights, in the vicinity of aerodromes where such lights may endanger the safety of aircraft or interfere with visual aids for navigation. DGCA has published CAR which prescribes requirements for protecting aircraft operations against the hazardous effects of laser emitters around airports, including the establishment of protected zones to mitigate risks arising from laser emissions.

Further, to control activity of laser emission around airports, Standards Operating Procedures are defined in Aerodrome Manual of concerned aerodrome.

List of Laser incidents reported at Major Airports is given in the enclosed

**Statement.**

## STATEMENT

## List of Laser incidents reported at Major Airports

| S. No. | List of Major Airports | Year wise Laser Interference Incidents | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **2023** | **2024** | **2025** |
| **1** | Ahmedabad | 0 | 10 | 17 |
| **2** | Bengaluru | 0 | 10 | 1 |
| **3** | Chennai | 0 | 67 | 54 |
| **4** | Delhi | 110 | 144 | 147 |
| **5** | Hyderabad | 0 | 59 | 38 |
| **6** | Jaipur | 6 | 40 | 56 |
| **7** | Kolkata | 0 | 72 | 44 |
| **8** | Lucknow | 6 | 23 | 26 |
| **9** | Trivandrum | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| **10** | Varanasi | 0 | 9 | 10 |
| **11** | Mumbai | 0 | 17 | 33 |
| **12** | Bhopal | 0 | 8 | 16 |
| **13** | Nagpur | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| **14** | Surat | 0 | 6 | 4 |
| **15** | Patna | 0 | 9 | 11 |
| **16** | Cochin | 0 | 4 | 11 |
| **17** | Calicut | 0 | 14 | 8 |
| **18** | Madurai | 0 | 6 | 4 |
| **19** | Trivandrum | 0 | 14 | 7 |
| **20** | Mangalore | 0 | 9 | 11 |
| **21** | Tiruchirapalli | 0 | 5 | 2 |
| | **TOTAL** | **122** | **528** | **502** |

## INVESTIGATION ON FLIGHT CRASH INCIDENT

**3270. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:**

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

(a) whether the Government has constituted any enquiry or investigation in connection with the recent flight accident involving the Deputy Chief Minister of Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the enquiry has been completed in this regard and if so, the key findings and recommendations thereof;

(c) whether any lapses, procedural violations, or safety deficiencies were identified in the enquiry and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there was any delay in constituting the enquiry committee after the incident and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether any action has been taken/is proposed to be taken based on the findings of the enquiry and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): An investigation has been ordered by Director General (DG), Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB) to enquire into the cause of accident of Learjet 45XR aircraft bearing registration VT0SSK at Baramati on 28.01.2026.

A preliminary report on the accident has been published by AAIB on 28.02.2026 and is available on their website www.aaib.gov.in. Based on the available information and initial findings, interim recommendations have been

issued by AAIB in the preliminary report.

The investigation is under progress. All probable causes leading to the accident are being investigated. The final investigation report will be published after completion of the investigation.

## महाराष्ट्र में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाएं

**3271. श्री बजरंग मनोहर सोनवणे:**

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

(क) महाराष्ट्र के ग्रामीण और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और अधूरे कार्यों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या बीड जिले और आसपास के क्षेत्रों में सड़कों की स्थिति दयनीय है और यदि हां, तो उनकी मरम्मत और निधि की स्वीकृति के लिए क्या कार्रवाई की गई है;

(ग) केंद्र सरकार द्वारा ग्रामीण सड़कों के उन्नयन और नए मार्गों की स्वीकृति के लिए कौन सी विशिष्ट योजनाएं कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं और महाराष्ट्र के कितने गांव उक्त योजनाओं से लाभान्वित हुए हैं;

(घ) सरकार द्वारा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर दुर्घटनाओं को कम करने के लिए कौन से सुरक्षा उपाय लागू किए गए हैं;

(ङ) लंबित फ्लाईओवर, बाईपास और चौड़ीकरण परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है; और

(च) क्या केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों के बीच समन्वय की कमी के कारण कुछ परियोजनाओं में विलंब हुआ है और यदि हां, तो उक्त परियोजनाओं का समय पर समापन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है?

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

(क): महाराष्ट्र राज्य में 57,360 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से ग्रामीण और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों सहित 2,612 किलोमीटर की लंबाई वाली 116 राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाएं कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

(ख): सरकार ने मौजूदा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग नेटवर्क के रखरखाव को प्राथमिकता दी है और अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ उत्तरदायी रखरखाव एजेंसियों के माध्यम से सभी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग खंडों के रखरखाव और मरम्मत (एम एंड आर) सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक तंत्र विकसित किया है।

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गो की विकास परियोजनाएं मुख्य रूप से तीन तरीकों से निष्पादित की जाती हैं, अर्थात (i) निर्माण संचालन और हस्तांतरण (बीओटी), (ii) हाइब्रिड एनुइटी मॉडल (एचएएम) और (iii) इंजीनियरिंग प्रापण और निर्माण (ईपीसी)। निर्माण संचालन और हस्तांतरण (बीओटी) पर परियोजनाओं के लिए रखरखाव सहित रियायत अवधि 15 से 20 वर्ष है और हाइब्रिड एनुइटी मॉडल (एचएएम) पर आम तौर पर 15 वर्ष है। रियायतग्राही परियोजना की रियायत अवधि के भीतर संबंधित एनएच खंडों के रखरखाव के लिए उत्तरदायी है। केवल ईपीसी परियोजनाओं के मामले में, बिटुमिनस फुटपाथ कार्यों के लिए दोष देयता अवधि (डीएलपी) 5 वर्ष और कंक्रीट फुटपाथ कार्यों के लिए 10 वर्ष है।

टोल-संचालन-हस्तांतरणण (टीओटी) और इनविट (इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर इन्वेस्टमेंट ट्रस्ट) परियोजनाओं के लिए, रखरखाव सहित रियायत अवधि 20 से 30 वर्ष है। संचालन, रखरखाव और हस्तांतरण (ओएमटी) परियोजनाओं के लिए रियायत अवधि आम तौर पर 9 वर्ष है।

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के शेष सभी खंडों के लिए, जहां डीएलपी समाप्त हो गया है या बीओटी/एचएएम / टीओटी / इनविट परियोजना की किसी भी रियायत अवधि के तहत नहीं है, सरकार ने कार्य निष्पादन आधारित रखरखाव अनुबंध (पीबीएमसी) या अल्पकालिक रखरखाव अनुबंध (एसटीएमसी) के माध्यम से रखरखाव कार्य करने का नीतिगत निर्णय लिया है। जबकि एसटीएमसी कार्य आम तौर पर 1-2 वर्ष की अनुबंध अवधि के लिए किए जाते हैं, पीबीएमसी कार्य लगभग 5-7 वर्ष की अनुबंध अवधि के लिए किए जाते हैं।

सरकार ने डीपीएल के अंतर्गत शामिल नहीं किए गए खंडों के लिए पीबीएमसी योजना के तहत 28.56 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से 38 किलोमीटर की लंबाई वाले कार्य और एसटीएमसी योजना के तहत 0.73 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से 1.041 किलोमीटर की लंबाई वाले एक कार्य को मंजूरी दी है।

(ग): सरकार का सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय मुख्य रूप से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के विकास और रखरखाव के लिए उत्तरदायी है। ग्रामीण सड़कों के विकास के लिए निर्माण कार्य प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई) के तहत स्वीकृत किए गए हैं। महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, वर्तमान वर्ष सहित पिछले तीन वर्षों में पीएमजीएसवाई योजना के तहत 3442.23 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाली 804 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है, जिनमें 3540 किलोमीटर लंबी सड़क और 213 पुल शामिल हैं, जिनसे 8187 गांवों को लाभ हुआ है।

(घ): राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर होने वाले किसी भी दुर्घटना की सूचना ई-डीएआर पोर्टल पर दी जाती है और सड़क दुर्घटनाओं को कम करने के लिए आवश्यक सुधारात्मक उपाय करने के लिए तकनीकी सलाहकारों द्वारा दुर्घटना का विस्तृत कारण विश्लेषण किया जाता है। सड़क दुर्घटनाओं को कम करने के लिए तत्काल अल्पकालिक उपाय जैसे सड़क चिह्नों, संकेतक, क्रैश बैरियर, उठी हुई फुटपाथ मार्कर, सीमांकन, मीडियन ओपनिंग को बंद करना, यातायात को कम करने के उपाय आदि प्रदान किए जाते हैं। इसके अलावा, सड़क ज्यामिति में सुधार, जंक्शन सुधार, कैरिजवे के स्पॉट चौड़ीकरण, अंडरपास / ओवरपास आदि के निर्माण जैसे दीर्घकालिक सुधार उपायों को भी दुर्घटना स्थलों की सड़क सुरक्षा ऑडिट के आधार पर लागू किया जाता है।

(ड.): मौजूदा मार्गाधिकार (आरओडब्ल्यू) विवादों, भूमि अधिग्रहण में देरी, वन और वन्यजीव मंजूरी, जन उपयोगी सुविधाओं के हस्तांतरणण में देरी और अन्य निर्माण-पूर्व गतिविधियों के साथ-साथ कुछ ठेकेदारों के साथ नकदी प्रवाह के मुद्दों और कोविड-19 लॉकडाउन के कारण कुछ एनएच परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने में देरी हुई है। भूमि अधिग्रहण, वन मंजूरी और जन उपयोगी सुविधाओं के हस्तांतरणण के सभी लंबित मुद्दों को राज्य सरकार के साथ घनिष्ठ समन्वय से काफी

हद तक हल कर लिया गया है और शेष कार्य नियमित निगरानी के साथ कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे हैं।

(च): राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं को समय पर पूरा करने के लिए सरकार ने कई पहल की हैं। इनमें भूमि अधिग्रहण को सुव्यवस्थित और त्वरित करने के लिए “भूमी राशी” पोर्टल और जीआईएस आधारित भूमि अधिग्रहण योजना का उपयोग करना, वन और पर्यावरण मंजूरी को तेजी से सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए "परिवेश" पोर्टल का नवीनीकरण करना, रेलवे से रोड ओवर ब्रिज/रोड अंडर ब्रिज (आरओबी/आरयूबी) की सामान्य व्यवस्था ड्राइंग (जीएडी) की ऑनलाइन स्वीकृति को सक्षम बनाना, और राज्य सरकारों और अन्य हितधारकों के साथ सक्रिय सहयोग में चल रही परियोजनाओं में बाधाओं/रुकावटों की समीक्षा और समाधान के तंत्र का लाभ उठाना शामिल है। रेलवे ने विभिन्न अनुमोदनों के लिए परिभाषित समय सीमा के साथ रेलवे से संबंधित मंजूरी के लिए एक वेब पोर्टल भी लॉन्च किया है।

सरकार ने परियोजना की प्रगति और ठेकेदार की अक्षमताओं की निगरानी के लिए कई तरीकों का उपयोग करके एक मजबूत ढांचा (फ्रेमवर्क) स्थापित किया है। परियोजना की प्रगति और महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाएं, जैसे कि तीन साल से अधिक समय तक विलंबित या सौंपे जाने/नियुक्ति के लिए लंबित परियोजनाओं का आकलन करने के लिए हितधारकों के साथ विभिन्न स्तरों पर नियमित समीक्षा बैठकें आयोजित की जाती हैं।

इसके अलावा, कई राज्य सरकारें परियोजना निष्पादन को प्रभावित करने वाले मुद्दों को हल करने के लिए मुख्य सचिव के नेतृत्व में समन्वय बैठकें आयोजित करती हैं। जिन परियोजनाओं में मुद्दे अनसुलझे रहते हैं, उन्हें परियोजना निगरानी समूह के माध्यम से आगे की समीक्षा के लिए बढ़ाया जाता है।

## केंद्रीय मोटर यान (दूसरा संशोधन) नियम, 2026

**3272. श्री विनोद लखमशी चावड़ा:**

**श्रीमती कमलजीत सहरावत:**

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग उपयोगकर्ता शुल्क के भुगतान का पुरजोर अनुपालन करने के लिए केंद्रीय मोटर यान (दूसरा संशोधन) नियम, 2026 को किस प्रकार कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है;

(ख) इलेक्ट्रॉनिक टोल संग्रह प्रणाली के माध्यम से भुगतान न किए गए उपयोगकर्ता शुल्क की पहचान और वसूली के लिए परिभाषा और तंत्र क्या है;

(ग) भुगतान न किए गए उपयोगकर्ता शुल्क के निपटान को वाहन संबंधी सेवाओं जैसे अनापत्ति प्रमाणपत्र प्रदान करने, फिटनेस प्रमाणपत्र के नवीनीकरण और राष्ट्रीय परमिट जारी करने के साथ किस प्रकार जोड़ा गया है;

(घ) स्वामित्व के अंतरण या वाहनों के प्रवासन के लिए अनापत्ति प्रमाणपत्र जारी करने से संबंधित प्रपत्र 28 में क्या परिवर्तन किए गए हैं और निर्दिष्ट ऑनलाइन पोर्टल के साथ एकीकरण की स्थिति क्या है; और

(ङ) उक्त संशोधनों का टोल अनुपालन, डिजिटल प्रवर्तन और मल्टी-लेन फ्री फ्लो टोलिंग के कार्यान्वयन पर क्या प्रभाव अपेक्षित है?

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

(क) से (घ): सरकार ने दिनांक 13.01.2026 के सा.का.नि. 28 (अ) के माध्यम से केंद्रीय मोटर यान (द्वितीय संशोधन) नियम, 2026 को अधिसूचित किया है।

i. नियम 2 के अंतर्गत, "'भुगतान न किए गए उपयोगकर्ता शुल्क" की निम्नलिखित परिभाषा सम्मिलित की गई है:

"'(जेडई) 'भुगतान न किए गए उपयोगकर्ता शुल्क' से तात्पर्य राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के किसी खंड के उपयोग के लिए मोटर वाहन द्वारा देय प्रयोक्ता शुल्क से है, जहाँ इलेक्ट्रॉनिक टोल संग्रहण अवसंरचना ने ऐसे वाहन के गुजरने को दर्ज तो कर लिया है, लेकिन राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 48) की धारा 7 और उसके अंतर्गत बनाए गए नियमों के प्रावधानों के तहत लगाए गए लागू प्रयोक्ता शुल्क को प्राप्त नहीं किया है।'"

ii. प्रपत्र 28 (आवेदन एवं अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र प्रदान करना) के अंतर्गत, बकाया प्रयोक्ता शुल्क का विवरण प्रदान करने की एक अतिरिक्त आवश्यकता जोड़ी गई है। अतः अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र प्राप्त करते समय पंजीकरण प्राधिकारी को बकाया प्रयोक्ता शुल्क का विवरण प्रदान करना अनिवार्य है।

iii. नियम 55 (स्वामित्व का हस्तांतरण) के तहत मोटर वाहन के स्वामित्व के हस्तांतरण के आवेदन के साथ संलग्न किए जाने वाले दस्तावेजों की सूची में अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र (फॉर्म 28 के तहत) प्रदान करने की आवश्यकता अंतः स्थापित की गई है।

iv. नियम 58 (अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र) के तहत एक शर्त जोड़ी गई है जिसके अनुसार पंजीकरण प्राधिकरण तब तक अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र प्रदान नहीं करेगा जब तक कि आवेदक द्वारा बकाया प्रयोक्ता शुल्क का भुगतान नहीं कर दिया जाता है।

v. नियम 62 (फिटनेस प्रमाण पत्र की वैधता) में संशोधन किया गया है ताकि यह प्रावधान किया जा सके कि आवेदक द्वारा बकाया प्रयोक्ता शुल्क का भुगतान किए जाने तक फिटनेस प्रमाण पत्र का नवीनीकरण या सृजन नहीं किया जाएगा।

vi. नियम 90 (राष्ट्रीय परमिट के लिए अतिरिक्त शर्तें) के तहत संशोधन किया गया है ताकि यह प्रावधान किया जा सके कि राष्ट्रीय परमिट बकाया प्रयोक्ता शुल्क के भुगतान के अध्यधीन जारी किया जाएगा।

(ङ): केंद्रीय मोटर यान (द्वितीय संशोधन) नियमावली, 2026 के माध्यम से प्रारंभ किए गए उपायों से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर प्रयोक्ता शुल्क के भुगतान में अनुपालन बढ़ाने, टोल और वाहन पंजीकरण डेटाबेस के एकीकरण के माध्यम से डिजिटल प्रवर्तन को सुदृढ़ करने, टोल चोरी को कम करने और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक टोल संग्रहण प्रणालियों की परिचालन दक्षता में सुधार करने की उम्मीद है। इस पहल से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर मल्टी-लेन फ्री फ्लो (एमएलएफएफ) टोलिंग सहित उन्नत टोलिंग प्रौद्योगिकियों को धीरे-धीरे अपनाने में भी सहायता मिलने की उम्मीद है।

## MODERNISATION OF AIRPORTS IN BIHAR

**3273. DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:**

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

(a) the current status of airport modernisation projects in Bihar;

(b) the details of airports, including Gopalganj, that are being upgraded or are planned for modernisation;

(c) the expected completion timelines fixed for these modernisation projects;

(d) the estimated cost and sources of funding for these projects; and

(e) the manner in which these modernisation efforts are expected to improve passenger experience and operational efficiency?

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

(a) to (d): Airports Authority of India (AAI) has undertaken the development of New Civil Enclave at Bihta Airport and construction of New Terminal Building and allied works at Darbhanga Airport at an estimated cost of Rs. 1413.00 crore and Rs. 911.66 crore respectively. AAI has also undertaken the construction of Apron, Taxiways and other associated works at Civil Enclave, Purnea at a cost of Rs. 43.55 crore. The timeline for completion of the airport projects depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, financial closure etc.

The Sabeya (Gopalganj) airstrip in Bihar is listed in the UDAN document. Revival of unserved airstrips is undertaken under the UDAN scheme on their

identification through valid bid for connectivity by airlines.

(e): The modernisation of airports is expected to enhance passenger experience through improved infrastructure and amenities, while also increasing operational efficiency by upgrading airside facilities, integrating advanced technologies, and enabling faster aircraft and passenger handling.

## CAUVERY WATER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

**3274. SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA:**

**DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P.:**

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

(a) whether it is true that the Cauvery Water Management Authority held a meeting at 47th time in Delhi on 6th January, 2026 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the agenda discussed during the meeting and the outcome thereof; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken during the meeting on the issue of construction of Mekedatu dam across the Cauvery river and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Yes, the 47th meeting of Cauvery Water Management Authority (CWMA) was held on 6th January, 2026 in Delhi. The points discussed along with the outcomes during the meeting can be accessed on following link.

https://mowr.nic.in/core/Circulars/2026/Pen.%20River_09-03-2026_2.pdf

(c): The issue of construction of the Mekedatu Dam across the Cauvery River was not an Agenda item of the 47th meeting of CWMA.

## FUNDS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF EIGHT NEW CITIES

**3275. DR. RAJ KUMAR CHABBEWAL:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rupees Eight Thousand crores allocated for a performance-based challenge fund to develop eight new cities has remained unutilised during the last five years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any such city or urban project was proposed in Punjab, particularly in or around Hoshiarpur Lok Sabha Constituency, if so, the names and locations of the proposed cities;

(c) the reasons for the non-utilisation or under-utilisation of these funds for a prolonged period including delays in approvals, land acquisition, coordination with State Governments or changes in policy priorities in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has taken any measures to ensure time-bound utilisation of funds, fix accountability and revive or re-structure the new city projects including a revised timeline for implementation; and

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

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

(a): Yes. 15th Finance Commission (15th FC) in its report for the year 2021-22 to 2025-26 has recommended a performance based challenge fund of Rs. 8,000 crore for incubation of 8 new cities.

(b): A proposal for incubation of “Aerotropolis in Mohali District” of Punjab was submitted by State Govt. of Punjab.

(c) to (e): During the process of detailed scrutiny and evaluation of the proposals, it appeared that the institutional and governance framework required to plan, execute and sustain new greenfield cities were underdeveloped in many of these proposals, thus raising concerns about the efficient utilization of 15th Finance Commission (FC) grants. New cities require massive, long-term public investment with robust revenue models. These aspects were not convincingly addressed in the proposals. Further, as informed by the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, the budgetary provision made for 'Incubation of New Cities' has already been re-appropriated to other grants and there is no budget provision under this grant in the current Financial Year 2025-26. In view of these reasons, the scheme of 'Incubation of New Cities' cannot be implemented, particularly when the 15th FC award period is coming to an end on 31.03.2026.

## BHARATMALA PARIYOJANA PHASE-II

**3276. SHRI RAJESH NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:**

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

(a) the current status of Bharatmala Phase-II including the progress made so far in terms of project awards, construction and completion and the number of projects pending under Bharatmala Phase-II;

(b) the reasons for the delay in awarding and completing the pending projects and the expected completion timeline for the proposed five thousand kilometers of roadway projects under Bharatmala Phase-II;

(c) the total investment required for completing Bharatmala Phase-II and the funding arrangement for the same; and

(d) whether there is any plan to seek private sector investment or funding from international institutions for Bharatmala Phase-II and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): There is no approved scheme by the name of Bharatmala Phase-II. New sanctions of projects under Phase-I of Bharatmala Pariyojana have been discontinued and new projects are sanctioned under National Highway (Original) Scheme on stand alone basis with the approval of Competent Authority considering requirement of connectivity, traffic density and synergy with the PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan.

## GRAMODYOG VIKAS YOJANA IN MAHARASHTRA

**3277.SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT:**

**SHRI OMPRAKASH BHUPALSINH ALIAS PAVAN RAJENIMBALKAR:**

**SHRI SANJAY UTTAMRAO DESHMUKH:**

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

(a) the number of training programmes organized under the Gramodyog Vikas Yojana (GVY) in Maharashtra during the last five years as well as in various other States, year-wise, district-wise and trade-wise, such as pottery, beekeeping, leather, food processing etc.;

(b) the number of beneficiaries trained in Maharashtra along with the number of toolkits/machines (such as electric potter's wheels, bee boxes, dona–pattal making machines, leather and electrician kits) distributed to them and the number of units or Self-Help Groups (SHGs) formed, district-wise;

(c) the details of the outcomes recorded in Maharashtra, such as the number of village industries/enterprises started or revived, increase in average monthly income per beneficiary and the number of job opportunities generated;

(d) the amount of funds sanctioned, released and utilized component-wise under GVY for Maharashtra during the last five years and the State's share in the national budget for the scheme; and

(e) whether any third-party evaluation has been conducted to assess the impact of GVY in Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), a statutory body under the Ministry is implementing Gramodyog Vikas Yojana (GVY) for the development of Village industries, in which training is being imparted and toolkits are provided to rural and traditional artisans under various verticals of village industries like Mineral Based Industry (MBI), Agro Based and Food Processing Industry (ABFPI), Wellness and Cosmetic Industry (WCI), Handmade Paper, Leather and Plastic Industry (HPLPI), Rural Engineering and New Technology Industry (RENTI) and Service Industry.As per information provided by KVIC, the trade-wise number of training programmes organized under the Gramodyog Vikas Yojana (GVY) in Maharashtra during the last five years are given below:

| Year | Honey Mission | Kumbhar Sashaktikaran Programme | Agro Based and Food Processing | Hand Made Paper and Fiber Industry | Leather Product Industry | WCI (Agarbatti) | RENTI | Service |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2020-21** | 4 | 49 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - |
| **2021-22** | 7 | 11 | 8 | - | 3 | 13 | 1 | - |
| **2022-23** | 4 | 4 | - | - | 8 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| **2023-24** | 8 | 31 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| **2024-25** | 11 | 45 | 10 | 4 | 3 | - | 4 | 6 |

The number of training programmes organized in the country under GVY in during the last five years are as under:

| Year | Honey Mission | Kumbhar Sashaktikaran Programme | Agro Based and Food Processing | Hand Made Paper and Fiber Industry | Leather Product Industry | WCI (Agarbatti) | RENTI | Service |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2020-21** | 75 | 324 | 17 | 35 | - | - | - | - |

| Year | Honey Mission | Kumbhar Sashaktikaran Programme | Agro Based and Food Processing | Hand Made Paper and Fiber Industry | Leather Product Industry | WCI (Agarbatti) | RENTI | Service |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | |
| **2021-22** | 77 | 175 | 60 | - | 69 | 50 | 61 | - |
| **2022-23** | 86 | 70 | 57 | 100 | 172 | 23 | 29 | 14 |
| **2023-24** | 89 | 307 | 162 | 107 | 148 | 22 | 88 | 70 |
| **2024-25** | 115 | 436 | 147 | 189 | 197 | 24 | 87 | 127 |

(b): The details of district-wise number of beneficiaries trained and toolkits/machines distributed in Maharashtra during the last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(c) to (e): Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has not undertaken any specific study regarding impact of GVY in Maharashtra. However, third party Evaluation Study on 'Honey Mission and Kumhar Sashaktikaran Programme' of GVY was conducted by KVIC in the year 2021. The main funding of the evaluation study are as under:

- Kumhar Sashaktikaran Programme has led to increased average annual income by 37% and annual profit by 55% for potters across all 6 zones.
- Kumhar Sashaktikaran Programme has been effective in increasing production and adoption of new product development among the potters. 79% potters produces now at least 3 products suggesting that the intervention has been successful in helping the potters take up new

product development.

- The Honey Mission has led to increased average annual income by around 33% for beekeepers across all 6 zones
- The Honey Mission has been successful in facilitating cross pollination, thereby increasing crop yield. Over 84.1% of the respondents were able to multiply their boxes up to 14 boxes.

(d): The Component-wise disbursement of funds under GVY in Maharashtra and share in the national budget for the GVY in the Maharashtra during the last five years is given below:

(Rs. In lakh)

| GVY-Component | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 (P) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ABFPI | 8.35 | 27.27 | 19.92 | 26.92 | 15.25 |
| ABFPI (Honey Mission) | 33.82 | 114.66 | 76.13 | 78.14 | 69.63 |
| HMPFI | 16.92 | 0 | 49.95 | 8.24 | 14.69 |
| MBI | 34.79 | 11.75 | 349.28 | 94.31 | 121.00 |
| RENTI | 24.35 | 75.90 | 16.66 | 37.73 | 16.06 |
| WCI | 54.24 | 12.10 | 13.01 | 31.55 | 10.86 |
| Leather Industry | 31.40 | 0 | 12.00 | 4.64 | |
| Service Industry | 0 | 0 | 8.41 | 6.13 | 17.90 |
| Total | **203.87** | **241.68** | **545.36** | **287.66** | **265.39** |

GVY is a Central Sector Scheme where no specific State-wise allocation of budget is made. Expenditure under GVY is based on the training and toolkits provided to the beneficiaries.

## STATEMENT

**Details of district-wise number of beneficiaries trained and toolkits/machines distributed in Maharashtra during the last five years:**

**Agro Based and Food Processing Industries (ABFPI):**

| 2020-21 | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Name of District** | **No. of Machine/toolkit distributed** | **No. of beneficiaries** |
| Ahmadnagar | 8 sets machine and toolkits | 80 |
| Beed | 2 sets machine and toolkits | 20 |
| **2021-22** | | |
| **Name of District** | **No. of Machine/toolkit distributed** | **No. of beneficiaries** |
| Ahmadnagar | 8 sets machine and toolkits | 80 |
| Beed | 2 sets machine and toolkits | 20 |
| Katol, Nagpur | 2 sets machine and toolkits | 20 |
| Chikaldhara, Amravati | 4 sets machine and toolkit | 40 |

| 2023-24 | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Name of District** | **No. of Machine/toolkit distributed** | **No. of beneficiaries** |
| Katol, Nagpur | 2 sets machine and toolkits | 20 |
| Chikaldhara, Amravati | 3 sets machine and toolkit | 30 |

| FY-2024-25 (P) | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Name of District** | **No. of Machine/toolkit distributed** | **No. of beneficiaries** |
| Ahmadnagar | 8 sets machine and toolkits | 80 |
| Beed | 2 sets machine and toolkits | 20 |
| Katol, Nagpur | 2 sets machine and toolkits | 20 |
| Chikaldhara, Amravati | 4 sets machine and toolkit | 40 |
| Amravati | 4 sets machine and toolkit | 40 |

## Honey Mission under ABFPI:

| FY-2020-21 | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Name of District** | **No. of Bee- Boxes with hives distributed** | **No. of beneficiaries** |
| Yavatmal | 250 | 25 |
| Amravati | 100 | 10 |
| Chikhaldhara, Amravati | 150 | 15 |

| 2021-22 | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Name of District** | **No. of Bee- Boxes with hives distributed** | **No. of beneficiaries** |
| Ahmadnagar | 200 | 20 |
| Nandurbar | 300 | 30 |
| Sindhudurg | 300 | 30 |

| 2022-23 | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Name of District** | **No. of Bee- Boxes with hives distributed** | **No. of beneficiaries** |
| Washim | 70 | 7 |
| Akola | 30 | 3 |
| Buldhana | 100 | 10 |
| Gadchirolli | 100 | 10 |
| Satara | 200 | 20 |

| 2023-24 | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Name of District** | **No. of Bee- Boxes with hives distributed** | **No. of beneficiaries** |
| Nagpur and Wardha | 230 | 23 |
| Wadegoan, Akola | 170 | 17 |
| Yavatmal | 100 | 10 |
| Chichati, Chikhaldhara | 100 | 10 |
| Dharni, Amravati | 100 | 10 |
| Dhule | 350 | 35 |
| Jalgaon | 200 | 20 |

| FY-2024-25 | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Name of District** | **No. of Bee- Boxes with hives distributed** | **No. of beneficiaries** |
| Pardi, Washim | 100 | 10 |
| Parsoda, Wardha | 150 | 15 |
| Kamthawada, Yavatmal | 100 | 10 |
| Shindivihiri, Wardha | 100 | 10 |
| Deolapar, Nagpur | 100 | 10 |
| Babhulgaon, Akola | 200 | 20 |
| Dhule | 200 | 20 |
| Kolhapur | 100 | 10 |
| Latur | 100 | 10 |
| Palghar | 200 | 20 |
| Solapur | 200 | 20 |

## Mineral Based Industries

| 2020-21 | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Name of District** | **No. of Electric Potter Wheel** | **No. of beneficiaries** |
| Gondia | 40 | 40 |
| Yavatmal | 80 | 80 |
| Washim | 40 | 40 |
| Buldhana | 40 | 40 |
| Chandrapur | 40 | 40 |
| Jalna | 20 | 20 |
| Kolhapur | 80 | 80 |
| Ahmadnagar | 75 | 75 |
| Beed | 70 | 70 |
| Kolhapur | 75 | 75 |
| Dhule | 45 | 45 |
| Parbhani | 85 | 85 |
| Satara | 75 | 75 |
| Solapur | 70 | 70 |
| Raigad | 60 | 60 |
| Palghar | 75 | 75 |

| FY-2021-22 | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Name of District** | **No. of Electric Potter Wheel** | **No. of beneficiaries** |
| Washim | 20 | 20 |
| Wardha | 20 | 20 |
| Chandrapur | 20 | 20 |
| Jalna | 20 | 20 |
| Kolhapur | 50 | 50 |
| Sangli | 50 | 50 |
| Sindhudurg | 20 | 20 |

| FY-2022-23 | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Name of District** | **No. of Electric Potter Wheel** | **No. of beneficiaries** |
| Ahmadnagar | 20 | 20 |
| Beed | 30 | 30 |
| Jalgaon | 30 | 30 |
| Nashik | 20 | 20 |

| FY-2023-24 | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Name of District** | **No. of Electric Pottery Wheel distributed** | **No. of beneficiaries** |
| Badnera Road, Amravati | 60 | 60 |
| Nandanvan, Nagpur | 60 | 60 |
| Mundari, Bhandara | 60 | 60 |
| Dabki, Akola | 100 | 100 |
| Bazar Tola, Gondia | 60 | 60 |
| Desaiganj, Gadchiroli | 60 | 60 |
| Hingoli | 70 | 70 |
| Nashik | 80 | 80 |
| Satara | 60 | 60 |

| 2024-25 | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Name of District** | **No. of Electric Potter Wheel** | **No. of beneficiaries** |
| Khamgaon, Buldhana | 60 | 60 |
| Yavatmal | 60 | 60 |
| Samundrapur, Wardha | 40 | 40 |
| MundriandDhabetekdi, Bhandara | 80 | 80 |
| Salai Bazar, Nagpur | 60 | 60 |
| Chandori, Gondia | 60 | 60 |
| Bhejgaon, Chandrapur | 60 | 60 |
| Kurkheda, Gadchiroli | 40 | 40 |
| Ahmadnagar | 40 | 40 |
| Beed | 30 | 30 |
| Jalgaon | 50 | 50 |
| Kolhapur | 60 | 60 |
| Latur | 40 | 40 |
| Nanded | 60 | 60 |
| Pune | 100 | 100 |
| Sangli | 50 | 50 |

**Handmade Paper and Fibre Industry:**

| FY-2023-24 | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Name of District** | **No. of Machine/toolkit distributed** | **No. of beneficiaries** |
| Nagpur | 4 Machine | 20 |
| Solapur | 4 machine and 8 Dye | 20 |

| FY-2024-25 | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Name of District** | **No. of Machine/toolkit distributed** | **No. of beneficiaries** |
| Nagpur | 6 Machine | 40 |
| Amravati | 2 Machine | |
| Ahmadnagar | 4 machine and 8 Dye | 20 |
| Solapur | 4 machine and 8 Dye | 20 |

**Service Industry**

| FY-2022-23 | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Name District** | **No. of Machine/toolkit distributed** | **No. of beneficiaries** |
| Yavatmal | 20 | 20 |

| FY-2023-24 | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Name of District** | **No. of Machine/toolkit distributed** | **No. of beneficiaries** |
| Yavatmal | 20 | 20 |
| Pune | 40 | 20 |

| FY-2024-25 | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Name of District** | **No. of Machine/toolkit distributed** | **No. of beneficiaries** |
| Yavatmal | 40 | 40 |
| Nagpur | 20 | 40 |
| Wardha | 20 | |
| Pune | 40 | 40 |

**RENTI**

| FY-2021-22 | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Name of District** | **No. of Machine/toolkit distributed** | **No. of beneficiaries** |
| KoyangudaGadchiroli | 20 | 20 |

| FY-2022-23 | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Name of District** | **No. of Machine/toolkit distributed** | **No. of beneficiaries** |
| KoyangudaGadchiroli | 20 | 20 |
| Sindhudurg | 20 | 20 |

| FY-2023-24 | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Name of District** | **No. of Machine/toolkit distributed** | **No. of beneficiaries** |
| Porla, Gadchiroli | 20 | 20 |
| BurgimGadchiroli | 20 | 20 |
| Nimba, Salekasa, Gondia | 20 | 20 |

| FY-2024-25 | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Name of District** | **No. of Machine/toolkit distributed** | **No. of beneficiaries** |
| Dabetekdi, Bhandara | 40 | 40 |
| Solapur | 40 | 40 |

**Polymer and Chemical Based Industry**

**FY 2021-22**

| Name of District | Vertical | No. of Machine/toolkit distributed | No. of beneficiaries benefited |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amravati | Leather footwear toolkit | 90 | 90 |
| Parbhani | Leather footwear toolkit | 20 | 20 |
| Raigad | Leather footwear toolkit | 30 | 30 |
| Amravati | Leather Footwear Manufacturing | 1 set | 10 |
| Amravati | Pedal/AutomaticOperatedAgarbatti | 40 | 40 |
| Ahmadnagar | | 70 | 70 |
| Nanded | | 50 | 50 |
| Ratnagiri | | 60 | 60 |
| Sindhudurg | | 20 | 20 |
| Solapur | | 20 | 20 |

**FY 2022-23**

| Name of District | Vertical | Name of Village and District | No. of Machine/toolkit distributed | No. of beneficiaries |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Washim | Leather footwear toolkit | Washim | 40 | 85 |
| Gadchiroli | | Gadchiroli | 45 | |
| Mumbai (Suburban) | | Mumbai (Suburban) | 70 | 70 |
| Sindhudurg | | Sindhudurg | 30 | 30 |
| Sindhudurg | Pedal/Automatic Operated Agarbatti | Sindhudurg | 20 | 20 |
| Solapur | | Solapur | 20 | 20 |
| Amravati | | Amravati | 20 | 20 |

**FY 2023-24**

| Name of District | Vertical | No. of Mac Hine/toolkit distributed | No. of beneficiaries benefited |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mumbai | Leather footwear toolkit | 75 | 65 |
| Nanded | | 10 | 10 |
| Sindhudurg | | 25 | 25 |
| Solapur | Pedal/Automatic Operated Agarbatti | 20 | 20 |

**FY 2024-25**

| Name of District | Vertical | No. of Machine/toolkit distributed | No. of beneficiaries |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mumbai (Suburban) | Leather footwear toolkit | 100 | 100 |
| Pune | | 10 | 10 |

## महाराष्ट्र में पीएमकेएसवाई का कार्यान्वयन

**3278. श्री नारायण तातू राणे:**

**श्री अनूप संजय धोत्रे:**

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

(क) महाराष्ट्र सहित देशभर में प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) के मुख्य उद्देश्य और वर्तमान स्थिति का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या चालू वर्ष के दौरान महाराष्ट्र के अकोला और वाशिम जिलों को पीएमकेएसवाई के अंतर्गत शामिल किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) विशेषकर वाशिम-यवतमाल संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के संदर्भ में प्रत्येक घटक के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत या संचालित परियोजनाओं की संख्या कितनी है;

(घ) अकोला और वाशिम जिलों के लिए अब तक तैयार की गई कार्य-योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त योजना का कार्यान्वयन कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है;

(ङ) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान महाराष्ट्र में, विशेषकर पिछड़े, अति पिछड़े और आकांक्षी जिलों में

पीएमकेएसवाई के अंतर्गत वर्ष-वार और घटक-वार आवंटित, जारी और उपयोग की गई निधि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(च) क्या उक्त योजना सूखाग्रस्त सहित कम वर्षा से प्रभावित जिलों को भी शामिल करती है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और ऐसे सभी जिलों को उक्त योजना के तहत कब तक शामिल किए जाने की संभावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(छ) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान महाराष्ट्र में पीएमकेएसवाई परियोजनाओं के माध्यम से सृजित प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष रोजगार का ब्यौरा और उनकी संख्या कितनी है?

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

(क) से (ग): वर्ष 2015-16 के दौरान प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) की शुरूआत की गई जिसका उद्देश्य खेत में पानी की वास्तविक पहुंच को बढ़ाना और सुनिश्चित सिंचाई के अंतर्गत कृषि योग्य क्षेत्रों का विस्तार करना, खेतों में पानी के उपयोग की दक्षता में सुधार करना, सतत् जल संरक्षण प्रथाओं को लागू करना आदि है।

प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) एक अम्ब्रेला योजना है, जिसके दो प्रमुख घटक हैं, नामतः त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम (एआईबीपी) और हर खेत को पानी (एचकेकेपी) जिसका कार्यान्वयन जल शक्ति मंत्रालय द्वारा किया जा रहा है। वाटर्शेड विकास घटक का कार्यान्वयन भूमि संसाधन विभाग, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा किया जा रहा है। पर ड्रॉप मोर क्रॉप (पीडीएमसी) घटक, का कार्यान्वयन मार्च 2022 तक पीएमकेएसवाई के अंतर्गत कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग द्वारा किया जा रहा था और अब प्रधानमंत्री-राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (पीएम-आरकेवीवाई) के अंतर्गत कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

दिसंबर 2021 में भारत सरकार द्वारा, 2021-22 से 2025-26 की अवधि के लिए पीएमकेएसवाई के कार्यान्वयन को मंजूरी दे दी गई है।

वर्ष 2016-17 के दौरान, 88 परियोजनाओं में समरूप कमांड क्षेत्र विकास सहित 99 चल रही प्रमुख/मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं (और 7 चरण) को चिन्हित किया गया है और उन्हें

पीएमकेएसवाई के अंतर्गत शामिल किया गया। इनमें से 26 परियोजनाएं महाराष्ट्र की हैं।

वर्ष 2021-26 की अवधि के लिए पीएमकेएसवाई के कार्यान्वयन की मंजूरी के उपरांत, पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी के अंतर्गत 19 प्रमुख और मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के वित्तपोषण का कार्य शुरू किया गया है। इनमें से 03 परियोजनाएं महाराष्ट्र की हैं।

वर्ष 2016-25 के दौरान पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी के अंतर्गत 29.23 लाख हेक्टेयर अतिरिक्त सिंचाई क्षमता सृजित की गई है और पीएमकेएसवाई-एचकेकेपी-सीएडी एवं डब्ल्यूएम के अंतर्गत 22.21 लाख हेक्टेयर कमान क्षेत्र विकसित किया गया है। इनमें से 4.16 लाख हेक्टेयर सिंचाई क्षमता सृजित की गई और 2.71 लाख हेक्टेयर कमान क्षेत्र महाराष्ट्र में इस अवधि के दौरान विकसित किए गए हैं। तथापि, महाराष्ट्र के अकोला और वाशिम जिलों को लाभान्वित करने वाली कोई भी परियोजना पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी या पीएमकेएसवाई-एचकेकेपी-सीएडी एवं डब्ल्यूएम के अंतर्गत शामिल नहीं की गई है।

पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी और पीएमकेएसवाई-एचकेकेपी-सीएडी एवं डब्ल्यूएम के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र के यवतमाल जिले को लाभान्वित करने वाली परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

| **क्र. सं.** | **परियोजना का नाम** | **लाभान्वित राज्य** | **सिंचाई क्षमता सृजित/ कमान क्षेत्र विकसित (हजार हेक्टेयर में)** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी** | | | |
| 1. | अपर पेंगांगा परियोजना | यवतमाल, नांदेड़ और हिंगोली | 41.58 |
| 2. | बेम्बला परियोजना | यवतमाल | 51.73 |
| **पीएमकेएसवाई-एचकेकेपी-सीएडी और डब्ल्यूएम** | | | |
| 1. | अपर पेंगांगा परियोजना | यवतमाल, नांदेड़ और हिंगोली | 12.67 |
| 2. | बेम्बला परियोजना | यवतमाल | 26.46 |

(घ): पीएमकेएसवाई योजना के अलावा वर्ष 2018 में भारत सरकार द्वारा विदर्भ और मराठवाड़ा और महाराष्ट्र के शेष भाग के अन्य दीर्घकालिक सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में कृषि संकट से निपटने के लिए सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने हेतु एक विशेष पैकेज को मंजूरी दी गई है। इस पैकेज में 08

प्रमुख और मध्यम सिंचाई (एमएमआई) परियोजनाएं और 83 सतही लघु सिंचाई (एसएमआई) परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं। इनमें से 03 प्रमुख और मध्यम परियोजनाएं, अर्थात् पूर्णा बैराज-2 परियोजना, जिगांव परियोजना और घुंगशी बैराज परियोजना, महाराष्ट्र के अकोला जिले को लाभान्वित करती हैं। इसके अलावा, 07 एसएमआई परियोजनाएं अकोला जिले को, 18 एसएमआई परियोजनाएं वाशिम जिले को और 14 एसएमआई परियोजनाएं यवतमाल जिले को लाभान्वित करती हैं।

(ङ): गत पांच वर्षों में पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी और पीएमकेएसवाई-एचकेकेपी-सीएडी एवं डब्ल्यूएम के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र को प्रदान की गई केंद्रीय सहायता निम्नानुसार है।

| क्र. सं. | घटक | प्रदान की गई केन्द्रीय सहायता (रूपए करोड़ में) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 |
| 1. | पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी | 301.85 | 285.55 | 155.28 | 266.96 | 163.85 |
| 2. | पीएमकेएसवाई-एचकेकेपी-सीएडी और डब्लूएम | 46.23 | 28.88 | 60.75 | 69.84 | 18.33 |

(च) और (छ): पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी योजना में शामिल होने के मानदंडों में छूट और अधिक केंद्रीय सहायता के संदर्भ में सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों को लाभान्वित करने वाली परियोजनाओं को प्राथमिकता दी गई है। पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी के अंतर्गत परियोजनाओं को शामिल करने के लिए कम से कम पचास प्रतिशत (50%) वास्तविक प्रगति की पात्रता के मानदंड को उन परियोजनाओं के लिए शिथिल कर दिया गया है जिनका 50% से अधिक कमान क्षेत्र सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र में आता है। इसके अलावा, सामान्य श्रेणी के राज्यों में परियोजनाओं के लिए प्रचलित वित्तपोषण पैटर्न 25 (केंद्र):75 (राज्य) को सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों को लाभान्वित करने वाली परियोजनाओं के लिए उनके सूखाग्रस्त कमान क्षेत्र के अनुपात में बढ़ाकर 60 (केंद्र):40 (राज्य) कर दिया गया है।

पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र की 29 परियोजनाओं में से 17 परियोजनाएं महाराष्ट्र के सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों को लाभान्वित करती हैं।

पीएमकेएसवाई परियोजनाओं के माध्यम से रोजगार सृजन से संबंधित आंकड़े इस मंत्रालय

द्वारा संग्रहित नहीं किए जाते हैं।

**HYDROCARBON SUPPLY SECURITY AND ENERGY TRANSITION STRATEGY**

**3279. SHRI. VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY:**
**SHRIMATI KAMLESH JANGDE:**
**SHRI LUMBARAM CHOUDHARY:**
**SHRI SHANKAR LALWANI:**
**SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:**
**DR. RAJESH MISHRA:**
**SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:**
**SHRI DILIP SAIKIA:**
**SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:**
**SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:**
**SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:**

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

(a) the projected demand for crude oil, natural gas and petroleum products in the country during the next ten to fifteen years in view of India's projected growth in overall energy consumption;

(b) the steps being taken to strengthen long-term hydrocarbon supply security including diversification of import sources, expansion of strategic petroleum reserves and promotion of domestic exploration and production;

(c) whether the hydrocarbon sector reforms are being aligned with India's broader energy transition goals particularly in the context of rising share of

non-fossil fuel electricity and sustainable commitments; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any such efforts have been made in Sidhi Lok Sabha Constituency of Madhya Pradesh, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): India is expected to remain a major driver of global energy demand growth through 2035, propelled by its robust economic trajectory. According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), India will contribute over 40% of the global increase in oil demand and about 8% of the growth in natural gas demand between 2024 and 2035, while OPEC estimates India's share at approximately 23% for oil and 10% for gas over the same period.

Government have taken multiple steps to mitigate risk of supply disruption and to maintain uninterrupted energy supply chains during geopolitical uncertainties. This includes diversifying crude oil import sources, bypassing conflict zone and strengthening diplomatic engagements with major oil producing countries and international organisations like International Energy Agency (IEA), Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and International Energy Forum (IEF). Government through a Special Purpose Vehicle called Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserve Limited (ISPRL), have established Strategic Petroleum Reserves (SPR) facilities with total capacity of 5.33 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) which can act as buffer for short-term supply

shocks. To further augment the Petroleum Reserves' capacity, Government, in July 2021, had also approved the establishment of two additional facilities with total storage capacity of 6.5 MMT out of which 4 MMT at Chandikhol in Odisha and 2.5 MMT at Padur, Karnataka on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode.

Government have implemented various initiatives aligned with India's broader energy transition goals to promote domestic Exploration and Production and alternative fuels such as biofuels, green hydrogen, compressed biogas, liquefied natural gas (LNG), energy efficiency and electric mobility, which inter-alia include achieving 20% ethanol blending under the Ethanol Blending Programme (EBP), and broadening the scope of feedstock to enhance the availability of ethanol. Government have launched Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP) in 2016. Under this policy, Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP) was started. During the last three years, 38 exploration blocks under OALP bid Round VIII and IX covering 1,72,912.95 Square Kilometer in the country have been awarded. The Pradhan Mantri Jaiv Indhan-Vatavaran Anukool Fasal Awashesh Nivaran (PM JI-VAN) Yojana has been launched to provide financial assistance for setting up projects for advanced biofuels, including Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF). For the promotion of Compressed Biogas (CBG), the Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) scheme has been launched, and schemes like BAM (Biomass Aggregation Machinery) and DPI (Direct Pipeline Infrastructure) have been introduced to support biomass aggregation and to connect CBG plants to the existing pipeline network. National Green Hydrogen

Mission (NGHM) has been launched with the objective of production of 5 MMTPA green hydrogen by 2030. Government have also taken various steps to augment the availability of LNG for various sectors which, inter-alia, includes establishment of LNG infrastructure including LNG terminals and LNG stations. Refineries are included in PAT (Perform, Achieve and Trade) energy efficiency improvement scheme of Government. Ministry of Heavy industries have sanctioned Rs. 873.5 Cr to PSU Oil Marketing companies (OMCs) under FAME II Subsidy scheme for setting up 8,932 Electric Vehicle Charging stations (EVCS), in addition 18,706 EVCS have been setup by OMCs at their ROs from their own funds. In all 27,638 numbers of EVCS have been set up across the country; out of which 20,886 EVCS have been energized.

Sidhi Lok Sabha Constituency is covered under the Geographical Area (GA) comprising Sidhi and Singrauli districts in the State of Madhya Pradesh. Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has authorised Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited for development of City Gas Distribution in Sidhi and Singrauli districts GA. As on 31.01.2026, the entity has provided 10,592 PNG (Domestic) connections, established 12 CNG stations and laid 1,092 Inch-Km pipeline in the GA.

## संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275 (1) के अंतर्गत कल्याणकारी योजनाएं

**3280. श्री विजय बघेल:**

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

(क) आदिम जातियों (अनुसूचित जनजातियों) के कल्याण और जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में अवसंरचना के

विकास के लिए संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275 (1) के अंतर्गत संघ सरकार की नीति का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उक्त योजना के तहत छत्तीसगढ़ को किए गए आवंटन का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान दुर्ग लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत दुर्ग और बेमेतरा जिलों के लिए जारी की गई निधि का कार्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

**जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दुर्गा दास उइके):**

(क): भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275 (1) के प्रावधान (परंतुक) के तहत भारत सरकार से सहायता अनुदान, 26 राज्यों को 100% वार्षिक अनुदान है। यह राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त राज्य की कार्यकारी समिति (मुख्य सचिव की अध्यक्षता में) द्वारा विधिवत अनुमोदित प्रस्तावों के आधार पर और इस उद्देश्य के लिए इस मंत्रालय में गठित परियोजना मूल्यांकन समिति (पीएसी) द्वारा मूल्यांकन एवं अनुमोदन के बाद अधिसूचित अनुसूचित जनजातियों (अजजा) वाली राज्य सरकारों को प्रदान किया जाता है। इस कार्यक्रम के तहत वित्त पोषण राज्य को विकास की ऐसी योजनाओं की लागत को पूरा करने में सक्षम बनाता है जो उस राज्य में अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से राज्य द्वारा शुरू की जा सकती हैं।

(ख): योजना के तहत, केवल राज्य-वार आवंटन किया जाता है। योजना के तहत जिले-वार आवंटन नहीं किया जाता है। विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उक्त योजना के तहत छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य को किया गया आवंटन नीचे दिया गया हैः –

| **वित्तीय वर्ष** | **अनुच्छेद 275 (1) अनुदान के तहत छत्तीसगढ़ को आवंटन (लाख रुपये में)** |
|---|---|
| 2022-23 | 13853.43 |
| 2023-24 | 16195.69 |
| 2024-25 | 17290.23 |

(ग): दुर्ग लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत दुर्ग और बेमेतरा जिलों के लिए गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान

पीएसी द्वारा अनुमोदित निधियों का कार्य-वार ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार हैः

| क्र.सं. | जिला/स्थान | परियोजना का नाम | अनुमोदित परियोजना/स्वीकृति वर्ष | पीएसी द्वारा अनुमोदित निधि (लाख रुपये) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | बस्तर(35), दंतेवाड़ा(18), बीजापुर(38), गरियाबंद(1), सूरजपुर(25), बलरामपुर(20), बिलासपुर(10), दुर्ग(31) | छात्रावास/आश्रम/ईएमआरएस में कांटेदार तार की बाड़ (150 इकाइयाँ) | 2022-23 | 261 |
| 2 | बस्तर(35), दंतेवाड़ा(18), बीजापुर(38), गरियाबंद(1), सूरजपुर(25), बलरामपुर(20), बिलासपुर(10), दुर्ग(31) | छात्रावास/आश्रम/ईएमआरएस में कांटेदार तार की बाड़ (150 इकाइयाँ) | 2022-23 | 261 |
| 3 | सुकमा(11), रायगढ़(8), बिलासपुर(4), बेमेतरा(2), बालोद(8), कबीरधाम(11), धमतरी(4), जशपुर(10), सूरजपुर(8), कोरिया(12), बलरामपुर(34) | आश्रम/छात्रावास के लिए चारदीवारी (112 इकाइयाँ) | 2022-23 | 1409.5 |

## उत्तर प्रदेश में जल संकट

**3281. श्री आदित्य यादवः**

क्या **जल शक्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस तथ्य का संज्ञान लिया है कि जल शक्ति मंत्रालय की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट 2024-25 में दिए गए ब्यौरे के अनुसार 'जल जीवन मिशन 2024-25' के महत्वाकांक्षी लक्ष्यों और अंतःक्षेपों के बावजूद, उत्तर प्रदेश के बदायूं जिले के कई गाँव अभी भी जल संकट, नल से जल की अनियमित आपूर्ति और जल की गुणवत्ता संबंधी समस्याओं का सामना कर रहे हैं, जिससे जिले में रहने वाले लगभग पैंतीस लाख लोगों के स्वास्थ्य, कृषि उत्पादन और दैनिक जीवन पर गंभीर प्रभाव पड़ रहा है।

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उक्त जिले में गांवों तथा नगरों में जल आपूर्ति की

अवसंरचना में सुधार करने, 'कार्यात्मक घरेलू नल कनेक्शन' (एफएचटीसी) का विस्तार करने, वर्षा जल संचयन और भूजल पुनर्भरण कार्यक्रमों को बढ़ावा देने, पारंपरिक जल स्रोतों का संरक्षण करने, जल की गुणवत्ता की निरंतर निगरानी सुनिश्चित करने और दीर्घकालिक संधारणीय जल प्रबंधन के लिए स्थानीय समुदायों को सक्रिय रूप से शामिल करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा बाढ़ प्रबंधन, सिंचाई सुविधाओं के सुदृढ़ीकरण और कृषि तथा घरेलू उपयोग के लिए जल संसाधनों की संरक्षा हेतु राज्यीय अभिकरणों के साथ समन्वय हेतु क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

**जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी. सोमन्ना):**

(क) से (ग): भारत सरकार देश के सभी ग्रामीण परिवारों को निर्धारित गुणवत्ता की पर्याप्त मात्रा (55 एलपीसीडी) में और नियमित तथा दीर्घकालिक आधार पर सुरक्षित और पीने योग्य नल जल आपूर्ति की व्यवस्था करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। इस दिशा में, भारत सरकार ने जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) शुरू किया, जिसे अगस्त 2019 से राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की भागीदारी से क्रियान्वित किया जाना है।

पेयजल राज्य का विषय है, और इसलिए, जेजेएम के तहत आने वाली योजनाओं सहित पेयजल आपूर्ति योजनाओं की आयोजना, अनुमोदन, कार्यान्वयन, संचालन और रखरखाव की जिम्मेदारी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों की है। भारत सरकार तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्यों की सहायता करती है।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य ने सूचित किया है कि वर्तमान में बदायूं जिले के 1446 गांवों में से 870 राजस्व गांवों को नियमित जल आपूर्ति की जा रही है। जिला बदायूं में जेजेएम के तहत जल गुणवत्ता की कोई समस्या नहीं हुई है। गांवों में स्वच्छ और सुरक्षित पेयजल सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नियमित रूप से जल गुणवत्ता परीक्षण किया जाता है। इसके अलावा, राज्य ने सूचित किया है कि

भूजल स्तर में सुधार के लिए जेजेएम के तहत कदम उठाए गए हैं, जिसमें 220 वर्षा जल पुनर्भरण संरचनाओं का निर्माण किया गया है और अतिरिक्त 646 वर्षा जल पुनर्भरण इकाइयों का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है।

जेजेएम के तहत, मौजूदा दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो के बीआईएस: 10500 मानकों को पाइपगत जलापूर्ति योजनाओं के माध्यम से आपूर्ति किए जा रहे जल की गुणवत्ता के लिए बेंचमार्क के रूप में अपनाया जाता है। जेजेएम के तहत, परिवारों को नल जल आपूर्ति प्रदान करने के लिए जल आपूर्ति योजनाओं की योजना बनाते समय, रासायनिक संदूषकों से प्रभावित बसावटों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। कार्यसंबंधी दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र जल गुणवत्ता निगरानी और पर्यवेक्षण (डब्ल्यूक्यूएम एंड एस) गतिविधियों के लिए जेजेएम के तहत निधियों के अपने वार्षिक आवंटन का 2% तक उपयोग कर सकते हैं, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ जल गुणवत्ता परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाओं की स्थापना और सुदृढ़ीकरण, उपकरणों, उपस्करों, रसायनों, कांच के बने सामान, उपभोग्य सामग्रियों की खरीद, कुशल जनशक्ति को काम पर रखना, फील्ड टेस्ट किट (एफटीके) का उपयोग करके समुदाय द्वारा निगरानी, जल गुणवत्ता के संबंध में जागरूकता प्रसार, शैक्षिक कार्यक्रम, प्रयोगशालाओं का प्रत्यायन/मान्यता आदि शामिल हैं।

वर्ष 2015 में देश के चयनित 500 शहरों (अब 15 विलय किए गए शहरों सहित 485 शहरों) और कस्बों में शुरू किए गए अटल नवीकरणीय और शहरी परिवर्तन मिशन (अमृत) के तहत चयनित शहरों तथा कस्बों में जल आपूर्ति; सीवरेज और सेप्टेज प्रबंधन; तूफान जल निकासी; हरित स्थान तथा पार्क; और गैर-मोटर चालित शहरी परिवहन के क्षेत्रों में बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया था। अमृत 2.0 को वर्ष 2021 में सभी शहरी स्थानीय निकायों/शहरों में शुरू किया गया है, ताकि शहरों को 'आत्मनिर्भर' और 'जल सुरक्षित' बनने में सक्षम बनाया जा सके। अमृत 2.0 के तहत, बदायूं जिले में 288.3 करोड़ रुपये की 10 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है, जिसमें 283 करोड़ रुपये की 07 जल आपूर्ति परियोजनाएं और 5.3 करोड़ रुपये की 03 जल

निकाय कायाकल्प परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं। स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं में 1.16 लाख नए/सर्विस नल जल कनेक्शन शामिल हैं।

केन्द्रीय भूजल बोर्ड (सीजीडब्ल्यूबी) और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से वर्ष 2022 से प्रत्येक वर्ष उत्तर प्रदेश के बदायूं जिले सहित देश के गतिशील भूजल संसाधनों का आकलन किया जा रहा है। भूजल संसाधनों के आकलन में सभी प्रयोजनों के लिए कुल वार्षिक भूजल पुनर्भरण, वार्षिक निष्कर्षण योग्य भूजल संसाधन और वार्षिक भूजल निष्कर्षण के अनुमान शामिल हैं।

इसके अलावा, बदायूं जिले में कुल 15 आकलन इकाइयों (ब्लॉकों) में से 02 (13.33%) इकाइयों को 'अति-दोहित' के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है जो वार्षिक रूप से पुनर्भरणीय भूजल की पुनःपूर्ति से अधिक भूजल निकासी को दर्शाता है।

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय ने 2019 में देश भर के 256 जल-संकटग्रस्त जिलों में समयबद्ध, मिशन-मोड जल संरक्षण अभियान के रूप में जल शक्ति अभियान (जेएसए) शुरू किया। जेएसए: सीटीआर का छठा संस्करण 22 मार्च 2025 को "जल संचय, जन भागीदारी: जन जागरूकता की ओर" विषय के साथ शुरू किया गया था।

जेएसए, सीटीआर को और सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए: 6 सितंबर 2024 को सूरत, गुजरात में शुरू की गई "जल संचय जनभागीदारी" (जेएसजेबी) पहल, कम लागत और कार्य-परिपूर्णता मोड में कम लागत वाली वर्षा जल संचयन संरचनाओं के निर्माण के लिए सामुदायिक कार्रवाई तथा सहभागिता को तेज करने पर केंद्रित है। जेएसजेबी 1.0 के तहत, प्रभावशाली 27.62 लाख कृत्रिम भूजल पुनर्भरण और भंडारण कार्य किए गए, जिनमें से उल्लेखनीय 23.83 लाख पहले ही 31 मई 2025 तक पूरे हो चुके हैं, जो भारत के जल संरक्षण अभियान में महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धि है। 09.03.2026 तक, जेएसजेबी के तहत कुल 4.4 मिलियन से अधिक कृत्रिम भूजल पुनर्भरण और भंडारण कार्यों की सूचना दी गई है।

(घ): सरकार द्वारा बाढ़ प्रबंधन, सिंचाई सुविधाओं के सुदृढ़ीकरण और देश भर में कृषि और घरेलू उपयोग के लिए जल संसाधनों की सुरक्षा के लिए राज्य एजेंसियों के साथ समन्वय हेतु विभिन्न

उपाय किए गए हैं जो इस प्रकार हैं-

- बाढ़ प्रबंधन और कटाव-रोधी परियोजनाएं संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उनकी प्राथमिकता के अनुसार तैयार और कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं। केन्द्र सरकार महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ के प्रबंधन के लिए तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन और संवर्धनात्मक, वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्यों के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। केन्द्र सरकार बाढ़ नियंत्रण, कटाव-रोधी, जल निकासी विकास, समुद्री कटाव-रोधी आदि से संबंधित कार्यों के लिए राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित “बाढ़ प्रबंधन और सीमा क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम (एफएमबीएपी)” कार्यान्वित कर रही है।

- भारत सरकार ने वित्तीय वर्ष 2015-16 में "प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई)" शुरू की, जिसका उद्देश्य खेत पर पानी की भौतिक पहुंच को बढ़ाना और सुनिश्चित सिंचाई के तहत खेती योग्य क्षेत्र का विस्तार करना, खेत में पानी के उपयोग की दक्षता में सुधार लाना, स्थायी जल संरक्षण परिपाटियों को शुरू करना आदि है। हर खेत को पानी (एचकेकेपी) प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) के घटकों में से एक घटक है।

- केन्द्रीय भूजल बोर्ड (सीजीडब्ल्यूबी) ने बदायूं जिले के पूरे मैप करने योग्य क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय जलभृत मानचित्रण (एनएक्यूआईएम) परियोजना पूरी कर ली है, जो लगभग 4237.88 वर्ग किलोमीटर है। जलभृत मानचित्र और प्रबंधन योजनाएं तैयार कर ली गई हैं और कार्यान्वयन के लिए संबंधित राज्य एजेंसियों को साझा की गई हैं। बदायूं जिले के लिए एनएक्यूयूआईएम अध्ययनों के तहत, विभिन्न आपूर्ति और मांग पक्ष प्रबंधन हस्तक्षेपों का प्रस्ताव किया गया है।

- सीजीडब्ल्यूबी ने राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के परामर्श से भूजल के कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण के लिए मास्टर प्लान-2020 तैयार किया है, जो बदायूं जिले सहित विभिन्न भू-भाग परिस्थितियों हेतु विभिन्न संरचनाओं को दर्शाने वाली एक वृहद स्तर की योजना है.

- मंत्रालय ने सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को एक मॉडल विधेयक परिचालित किया है ताकि

वे भूजल विकास के विनियमन के लिए उपयुक्त भूजल विधान अधिनियमित कर सकें। मॉडल विधेयक में परिकल्पना की गई है कि शहरी क्षेत्रों में इमारतों की छतों और अन्य खुले क्षेत्रों से उपलब्ध वर्षा जल का भूजल पुनर्भरण के लिए लाभकारी उपयोग किया जा सकता है।

- जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग द्वारा राष्ट्रीय जल नीति (2012) तैयार की गई है, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ वर्षा जल संचयन और जल संरक्षण की सिफारिश की गई है तथा वर्षा जल के प्रत्यक्ष उपयोग के माध्यम से जल की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डाला गया है।

## MILLET-BASED PRODUCTS

**3282. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:**

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to promote millet-based food processing clusters and startups in view of the increasing global demand for millet-based products after the International Year of Millets and if so, the details thereof along with the incentives provided to exporters and food processors to scale up production;

(b) the measures being implemented to improve infrastructure packaging and quality control for millet-based products; and

(c) whether the Government has conducted any periodic review of export performance and the impact on farmer income due to millet-based products processing, if so, the details thereof in quantifiable terms and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING**

**INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):**

(a): In order to promote and ensure overall development of Food Processing Industries, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been incentivizing setting up/ expansion of related infrastructure, including Millet processing units through its two Central Sector Scheme viz. Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY), Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI) and a Centrally sponsored PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme across the country.

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

Under PMFME Scheme, Millet based products has been identified as One District One Product (ODOP) in 21 districts in the country. Millet Mahotsav were organised in 30 districts of various States/UTs as a part of International Year of Millet (IYoM 2023) to provide support for micro food processing entrepreneurs, particularly those engaged in the processing of millet products.

It aimed to foster start-ups, entrepreneurs and boost the micro sector of the food industry. As on 31.12.2025, under PMFME Scheme, 4,612 micro food processing enterprises with subsidy of Rs. 91.20 Cr for millet processing units has been approved across the country.

One food processing unit have been approved in the country under Creation/ Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities (CEFPPC), a component scheme of PMKSY.

(b): Under Branding and Marketing component of the PMFME scheme, support is provided to Farmer producer Organisation s/Self Help Groups/Cooperatives or a Special Purpose Vehicle of micro food processing enterprises including millet based products processing for developing a common packaging and branding with provision for quality control, standardization, and adhering to food safety parameters for consumer retail sale.

(c): The incentives under the PLISFPI are admissible where the entire chain of manufacturing processes takes place in India. Under PLISMBP Scheme, the sale of Millet based products of the approved beneficiaries increased from Rs.35.00 crores in 2020-21 to Rs.814.00 crore in 2024-25. Millet procurement of PLISMBP applicants increased from 1092 MT in the year 2020-21 to 16130 MT in 2024-25.

## WORK DONE IN MAHARASHTRA UNDER AMRUT 2.0

**3283. SHRI SUNIL DATTATREY TATKARE:**

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

(a) the number of water bodies approved for rejuvenation in Maharashtra along with the progress of rejuvenation till date;

(b) the water treatment plant capacity to be augmented in Maharashtra under AMRUT 2.0 along with the progress made till date;

(c) the current percentage of households with piped water supply, the updated targets under AMRUT 2.0 and the progress achieved so far in Maharashtra; and

(d) the number of cities that have successfully filed the City Water Balance Plans (CWBPs) and City Water Action Plans (CWAPs)?

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

(a) to (d): Water is State subject. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through schematic interventions/ advisories. It provides financial and technical support to the States through various schemes/ Missions such as Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation 2.0 (AMRUT 2.0). Under AMRUT 2.0, the States/ Union Territories are empowered to select, appraise, prioritise and implement the projects.

The State of Maharashtra has taken up 88 water body rejuvenation projects with total approved cost of ₹1463.16 crore under AMRUT 2.0. As updated by the State on AMRUT 2.0 portal, 73 projects worth ₹554.95 crore (capex) have been awarded of which works worth ₹316.09 crore have been physically completed.

The State has taken up 70 water supply projects with total approved cost

of ₹10,474.68 crore for augmentation of 1829.02 Million Litre per Day (MLD) Water Treatment Plant (WTP) capacity. 64 projects worth ₹7,599.50 crore (capex) have been awarded of which works worth ₹3,627.03 crore have been physically completed.

As reported by the State, 89% of urban population (as per estimated 2021 population) is covered with household tap connections. As updated by the State on AMRUT 2.0 portal, the approved water supply projects under AMRUT 2.0 in Maharashtra cover 17.42 lakh new tap connections out of which 10,980 connections have been provided so far.

In the State of Maharashtra, 413 Urban Local Bodies have submitted City Water Balance Plans (CWBPs) on AMRUT 2.0 portal and 241 ULBs have submitted City Water Action Plans (CWAPs).

## PRICES OF CRUDE OIL

**3284. SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE:**

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

the details of average crude oil prices in rupees during 2025-26?

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

The average price of Indian Basket of Crude Oil during 2025-26 (from 1st April 2025 to 4th March 2026) is Rs. 5,898.60 per barrel.

## खादी और ग्रामोद्योग

**3285. श्री राहुल सिंह लोधीः**
**श्री अनुराग शर्माः**
**श्री भोजराज नागः**

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

(क) विगत वर्ष की तुलना में दिसंबर 2025 तक खादी और ग्रामोद्योग की बिक्री और उत्पादन के आंकड़ों का उत्पाद-वार और राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) खादी और ग्रमोद्योग आयोग (केवीआईसी) के अंतर्गत कारीगरों के लिए किए गए मजदूरी संशोधन का ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त संशोधन से कितने कारीगर लाभान्वित हुए हैं; और

(ग) सरकारी खरीद और पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र निर्माण के लिए विशिष्ट तंत्र सहित बाजार तक पहुंच बढ़ाने के लिए खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग (केवीआईसी) और राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम (एनएसआईसी) के बीच हस्ताक्षरित समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय के अधीन वैधानिक निकाय खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग आयोग (केवीआईसी), खादी और ग्रामोद्योग क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए खादी ग्रामोद्योग विकास योजना (केजीवीवाई) को क्रियान्वित कर रहा है और केवीआईसी द्वारा प्रदान की गई जानकारी के अनुसार, पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में दिसंबर 2025 तक खादी और ग्रामोद्योग के अंतर्गत प्राप्त बिक्री और उत्पादन के आँकड़ों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख): खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग आयोग (केवीआईसी) द्वारा समय-समय पर खादी कारीगरों की मजदूरी में संशोधन किया गया है। विगत तीन संशोधनों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

| प्रभावी तिथि/वर्ष | कताई मजदूरी में परिवर्तन |
|---|---|
| 01.04.2023 | 10.00 रुपये प्रति लच्छा |
| 02.10.2024 | 12.50 रुपये प्रति लच्छा |
| 01.04.2025 | 15.00 रुपये प्रति लच्छा |

बुनाई मजदूरी में भी दिनांक 01.04.2023 से 10%, दिनांक 02.10.2024 से 7% और दिनांक 01.04.2025 से 20% की वृद्धि की गई है।

खादी क्षेत्र से जुड़े लगभग 4.32 लाख कत्तिनों और बुनकरों को उनके द्वारा किए गए कताई और बुनाई कार्यों के आधार पर वेतन वृद्धि से लाभ मिलता है।

(ग): खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग (केवीआईसी) ने सितंबर, 2025 में राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम लिमिटेड (एनएसआईसी) के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं, जिसका उद्देश्य यह है कि दोनों संगठन अर्थात केवीआईसी और एनएसआईसी निकटतम सहयोग से बेहतर बाजार पहुंच की सुविधा हेतु एक पारितंत्र का सृजन करेंगे, जो एक-दूसरे के प्लेटफार्मों और अन्तःक्षेपों का लाभ उठाकर केवीआईसी और एनएसआईसी की संबंधित स्कीमों के अंतर्गत सभी पात्र एमएसएमई लाभार्थियों/इकाइयों की सहायता करेंगे।

**विवरण**

**पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में दिसंबर 2025 तक खादी और ग्रामोद्योग के अंतर्गत प्राप्त बिक्री और उत्पादन आंकड़ों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा:**

**(लाख रुपये में)**

| क्र.सं | राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र | अप्रैल 2024 से दिसंबर 2024 तक | | अप्रैल 2025 से दिसंबर 2025 तक | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | केवीआई उत्पादन | केवीआई बिक्री | केवीआई उत्पादन | केवीआई बिक्री |
| 1. | जम्मू एवं कश्मीर | 357690.43 | 790251.97 | 396539.81 | 903354.94 |
| 2. | लद्दाख | 10777.81 | 16348.43 | 11948.12 | 18680.49 |
| 3. | हिमाचल प्रदेश | 130280.56 | 202535.94 | 144427.89 | 231476.27 |
| 4. | पंजाब | 288214.69 | 364214.39 | 319511.10 | 416248.14 |
| 5. | चंडीगढ़ (संघ राज्य क्षेत्र) | 4131.71 | 6685.59 | 4580.40 | 7647.81 |
| 6. | हरियाणा | 274733.00 | 375974.66 | 306651.32 | 427806.10 |
| 7. | दिल्ली | 16721.19 | 26655.15 | 18537.13 | 30917.48 |
| 8. | राजस्थान | 497493.95 | 650742.79 | 551546.24 | 744989.30 |
| 9. | उत्तराखंड | 101414.06 | 173622.41 | 112130.52 | 288972.28 |
| 10. | उत्तरर प्रदेश | 1163332.04 | 1665628.49 | 1291818.23 | 1760444.86 |
| 11. | छत्तीसगढ़ | 181069.22 | 304267.98 | 200741.88 | 348156.15 |
| 12. | मध्य प्रदेश | 464163.36 | 690086.63 | 514567.07 | 788661.11 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13. | सिक्किम | 6732.35 | 16425.88 | 7463.41 | 18771.11 |
| 14. | अरुणाचल प्रदेश | 22638.77 | 33743.24 | 25097.04 | 38559.65 |
| 15. | नागालैंड | 81223.74 | 118191.71 | 90043.44 | 135055.12 |
| 16. | मणिपुर | 65476.63 | 97457.35 | 72576.41 | 111365.13 |
| 17. | मिजोरम | 54850.56 | 90380.58 | 60806.46 | 103273.35 |
| 18. | त्रिपुरा | 56129.94 | 85841.33 | 62224.75 | 98089.08 |
| 19. | मेघालय | 27059.89 | 54142.46 | 29998.24 | 61868.36 |
| 20. | असम | 167047.70 | 289140.40 | 185188.78 | 330490.86 |
| 21. | बिहार | 368801.22 | 506573.47 | 408857.66 | 579414.08 |
| 22. | पश्चिम बंगाल | 385675.11 | 524448.87 | 429657.83 | 605258.62 |
| 23. | झारखंड | 118693.48 | 183575.02 | 131585.46 | 210034.12 |
| 24. | ओडिशा | 271790.77 | 392380.35 | 301306.38 | 448510.27 |
| 25. | अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप | 3890.94 | 9149.69 | 4313.42 | 10454.86 |
| 26. | गुजरात * | 877573.01 | 1156175.44 | 972906.34 | 1324550.09 |
| 27. | महाराष्ट्र** | 584724.35 | 763378.18 | 648217.66 | 872410.08 |
| 28. | गोवा | 12268.38 | 19436.09 | 13600.54 | 22215.28 |
| 29. | आंध्र प्रदेश | 370929.46 | 533768.25 | 411216.29 | 610312.08 |
| 30. | तेलंगाना | 250417.62 | 388179.15 | 277610.49 | 443627.41 |
| 31. | कर्नाटक | 515548.38 | 768990.95 | 565812.96 | 904784.26 |
| 32. | लक्षद्वीप द्वीप समूह | 367.68 | 467.83 | 407.60 | 534.56 |
| 33. | केरल | 265164.20 | 369861.53 | 293968.96 | 423600.33 |
| 34. | तमिलनाडु | 565798.07 | 806684.76 | 627284.00 | 924520.75 |
| 35. | पुदुचेरी | 4865.73 | 8178.03 | 5394.17 | 9350.63 |
| | **योग** | **8567690.00** | **12483584.99** | **9498537.99** | **14254405.00** |

*दमण एवं दीव सहित ** दादरा और नगर हवेली सहित

## OIL BOND LIABILITIES AND REPAYMENTS STATUS

**3286. SHRI RAJU BISTA:**

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

(a) the total amount of oil bonds issued by the Union Government from 2005-06 to 2009-10;

(b) the total amount of interest accrued over the oil bonds till March 2026;

(c) the total number of oil bonds and amount which matured between 2014 to

2026;

(d) the total amount of interest on oil bonds paid by the Government from the year 2014 to 2026; and

(e) the total oil bond repayment including principal and interest made by the Government between 2014 and 2026 and whether any oil bonds are remain to be paid, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The total amount of oil bonds issued by the Government during 2005–06 to 2009–10 was Rs. 1,48,187.30 crore.

(b): The total interest accrued on these oil bonds up to March 2026 is Rs. 1,70,698.79 crore.

(c): Out of the total oil bonds issued, 14 oil bonds amounting to Rs. 1,34,423.17 crore matured during the period from 2014 to 2026, which includes two oil bonds maturing on 23.03.2026 and 29.03.2026.

(d): The total interest paid by the Government on oil bonds between 2014 and 2026 is Rs. 1,01,945.11 crore.

(e): The total repayment made by the Government during the period 2014–2026 towards oil bonds, including both principal and interest, amounts to Rs. 2,36,368.28 crore (Principal: Rs. 1,34,423.17 crore; Interest: Rs. 1,01,945.11 crore). This includes the 8.00% GOI Special Bond 2026 (Rs. 10,000 crore) and the 8.40% GOI Special Bond 2026 (Rs. 4,971 crore) maturing on 23.03.2026

and 29.03.2026. No oil bonds remain outstanding thereafter.

## DOMESTIC COOKING GAS SUBSIDY AND PRICING

**3287. SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN:**

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to release the pending subsidy of domestic cooking gas to the consumers, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to restore the subsidy for domestic cooking gas, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total savings of the Government due to the non disbursement of cooking gas subsidy;

(d) the details of the price of cooking gas during 2014 and the price hike of cooking gas till date;

(e) whether the Government proposes to reduce the price of cooking gas, if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to give cooking gas subsidy to beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (f): DBT subsidies to the eligible LPG consumers are paid by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) with their own funds. After releasing the subsidies, OMCs submit bills to the Government for reimbursement through

Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC) and the same is reimbursed by the Government to OMCs.

The Retail Selling Price (RSP) of domestic LPG (non-subsidised) on 1st April 2014 was Rs. 980.50 per 14.2 Kg cylinder and Rs. 414.00 for subsidised domestic LPG cylinder. The RSP of a 14.2 Kg domestic LPG cylinder is currently Rs. 913 in Delhi. As of 09.03.2026, after a targeted subsidy of Rs. 300/cylinder to PMUY consumers, Government of India is providing 14.2 Kg LPG cylinders at an effective price of Rs. 613 per cylinder (in Delhi) to all eligible PMUY beneficiaries.

Government has paid a compensation of Rs. 22,000 crore to OMCs in FY 2022-23 and has approved another compensation of Rs. 30,000 crore in FY 2025-26.

## CREDIT ACCESSIBILITY HURDLES AND COLLATERAL DEMANDS BY BANKS

**3288. SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:**
**SUSHRI IQRA CHOUDHARY:**
**ADV. PRIYA SAROJ:**

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of collateral-free lending norms under schemes in Uttar Pradesh, in view of complaints that Public Sector Banks continue to insist on additional collateral or third-party guarantees from micro and small entrepreneurs and if so, the steps

taken to resolve the issue;

(b) the total number and percentage of MSME loan applications approved, pending and rejected during the last five years under various schemes, along with the primary reasons recorded for such rejections, State-wise and district-wise, particularly for Uttar Pradesh:

(c) whether any audit or inspection has been conducted to assess deviation from collateral-free lending guidelines and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the corrective measures proposed to ensure uniform enforcement of credit guarantee norms and improve credit access for rural and first-generation entrepreneurs in the State?

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

(a) to (d): The Government provides loans to eligible Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) without collateral security under schemes such as the Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS) for MSEs, Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) and Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP).As informed by Department of Financial Services (DFS), the progress of collateral-free lending under various schemes of Government of India is periodically reviewed in State Level Bankers’ Committee (SLBC) meetings and in District Consultative Committee/District Level Review Committee (DCC/DLRC) meetings. Banks are regularly advised to adhere to the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the

Government of India.

As per RBI data, the State-wise credit outstanding to the MSME sector by Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) during the last five financial years is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. As reported by SLBC Uttar Pradesh, District-wise data for credit outstanding to the MSME sector is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

The Government has taken various measures to ensure uniform enforcement of credit guarantee norms and to improve credit access for MSMEs, including rural and first-generation entrepreneurs across the country, including Uttar Pradesh, which inter-alia includes:

i. Ministry of MSME implements Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS) for MSEs through Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) to provide credit guarantee for loans extended to new as well as existing MSEs by Member Lending Institutions without collateral security and third-party guarantee. The ceiling for guarantee coverage is Rs. 10 crore under the scheme. CGTMSE has approved credit guarantees worth Rs. 6.13 lakh crore for MSEs in the past three years, compared to Rs. 3.22 lakh crore over the previous twenty-two years, indicating that loans sanctioned under the scheme have registered a quantum jump in last three years. Since inception in 2000, till 28.02.2026, a total of 19.27 lakh guarantees amounting to Rs. 1.38 lakh crore have been extended to MSEs in Uttar Pradesh.

ii. Self-Reliant India (SRI) Fund has been set up to infuse Rs. 50,000 crore

as equity funding in MSMEs with a provision of Rs. 10,000 crore from the Government of India and Rs. 40,000 crore through Private Equity/Venture Capital Funds. Since inception in 2021 till 28.02.2026, 731 MSMEs have been assisted by way of investing more than Rs. 17,438Crore, out of which 23 MSMEs have been assisted in Uttar Pradesh.

iii. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme provides Margin Money subsidy up to 35%, for setting up of new micro enterprises, in the non-farm sector with project cost of Rs. 50 lakh for Manufacturing and Rs. 20 lakh for Services enterprises. Since inception till 28.02.2026, 10.76 lakh micro units have been assisted by way of margin money subsidy amounting to Rs. 29,389.86 crore, out of which 1.14 lakh micro units in Uttar Pradesh have been assisted by way of margin money subsidy of Rs. 3,911.15 crore.

iv. PM Vishwakarma Scheme was launched on 17.09.2023 to provide end-to-end holistic support to artisans and craftspeople of 18 traditional trades who work with their hands and tools. The Scheme includes provision of loans up to Rs. 3 lakh with interest subvention of max up to 8%. Since inception, a total of 4.82 lakh loan accounts have been disbursed amounting to Rs. 3,992.43 crore, out of which 13,229 loan accounts have been disbursed amounting to Rs. 114.02 crore in Uttar Pradesh.

v. As informed by RBI, in terms of para 4.1 (a) of RBI Master Direction - Lending to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Sector dated

July 24, 2017, all Scheduled Commercial Banks are mandated not to accept collateral security in the case of loans up to Rs.10 lakh extended to units in the MSE sector. As per RBI circular dated 9th February 2026 , this limit stands increased to Rs 20 Lakh from 1st April , 2026.

vi. Further, Ministry of MSME, through its field offices, regularly organizes outreach programmes in coordination with MSME/ Industry Departments of States/UTs concerned and other stakeholders like CGTMSE, SIDBI, Banks, MSME Associations etc., to enhance credit availability among MSMEs in the country, including Uttar Pradesh.

# STATEMENT-I

## State Wise data on Credit outstanding to MSME sector by Scheduled Commercial Banks

(Accounts in lakh; Amount in Rs in crore)

| S. No. | State Name | Total MSMEs as on March 31, 2021 | | Total MSMEs as on March 31, 2022 | | Total MSMEs as on March 31, 2023 | | Total MSMEs as on March 31, 2024 | | Total MSMEs as on March 31, 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. of A/cs | Amount outstanding | No. of A/cs | Amount outstanding | No. of A/cs | Amount outstanding | No. of A/cs | Amount outstanding | No. of A/cs | Amount outstanding |
| 1 | Andaman and Nicobar | 0.08 | 786.59 | 0.07 | 769.05 | 0.06 | 914.82 | 0.08 | 989.97 | 0.07 | 1031.14 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 13.80 | 62878.79 | 13.26 | 71877.26 | 12.16 | 83162.34 | 12.06 | 101085.90 | 9.67 | 107816.24 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.18 | 906.96 | 0.18 | 1014.15 | 0.16 | 1091.71 | 0.12 | 1514.76 | 0.14 | 2125.10 |
| 4 | Assam | 17.86 | 22698.71 | 5.94 | 20837.48 | 4.62 | 24120.24 | 3.57 | 28729.48 | 3.66 | 33829.83 |
| 5 | Bihar | 25.16 | 33303.92 | 10.62 | 34002.47 | 8.80 | 40029.60 | 12.35 | 51766.42 | 11.94 | 63666.35 |
| 6 | Chandigarh | 0.51 | 9729.48 | 0.41 | 11968.00 | 0.40 | 12605.26 | 0.47 | 14634.23 | 0.44 | 16688.12 |
| 7 | Chhattisgarh | 7.42 | 25988.89 | 4.43 | 31919.39 | 3.63 | 36423.07 | 3.94 | 43694.34 | 4.17 | 51263.49 |
| 8 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0.11 | 1186.64 | 0.06 | 1160.42 | 0.05 | 1356.75 | 0.10 | 2345.29 | 0.10 | 2822.84 |
| 9 | Daman and Diu | 0.03 | 361.80 | 0.03 | 674.50 | 0.02 | 699.97 | 6.95 | 179638.00 | 5.50 | 192991.45 |
| 10 | Delhi | 8.14 | 108796.40 | 4.29 | 130604.29 | 6.02 | 139553.03 | 0.56 | 7350.41 | 0.49 | 8312.40 |
| 11 | Goa | 0.87 | 5578.65 | 0.68 | 5700.10 | 0.56 | 6126.68 | 11.90 | 251504.11 | 13.58 | 295170.89 |
| 12 | Gujarat | 14.63 | 146872.76 | 10.29 | 185075.74 | 8.73 | 211808.82 | 6.75 | 122258.78 | 6.79 | 147569.05 |
| 13 | Haryana | 8.64 | 62457.67 | 6.57 | 80103.24 | 4.78 | 97119.95 | 1.52 | 16147.28 | 1.48 | 18912.60 |
| 14 | Himachal Pradesh | 1.83 | 9830.08 | 1.64 | 11665.19 | 1.47 | 13683.43 | 3.86 | 24036.19 | 3.87 | 24595.20 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Jammu and Kashmir | 3.90 | 16354.21 | 4.15 | 16694.63 | 2.10 | 16502.48 | 6.16 | 34398.89 | 5.50 | 39846.34 |
| 16 | Jharkhand | 13.49 | 23839.56 | 6.71 | 26257.14 | 5.46 | 29732.02 | 16.07 | 165082.73 | 15.76 | 188130.94 |
| 17 | Karnataka | 24.32 | 106007.59 | 15.48 | 126575.65 | 12.83 | 140027.83 | 11.32 | 85221.33 | 7.48 | 99818.56 |
| 18 | Kerala | 15.46 | 60200.80 | 14.49 | 67543.53 | 11.18 | 76807.52 | 0.09 | 745.13 | 0.11 | 1098.13 |
| 19 | Lakshadweep | 0.02 | 22.65 | 0.01 | 25.93 | 0.01 | 32.46 | 0.01 | 625.99 | 0.01 | 24.52 |
| 20 | Madhya Pradesh | 23.68 | 63009.09 | 15.85 | 72347.61 | 13.14 | 83396.88 | 15.14 | 101220.23 | 15.31 | 117419.47 |
| 21 | Maharashtra | 39.94 | 352894.81 | 26.91 | 339446.16 | 21.86 | 380301.18 | 29.81 | 425437.84 | 28.67 | 457979.43 |
| 22 | Manipur | 0.89 | 1153.81 | 0.45 | 1159.81 | 0.31 | 1429.85 | 0.37 | 1534.83 | 0.35 | 1691.62 |
| 23 | Meghalaya | 0.53 | 1237.84 | 0.25 | 1334.84 | 0.17 | 1467.25 | 0.21 | 1834.20 | 0.25 | 2272.20 |
| 24 | Mizoram | 0.29 | 697.14 | 0.15 | 705.42 | 0.12 | 735.25 | 0.12 | 851.34 | 0.13 | 970.88 |
| 25 | Nagaland | 0.44 | 863.59 | 0.17 | 880.93 | 0.16 | 1059.01 | 0.22 | 1268.83 | 0.25 | 1476.94 |
| 26 | Odisha | 20.89 | 36311.11 | 12.03 | 39905.15 | 8.92 | 45128.43 | 8.82 | 53516.04 | 7.45 | 62994.99 |
| 27 | Puducherry | 1.17 | 3192.45 | 0.92 | 3456.85 | 0.59 | 3986.93 | 0.49 | 4082.11 | 0.51 | 4733.69 |
| 28 | Punjab | 9.71 | 59272.69 | 7.38 | 70967.23 | 5.36 | 80893.45 | 6.48 | 96611.66 | 6.12 | 107259.73 |
| 29 | Rajasthan | 16.27 | 76129.31 | 10.58 | 95615.51 | 8.52 | 104760.37 | 11.03 | 151219.10 | 11.42 | 179488.95 |
| 30 | Sikkim | 0.33 | 813.04 | 0.18 | 808.66 | 0.15 | 970.95 | 0.14 | 1997.76 | 0.11 | 1141.51 |
| 31 | Tamil Nadu | 34.21 | 191350.67 | 39.07 | 219118.87 | 28.07 | 239879.93 | 23.50 | 281696.93 | 21.06 | 320483.61 |
| 32 | Telangana | 9.79 | 66334.66 | 7.37 | 83155.95 | 5.89 | 96028.26 | 7.52 | 116962.81 | 7.87 | 135268.98 |
| 33 | Tripura | 3.05 | 3116.69 | 0.61 | 2168.20 | 0.53 | 2340.35 | 1.02 | 2978.15 | 1.13 | 3644.44 |
| 34 | Uttarakhand | 10.43 | 28751.41 | 2.56 | 17591.92 | 3.21 | 47319.83 | 2.69 | 26006.06 | 5.03 | 53164.23 |
| 35 | Uttar Pradesh | 29.58 | 105215.15 | 24.33 | 136723.44 | 19.75 | 132130.25 | 27.45 | 195413.75 | 24.63 | 214625.72 |
| 36 | West Bengal | 62.53 | 95779.19 | 16.51 | 101202.28 | 13.53 | 106509.13 | 24.55 | 131256.60 | 22.10 | 148632.47 |
| | **Total** | **420.19** | **1783924.80** | **264.67** | **2011056.98** | **213.32** | **2260135.28** | **257.45** | **2725657.46** | **243.15** | **3108962.05** |

Source: Priority Sector Returns submitted by SCBs (excluding Regional Rural Banks; including Local area banks)

## STATEMENT-II

## District-wise Outstanding To MSME

| Sr. No. | Name of District | as on 31.03.2023 | as on 31.03.2024 | as on 31.03.2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Agra | 9574.34 | 11106.18 | 13034.90 |
| 2 | Aligarh | 3404.23 | 4150.63 | 4925.57 |
| 3 | Ambedkar Nagar | 733.80 | 982.92 | 1169.13 |
| 4 | Amethi | 779.30 | 936.60 | 1059.49 |
| 5 | Amroha | 663.83 | 1014.25 | 1159.58 |
| 6 | Auraiya | 360.62 | 499.50 | 616.89 |
| 7 | Ayodhya | 1408.57 | 1778.20 | 2229.85 |
| 8 | Azamgarh | 1595.45 | 1943.97 | 2331.10 |
| 9 | Baghpat | 503.33 | 613.48 | 695.61 |
| 10 | Bahraich | 1137.16 | 1292.11 | 1463.53 |
| 11 | Ballia | 780.70 | 1012.90 | 1258.63 |
| 12 | Balrampur | 368.38 | 553.86 | 632.56 |
| 13 | Banda | 358.12 | 548.60 | 685.00 |
| 14 | Barabanki | 1463.95 | 1797.38 | 1802.98 |
| 15 | Bareilly | 4583.89 | 5607.35 | 6682.39 |
| 16 | Basti | 878.51 | 1217.80 | 1503.99 |
| 17 | Bhadohi | 1258.81 | 1656.67 | 1862.92 |
| 18 | Bijnor | 1557.14 | 1976.29 | 2297.85 |
| 19 | Budaun | 695.54 | 932.59 | 1246.59 |
| 20 | Bulandshahr | 1733.76 | 2193.92 | 2694.62 |
| 21 | Chandauli | 1027.71 | 1230.95 | 1476.22 |
| 22 | Chitrakoot | 226.03 | 314.31 | 364.14 |
| 23 | Deoria | 1141.52 | 1482.33 | 1800.11 |
| 24 | Etah | 654.13 | 779.70 | 884.42 |
| 25 | Etawah | 751.06 | 976.97 | 1146.03 |
| 26 | Farrukhabad | 632.35 | 740.29 | 856.75 |
| 27 | Fatehpur | 652.41 | 1021.80 | 1343.91 |
| 28 | Firozabad | 1858.96 | 2370.85 | 2750.63 |
| 29 | Gautam Buddha Nagar | 17343.37 | 21913.46 | 26899.28 |
| 30 | Ghaziabad | 11020.70 | 13452.41 | 16688.20 |
| 31 | Ghazipur | 1382.36 | 1713.44 | 1971.10 |
| 32 | Gonda | 718.69 | 1104.04 | 1281.31 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | Gorakhpur | 5377.01 | 6905.10 | 8426.27 |
| 34 | Hamirpur | 405.49 | 539.27 | 579.55 |
| 35 | Hapur | 1349.95 | 1713.38 | 2177.60 |
| 36 | Hardoi | 1262.84 | 1465.01 | 1756.14 |
| 37 | Hathras | 714.22 | 866.78 | 977.47 |
| 38 | Jalaun | 455.41 | 596.92 | 689.33 |
| 39 | Jaunpur | 1535.85 | 1860.89 | 2320.71 |
| 40 | Jhansi | 2070.09 | 2773.56 | 3300.87 |
| 41 | Kannauj | 540.71 | 664.07 | 805.49 |
| 42 | Kanpur Dehat | 414.69 | 601.75 | 727.27 |
| 43 | Kanpur Nagar | 13209.22 | 14672.66 | 17089.38 |
| 44 | Kasganj | 339.69 | 435.13 | 549.53 |
| 45 | Kaushambi | 304.97 | 401.70 | 484.19 |
| 46 | Kushi Nagar | 781.73 | 1070.72 | 1395.17 |
| 47 | Lakhimpur Kheri | 1254.67 | 1451.11 | 1736.35 |
| 48 | Lalitpur | 355.93 | 441.50 | 590.12 |
| 49 | Lucknow | 16725.02 | 19573.16 | 24140.59 |
| 50 | Maharajganj | 682.75 | 986.77 | 1220.39 |
| 51 | Mahoba | 326.61 | 432.28 | 566.13 |
| 52 | Mainpuri | 729.96 | 927.61 | 952.36 |
| 53 | Mathura | 2857.36 | 3471.54 | 4474.62 |
| 54 | Mau | 723.68 | 959.73 | 1185.00 |
| 55 | Meerut | 7144.32 | 8283.31 | 9798.08 |
| 56 | Mirzapur | 1045.30 | 1578.31 | 1874.54 |
| 57 | Moradabad | 6357.67 | 6627.81 | 7189.93 |
| 58 | Muzaffarnagar | 3714.22 | 4466.99 | 5371.26 |
| 59 | Pilibhit | 716.77 | 834.78 | 1046.51 |
| 60 | Pratapgarh | 936.88 | 1203.16 | 1443.52 |
| 61 | Prayagraj | 4345.50 | 5436.51 | 6604.92 |
| 62 | Rae Bareli | 1460.90 | 1910.97 | 2302.18 |
| 63 | Rampur | 781.03 | 1232.22 | 1434.84 |
| 64 | Saharanpur | 2181.53 | 2878.84 | 3570.33 |
| 65 | Sambhal | 534.09 | 782.07 | 1011.41 |
| 66 | Sant Kabeer Nagar | 542.35 | 701.04 | 865.05 |
| 67 | Shahjahanpur | 1252.18 | 1458.65 | 1823.57 |
| 68 | Shamli | 539.98 | 738.19 | 980.78 |
| 69 | Shravasti | 154.11 | 174.83 | 203.31 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 70 | Siddharth Nagar | 452.74 | 638.44 | 841.53 |
| 71 | Sitapur | 975.69 | 1221.29 | 1435.39 |
| 72 | Sonbhadra | 986.61 | 1351.25 | 1589.08 |
| 73 | Sultanpur | 898.37 | 1135.75 | 1388.17 |
| 74 | Unnao | 983.72 | 1136.45 | 1321.33 |
| 75 | Varanasi | 8946.68 | 11153.18 | 13372.11 |
| Source: Scheduled Commercial Banks and Co-operative Banks that are members of SLBC. | | | | |

## DEVELOPMENT OF MSMEs

**3289. SHRI GANESH SINGH:**

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

(a) the major initiatives and achievements recorded so far under programmes such as Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), Micro and Smal Enterprises -Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), One District One Product (ODOP) and Common Facility Centres (CFCs) to accelerate infrastructure development and cluster-based growth;

(b) whether the Government is promoting digitalisation, Industry 4.0 adoption, AI/IoT-based solutions, e-commerce onboarding and technology upgradation to enhance MSME productivity, competitiveness and global market access and the concrete measures undertaken in this direction; and

(c) whether the Government is considering launching cluster-based digital MSME hubs or pilot projects in emerging industrial districts, particularly Satna district in Madhya Pradesh, to further strengthen local employment,

innovation and export potential?

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

(a) to (c): Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India establish Common Facility Centers (CFCs) and create/upgrade Infrastructure Facilities (ID Projects) providing financial support to enhance the productivity and competitiveness of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) in the existing cluster. Total 606 projects have been approved since inception of the scheme out of which 242 projects are ongoing and 364 projects are completed.

Under the Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), significant progress has been made in promoting cluster-based development, strengthening traditional industries, and enhancing rural livelihoods. A total of 513 clusters has been approved across the country since 2015-16, with a approved committed Government of India assistance of ₹1,332.95 crore. These clusters are proposed to benefit approximately 3.03 lakh traditional artisans engaged in diverse sectors such as handicrafts, handloom, agro-processing, coir, honey, and related activities. Of the total clusters approved, 378 clusters are currently functional, while 135 clusters are under various stages of implementation as on date, contributing to infrastructure development, skill enhancement, value addition, and improved market linkages at the grassroots level.

Under Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), the admissible components/area for setting up of Common Facility Centres (CFCs) inter alia include:

i. Industry 4.0 and its Learning Facilities, Additive Manufacturing Facilities, Digital Infrastructure.
ii. Design/Incubation Centres.
iii. Training Centre / Skill Upgradation Facilities.
iv. RandD Centres.
v. Common Renewable Energy Generation (Solar, Wind, Bio) and Energy Management equipment.
vi. CFC for Greenfield clusters for holistic developments of MSME sector.

MSE-CDP is a demand driven Central Sector Scheme wherein, State Governments send proposals as per common needs of existing cluster in their States/UTs. The following projects have been approved under MSE-CDP for Satna district in Madhya Pradesh:

| **S. No.** | **Name of projects** | **Total Project Cost** | **Approved GoI** | **Status (Ongoing/ completed)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | (Rupees in lakh) | | |
| 1 | Up-gradation for Industrial Area at Matehana | 1074.39 | 595.7 | Ongoing |
| 2 | New Industrial Estate at Nadantola, Distt. | 502.96 | 201.19 | Completed |

The industrial landscape in the country has witnessed increased digitalisation in recent years, with enhanced operational efficiency for MSME in value creation and competitiveness. There is increasing participation in digital

payments, e-commerce transactions, IOT enabled production tools and AI based technologies for improved business operations. To promote digital upgradation and adoption of emerging technologies for greater productivity and competitiveness among MSME, Government has taken several initiatives. These include Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology platforms like DigiLocker and IndiaAI Datasets Platform aimed at empowering MSME to become resilient, competitive and sustainable by leveraging digital technologies, and Department of Telecommunications networks like BharatNet and PM-WANI for affordable access and last mile connectivity. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is supporting digital empowerment of MSME through digital registration under Udyam, training in Tool Rooms /Technology Centres for technology adoption, incubation of new ideas and technologies through MSME Innovative scheme and MSE Green Investment for Financing Transformation scheme for promoting investment in green technologies. Components of financial incentives, capacity building and awareness are suitably embedded in the design of the above Government funded schemes.

The Ministry has launched Trade Enablement and Marketing (TEAM) scheme which aims at facilitating Micro and Small Enterprises for onboarding onto Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) by providing financial assistance to Seller Network participants (SNPs) for onboarding, cataloguing, account management, logistics, packaging material and design. Notably, half of these beneficiary MSMEs will be women-owned enterprises.

## EMRS IN UTTAR DINAJPUR, WEST BENGAL

**3290. SHRI KARTICK CHANDRA PAUL:**

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

(a) the Scheduled Tribe (ST) population in Uttar Dinajpur district of West Bengal as per the latest Census and updated demographic records, block-wise;

(b) whether the district meets the criteria prescribed for establishment of an Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) in terms of concentration of Scheduled Tribe population;

(c) whether any proposal has been received from the Government of West Bengal for setting up an EMRS in Uttar Dinajpur district and if so, the details and the status thereof;

(d) the number of EMRS currently operational or sanctioned in West Bengal, district-wise; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to sanction an EMRS in Uttar Dinajpur in view of its Scheduled Tribe population and educational needs?

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

(a) to (c) and (e): As per census 2011, block wise population in Uttar Dinajpur district of West Bengal is given below:

| S.No. | CD Block Name | Total Population | ST Population | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Chopra | 284403 | 20043 | 7% |
| 2 | Itahar | 303678 | 25334 | 8% |
| 3 | Karandighi | 368332 | 28773 | 8% |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Raiganj | 430221 | 27785 | 6% |
| 5 | Hemtabad | 142056 | 6491 | 5% |
| 6 | Islampur | 308518 | 8032 | 3% |
| 7 | Goalpokhar – I | 326120 | 12595 | 4% |
| 8 | Goalpokhar – II | 291252 | 17647 | 6% |
| 9 | Kaliaganj | 224142 | 12675 | 6% |

As per the existing guidelines of EMRS Scheme, EMRSs are sanctioned in blocks having more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons (as per the 2011 Census). None of the blocks in Uttar Dinajpur district meet the above twin criteria.

(d): 9 EMRSs have been sanctioned in West Bengal out of which 8 EMRSs are operational. District wise status is given below:

| **S. No.** | **Name of District** | **Sanctioned** | **Operational** |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bankura | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | Birbhum | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | Dakshin Dinajpur | 1 | 1 |
| 4 | Jalpaiguri | 1 | 1 |
| 5 | Jhargram | 1 | 1 |
| 6 | Kalimpong | 1 | 1 |
| 7 | Paschim Bardhaman | 1 | 1 |
| 8 | Purulia | 2 | 1 |
| | **Grand Total** | **9** | **8** |

## ग्रीनफील्ड विमानपत्तन नीति, 2008

**3291. श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:**

**डॉ. बच्छाव शोभा दिनेश:**

क्या **नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि**:**

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में पूरे देश में और विशेषकर धुले लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित महाराष्ट्र में ग्रीनफील्ड विमानपत्तन नीति, 2008 के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत ग्रीनफील्ड विमानपत्तनों की स्थिति क्या है और इनकी संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का कार्बन-न्यूट्रल टर्मिनलों जैसे संधारणीय विकास मानकों को शामिल करने के लिए उक्त नीति में कोई संशोधन करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) महाराष्ट्र में चल रही विमानपत्तन विकास परियोजनाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है; और

(घ) क्या मराठवाड़ा क्षेत्र में पर्यटन का संवर्धन करने और संपर्क में सुधार के लिए धाराशिव (उस्मानाबाद) को उड़ान योजना में शामिल करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

**सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर मोहोल):**

(क): पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान देशभर में तीन अर्थात तमिलनाडु में परंदुर, ओडिशा में पुरी और राजस्थान में कोटा में ग्रीनफील्ड हवाईअड्डों की स्थापना के लिए ग्रीनफील्ड हवाईअड्डा (जीएफए) नीति के तहत 'सैद्धांतिक' अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया है। नागर विमानन मंत्रालय (एमओसीए) को धुले लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में ग्रीनफील्ड हवाईअड्डे के निर्माण हेतु जीएफए नीति के तहत अनुमोदन की माँग करने वाला कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

ग्रीनफील्ड हवाईअड्डा परियोजनाएं लंबी जेस्टेशन पीरियड के साथ पूँजी परक होती हैं और हवाईअड्डा परियोजनाओं को पूर्ण करने की समय-सीमा भूमि अधिग्रहण, अनिवार्य मंजूरियों की उपलब्धता, वित्तीय समापन आदि जैसे कई कारकों पर निर्भर करती है।

(ख): नागर विमानन मंत्रालय ने सभी राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और आगामी ग्रीनफील्ड हवाईअड्डों के विकासकर्ताओं को कार्बन न्यूट्रैलिटी और नेट जीरो प्राप्त करने की दिशा में काम करने की सलाह दी है।

(ग): हवाईअड्डा अवसंरचना का विस्तार और विकास एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और यह भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण (एएआई) और अन्य हवाईअड्डा प्रचालकों द्वारा समय-समय पर भूमि की उपलब्धता, वाणिज्यिक व्यवहार्यता, सामाजिक-आर्थिक सरोकारों, यातायात माँग और ऐसे हवाईअड्डों से/हवाईअड्डों के लिए परिचालन करने हेतु एयरलाइनों की इच्छा के आधार पर निष्पादित की जाती है। महाराष्ट्र राज्य में एएआई ने पुणे हवाईअड्डे पर पुराने टर्मिनल भवन के पुनर्निर्माण और जुहू हवाईअड्डे पर रनवे की रिसर्फेसिंग का कार्य शुरू किया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, महाराष्ट्र एयरपोर्ट डेवलपमेंट कंपनी लिमिटेड (एमएडीसी) ने शिरडी अंतरराष्ट्रीय हवाईअड्डे पर नए एकीकृत टर्मिनल भवन के निर्माण और संबंधित अवसंरचना का कार्य और आरसीएस-'उड़ान' योजना के तहत रत्नागिरी हवाईअड्डे का विकास कार्य भी शुरू किया है।

(घ): उस्मानाबाद हवाईपट्टी 'उड़ान' योजना दस्तावेज में असेवित हवाईपट्टियों/हवाईअड्डों की संभावित सूची में उपलब्ध है। 'उड़ान' योजना के तहत बोली प्रक्रिया के 5 चरण पूर्ण होने तक उस्मानाबाद के लिए कोई बोली प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। यदि भविष्य में इस हवाईपट्टी को जोड़ने वाली आरसीएस उड़ानों के परिचालन हेतु कोई वैध बोली प्राप्त होती है, तो इस पर 'उड़ान' योजना के प्रावधानों के अनुसार विचार किया जाएगा।

## HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX OF TRIBAL PEOPLE

**3292. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:**

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

(a) whether the Human Development Index and per capita income of Scheduled Tribes in the country have improved since 2014;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to reduce the disparities among the States in this regard and to ensure improvement in the living standards

of Scheduled Tribes at an equitable level across the country?

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

(a) and (b): United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) releases Human Development Index (HDI) every year at the national level. The Human Development Index measures development based on: Life expectancy at birth, (ii) Expected years of schooling /Mean years of schooling, (iii) Gross national income (GNI) per capita. The official link where the HDI is released by UNDP is Human Development Report 2025 | Human Development Reports

The Human Development Index for India increased from 0.590 in 2010, 0.633 in 2015, to 0.685 in 2023 as per Human Development Report 2025, UNDP. However, ST disaggregated data is not been published in the country.

**Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE)**

As per Household Consumption Expenditure Survey (HCES) - 2023-24 conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, average Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) during 2023-24 by Scheduled Tribes for rural and urban is Rs.3363 and Rs.6030 respectively. Average estimated MPCE in 2023-24 is observed to be Rs. 4,122 in rural India and Rs. 6,996 in urban India as per fact-sheet for Household Consumption Expenditure Survey (HCES) published by MoSPI.

| All -India Average MPCEs (Rs) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2011-12 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 |

| Average MPCEs (Rs) | without imputation | | without imputation | | without imputation | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban |
| Scheduled Tribes | 1122 | 2193 | 3016 | 5414 | 3363 | 6030 |

Source: Household Consumption Expenditure Survey, HCES 2011-12, 2022-23,2023-24

The All-India Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) for Scheduled Tribes (STs) has shown rise over time in both rural and urban areas. In 2011–12, the average MPCE for Scheduled Tribes was ₹1122 in rural areas and ₹2193 in urban areas. This increased significantly by 2022–23, reaching ₹3016 in rural areas and ₹5414 in urban areas, indicating substantial growth in consumption expenditure. The upward trend continued in 2023–24, when the average MPCE for Scheduled Tribes further rose to ₹3363 in rural areas and ₹6030 in urban areas.

**State-wise average estimated Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) data for STs and All in 2023-24.**

**(in Rs)**

| | Rural | | Urban | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **State/ UT** | **ST** | **ALL** | **ST** | **ALL** |
| Andhra Pradesh | 4,162 | 5,327 | 6,244 | 7,182 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 6,048 | 5,995 | 10,115 | 9,832 |
| Assam | 3,774 | 3,793 | 6,914 | 6,794 |
| Bihar | 3,334 | 3,670 | 4,208 | 5,080 |
| Chhattisgarh | 2,471 | 2,739 | 3,988 | 4,927 |
| Goa | 6,006 | 8,048 | 9,231 | 9,726 |
| Gujarat | 3,690 | 4,116 | 5,837 | 7,175 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 5,406 | 5,825 | 12,124 | 9,223 |
| Jharkhand | 2,497 | 2,946 | 4,761 | 5,393 |
| Karnataka | 4,590 | 4,903 | 5,908 | 8,076 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kerala | 4,908 | 6,611 | 7,688 | 7,783 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 3,004 | 3,441 | 4,445 | 5,538 |
| Maharashtra | 3,103 | 4,145 | 5,377 | 7,363 |
| Manipur | 3,997 | 4,531 | 6,406 | 5,945 |
| Meghalaya | 3,820 | 3,852 | 7,656 | 7,839 |
| Mizoram | 5,948 | 5,963 | 8,707 | 8,709 |
| Nagaland | 5,151 | 5,155 | 8,161 | 8,022 |
| Odisha | 2,800 | 3,357 | 4,650 | 5,825 |
| Rajasthan | 3,384 | 4,510 | 6,065 | 6,574 |
| Sikkim | 9,318 | 9,377 | 14,160 | 13,927 |
| Tamil Nadu | 4,831 | 5,701 | 8,050 | 8,165 |
| Telangana | 4,981 | 5,435 | 9,065 | 8,978 |
| Tripura | 5,803 | 6,259 | 8,714 | 8,034 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 2,980 | 3,481 | 5,383 | 5,395 |
| Uttarakhand | 4,687 | 5,003 | 8,513 | 7,486 |
| West Bengal | 3,077 | 3,620 | 4,761 | 5,775 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Island | 5,688 | 7,771 | 7,218 | 10,453 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu | 3,943 | 4,311 | 5,804 | 6,837 |
| J and K | 3,948 | 4,774 | 4,872 | 6,327 |
| Ladakh | 5,010 | 5,010 | 7,034 | 7,533 |
| Lakshadweep | 6,263 | 6,350 | 6,262 | 6,377 |
| Puducherry | - | 7,598 | 14,265 | 8,637 |
| **All-India** | **3,363** | **4,122** | **6,030** | **6,996** |

Source: Household Consumption Expenditure Survey, HCES 2023-24, MoSPI

(c): The action taken by the Government to reduce the disparities among the States in this regard and to ensure improvement in the living standards of Scheduled Tribes across the country is given below:

**(i) Development Action Plan for Scheduled Tribes**: Government is implementing Development Action Plan for Scheduled Tribes (DAPST) as a strategy for the development of Scheduled Tribes and areas having tribal concentration in the country. Besides Ministry of Tribal Affairs, 41

Ministries/Departments are allocating certain percentage of their total scheme budget every year for tribal development under DAPST to bridge the developmental gap between Scheduled Tribes (STs) and non-ST populations and for various tribal development projects relating to education, health, agriculture, irrigation, roads, housing, electrification, employment generation, skill development, etc. Schemes along-with funds allocated by the obligated Ministries/Departments for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes are given at Statement 10B of Expenditure Profile of Union Budget document in the following links:

Statement 10B for 2023-24: https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/budget2023-24/doc/eb/stat10b.pdf Statement 10B for 2024-25: https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/budget2024-25/doc/eb/stat10b.pdf

**(ii) State Tribal Sub Plan: State TSP** Monitoring Portal (https://statetsp.tribal.gov.in ) has been launched by the Ministry to monitor TSP in States and UTs on which the States and UTs are to upload the TSP allocation out of State budgetary grants, TSP expenditure and other essential information of TSP on a regular basis.

The objective of the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP), as stated in the aforementioned guidelines of Planning Commission is to bridge the gap between Scheduled Tribe (ST) population and others by accelerating the development of STs by securing to them: (i) Human resource development by enhancing their access to education and health services, (ii) Enhanced quality of life by providing basic amenities in tribal areas/localities including housing;

(iii) Substantial reduction in poverty and unemployment, creation of productive assets and income generating opportunities (iv) Enhanced capacity to avail opportunities, gain rights and entitlements and improved facilities at par with other areas, and (v) Protection against exploitation and oppression.

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

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

**(v) Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM):** The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM),

which has been designed through the merger of two existing schemes for the promotion of tribal livelihood, i.e., “Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP” and “Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce”.

The Ministry is implementing the scheme ‘Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM)’ through Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) which envisions to strengthen tribal entrepreneurship initiatives and to facilitate livelihood opportunities by promoting more efficient, equitable, self-managed, optimum use of natural resources, agri / minor Forest Produce (MFPs) / non-farm produce. Under the scheme, financial support is provided to the State Governments for setting up of Van Dhan Vikas Kendras (VDVKs) which are the centres of value addition activities of MFPs/Non-MFPs.

**(vi) Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS):** Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) was started in the year 2018-19 to provide quality education at par with Navodaya Vidyalaya to the tribal children in their own environment. Under the new scheme, Government decided to establish 440 EMRSs, one EMRS in every block having more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons (as per census 2011). 288 EMRS schools were initially funded under Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, which are being upgraded as per the new model. Accordingly, Ministry has set the target to set up total of 728 EMRSs benefiting around 3.5 lakh ST students across the

country.

**(vii) Pre-Matric Scholarships to ST students**: The scheme is applicable to students who are studying in Classes IX –X. Parental income from all sources should not be more than Rs.2.50 lakhs per annum. Scholarship of Rs.225/-per month for day scholars and Rs.525/-per month for hostellers is given for a period of 10 months in a year. Scholarship is disbursed through the State Government/UT Administration. Funding ratio is 75:25 between Centre and States for all States except North East and Hills States/UT like Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu and Kashmir where it is 90:10. For UTs without legislature sharing pattern is 100% Central share.

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

## MAINTENANCE DEFECTS IN AIRLINES

**3293. SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE:**

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

(a) the total number of defects relating to maintenance reported and recorded for domestic and commercial airlines since 2021-22;

(b) the details of complaints registered categorically since 2021-22, year and company-wise and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether few airlines have failed to comply with the Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) including provisions for recording, reporting, investigating or rectifying defects in the same plane/flight and/or same category of planes since 2021-22 and if so, the details thereof, airline-wise along with the action taken thereon; and

(d) the corrective steps/measures taken by the Government to strengthen and enforce safety standards in civil aviation, particularly in light of recent aviation tragedies?

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

(a) to (c): Details are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(d): Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) ensures that the airline and the maintenance organisation continue to comply with the regulatory requirements against which they have been initially approved through a system of regulatory audits, night surveillances, ramp inspections, spot check and

special audits etc. and in case of non-compliances, DGCA initiates enforcement actions against organisation and personnel, which may include warning, suspension, and cancellation, including the imposition of a financial penalty.

Further, DGCA has developed a digital monitoring service i.e. 'Track the Tail' hosted on eGCA platform to monitor critical technical and operational information related to individual aircraft throughout its operational lifecycle. The service provides continuous tracking of aircraft health and component performance, enabling early detection of safety issues and strengthens oversight of aircraft airworthiness and ensuring aviation safety standards.

**STATEMENT**

(a): **Year-wise details of technical defects/snags reported in various airlines since 2021-22:**

| S. No. | Year | Total no. of defect/snag |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | 2021 | 526 |
| 2. | 2022 | 536 |
| 3. | 2023 | 470 |
| 4. | 2024 | 421 |
| 5. | 2025 | 353 |

(b): **Year-wise details of passenger grievances filed with the DGCA since 2021-22:**

| S. No. | Mode of Grievance | Year-wise | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| 1. | Email and physical mode | Not Available | 648 * | 2106 | 1677 | 2251 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2. | PG Portal | 4131 | 3135 | 3146 | 2003 | 1306 |
| 3. | INGRAM | Not Available | Not Available | 261 | 336 | 368 |
| **Total** | | 4131 | 3783 | 5513 | 4016 | 3925 |

(*from 25 July 2022 to December 2022)

(c): **Year-wise details of enforcement action taken by DGCA against airlines:**

| S No. | Organisation | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Air India | 75 | 96 | 116 |
| 2. | AIX Connect | 12 | 13 | 03 |
| 3. | Air Asia | 13 | 00 | 00 |
| 4. | Alliance Air | 9 | 08 | 16 |
| 5. | Indigo | 127 | 144 | 105 |
| 6. | GoAir | 14 | 00 | 00 |
| 7. | SpiceJet | 43 | 24 | 29 |
| 8. | Vistara | 20 | 08 | 00 |
| 9. | SNV | 11 | 27 | 17 |
| **Total** | | 324 | 320 | 286 |

## HORTICULTURE PROCESSING AND EXPORT PROMOTION

**3294. SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA:**

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

(a) whether it is true that despite being the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables globally, India processes only about 8–10 per cent of its total horticulture output, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the percentage of horticulture produce processed in the country during the last five years along with its comparison with major horticulture-producing countries, year-wise;

(c) the total funds allocated and utilised to enhance horticulture processing capacity during the last five years, State-wise and scheme-wise;

(d) the specific interventions undertaken including number of units supported, cold storage capacity created and value-addition infrastructure established;

(e) the measures taken by the government to strengthen export of processed horticulture products;

(f) the growth in export of processed horticulture products during the last five years, product-wise and State-wise including Andhra Pradesh; and

(g) whether the Government has fixed any measurable target to increase horticulture processing levels and export share in the next five years, if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):**

(a) and (b): The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) had conducted study to determine the level of food processing in India through Deloitte titled "Study to Determine the Level of Food Processing in India". As per the study report submitted by Deloitte in July 2021, the estimated percentage of level of processing of fruits and vegetables in India for the year 2018-19 is as below:

| Category/ Commodity | Estimated Level of Processing (%) |
|---|---|
| **Fruits** | 4.5 |
| **Potatoes and Onion** | 3.2 |
| **Other Vegetables** | 2.4 |

Further, the comparison of extent of processing level in India with major horticulture producing countries as mentioned in the report is as below:

| **Estimated level of processing (%)** | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Countries** | **Fruits** | **Vegetables** |
| India | 4 | 3 |
| United States of America | 20 | 11 |
| Brazil | 38 | - |
| Thailand | 46 | 32 |
| Italy | 42 | 38 |
| China | 7 | 3 |

(c) and (d): MoFPI implements Central Sector Umbrella Scheme-Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY). Under the component schemes of PMKSY, MoFPI provides financial support in the form of grants-in-aid/ subsidy for setting up of food processing projects thereby creating both processing and preservation infrastructure facilities including cold chain infrastructure. The schemes are demand driven and proposals are invited by floating Expression of Interest from time to time based on availability of funds. Under the schemes, funds are not allocated state-wise/ sector wise. The details of number of units, cold storage capacity, value addition, funds allocated and utilized under various component schemes of PMKSY to enhance horticulture processing are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

(e) and (f): Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) under Central Sector Scheme (CSS) provides financial

assistance to facilitate the export of agri/horticulture processed food products to exporters on PAN India basis including women led enterprises and MSMEs. Financial assistance is provided under Agriculture and Processed Foods Export Promotion Scheme of APEDA for the 15$^{th}$ Finance Commission Cycle (2021-22 to 2025-26) in three broad areas, namely Development of export infrastructure, Quality Development and Market Development.

- For the export facilitation of APEDA-scheduled products including processed horticulture products in international markets, APEDA organizes participation in international trade fairs and Buyer–Seller Meets (BSMs), enabling Indian exporters to showcase their products to overseas buyers and explore new business opportunities. In addition, APEDA conducts Reverse Buyer–Seller Meets (RBSMs) in India by inviting prominent importers from various countries. These events provide a dedicated platform for display, interaction, and promotion of India's export-potential agricultural and processed horticulture products before prospective international buyers, thereby strengthening market access and trade linkages.

- Under APEDA's BHARATI initiative — "Bharat's Hub for Agritech, Resilience, Advancement and Incubation for Export Enablement", 100 start-ups comprising agri-food, agri-tech, and SPS solutions, including those engaged in processed horticulture products, have been selected. APEDA provides handholding and mentoring support to these start-ups to facilitate export enablement.

- In addition, APEDA has organized capacity building–cum–sensitization programmes across India on topics related to importing country requirements, export procedures, quality standards, and regulatory compliance for APEDA-scheduled products, including processed horticulture products, to support MSMEs, women entrepreneurs, stakeholders, and FPOs in accessing international markets.

Further, the export of processed horticulture products during the last five years, product-wise are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**. However, the Government maintains the record of total agriculture exports from India. The export figures of States are compiled on the basis of the State-of-Origin code reported by the exporters in the shipping bills. Thus, the state wise data of exports of processed horticulture products for Andhra Pradesh is not available as the same is not validated by Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS).

(g): At present, no specific measurable target has been fixed for increasing the level of horticulture processing and export share. This is primarily due to the perishable nature of horticultural products, variability in production, and the dynamic nature of international markets and demand patterns.

## STATEMENT-I

## Details of the components schemes of PMKSY for horticulture products

| Schemes | Number of Units | Cold storage capacity (Lakh MT) | Processing and Preservation capacity (LMT/Annum) | Approved Grant-in-aid (Rs. in Cr) | Released Grant-in-aid (Rs. in Cr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure Scheme (Cold Chain)** | 167 | 7.47 | 44.46 | 1315.89 | 1239.24 |
| **Creation / Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities Scheme (CEFPPC)** | 141 | - | 24.61 | 546.56 | 405.46 |
| **Operation Greens (OG)** | 30 | - | 10.15 | 365.20 | 221.70 |

As on 31.12.2025

## STATEMENT-II

## India's Export of Processed Horticulture products to the World: APEDA Products:

| Products | Value In USD Million | | | | | CAGR (%) | Quantity in lakh MT | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 |
| **Processed Vegetables** | 501.61 | 534.98 | 620.09 | 787.28 | 897.07 | 15.6% | 4.03 | 4.61 | 4.10 | 5.38 | 6.15 |
| **Processed Fruits, Juices and Nuts** | 409.74 | 462.90 | 571.51 | 659.79 | 698.11 | 14.2% | 3.05 | 3.72 | 3.86 | 4.87 | 5.00 |
| **Cucumber And Gherkins( Prepd. and Presvd)** | 223.04 | 199.46 | 218.74 | 256.58 | 306.72 | 8.3% | 2.24 | 2.18 | 2.28 | 2.44 | 2.90 |
| **Cocoa Products** | 149.78 | 153.71 | 154.54 | 183.54 | 295.55 | 18.5% | 0.26 | 0.27 | 0.34 | 0.36 | 0.45 |
| **Cashew Kernel** | 393.28 | 425.81 | 338.86 | 317.47 | 293.87 | -7.0% | 0.50 | 0.54 | 0.45 | 0.47 | 0.38 |
| **Mango Pulp** | 96.43 | 124.11 | 147.60 | 75.35 | 80.40 | -4.4% | 0.98 | 1.23 | 1.10 | 0.61 | 0.63 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cashew Nuts Fresh/Dried In Shell** | 27.15 | 27.25 | 17.43 | 21.40 | 44.35 | 13.1% | 0.20 | 0.22 | 0.14 | 0.19 | 0.27 |
| **Cashew Nuts Roasted/Value Added** | 18.65 | 23.68 | 18.70 | 22.79 | 23.76 | 6.2% | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| **Cashew Shell Liquid (Cnsl)** | 2.66 | 4.36 | 14.02 | 9.31 | 7.20 | 28.3% | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.17 | 0.13 | 0.08 |

**Source: DGCIS**

## MEGA FOOD PARKS IN TAMIL NADU

**3295. THIRU DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN:**

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

(a) the data on the number of mega food parks sanctioned and have become operational, State-wise;

(b) the total number of sanctioned mega food parks that are either non-operational or have faced delays in becoming operational in Tamil Nadu along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Government has taken necessary steps to overcome these delays, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):**

(a): Under Mega Food Park scheme, the Ministry has approved 41 Mega Food Parks (MFPs) in the country. Out of this 25 MFPs are operational. State-wise details of these MFPs including their status of implementation are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(b): Ministry has sanctioned one Mega Food Park project to Implementing

Agency (IA) namely Tamil Nadu State Agricultural Marketing Board (TNSAMB) at Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu, which is an on-going project. The operationalization of this Mega Food Park project is delayed mainly due to the delay in leasing of plots to food processing units and their operationalization by the IA as per the scheme guidelines.

(c) : The responsibility of execution, ownership and management of MFPs vests with the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) / Implementing Agency (IA). Ministry is regularly monitoring the projects through the Programme Management Agencies (PMAs) and also reviewing the progress of projects by conducting review meetings at the level of Senior Officers and Hon'ble Minister, FPI to facilitate early implementation of projects. The Ministry tries to guide and coordinate with concerned agencies in case of any issues brought to notice of the Ministry by implementing agencies.

**STATEMENT**

**State wise details of 41 Mega Food Park Projects approved under the Mega Food Park Scheme in the country along with their status of implementation as on 28.02.2026:**

| Sr. No. | SPV/IA Name | Distt. | State/UT Name | Date of Final Approval | Total project cost (Rs. In Cr.) | Approved grant (Rs. In CR.) | Grant Released (INR in Cr) | Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Srini Food Park Pvt Ltd | Chittoor | Andhra Pradesh | 30-Mar-09 | 121.1 | 49.92 | 49.92 | Operational |
| 2 | Godavari Mega Aqua Food Park Pvt Ltd | West Godavari | Andhra Pradesh | 16-Dec-13 | 122.6 | 50 | 44.53 | Operational |
| 3 | Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd (APIIC) | Krishna | Andhra Pradesh | 31-Dec-15 | 112.94 | 50 | 37.65 | Under Implementation |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Rongoge Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd | Papum Pare | Arunachal Pradesh | 12-Sep-19 | 73.02 | 43.25 | 12.02 | Under Implementation |
| 5 | North East Mega Food Park Ltd | Nalbari | Assam | 30-Mar-09 | 84.96 | 48.84 | 48.84 | Operational |
| 6 | Bihar Industrial Area Development Authority (BIADA) | Muzaffarpur | Bihar | 07-Apr-22 | 180.57 | 45.40 | 12.25 | Under Implementation |
| 7 | Pristine Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd | Khagaria | Bihar | 06-Aug-14 | 120.13 | 41.9 | 34.80 | Under Implementation |
| 8 | Indus Best Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd | Raipur | Chhattisgarh | 04-Jun-14 | 96.58 | 43.96 | 39.57 | Operational |
| 9 | Gujarat Agro Infrastructure Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd | Surat | Gujarat | 22-May-14 | 121.86 | 46.69 | 46.69 | Operational |
| 10 | Fanidhar Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd | Mehsana | Gujarat | 16-Aug-17 | 151.05 | 50 | 50 | Operational |
| 11 | Haryana State Cooperative Supply and Marketing Federation Ltd (HAFED) | Rohtak | Haryana | 21-Feb-18 | 179.75 | 50 | 28.70 | Under Implementation |
| 12 | Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd (HSIIDC) | Sonipat | Haryana | 06-Nov-15 | 155.58 | 44.94 | 33.85 | Operational |
| 13 | Cremica Food Park Pvt Ltd | Una | Himachal Pradesh | 06-Aug-14 | 107.34 | 50 | 45 | Operational |
| 14 | RFK Greens Food Park Pvt Ltd | Pulwama | Jammu and Kashmir | 19-Feb-14 | 79.43 | 50 | 29.03 | Under Implementation |
| 15 | Integrated Food Park Ltd | Tumkur | Karnataka | 29-Mar-11 | 144.33 | 48.72 | 48.72 | Operational |
| 16 | Favorich Infra Pvt Ltd | Mandya | Karnataka | 19-Dec-17 | 87.10 | 43.55 | 37.57 | Under Implementation |
| 17 | Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA) | Palakkad | Kerala | 27-Nov-15 | 105.39 | 50 | 50 | Operational |
| 18 | Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd (KSIDC) | Alappuzha | Kerala | 27-Nov-15 | 129.15 | 50 | 37.8 | Operational |
| 19 | Indus Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd | Khargone | Madhya Pradesh | 27-Aug-12 | 131.28 | 49.37 | 49.37 | Operational |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Avantee Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd | Dewas | Madhya Pradesh | 31-Dec-15 | 146.07 | 50 | 40 | Operational |
| 21 | Satara Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd | Satara | Maharashtra | 06-Aug-14 | 139.33 | 50 | 45 | Operational |
| 22 | Paithan Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd | Aurangabad | Maharashtra | 08-Mar-13 | 124.52 | 48.82 | 43.94 | Operational |
| 23 | Wardha Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd | Wardha | Maharashtra | 13-Jan-16 | 92.36 | 50 | 15 | Under Implementation |
| 24 | Manipur Food Industries Corporation Ltd | Thoubal | Manipur | 29-Jan-20 | 81.83 | 43.254 | 9.49 | Under Implementation |
| 25 | Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (MIDC) | North Garo Hills | Meghalaya | 23-Nov-21 | 65.86 | 48.30 | 5.385 | Under Implementation |
| 26 | Zoram Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd | Kolasib | Mizoram | 10-Jun-15 | 75.2 | 50 | 44.62 | Operational |
| 27 | Doys Agri Resources Pvt Ltd | Dimapur | Nagaland | 16-Aug-17 | 71.79 | 50 | 38.78 | Under Implementation |
| 28 | MITS Mega Food Park Ltd | Rayagada | Odisha | 16-Apr-12 | 87.88 | 45.94 | 44.95 | Operational |
| 29 | Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO) | Khordha | Odisha | 06-Nov-15 | 121.95 | 50 | 37.8 | Under Implementation |
| 30 | International Mega Food Park Ltd | Fazilka | Punjab | 25-May-11 | 130.38 | 50 | 45 | Operational |
| 31 | Sukhjit Mega Food Park and Infra Ltd | Kapurthala | Punjab | 06-Nov-15 | 107.83 | 48.7 | 38.76 | Operational |
| 32 | Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Ltd (PAIC) | Ludhiana | Punjab | 27-Nov-15 | 112.87 | 37.73 | 37.62 | Under Implementation |
| 33 | Greentech Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd | Ajmer | Rajasthan | 19-Feb-14 | 110.35 | 49.88 | 44.9 | Operational |
| 34 | Shree Ram Mega Food Park Private Limited | Bikaner | Rajasthan | 07-Apr-22 | 132.81 | 50 | 13.49 | Under Implementation |
| 35 | Tamil Nadu State Agricultural Marketing Board (TNSAMB) | Tirunelveli | Tamil Nadu | 23-Jun-21 | 77.024 | 23.64 | 13.27 | Under Implementation |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 36 | Smart Agro Food Park Pvt Ltd | Nizamabad | Telangana | 10-Jun-15 | 108.95 | 50 | 44.99 | Operational |
| 37 | Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd (TSIIC) | Khammam | Telangana | 05-Feb-16 | 109.59 | 49.79 | 28.49 | Under Implementation |
| 38 | Sikaria Mega Food Park (P) Ltd | West Tripura | Tripura | 30-Nov-11 | 77.79 | 48.39 | 45 | Operational |
| 39 | Patanjali Food and Herbal Park Pvt Ltd | Haridwar | Uttarakhand | 30-Mar-09 | 95.08 | 50 | 50 | Operational |
| 40 | Himalayan Food Park Pvt Ltd | Udham Singh Nagar | Uttarakhand | 23-Jan-14 | 122.54 | 47.79 | 47.79 | Operational |
| 41 | Jangipur Bengal Mega Food Park Ltd | Murshidabad | West Bengal | 16-Mar-10 | 132.7 | 50 | 45 | Operational |
| | | | | | 4628.864 | 1948.774 | 1515.585 | |

## GAS INSULATED SUB-STATIONS

**3296. SHRI KARAN BHUSHAN SINGH:**

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

(a) the number of new sub-stations, including Gas Insulated Sub-Stations (GIS), along with associated 66 KV / 33 KV / 22 KV / 11 KV transmission and distribution lines, established under the Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) during the last five years, State-wise particularly in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise with special reference to Kaiserganj Lok Sabha Constituency;

(b) the number of existing sub-stations and lines that have been renovated and modernised under IPDS during the last five years, State-wise particularly in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise especially in Kaiserganj Lok Sabha Constituency; and

(c) the criteria and procedure adopted for selection of existing sub-stations and lines for renovation and modernisation under the scheme?

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

(a) and (b): Government of India (GoI) launched Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) in 2014 to strengthen sub-transmission and distribution network in the urban areas and projects worth ₹ 28,731 crore were executed under the scheme. The scheme stands closed as on 31.03.2022. State-wise details of infrastructure works executed under IPDS are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

The works under IPDS were sanctioned Circle-wise based on the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) submitted by the Utilities. The Kaiserganj parliamentary constituency covers urban areas of Gonda and Baharich district in EDC Gonda Circle. The major works implemented at national level and in Electricity Distribution Circle (EDC), Gonda under IPDS are as below:

| Sr. No. | Milestone Name | Unit | Projects executed (National level) | Projects executed (EDC Gonda) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | New Sub-stations (including GIS) | **No.** | 1,086 | 9 |
| 2 | Aug. of Sub-station | **No.** | 1,609 | 3 |
| 3 | New High Tension (HT) Lines^ | **CKm** | 23,476 | 149 |
| 4 | Aerial Bunched Cable (ABC) | **CKm** | 64,241 | 55 |
| 5 | New Low Tension (LT) Lines | **CKm** | 10,408 | 7 |
| 6 | Under Ground (UG) Cables | **Km** | 22,023 | 10 |
| 7 | New Distribution Transformers | **No.** | 59,992 | 127 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (DTs) | | | |

^ comprising of 66/33/22/11 kv lines

Circle-wise details of infrastructure works including renovation of existing sub-stations and lines in the state of Uttar Pradesh including EDC Gonda circle are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c): Based on Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) submitted by the State distribution utilities, assessing their requirement for the urban areas, and the recommendation of the State Distribution Reforms Committee (DRC), the projects were approved by the Monitoring Committee headed by Secretary (Ministry of Power), constituted under the scheme.

## STATEMENT-I

## State-wise details of infrastructure works executed under IPDS

| Sl. No | State | New Power Sub-Station (No) | GIS Sub-station (under GIS Project of IPDS) (No) | Augmentation of Substations (No) | New DT (No) | New HT Lines (ckm) | New LT Lines (ckm) | ABC * (km) | Under Ground Cable (km) | Augmentation / Reconduc-toring of HT Lines (ckm) | Augmenta-tion / Reconduc-toring of LT Lines (ckm) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | AandN Island | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 104 | 24 | 96 | 2,856 | 982 | 384 | 266 | 39 | 315 | 185 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 1 | - | - | 470 | 312 | 234 | 67 | 4 | 74 | 08 |
| 4 | Assam | 13 | 2 | 39 | 686 | 617 | 179 | 2,454 | 5 | 546 | 90 |
| 5 | Bihar | 64 | 20 | 152 | 4,969 | 1,704 | 8 | 8,415 | 665 | 1,355 | 01 |
| 6 | Chhattisgarh | 32 | - | 64 | 1,667 | 1,069 | 63 | 3,249 | 43 | 148 | 42 |
| 7 | Delhi | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8 | Goa | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 9 | Gujarat | 19 | - | 55 | 6,111 | 539 | 98 | 5,300 | 2,088 | 522 | 12 |
| 10 | Haryana | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1,001 | 283 | 39 | 1,052 | 290 | 228 | 94 |
| 11 | Himachal Pradesh | 1 | 1 | 2 | 390 | 76 | 66 | 383 | - | 225 | 171 |
| 12 | Jammu and Kashmir | 17 | 3 | 46 | 816 | 155 | 46 | 1,036 | 2 | 156 | 79 |
| 13 | Jharkhand | 26 | - | 42 | 1,675 | 539 | 0 | 2,174 | 134 | 349 | - |
| 14 | Karnataka | 7 | 6 | 2 | 3,899 | 950 | 457 | 2,068 | 1,300 | 974 | 5,625 |
| 15 | Kerala | 3 | - | 12 | 885 | 444 | 199 | 1,188 | 211 | 194 | 2,724 |
| 16 | Ladakh | - | - | 4 | 82 | 25 | - | 62 | - | 11 | - |
| 17 | Madhya Pradesh | 58 | - | 133 | 4,391 | 2,017 | 1,444 | 3,450 | 9 | 638 | 2,122 |
| 18 | Maharashtra | 114 | - | 116 | 5,048 | 1,381 | 951 | 2,355 | 4,602 | 282 | 459 |
| 19 | Manipur | 4 | - | 2 | 200 | 130 | 0 | 989 | - | - | - |
| 20 | Meghalaya | 6 | 2 | 2 | 53 | 75 | 57 | 0 | - | 11 | 28 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | Mizoram | 2 | - | 2 | 55 | 135 | 136 | 91 | - | 12 | 57 |
| 22 | Nagaland | 1 | - | 1 | 121 | 131 | 95 | 0 | - | - | - |
| 23 | Odisha | 14 | - | 92 | 1,983 | 754 | - | 3,405 | 18 | 994 | - |
| 24 | Puducherry | - | - | 0 | 50 | 4 | - | - | 12 | - | - |
| 25 | Punjab | - | - | 0 | 1,757 | 305 | 91 | 286 | 1 | 1,193 | 607 |
| 26 | Rajasthan | 127 | 4 | 195 | 2,395 | 664 | 81 | 79 | 2,817 | 158 | 321 |
| 27 | Sikkim | 1 | | 2 | 39 | 5 | 18 | 28 | 92 | 01 | 03 |
| 28 | Tamil Nadu | 68 | 7 | 41 | 1,094 | 4,266 | 1,747 | 153 | 1,747 | 843 | 2,702 |
| 29 | Telangana | 54 | - | 54 | 4,284 | 853 | 1,634 | 352 | 216 | 401 | 1,304 |
| 30 | Tripura | 6 | - | 1 | 437 | 40 | 11 | 365 | 218 | 61 | 206 |
| 31 | Uttar Pradesh | 195 | 1 | 245 | 7,929 | 3,689 | 2,359 | 9,660 | 5,126 | 755 | 1,509 |
| 32 | Uttarakhand | 1 | 10 | 37 | 295 | 179 | - | 673 | 459 | 152 | - |
| 33 | West Bengal | 50 | 8 | 167 | 4,354 | 1,153 | 11 | 14,641 | 1,925 | 1,730 | 117 |
| | **Total** | **994** | **92** | **1,609** | **59,992** | **23,476** | **10,408** | **64,241** | **22,023** | **12,328** | **18,466** |

***ABC: Aerial Bunched Cable**

## STATEMENT-II

## Circle-wise details of infrastructure works executed under IPDS

| S.No | Circle Name | New Air Insulated Sub-station (Nos.) | GIS Sub-station (under GIS Project of IPDS) (Nos.) | Augmentation of Substations (Nos.) | New DT (Nos.) | New HT Lines (Ckm.) | New LT Lines (Ckm.) | ABC (Ckm.) | UG Cable (Ckm.) | HT Lines Aug./ Reconduc-toring (Ckm.) | LT Lines Aug./ Reconductoring (Ckm.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **DVVNL** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | EDC Agra | 6 | 0 | 4 | 213 | 109 | 263 | 60 | 0 | 15 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | EDC Alighar | 0 | 0 | | 114 | 24 | 134 | 34 | 0 | 26 | 0 |
| 3 | EDC Banda | 1 | 0 | 0 | 111 | 42 | 51 | 104 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | EDC Etah | 0 | 0 | 6 | 227 | 60 | 261 | 49 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| 5 | EDC Etawah | 1 | 0 | 2 | 187 | 40 | 118 | 151 | 0 | 34 | 0 |
| 6 | EDC Farukhabad | 2 | 0 | 1 | 177 | 49 | 167 | 138 | 1 | 30 | 0 |
| 7 | EDC Firozabad | 2 | 0 | 8 | 65 | 41 | 70 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | EDC Hamirpur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 150 | 35 | 106 | 171 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | EDC Hathras | 1 | 0 | 0 | 108 | 61 | 130 | 16 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| 10 | EDC Jhansi | 1 | 0 | 0 | 277 | 101 | 112 | 249 | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| 11 | EDC Kanpur | 1 | 0 | 1 | 182 | 87 | 106 | 101 | 3 | 28 | 0 |
| 12 | EDC Mainpuri | 1 | 0 | 5 | 158 | 59 | 206 | 36 | 0 | 44 | 0 |
| 13 | EDC Mathura | 1 | 0 | 0 | 153 | 77 | 126 | 130 | 0 | 60 | 0 |
| 14 | EDC Orai | 0 | 0 | 2 | 72 | 22 | 81 | 35 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| 15 | EUDC Aligrah | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 | EUDC Mathura | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 1 | 7 | 14 | 201 | 5 | 0 |
| 17 | EUDC Jhansi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total (A)** | | **19** | **0** | **29** | **2226** | **822** | **1938** | **1304** | **207** | **284** | **0** |
| **MVVNL** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Bareily | 3 | 0 | 7 | 200 | 247 | 73 | 337 | 19 | 10 | 63 |
| 2 | EDC Badaun | 3 | 0 | 4 | 133 | 77 | 14 | 21 | 19 | 0 | 278 |
| 3 | EDC Barabanki | 5 | 0 | 3 | 75 | 102 | 0 | 126 | 6 | 0 | 51 |
| 4 | EDC Faizabad | 6 | 0 | 1 | 95 | 171 | 51 | 445 | 42 | 9 | 49 |
| 5 | EDC Gonda | 9 | 0 | 3 | 127 | 149 | 7 | 55 | 10 | 7 | 550 |
| 6 | EDC Hardoi | 4 | 0 | 5 | 66 | 147 | 20 | 184 | 5 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | EDC Raibareli | 1 | 0 | 0 | 64 | 20 | 41 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 105 |
| 8 | EDC Shajahanpur | 4 | 0 | 6 | 130 | 105 | 13 | 176 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | EDC Sitapur | 6 | 0 | 7 | 97 | 137 | 31 | 233 | 20 | 0 | 99 |
| 10 | EDC Sultanpur | 5 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 76 | 13 | 74 | 4 | 9 | 17 |
| 11 | EDC Unnao | 7 | 0 | 2 | 127 | 146 | 18 | 121 | 26 | 7 | 104 |
| 12 | Lucknow | 2 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 38 | 54 | 54 | 30 | 0 | 109 |
| 13 | EDC Ayodhaya | 0 | 0 | 3 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 770 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total (B)** | | **55** | **0** | **41** | **1221** | **1415** | **335** | **1826** | **974** | **42** | **1425** |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PuVVNL** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | EDC Azamgarh | 4 | 0 | 9 | 40 | 45 | 0 | 86 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | EDC Basti | 3 | 0 | 3 | 49 | 61 | 0 | 99 | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| 3 | EDC Deoria | 4 | 0 | 0 | 62 | 90 | 0 | 78 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | EDC Fatehpur | 1 | 0 | 5 | 57 | 43 | 0 | 108 | 38 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | EDC Ghazipur | 2 | 0 | 5 | 65 | 31 | 0 | 84 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | EDC Gorakhpur | 1 | 0 | 5 | 29 | 20 | 0 | 65 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | EDC I Allahabad | 5 | 0 | 3 | 33 | 56 | 0 | 137 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | EDC II Allahabad | 3 | 0 | 3 | 38 | 11 | 0 | 151 | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | EDC Jaunpur | 2 | 0 | 2 | 81 | 51 | 0 | 176 | 12 | 10 | 0 |
| 10 | EDC Mau | 2 | 0 | 7 | 69 | 31 | 0 | 138 | 9 | 27 | 0 |
| 11 | EDC Mirzapur | 3 | 0 | 3 | 17 | 29 | 0 | 56 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | EDC Sonbhadra | 3 | 0 | 4 | 37 | 24 | 0 | 87 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | EDC Varanasi | 2 | 0 | 1 | 41 | 9 | 0 | 136 | 23 | 12 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | EUDC Allahabad | 9 | 0 | 21 | 72 | 27 | 0 | 246 | 351 | 6 | 0 |
| 15 | EUDC Gorakhpur | 3 | 0 | 5 | 107 | 7 | 0 | 150 | 343 | 6 | 0 |
| 16 | EUDC Varanasi | 2 | 1 | 12 | 111 | 1 | 0 | 411 | 2247 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total (C)** | | **49** | **1** | **88** | **908** | **536** | **0** | **2208** | **3100** | **64** | **0** |
| **KESCo** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | EDC Kanpur | 10 | 0 | 40 | 1503 | 91 | 24 | 415 | 306 | 365 | 84 |
| **Total (D)** | | **10** | **0** | **40** | **1503** | **91** | **24** | **415** | **306** | **365** | **84** |
| **PVVNL^** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | PVVNL-(Non-RAPDRP Urban towns) | 53 | 0 | 34 | 1479 | 472 | 33 | 2839 | 498 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | PaVVNL- RAPDRP Urban towns) | 10 | 0 | 13 | 593 | 355 | 29 | 1070 | 38 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total (E)** | | **63** | **0** | **47** | **2072** | **827** | **62** | **3909** | **536** | **0** | **0** |
| **Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E)** | | **196** | **1** | **245** | **7930** | **3691** | **2359** | **9662** | **5123** | **755** | **1509** |

*^ Scheme sanctioned as Project area wise [Non-RAPDRP Urban Towns (82 Nos towns) and R-APDRP Urban owns (55 Nos. towns)] in PVVNL Discom under IPDS*

## REGULATION OF AIRFARE

**3297. SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY:**

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

(a) whether the Government intends to define "reasonable profit" as specified under the Aircraft Rules, 1937 in order to curb excess fares charged by airlines and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to empower the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) to regulate airfares and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government intends to set up any independent body for monitoring airfares on the lines of SEBI and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government plans to introduce any policy for uniform fees or tariffs across all domestic airports and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): Airfares are not subject to regulation by the Government and every air transport undertaking shall establish a tariff having regard to all relevant factors, including the cost of operation, characteristics of service, reasonable profit, while adhering to Rule 135 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937.

The Government generally refrains from regulating airfares to maintain market competitiveness, however, it remains vigilant and intervenes in exceptional circumstances by adopting measures like redistributing capacity across various sectors and imposing temporary fare caps, such as during

Pandemic, Maha kumb, Pahalgam incident and recently massive Indigo flight disruptions.

In order to enhance the transparency in airfare, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has set-up Tariff Monitoring Unit (TMU) that monitors airfares on selected 78 routes on a random basis by using airlines websites on monthly basis to ensure that the airlines do not charge airfares outside the range declared by them. This covers about 27% of the domestic traffic. By doing so, the TMU plays a critical role in maintaining airfare levels within the boundaries of the airlines' prescribed tariffs.

Airport charges for aeronautical services rendered at major airports are determined by considering the cost of running the airport plus the reasonable return on airport investments made for expansion/modernization/up-gradation of airports as per the provisions of the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (AERA) Act, 2008 and AERA Tariff Guidelines, 2011.

## अमृत 2.0 के अंतर्गत मैनपुरी में जल आपूर्ति परियोजनाएं

**3298. श्रीमती डिम्पल यादवः**

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

(क) अमृत 2.0 के अंतर्गत मैनपुरी के लिए स्वीकृत जल आपूर्ति परियोजनाओं की स्वीकृत लागत कितनी है, केंद्र और राज्य का हिस्सा कितना है, जारी की गई निधि कितनी है, किया गया व्यय कितना है और वास्तविक प्रगति क्या है;

(ख) मैनपुरी में केवल दो जल आपूर्ति परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति देने के क्या कारण हैं, जबकि सीवरेज, अपशिष्ट जल उपचार और शहरी हरित अवसंरचना से संबंधित परियोजनाओं को

शामिल नहीं किया गया है;

(ग) मैनपुरी में स्थानीय नालियों और जल निकायों में अनुपचारित अपशिष्ट जल के प्रवाह के बावजूद सीवरेज प्रणालियों या सीवेज उपचार संयंत्रों (एसटीपी) को स्वीकृति नहीं दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या सीवरेज प्रणालियों, एसटीपी, जल निकायों के पुनरुद्धार और हरित क्षेत्रों के विकास से संबंधित कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं और यदि हां, तो उनकी स्वीकृति की अपेक्षित समय-सीमा क्या है?

**आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू):**

(क) से (घ): जल और स्वच्छता राज्य का विषय है। भारत सरकार योजनाबद्ध हस्तक्षेपों/परामर्शिकाओं के माध्यम से राज्यों के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। यह विभिन्न योजनाओं/मिशनों जैसे अटल नवीकरण और शहरी परिवर्तन मिशन 2.0 (अमृत 2.0) के माध्यम से राज्यों को वित्तीय और तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करती है।.

अमृत 2.0 के अंतर्गत, राज्य को मिशन दिशानिर्देशों के व्यापक फ्रेमवर्क के भीतर अपनी स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार परियोजनाओं के चयन, मूल्यांकन, प्राथमिकता निर्धारिण और कार्यान्वयन करने का अधिकार है। अमृत 2.0 के अंतर्गत, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के लिए 8,161 करोड़ रुपये की केंद्रीय सहायता सहित 26,761.06 करोड़ रुपये की 651 परियोजनाओं को शामिल करते हुए राज्य जल कार्य योजनाओं को स्वीकृति दी गई है, जिसमें मैनपुरी जिले में 02 जल आपूर्ति परियोजनाएं और 01 जलाशय पुनरूद्धार परियोजना शामिल है। राज्य ने अमृत 2.0 के अंतर्गत कोई सीवरेज/सेप्टेज प्रबंधन परियोजना या पार्क और हरित स्थान परियोजनाएं प्रारंभ नहीं की हैं।

राज्य द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, मैनपुरी नगर पालिका में राज्य द्वारा प्रारंभ की गई 02 जल आपूर्ति परियोजनाओं की स्थिति निम्नानुसार है:

सभी राशि करोड़ रूपए में

| परियोजना का नाम | कुल स्वीकृत लागत | केंद्रीय हिस्सा | राज्य/शहरी स्थानीय निकाय (यूएलबी) का हिस्सा | किया गया व्यय | भौतिक प्रगति |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (24x7) जलापूर्ति योजना नगर पालिका मैनपुरी आवास विकास (वार्ड -10) | 11.89 | 3.69 | 8.2 | 2.84 | 56% |
| अमृत 2.0 के अंतर्गत नगर पालिका मैनपुरी पुनर्गठित जल आपूर्ति योजना | 127.68 | 40.51 | 87.17 | - | निविदा चरण में |

## SEWAGE AND SEPTAGE MANAGEMENT PROJECT IN VIJAYAWADA

**3299. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:**

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

(a) the date on which a project to provide sewage and septage management to Vijayawada city with an estimated cost of Rupees forty crores in NTR District of Andhra Pradesh was proposed;

(b) whether it is a fact that the project is still ongoing;

(c) if so, the reasons for delay and the time by which the said project is likely to be completed; and

(d) whether there has been any cost or time overrun of the project and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): Water and Sanitation is State subject. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through schematic interventions/ advisories. It provides financial and technical support to the States through

various schemes/ Missions such as Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and AMRUT 2.0.

Under the Missions, States are empowered to select, appraise, prioritise and implement the projects. Under AMRUT, the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has grounded one sewerage and septage management project in Vijayawada Municipal Corporation of NTR District.

The State Government has informed that the project was sanctioned for an amount of ₹39.88 Crore in May, 2017. The work was delayed due to COVID-19 Pandemic, court case on construction of sump cum pump house at Satyanarayanpuram, public objections on another sump cum pump house at Gadde Venkatramayya Nagar, change in original scope of the project for additional works, etc. As informed by the State, the Project is 98% physically completed. 47.60 KM of sewer pipelines network completed, 3 Nos. of Sump cum Pump houses at APIIC Colony, Auto Nagar, Satyanarayanpuram and Gadde Venkatramayya Nagar are completed and put into operation for disposal of collected sewage to the existing Sewage Treatment Plants for onward treatment and 9257 Nos. of House Service Connections completed. The State has informed that the revised date of completion of the project is end of March, 2026. There is no cost overrun in the project.

## STATUS OF BPCL ETHANOL BIO-REFINERY PROJECT IN ODISHA

**3300. SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:**

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

(a) the current status of the BPCL's integrated ethanol bio-refinery project at Bargarh district in Odisha and whether construction work is complete and commercial operations have commenced;

(b) if so, the details of the total approved investment or capital cost of the project, the technology used (1G/2G integrated) and the expected annual ethanol production capacity;

(c) the details of the revised schedule for implementation and commissioning of the project and reasons for delays, if any

(d) whether any ethanol has already been produced or dispatched from the facility and if so, the details of date and quantity produced;

(e) the details of the estimates of direct and indirect employment already generated and expected to be generated by this project once operational; and

(f) the details of the tangible benefits expected from this project in terms of supporting the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme and farmers' income in western Odisha?

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

(a) to (f): Under the Pradhan Mantri JI-VAN (Jaiv Indhan – Vatavaran Anukool fasal awashesh Nivaran) Yojana, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) has set up an integrated biorefinery at Bargarh, Odisha comprising First Generation (1G) and Second Generation (2G) ethanol production

facilities. M/s Praj Industries Limited is technology provider for the project.

Total approved capital cost of this Bio-Refinery is Rs. 1775 crore including taxes. The designed annual production capacity of 1G Ethanol plant is 3.3 crore litre and that of 2G Ethanol plant is 3 crore litre, which is envisaged to support the EBP Programme.

During the construction of the project, around 15.25 lakh man-days of direct and indirect employment were generated. Employment for about 725 people is estimated to be generated during the full operational phase of the plant. Further, biomass supply chain is expected to generate indirect employment to around 1200 rural individuals and foster entrepreneurship among around 250 local entrepreneurs, farmers and rural women's self-help groups.

The implementation timeline was affected due to factors such as disruptions during the pandemic period, limited availability of specialised technology vendors and extended delivery timelines for certain critical equipment. Further, 2G ethanol technology for commercial-scale production is still at a nascent stage, and project developers worldwide are facing challenges in the biomass conversion process, leading to longer commissioning timelines compared to conventional plants.

## TRIBAL WELFARE SCHEMES IN ASSAM

**3301. MD. RAKIBUL HUSSAIN:**

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

(a) whether the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is coordinating with other Union Ministries and the State Governments for convergence of tribal welfare schemes in Assam;

(b) if so, the details of such convergence initiatives;

(c) whether any monitoring mechanism has been established to avoid duplication and leakages, if so, the details thereof, and

(d) the details of impact of convergence on overall service delivery in tribal areas?

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

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

https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/doc/eb/stat10b.pdf .

State Governments are also supposed to earmark TSP funds with respect to the total Scheme allocation, in proportion to ST population (Census 2011) in the State. The details of allocation and expenditure for TSP by States/UTs out of their own funds are available at https://statetsp.tribal.gov.in.

The Ministry has undertaken for development of STs through convergence of funds available with different Ministries/Departments under DAPST through Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyaan (DAJGUA). The Abhiyan launched by Hon'ble PM on 2nd October, 2024 comprises of 25 interventions implemented by 17-line Ministries and aims to saturate infrastructural gaps in 63,843 villages, provide social infrastructure like hostels, Anganwadi facilities and mobile medical units etc benefiting more than 5 crore tribals in 549 districts and 2,911 blocks in 30 States/UTs in 5 years. The Abhiyan has a total budgetary outlay of Rs.79,156 Cr (Central share: ₹56,333 Cr and State share: ₹22,823 Cr).

Committees have been formulated at the State, District, and Block levels to ensure effective implementation, coordination, and monitoring of the Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan. At the State level, a State-Level Apex Committee (SLAC) chaired by the Chief Secretary has been constituted. At the District level, a District-Level Committee, chaired by the District Collector and at the Block level, a Block-Level Implementation Teams (BLITs) comprising officers from various departments have been set up to facilitate grassroots implementation of interventions.

An online monitoring system has been put in place by the Ministry of

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

Additionally, interactive dashboards on the PM Gati Shakti portal provide ministry wise and intervention-wise progress monitoring using real-time data from various ministries, supporting targeted planning and gap analysis. Nodal officers are appointed within respective Ministries and Departments to facilitate smoother implementation and reporting of tribal-related schemes. MoTA maintains regular coordination and continuous engagement with obligated Ministries and Departments to review fund utilization and ensure effective implementation of guidelines.

Based on this, Scheme/programme-wise allocation by Ministries/Departments is available in Statement 10B of Union Budget which is a dedicated statement showing ministry-wise allocations for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. Similarly, Statement 10BBB of Union Budget are dedicated statements showing allocations for DAJGUA scheme.

For proper accounting and monitoring and to ensure their non-divertibility to any other scheme, funds allocated under DAPST are shown by all the obligated Ministries/Depts under the minor head ‘796’ below the functional major Head/Sub Major Heads in their ‘Detailed Demands for Grants’. The Achievements in respect of All Line Ministries/Departments of DAJGUA across India is as under (As on 21.01.2026):

| S. No. | Ministry | Activity | Mission Target (2024-2028) | Target till March 2026 | Progress |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD)** | PMAY-G - Housing | 20 Lakhs | 6 Lakhs | House Completed: 7,00,800 |
| | | PMGSY - Roads | 25,000 Km Road | 7,500 Villages | Total Sanctioned 710 roads (2,411.25 Km):<br>• JandK - 62 roads (296.301 Km)<br>• Chhattisgarh – 532 roads (1,824.08 Km)<br>• Rajasthan – 116 roads (290.875 Km) |
| 2 | **Ministry of Jal Shakti** | Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) | All villages to be saturated | 1,500 villages | Saturated Villages: 27,362 |
| 3 | **Ministry of Power** | Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme – RDSS | 2.35 lakh Households | 70,000 HHs to be electrified | Electrified: 65,249 (Households and Public Institutions) |
| 4 | **Ministry of New and Renewable Energy** | New Solar Power Scheme- PM Surya Ghar Yojana | Provision of Solar Roof top at 2000 institutions | | Sanctioned: 4,099 HHs (100 in Manipur and 3,999 Arunachal Pradesh) |
| 5 | **Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** | Mobile Medical units under National Health Mission | 1,000 MMUs | 100 MMUs | 154 MMU operationalized |
| 6 | **Ministry of Women and Child Development** | Anganwadi Centre- Poshan 2.0 (ICDS) | 2,000 New Anganwadis | 400 New | Operationalized 445 AWCs |
| 7 | **DoSEandL, Ministry of Education** | Samagra Shiksha | 1,000 hostels | 300 hostels | Foundation stone laid for 311 hostels |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Abhiyan (SSA) | | | |
| 8 | **Department of Telecommunication** | Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) | 5,252 villages | 1500 Villages | Covered Villages: 3,513 |
| 9 | **Ministry of Tourism** | Responsible tourism (Swadesh Darshan) | 1000 Home stays | 100 Home stays | Homestay Projects worth 17.7 Cr. Upcoming in AP, UK, Ladakh, MP, Mizoram |
| 10 | **Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare** | Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PM-RKVY) | Agriculture support to FRA Patta holders (~ 2 lakh) | 60000 beneficiaries | 1.73 lakh Patta holders identified as potential beneficiaries |
| 11 | **D/o Fisheries** | Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) | Support to tribal fishermen: 10,000 IFR and 1000 CFR | 3000 beneficiaries | Progress not reported in 2025-26<br>Beneficiaries reported in 2024-25- 882 beneficiaries |
| | **D/o Animal Husbandry and Dairying** | National Livestock Mission | Livestock management support to 8500 IFR holders | 2550 beneficiaries | Rs. 8 Cr has been released by the department to 6 states in 2025-26 |
| 12 | **Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship** | Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) Scheme | (i) 30 Skilling Centers in tribal districts | 9 skilling Centers and training for 300 VDVKs | 30 Skilling Centers have been inaugurated across the country with 2944 beneficiaries enrolled. |
| | | | (ii) Training of 1000 VDVKs and tribal groups | | Training is yet to start |
| 13 | **Ministry of AYUSH** | Poshan Vatikas - National | | 700 Poshan Vatikas | Poshan Vatika in EMRS is under implementation |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | AYUSH Mission | | | |
| 14 | **Ministry of Panchayati Raj** | Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) | FRA awareness programs at all Gram Sabhas, Sub-division and districts dealing with FRA | | Total ST participant trained – 46,19,662 |
| 15 | **Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas** | LPG - Ujjwala Yojana | 25 Lakhs LPG connections | 7.5 Lakhs HHs | Pending for approval of the main scheme |

## Initiatives of Ministry of Tribal Affairs under DAJGUA

| **Name of the scheme** | **Approved projects** | **Approved Fund (in Cr.)** | **Fund released (in Cr.)** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Ashram Schools** | 6,773 | 3,506.43 | 587.81 |
| **TMMC** | 76 | 77.70 | 41.707 |
| **FRA Cells** | 433 | 63.19 | 40.07 |
| **CFR management Plans** | 620 | 98.60 | 84.20 |
| **COC** | 17 | 48.66 | 37.13 |
| **SCD Awareness+Asha Honorarium + ToT Fund** | | 17.77 | 4.092 |

## Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan

## Details of funds released during 2025-26 (Rs. in Cr) as on 21.01.2026

| **Sl. No** | **State** | **Released** |
|---|---|---|
| A | B | F |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 41.15 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 11.24 |
| 3 | Assam | 11.86 |
| 4 | Bihar | 6.82 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 | Gujarat | 87.92 |
| 6 | Himachal Pradesh | 0.47 |
| 7 | Jammu and Kashmir | 39.21 |
| 8. | Karnataka | 28.77 |
| 9. | Kerala | 7.79 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 67.98 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 134.33 |
| 12. | Manipur | 9.35 |
| 13. | Nagaland | 4.84 |
| 14. | Odisha | 12.54 |
| 15. | Rajasthan | 83.74 |
| 16. | Sikkim | 5.85 |
| 17. | Tamilnadu | 2.31 |
| 18. | Tripura | 2.30 |
| 19. | Uttar Pradesh | 4.44 |
| 20. | West Bengal | 0.15 |
| 21. | Chhattisgarh | 18.66 |
| 22 | Jharkhand | 22.43 |
| 23. | Uttarakhand | 1.46 |
| 24. | Telangana | 43.19 |
| Total | | 648.80 |

## VILLAGES WITHOUT ELECTRICITY

**3302. SHRI SUNIL BOSE:**

**SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:**

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

(a) the number of villages in the country which are without electricity power supply, State-wise including Karnataka especially in Mysore and Chamarajanagar districts and the reasons/hurdles thereof in the electrification of these villages;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to improve electricity supply in rural

areas;

(c) the number of villages electrified during the last ten years, State-wise;

(d) the steps being taken by the Government for electrification of villages in rural areas in the country and the role of State Governments in this regard;

(e) whether any time frame has been fixed for electrification of all villages in rural areas in the country and if so, the details of ongoing rural electrification programmes with the help of the Union Government at present; and

(f) the financial assistance provided to each State for the purpose during the last three years?

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

(a) to (f): Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity to all consumers is within the purview of the respective State Government/ distribution utility. Government of India has been supplementing the efforts of the States in providing access to quality power to all consumers through schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) launched in 2014, Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) launched in October, 2017, and currently under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), launched in 2021.

The objective of DDUGJY was to connect every inhabited un-electrified

census village with electricity, and to strengthen the rural electricity distribution system. The objective of SAUBHAGYA was achieving universal household electrification by providing electricity connections to all willing un-electrified households in rural areas and all willing poor households in urban areas in the country.

As reported by the States/ UTs, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the country (including Karnataka) were electrified by 28th April, 2018. A total of 18,374 villages were electrified under DDUGJY including 39 villages of the State of Karnataka. State wise details of villages electrified under DDUGJY are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

Under DDUGJY and thereafter under SAUBHAGYA electrification of all willing households was completed by 31st March, 2019 as reported by the States/ UTs. A total of 2.86 crore households were electrified during SAUBHAGYA period including 3,83,798 households of the State of Karnataka. State wise details of households electrified during SAUBHAGYA are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**. Both the schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022.

Under the RDSS, based on survey by the States, on grid electrification works amounting to Rs. 6,521 Cr. have been sanctioned for 13.65 lakh households including households belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) identified under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN), households belonging to Scheduled Tribes (STs) under DA-JGUA (Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan), households belonging to Scheduled Castes (SC) under Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati

Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY) and households in remote and border areas under Vibrant Villages Program (VVP), wherever found feasible. This includes Rs 45 crore sanctioned for electrification of 6,903 households in the State of Karnataka. Out of the above, a total of 3.42 lakh households have been electrified till date. The sunset date for the scheme is 31st March, 2028.

State wise details of fund released under RDSS for household works implemented under earlier schemes of DDUGJY and SAUBHAGYA in the last 3 years is given in the enclosed **Statement-III**. State wise details of household electrification works sanctioned under RDSS including fund outlay and released till Feb., 2026 are given in the enclosed **Statement-IV and Statement-V**. District-wise details of households sanctioned under RDSS for the state of Karnataka are given in the enclosed **Statement-VI.**

## STATEMENT-I

### Villages electrified under DDUGJY

| S. No. | Name of the States | Number of villages electrified |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Arunachal Pradesh | 1,483 |
| 2 | Assam | 2,732 |
| 3 | Bihar | 2,906 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 1,078 |
| 5 | Himachal Pradesh | 28 |
| 6 | J and K | 129 |
| 7 | Jharkhand | 2,583 |
| 8 | Karnataka | 39 |
| 9 | Madhya Pradesh | 422 |
| 10 | Maharashtra | 80 |
| 11 | Manipur | 366 |
| 12 | Meghalaya | 1,051 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 13 | Mizoram | 54 |
| 14 | Nagaland | 78 |
| 15 | Odisha | 3,281 |
| 16 | Rajasthan | 427 |
| 17 | Tripura | 26 |
| 18 | Uttar Pradesh | 1,498 |
| 19 | Uttarakhand | 91 |
| 20 | West Bengal | 22 |
| | **Total** | **18,374** |

## STATEMENT-II

## Households electrified during SAUBHAGYA

| Sl. No. | Name of the States | No of Households electrified |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh* | 1,81,930 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 47,089 |
| 3 | Assam | 23,26,656 |
| 4 | Bihar | 32,59,041 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 7,92,368 |
| 6 | Gujarat* | 41,317 |
| 7 | Haryana | 54,681 |
| 8 | Himachal Pradesh | 12,891 |
| 9 | Jammu and Kashmir | 3,77,045 |
| 10 | Jharkhand | 17,30,708 |
| 11 | Karnataka | 3,83,798 |
| 12 | Ladakh | 10,456 |
| 13 | Madhya Pradesh | 19,84,264 |
| 14 | Maharashtra | 15,17,922 |
| 15 | Manipur | 1,08,115 |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 2,00,240 |
| 17 | Mizoram | 27,970 |
| 18 | Nagaland | 1,39,516 |
| 19 | Odisha | 24,52,444 |
| 20 | Puducherry* | 912 |
| 21 | Punjab | 3,477 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 22 | Rajasthan | 21,27,728 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 14,900 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu* | 2,170 |
| 25 | Telangana | 5,15,084 |
| 26 | Tripura | 1,39,090 |
| 27 | Uttar Pradesh | 91,80,571 |
| 28 | Uttarakhand | 2,48,751 |
| 29 | West Bengal | 7,32,290 |
| **Total** | | **2,86,13,424** |

**Not funded under SAUBHAGYA Scheme*

## STATEMENT-III

### State wise fund released under RDSS for Electrification works sanctioned under DDUGJY and SAUBHAGYA:

| State/ UT | Funds released (Rs in crore) |
|---|---|
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 3.96 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 76.11 |
| Assam | 981.13 |
| Bihar | 48.05 |
| Chhattisgarh | 5.13 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 12.52 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 158.78 |
| Jharkhand | 196.69 |
| Ladakh | 8.78 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 2.74 |
| Manipur | 95.45 |
| Meghalaya | 99.06 |
| Nagaland | 69.29 |
| Odisha | 4.88 |
| Rajasthan | 157.51 |
| Tripura | 44.24 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 103.22 |
| West Bengal | 49.75 |
| **Total** | **2117.29** |

## STATEMENT-IV

## Household electrification status under RDSS

| Sl. No. | State | Sanctioned Outlay (Rs. Crore) | Sanctioned GBS (Rs. Crore) | Households Sanctioned | Households Electrified |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. | **Additional. Households** | | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 49.24 | 29.55 | 15,475 | 15,319 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 47.11 | 42.40 | 6,506 | 0 |
| 3 | Assam | 785.55 | 706.99 | 1,27,111 | 16,748 |
| 4 | Bihar | 238.86 | 143.32 | 35,467 | 0 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 166.55 | 99.93 | 34,078 | 9,084 |
| 6 | Jammu and Kashmir | 106.70 | 96.03 | 15,359 | 0 |
| 7 | Jharkhand | 25.16 | 15.09 | 4,853 | 804 |
| 8 | Kerala | 0.33 | 0.20 | 40 | 11 |
| 9 | Madhya Pradesh | 1.13 | 0.68 | 196 | 21 |
| 10 | Manipur | 214.44 | 193.00 | 36,972 | 0 |
| 11 | Meghalaya | 435.70 | 392.13 | 50,501 | 0 |
| 12 | Mizoram | 79.90 | 71.91 | 15,167 | 0 |
| 13 | Nagaland | 69.55 | 62.59 | 10,004 | 0 |
| 14 | Rajasthan | 1,526.94 | 916.16 | 3,38,702 | 91,534 |
| 15 | Uttar Pradesh | 931.04 | 558.62 | 2,51,487 | 1,317 |
| | **Total (A)** | **4,678.19** | **3,328.60** | **9,41,918** | **134,838** |
| B. | **Vibrant Village Program** | | | | |
| 1 | Himachal Pradesh | 6.08 | 5.47 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 20.18 | 18.16 | 1,683 | 0 |
| 3 | Uttarakhand | 13.08 | 11.77 | 1,154 | 0 |
| | **Total (B)** | **39.34** | **35.41** | **2,837** | **0** |
| C | **PM-JANMAN** | | | | |
| C1 | **Under RDSS** | | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 88.71 | 53.23 | 24,967 | 24,925 |
| 2 | Chhattisgarh | 38.16 | 22.90 | 7,077 | 7,160 |
| 3 | Jharkhand | 74.13 | 44.48 | 12,442 | 11,504 |
| 4 | Karnataka | 3.76 | 2.26 | 1,615 | 1,546 |
| 5 | Kerala | 0.86 | 0.52 | 345 | 314 |
| 6 | Madhya Pradesh | 148.83 | 89.28 | 30,216 | 27,202 |
| 7 | Maharashtra | 26.61 | 15.97 | 8,556 | 9,216 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Rajasthan | 40.34 | 24.20 | 17,633 | 16,023 |
| 9 | Tamil Nadu | 29.89 | 17.93 | 8,603 | 7,053 |
| 10 | Telangana | 6.79 | 4.07 | 3,884 | 3,884 |
| 11 | Tripura | 61.52 | 55.37 | 11,664 | 11,692 |
| 12 | Uttar Pradesh | 1.10 | 0.66 | 316 | 195 |
| 13 | Uttarakhand | 0.60 | 0.54 | 669 | 669 |
| | **Sub Total (C1)** | **521.59** | **331.57** | **1,27,987** | **1,21,383** |
| C2 | **Under State Plan** | | | | |
| 1 | Gujarat | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,626 |
| 2 | Odisha | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,203 |
| 3 | West Bengal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,372 |
| | **Sub Total (C2)** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **15,201** |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C3 | **Public Places under RDSS** | | | | |
| 1 | Madhya Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 25 | 20 |
| | Sub Total (C3) | 0 | 0 | 25 | 20 |
| | Total (C=C1+C2+C3) | **521.74** | **331.66** | **1,28,012** | **1,36,604** |
| D. | **DA-JGUA** | | | | |
| D1 | **Under RDSS** | | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 19.12 | 11.47 | 4,921 | 4,527 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 8.20 | 7.38 | 1,938 | 1,579 |
| 3 | Bihar | 61.40 | 36.84 | 7,117 | 752 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 218.44 | 131.06 | 39,579 | 15,456 |
| 5 | Himachal Pradesh | 0.49 | 0.45 | 93 | 10 |
| 6 | Jammu and Kashmir | 89.84 | 80.85 | 13,824 | 0 |
| 7 | Jharkhand | 92.44 | 55.47 | 19,467 | 0 |
| 8 | Karnataka | 41.00 | 24.60 | 5,288 | 1,429 |
| 9 | Kerala | 5.73 | 3.44 | 1,080 | 248 |
| 10 | Madhya Pradesh | 305.66 | 183.40 | 59,172 | 15,981 |
| 11 | Maharashtra | 23.60 | 14.16 | 6,961 | 5,228 |
| 12 | Rajasthan | 197.11 | 118.26 | 82,842 | 492 |
| 13 | Telangana | 110.73 | 66.44 | 26,525 | 17,465 |
| 14 | Tripura | 40.69 | 36.62 | 7,677 | 6,678 |
| 15 | Uttar Pradesh | 32.21 | 19.32 | 6,867 | 65 |
| 16 | Uttarakhand | 0.84 | 0.75 | 207 | 157 |
| | **Sub Total (D1)** | **1,247.50** | **790.52** | **2,83,558** | **70,067** |
| D2 | **Under State Plan** | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Odisha | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Sub Total (D2) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| D3 | **Public Places under RDSS** | | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 0.70 | 0.42 | 182 | 129 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.04 | 0.03 | 9 | 9 |
| 3 | Himachal Pradesh | 0.05 | 0.05 | 7 | 3 |
| 4 | Jharkhand | 8.25 | 4.95 | 1,910 | 0 |
| 5 | Kerala | 0.15 | 0.09 | 17 | 0 |
| 6 | Madhya Pradesh | 3.32 | 1.99 | 650 | 100 |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 0.70 | 0.42 | 195 | 0 |
| 8 | Telangana | 2.90 | 1.74 | 672 | 0 |
| 9 | Tripura | 2.31 | 2.08 | 512 | 0 |
| 10 | Uttar Pradesh | 0.13 | 0.08 | 30 | 7 |
| 11 | Uttarakhand | 0.08 | 0.07 | 19 | 3 |
| | Sub Total (D3) | **18.63** | **11.92** | **4,203** | **251** |
| D4 | **Public Places under State Plan** | | | | |
| 1 | Odisha | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Sub Total (D4) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total (D=D1+D2+D3+D4) | **1,266.13** | **802.44** | **2,87,761** | **70,318** |
| E. | **PM-AJAY** | | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 3.50 | 2.10 | 811 | 437 |
| 2 | Jharkhand | 6.141 | 3.684 | 1,782 | 0 |
| 3 | Madhya Pradesh | 0.002 | 0.001 | 6 | 3 |
| 4 | Maharashtra | 6.810 | 4.086 | 2,012 | 361 |
| | Total (E) | 16.45 | 9.87 | 4,611 | 801 |
| | **Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E)** | **6,521.85** | **4,507.98** | **13,65,139** | **3,42,561** |

## STATEMENT-V

### Funds released for household electrification works sanctioned under RDSS:

| States / UTs | GBS released (Rs in crore) |
|---|---|
| Andhra Pradesh | 43.15 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 13.20 |
| Assam | 193.03 |
| Bihar | 53.02 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Chhattisgarh | 11.28 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 0.54 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 10.21 |
| Jharkhand | 22.54 |
| Karnataka | 5.34 |
| Kerala | 1.97 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 102.43 |
| Maharashtra | 16.70 |
| Manipur | 0.00 |
| Meghalaya | 0.00 |
| Mizoram | 0.00 |
| Nagaland | 17.09 |
| Rajasthan | 11.92 |
| Tamil Nadu | 8.83 |
| Telangana | 35.65 |
| Tripura | 45.29 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 106.74 |
| Uttarakhand | 0.49 |
| **Total** | **699.43** |

## STATEMENT-VI

## District-wise details of households sanctioned under RDSS for Karnataka

| **DAJGUA** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **DISCOM** | **District** | **Total no. of Household** | **Sanction cost (in Lakhs)** | **Progress (no. of HHs)** |
| CESC | Mysore | 497 | 319.36 | 497 |
| | Chamarajnagar | 2510 | 3633.07 | 428 |
| | Kodagu | 675 | 644.48 | 231 |
| **PVTG** | | | | |
| **DISCOM** | **District** | **Total no. of Household** | **Sanction cost (in Lakhs)** | **Progress (no. of HHs)** |
| CESC | Mysore | 805 | 185.17 | 852 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chamarajnagar | 197 | 45.31 | 176 |
| | Kodagu | 604 | 138.93 | 509 |

## IRREGULARITIES IN CONSTRUCTION OF SWAMI VIVEKANANDA SETU BUILT BY DVC

**3303. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH CHOUDHARY:**

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

(a) whether the Government has received any complaint regarding violation of the Indian Railway Bridge Manual, Standard Construction Quality, Safety Guidelines and Labour Laws in the construction of Swami Vivekananda Setu (ROB), BTPS Bokaro (Jharkhand) built by Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the approved cost, tender price, revised cost, scheduled date of commencement and completion and actual completion date for the construction of the said bridge;

(c) whether any third-party quality control, safety audit, track safety clearance, CRS approval and Design Basis Report (DBR) approval have been obtained for the said project and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the project was carried out by a contractor or sub-contractor and if so, the details of the companies involved and the total amount of payments made so far; and

(e) whether the Government is considering a high-level independent inquiry/investigation by Special Investigation Team (SIT) or any other

agency in this matter and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) has reported that it has received a complaint from the Hon'ble Member of Parliament from Giridih regarding alleged irregularities in the construction of Swami Vivekananda Setu (Rail Over Bridge), BTPS Bokaro, Jharkhand. The complaint was received vide letters dated 14.02.2026 and 25.02.2026 requesting a high-level inquiry into alleged violations of construction quality standards, safety guidelines and labour laws during the execution of the project.

(b) : The approved project cost for the work titled "Construction of Bridge on River Konar along with its approach road including Rail Over Bridge (ROB) on Gomoh–Barkakana Railway Line at BTPS, DVC Bokaro" was Rs 149.30 crore. DVC engaged M/s RITES Ltd. (RITES) as Project Management Consultant (PMC) for the above work. RITES awarded the execution contract to M/s Supreme-BKB-DECO (JV) at Rs. 134.22 crore, the L-1 bidder and therefore, the project cost was revised to Rs 149.90 crore (including service tax, education cess and cost of publication of NIT). The project work commenced from 25.02.2015 and the scheduled date of completion was 24.02.2018. However, on request of RITES, extension of time (EOT) was granted up to 31.03.2026 for completing the remaining work. The entire work has been executed in three phases. In Phase-I, the portion of the bridge over river Konar

along with its approach roads and Ramp-1 were completed and opened for traffic on 26.01.2020. In Phase-II, the Rail Over Bridge (ROB) over the Gomoh–Barkakana Railway Line has been completed on 27.02.2026 and in Phase-III, the work relating to Ramp-2 connecting the bridge to BTPS is to be completed.

(c) : DVC has informed that third-party quality control and testing have been carried out by Birsa Institute of Technology (BIT) Sindri, Jharkhand; Certification Engineers International Ltd. (CEIL) and Research Design and Standards Organization (RDSO), Lucknow. Approval for launching of girders was issued by East Central Railway (ECR). ECR also accorded approval to the General Arrangement Drawing (GAD) after verification of track clearances and compliance with the Schedule of Dimensions (SOD) and other applicable railway standards. The inspection by the Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS) is not mandated as per extant Railway guidelines governing ROB work of similar nature. The Design Report has been approved by National Institute of Technology (NIT), Patna.

(d) : DVC engaged M/s RITES Ltd. (RITES) as Project Management Consultant (PMC) who awarded the contract for execution of the work to M/s Supreme–BKB–DECO (JV). The total payment made so far to the contractor for the project is Rs 144.00 crore.

(e) : At present, no inquiry or investigation in the matter is under consideration.

## HOSTELS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

**3304. SHRI BALWANT BASWANT WANKHADE:**

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

(a) whether the Government is providing financial assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Hostels for Scheduled Tribe Boys and Girls and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total amount granted by the Government and the amount spent by various States there under during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has constituted any monitoring committee for supervision and evaluation of the said Scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The Ministry of Tribal Affairs' (MoTA) is providing 100% financial assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA) launched by the Hon'ble PM on October 2, 2024 in 63,843 villages across 30 States/UTs to help facilitate access to education to the tribal students. DA-JGUA also has provision of setting up 1000 tribal hostels by the Department of Social Education and literacy (DoSEL) in schools which may or may not be necessarily tribal schools. Such hostels will be attached to any Government schools and funded as per the norms of Samgra Shiksha Abhiyan.

(b): Total amount approved by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and the amount

released to various States/ UT under DAJGUA during inception of scheme i.e from 2024 is tabulated below:-

State wise fund approved and released to States/ UT for construction of hostels under DAJGUA by Ministry of Tribal Affairs is given below: - (From launch of scheme i.e 2024-25)

| S. No. | State | PAC Approved amount (In Lakhs) | Fund Released (In Lakhs) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 7539.13 | 1692.33 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 275 | 197.04 |
| 3 | Assam | 12568 | 5858.8 |
| 4 | Chhatisgarh | 51150 | 0 |
| 5 | Gujarat | 10388 | 4714.2 |
| 6 | Himachal Pradesh | 1100 | 440 |
| 7 | JandK | 116.68 | 116.68 |
| 8 | Jharkhand | 11825 | 3760 |
| 9 | Kerala | 550 | 46.86 |
| 10 | Madhya Pradesh | 44751.06 | 9543.73 |
| 11 | Maharashtra | 52795.10 | 19775.30 |
| 12 | Odisha | 22680 | 14665.8 |
| 13 | Rajasthan | 13691.77 | 4946.44 |
| 14 | Sikkim | 1,925.00 | 410.7 |
| 15 | Tamil Nadu | 2721.06 | 1198.18 |
| 16 | Tripura | 7270 | 463.65 |

(c): No Sir.

(d): In view of (c), does not arise.

## EXPANSION OF INTERNATIONAL FLIGHT CONNECTIVITY

**3305. SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:**
**SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:**
**SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:**

**DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:**

**SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:**

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

(a) the details of bilateral or multilateral air services agreements concluded or under negotiation to expand international flight connectivity and traffic rights across the country, particularly in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra;

(b) the details of countries and regions prioritised for enhanced air services, including reciprocal traffic entitlement allocations;

(c) the details of expected benefits for India's tourism, trade, diaspora movement and cargo connectivity arising from such agreements;

(d) the role of diplomatic, economic and aviation regulatory channels in finalising and operationalising these frameworks; and

(e) whether any evaluation has been conducted to measure commercial impacts, capacity utilisation and strategic gains from new or revised air services pacts, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (e): India currently has Bilateral Air Services Agreements (ASAs) with 116 countries. Negotiations on air services matters, including the enhancement of air capacity entitlements, are a continuous process and are preceded by consultations with relevant stakeholders, including the Ministry of External

Affairs and DGCA. Such negotiations take into account various factors, including benefits to the Indian aviation sector, the presence of the Indian diaspora in the concerned country, future expansion plans of Indian carriers, principles of reciprocity, balance of benefits between the two countries, and other relevant considerations.

In accordance with the ASA, Indian designated carriers are free to mount operations to/from any point in India including points in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra to foreign destinations as per mutually agreed capacity limits, while any designated foreign airline can operate to/from a point in India if it is designated as a point of call (PoC) in the ASA with that country. At present, Mumbai, Nagpur, Pune and Aurangabad in Maharashtra and Khajuraho in Madhya Pradesh are available as PoC for the designated airlines of various countries.

New or revised ASAs are aimed at enhancing air connectivity, which in turn supports the growth of trade, tourism, and broader economic engagement between countries.

## स्मार्ट मीटर योजना

**3306. श्री राजकुमार रोत:**

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

(क) देश में किन-किन राज्यों में वर्तमान में स्मार्ट मीटर योजना लागू है;

(ख) स्मार्ट मीटरों को लगाए जाने पर हुए व्यय सहित स्मार्ट मीटरों की संख्या का राज्यवार और विशेषकर राजस्थान में जिलावार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या प्रत्येक उपभोक्ता के लिए स्मार्ट मीटर लगवाना अनिवार्य है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या इन स्मार्ट मीटरों के संबंध में कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और ऐसी शिकायतों के निवारण की प्रक्रिया सहित ऐसी शिकायतों की संख्या का राजस्थान में जिलावार ब्यौरे सहित ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ) : संशोधित वितरण क्षेत्र स्कीम (आरडीएसएस) के साथ-साथ राज्य योजनाओं सहित अन्य स्कीमों के अंतर्गत देश भर में स्मार्ट मीटरिंग कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। आरडीएसएस के अंतर्गत, राज्यों/वितरण यूटिलिटी द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रस्तावों के अनुरोध के आधार पर 19.79 करोड़ उपभोक्ताओं, 2.11 लाख फीडरों और 52.53 लाख वितरण ट्रांसफार्मर (डीटी) के लिए स्मार्ट मीटरिंग कार्य संस्वीकृत किए गए हैं, जो कुल मिलाकर 20.33 करोड़ स्मार्ट मीटर होते हैं तथा 4.55 करोड़ स्मार्ट मीटर संस्थापित किए गए हैं। देश भर में कुल 5.97 करोड़ स्मार्ट मीटर संस्थापित किए गए हैं। राजस्थान सहित राज्य वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I और विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

स्मार्ट मीटर डिस्कॉम और उपभोक्ताओं को निम्नलिखित लाभ प्रदान करते हैं:

- वास्तविक खपत के आधार पर सटीक बिलिंग।
- बेहतर पारदर्शिता और मैनुअल मीटर रीडिंग त्रुटियों का उन्मूलन**;**
- डिस्कॉम के लिए बेहतर ऊर्जा लेखांकन और बेहतर संग्रह दक्षता**;**
- मोबाइल-ऐप आधारित खपत की निगरानी उपभोक्ताओं को उनके विद्युत उपयोग का प्रबंधन करने में सक्षम बनाती है**;** और
- उन्नत ग्रिड प्रबंधन और ऊर्जा पारगमन उपायों को सक्षम करना।

स्मार्ट मीटरों की संस्थापना चरणबद्ध तरीके से कार्यान्वित की जा रही है, जिसमें सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों, वाणिज्यिक, औद्योगिक और उच्च भार वाले उपभोक्ताओं में, और इसके बाद लाभों के सफल प्रदर्शन के आधार पर अन्य उपभोक्ता श्रेणियों में संस्थापना को प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है

(ङ) और (च): प्रारंभिक चरण में स्मार्ट मीटरों के लाभों के संबंध में सीमित जागरूकता के कारण उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा कुछ चिंताएँ व्यक्त की गई थीं। इन चिंताओं के समाधान तथा उपभोक्ताओं का विश्वास बढ़ाने के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा राजस्थान सहित सभी राज्यों में कार्यान्वयन हेतु निम्नलिखित परामर्श और मानक प्रचालन प्रक्रियाएं (एसओपी) मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी की गई हैं:

- छूट के माध्यम से प्रीपेड स्मार्ट मीटरों की संस्थापना हेतु उपभोक्ताओं को प्रोत्साहित करने संबंधी परामर्श;
- स्मार्ट मीटरों द्वारा दर्ज अधिकतम मांग के आधार पर उपभोक्ताओं पर कोई दंडात्मक शुल्क न लगाए जाने संबंधी परामर्श;
- पिछले बकाया की वसूली आसान किस्तों में सुनिश्चित करने हेतु प्रावधान करने संबंधी परामर्श;
- संस्थापित कुल स्मार्ट मीटरों में से न्यूनतम 5% में चेक मीटर संस्थापित करने के लिए और अतिरिक्त बिलिंग से संबंधित मामलों में, मीटर की सटीकता में विश्वास बढ़ाने के लिए परामर्श
- यूटिलिटी, नोडल एजेंसियों और उन्नत मीटरिंग अवसंरचना (एएमआई) सेवा प्रदाताओं के माध्यम से उपभोक्ता जागरूकता कार्यक्रम।

इसके अतिरिक्त, विद्युत (उपभोक्ता अधिकार) नियम, 2020 एक मजबूत उपभोक्ता शिकायत निवारण फ्रेमवर्क प्रदान करते हैं। उपभोक्ता सबसे पहले वितरण यूटिलिटी के आंतरिक शिकायत निवारण तंत्र से संपर्क कर सकते हैं और यदि असंतुष्ट हैं, तो शिकायतों के समाधान के लिए उपभोक्ता शिकायत निवारण मंच (सीजीआरएफ) और बाद में विद्युत लोकपाल से संपर्क

कर सकते हैं।

## विवरण-I

## आरडीएसएस के अंतर्गत संस्वीकृत स्मार्ट मीटरिंग कार्यों का ब्यौरा

करोड़ रुपये में

| क्रम सं. | राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र | संस्वीकृत लागत | संस्वीकृत जीबीएस |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह | 54 | 12 |
| 2 | आंध्र प्रदेश | 4,128 | 815 |
| 3 | अरुणाचल प्रदेश | 184 | 54 |
| 4 | असम | 4,050 | 1,052 |
| 5 | बिहार | 2,021 | 412 |
| 6 | छत्तीसगढ़ | 4,105 | 804 |
| 7 | दिल्ली | 13 | 2 |
| 8 | गोवा | 469 | 95 |
| 9 | गुजरात | 10,642 | 1,885 |
| 10 | हिमाचल प्रदेश | 1,788 | 466 |
| 11 | जम्मू और कश्मीर | 1,064 | 272 |
| 12 | झारखंड | 858 | 191 |
| 13 | केरल | 8,231 | 1,413 |
| 14 | मध्य प्रदेश | 8,911 | 1,504 |
| 15 | महाराष्ट्र | 15,215 | 2,840 |
| 16 | मणिपुर | 121 | 38 |
| 17 | मेघालय | 310 | 86 |
| 18 | मिजोरम | 182 | 61 |
| 19 | नागालैंड | 208 | 60 |
| 20 | पुडुचेरी | 251 | 56 |
| 21 | पंजाब | 5,769 | 960 |
| 22 | राजस्थान | 9,715 | 1,686 |
| 23 | सिक्किम | 97 | 30 |
| 24 | तमिलनाडु | 19,235 | 3,398 |
| 25 | त्रिपुरा | 319 | 80 |
| 26 | उत्तर प्रदेश | 18,956 | 3,501 |
| 27 | उत्तराखंड | 1,106 | 310 |
| 28 | पश्चिम बंगाल | 12,670 | 2,089 |
| **कुल** | | **1,30,671** | **24,173** |

## <u>विवरण -II</u>

## दिनांक 28.02.2026 तक विभिन्न स्कीमों के अंतर्गत संस्थापित स्मार्ट मीटरों का ब्यौरा

| क्रम सं. | राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र | संस्थापित स्मार्ट मीटरों की संख्या |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | अंडमान और निकोबार | 7,52,00 |
| 2 | आंध्र प्रदेश | 26,03,414 |
| 3 | अरुणाचल प्रदेश | 63,151 |
| 4 | असम | 55,78,084 |
| 5 | बिहार | 89,27,853 |
| 6 | चंडीगढ़ | 24,214 |
| 7 | छत्तीसगढ़ | 36,31,325 |
| 8 | दिल्ली | 2,60,000 |
| 9 | गोवा | 2,775 |
| 10 | गुजरात | 41,30,630 |
| 11 | हरियाणा | 8,47,467 |
| 12 | हिमाचल प्रदेश | 9,88,078 |
| 13 | जम्मू और कश्मीर | 13,13,433 |
| 14 | झारखंड | 11,74,016 |
| 15 | केरल | 1,77,462 |
| 16 | लद्दाख | 57,509 |
| 17 | मध्य प्रदेश | 39,79,244 |
| 18 | महाराष्ट्र | 95,31,245 |
| 19 | मणिपुर | 40,304 |
| 20 | मेघालय | 0 |
| 21 | मिज़ोरम | 31,643 |
| 22 | नागालैंड | 37,231 |
| 23 | ओडिशा | 4,500 |
| 24 | पुडुचेरी | 26,258 |
| 25 | पंजाब | 20,88,774 |
| 26 | राजस्थान | 35,64,314 |
| 27 | सिक्किम | 88,900 |
| 28 | तमिलनाडु | 1,40,725 |
| 29 | तेलंगाना | 8,882 |
| 30 | त्रिपुरा | 2,05,380 |
| 31 | उत्तर प्रदेश | 90,29,894 |
| 32 | उत्तराखंड | 4,86,541 |
| 33 | पश्चिम बंगाल | 6,44,255 |
| **कुल** | | **5,97,62,701** |

## MSME UNITS IN FISHING ZONE

**3307. KUMARI SUDHA R.:**

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

(a) whether Government has plans to set up an exclusive cluster or individual units to produce fish nets, along the coastal stretch within Mayiladuthurai Lok Sabha Constituency (Tamil Nadu) being the top fish producing stretches on the east coast and if so, the details thereof,

(b) the details of central financial allocation given for boat or trawler making units in Tamil Nadu, year wise; and

(c) whether the Government has plans to help the local populace to set up Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) units to make fishing gears, boat repairing units and other allied units in Mayiladuthurai Lok Sabha Constituency and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Ministry of MSME is implementing Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) with the objective to enhance the productivity and competitiveness of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) by extending financial assistance for establishment of Common Facility Centers (CFCs) and creation and up-gradation of industrial estates. Establishment of Flatted Factory Complexes is also supported under the scheme. For CFCs,

Government of India Grant is up to 80%, upper limit of Project cost is Rs. 30 crore whereas, for ID projects Government of India Grant is up to 70%, upper limit of Project is Rs. 15 crore. MSE-CDP is a demand driven Central Sector Scheme, wherein State Government send proposals as per common needs of existing cluster in their States/UTs. There is no such proposal from State Government received in respect of the fisheries sector.

(b) and (c): The Central Government supplements the efforts of the States/UTs through various schemes, programmes and policy initiatives for promotion, development of MSMEs in the country including Tamil Nadu. The schemes are operational in all the states and UTs of the country. These schemes/ programmes include Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme, Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises, PM Vishwakarma scheme, New Technology Centres/ Extension Centres(TCEC), technology upgradation scheme etc. There is no such proposal from State Government received in respect of sectors like boat, trawler making, fishing gears, boat repairing and other allied units.

## WATERSHED AND WATER HARVESTING WORKS

**3308. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:**

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

(a) whether the Government is supporting watershed development, the Catch the Rain campaign and convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and Pradhan Mantri Krishi

Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) nationally to restore waterbodies and improve irrigation resilience and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether watershed, water-harvesting and recharge works have been sanctioned or completed in the districts of Katni, Panna and the town of Khajuraho in Khajuraho Lok Sabha Constituency along with the areas and the households benefited therefrom;

(c) the measurable outcomes achieved including irrigation coverage, employment generation and reduction in water stress;

(d) whether the scale or outcomes are inadequate and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the corrective measures taken thereon; and

(e) the details of the plan to institutionalise community water management and link such projects with sustainable rural livelihoods in these districts?

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

(a) to (e): Water being a State subject, the aspects related to water resources including its conservation are studied, planned, funded and executed by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priorities. The Central Government supplements the measures and efforts being taken up by the State Governments.

The Ministry of Jal Shakti launched the Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) in 2019 as a time-bound, mission-mode water conservation campaign in 256 water stressed districts of the country. Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR)

with the tagline: Catch The Rain, Where It falls, When It Falls, was expanded pan India in 2021, with five focused interventions (1) water conservation and rainwater harvesting (2) enumerating, geo- tagging and making inventory of all water bodies; preparation of scientific plans for water conservation based on it (3) Setting up of Jal Shakti Kendras in all districts (4) intensive afforestation and (5) awareness generation. The JSA: CTR 2025 was launched with the theme "Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari: Jan Jagrukta Ki Or" emphasizing community participation and water conservation awareness.

The campaign emphasizes convergent financing from various schemes of the Central, State and local bodies like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Per Drop More Crop, Repair, Renovation and Restoration Components under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), Finance Commission grants etc. The progress under JSA: CTR 2025 in the state of Madhya Pradesh is given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

"Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari" (JSJB) initiative was launched in Surat, Gujarat on 6 September 2024 to further strengthen the Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) campaign. The JSJB initiative focuses on intensifying community action and mobilization to build low-cost rainwater harvesting structures in low cost and saturation mode. The initiative leverages community funds, individual donations, Corporate Social Responsibility Funds

and others for construction of low-cost structures like borewells, recharge shafts, recharge pits, using locally available material, to harvest rainwater, to boost ground water level and provide local tailor-made solution to water issues. The objective is to ensure that every drop of water is conserved through collective efforts, following a whole-of-society and whole-of-government approach. The number of artificial groundwater recharge and storage works reported under JSJB in the state of Madhya Pradesh is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) play a central role in mobilising communities, facilitating local-level planning and ensuring participatory implementation and monitoring of water conservation works. Women Self Help Groups (SHGs), youth, students and local community groups are actively involved in awareness generation, behaviour change communication and social mobilization, thereby strengthening grassroots participation and ownership. Review and coordination meetings are held. IEC activities, community meetings and field interactions are undertaken to enhance awareness, technical understanding and participatory implementation at the grassroots level.

As reported by CGWB, the groundwater status of Chhatarpur, Katni and Panna districts of Madhya Pradesh for the Year 2025 is given below:

| Sl. No | Name of District | Total Annual Ground Water Recharge (Ham) | Annual Extractable (Ham) | Total Annual Extraction (Ham) | Stage of Ground Water Extraction (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | CHHATARPUR | 88788.42 | 84341.63 | 54357.51 | 64.45 |
| 2 | KATNI | 42668.92 | 40535.48 | 19011.64 | 46.9 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | PANNA | 53338.11 | 50374.84 | 19204.19 | 38.12 |

As reported by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh,

i. Total completed water related works under the various schemes in district of Katni is 7445, Panna is 5356 and Chhatarpur is 8185.

ii. As a result of the works undertaken under MGNREGS, a total of 228.74 lakhs person-days have been generated.

iii. Under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana Watershed Development 2.0, irrigation potential has been created in 803.36 hectares in Katni district. In other districts Watershed Projects under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana - Watershed Development 2.0 was not implemented.

iv. The outcomes achieved are adequate, therefore, Question does not arise.

v. User groups of beneficiaries have been formed for community water management to utilize the benefits of Water Harvesting Structure. In order to link the constructed Tanks and check dams/ stop dams with sustainable livelihoods, activities such as fisheries and integrated agricultural management have been undertaken.

## STATEMENT-I

## The progress under JSA: CTR 2025 in the state of Madhya Pradesh

| Jal Shakti Abhiyan:Catch the Rain – Madhya Pradesh | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| National Water Mission, Ministry of Jal Shakti | | | | | |
| Intervention-Wise Status Report (2025) as per JSA: CTR portal as on 10.03.2026 | | | | | |
| *Figures Showing No. of Works Completed | | | | | |
| **S.No.** | **District Name** | ***Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies** | ***Reuse and Recharge Structures** | ***Watershed Development** | ***Intensive Afforestation** |
| 1 | Agar Malwa | 58 | 33 | 124 | 96 |
| 2 | Alirajpur | 16 | 11 | 140 | 261 |
| 3 | Anuppur | 24 | 68 | 575 | 299 |
| 4 | Ashoknagar | 16 | 147 | 119 | 73 |
| 5 | Balaghat | 104 | 466 | 783 | 410 |
| 6 | Barwani | 15 | 46 | 378 | 297 |
| 7 | Betul | 137 | 268 | 462 | 173 |
| 8 | Bhind | 121 | 82 | 224 | 41 |
| 9 | Bhopal | 16 | 109 | 72 | 97 |
| 10 | Burhanpur | 34 | 60 | 156 | 106 |
| **11** | **Chhatarpur** | **19** | **541** | **424** | **202** |
| 12 | Chhindwara | 59 | 352 | 992 | 891 |
| 13 | Damoh | 38 | 366 | 595 | 229 |
| 14 | Datia | 26 | 18 | 166 | 78 |
| 15 | Dewas | 14 | 202 | 327 | 87 |
| 16 | Dhar | 24 | 204 | 523 | 275 |
| 17 | Dindori | 52 | 497 | 1426 | 494 |
| 18 | Guna | 29 | 47 | 463 | 194 |
| 19 | Gwalior | 36 | 149 | 213 | 198 |
| 20 | Harda | 24 | 76 | 61 | 52 |
| 21 | Hoshangabad | 42 | 190 | 205 | 139 |
| 22 | Indore | 43 | 245 | 65 | 391 |
| 23 | Jabalpur | 24 | 275 | 383 | 111 |
| 24 | Jhabua | 14 | 82 | 141 | 31 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **25** | **Katni** | **38** | **246** | **575** | **165** |
| 26 | Khandwa (East Nimar) | 84 | 586 | 412 | 493 |
| 27 | Khargone | 22 | 325 | 544 | 891 |
| 28 | Maihar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 29 | Mandla | 64 | 161 | 3108 | 713 |
| 30 | Mandsaur | 26 | 170 | 266 | 361 |
| 31 | Mauganj | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 32 | Morena | 27 | 229 | 568 | 208 |
| 33 | Narsinghpur | 27 | 205 | 359 | 239 |
| 34 | Neemuch | 45 | 51 | 240 | 145 |
| 35 | Niwari | 62 | 39 | 239 | 112 |
| 36 | Pandhurna | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| **37** | **Panna** | **63** | **106** | **525** | **205** |
| 38 | Raisen | 28 | 495 | 624 | 246 |
| 39 | Rajgarh | 132 | 643 | 1085 | 596 |
| 40 | Ratlam | 43 | 100 | 398 | 1056 |
| 41 | Rewa | 173 | 359 | 588 | 177 |
| 42 | Sagar | 21 | 320 | 265 | 213 |
| 43 | Satna | 44 | 323 | 273 | 46 |
| 44 | Sehore | 47 | 182 | 96 | 134 |
| 45 | Seoni | 107 | 147 | 944 | 555 |
| 46 | Shahdol | 86 | 145 | 275 | 142 |
| 47 | Shajapur | 20 | 142 | 92 | 239 |
| 48 | Sheopur | 15 | 116 | 347 | 179 |
| 49 | Shivpuri | 85 | 159 | 386 | 232 |
| 50 | Sidhi | 73 | 151 | 421 | 84 |
| 51 | Singrauli | 37 | 147 | 670 | 219 |
| 52 | Tikamgarh | 16 | 112 | 351 | 212 |
| 53 | Ujjain | 24 | 511 | 241 | 106 |
| 54 | Umaria | 47 | 82 | 123 | 95 |
| 55 | Vidisha | 20 | 307 | 155 | 163 |
| | **Total** | **2461** | **11097** | **23187** | **13451*** |

**50** Jal Shakti Kendras (JSKs) have also been set up in Madhya Pradesh, including in the districts of Katni, Panna, and Chhatarpur

## STATEMENT-II

**Jal Sanchay Data - District Wise Count (JSJB 1.0) in Madhya Pradesh as per JSJB portal:**

| S.No | District | Completed Work |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Agar Malwa | 976 |
| 2 | Alirajpur | 1671 |
| 3 | Anuppur | 1756 |
| 4 | Ashoknagar | 1346 |
| 5 | Balaghat | 4887 |
| 6 | Barwani | 2987 |
| 7 | Betul | 13499 |
| 8 | Bhind | 1947 |
| 9 | Bhopal | 2412 |
| 10 | Burhanpur | 1027 |
| 11 | Chhatarpur | 2581 |
| 12 | Chhindwara | 1236 |
| 13 | Damoh | 3542 |
| 14 | Datia | 609 |
| 15 | Dewas | 8333 |
| 16 | Dhar | 10791 |
| 17 | Dindori | 561 |
| 18 | East Nimar | 129020 |
| 19 | Guna | 17814 |
| 20 | Gwalior | 1658 |
| 21 | Harda | 1057 |
| 22 | Hoshangabad | 2262 |
| 23 | Indore | 656 |
| 24 | Jabalpur | 1318 |
| 25 | Jhabua | 1793 |
| 26 | Katni | 3919 |
| 27 | Khargone | 5606 |
| 28 | Mandla | 4775 |
| 29 | Mandsaur | 916 |
| 30 | Morena | 406 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 31 | Narsinghpur | 3357 |
| 32 | Neemuch | 835 |
| 33 | Niwari | 250 |
| 34 | Panna | 1221 |
| 35 | Raisen | 3525 |
| 36 | Rajgarh | 4342 |
| 37 | Ratlam | 1313 |
| 38 | Rewa | 1388 |
| 39 | Sagar | 3138 |
| 40 | Satna | 2346 |
| 41 | Sehore | 2529 |
| 42 | Seoni | 7946 |
| 43 | Shahdol | 2766 |
| 44 | Shajapur | 1762 |
| 45 | Sheopur | 413 |
| 46 | Shivpuri | 445 |
| 47 | Sidhi | 322 |
| 48 | Singrauli | 970 |
| 49 | Tikamgarh | 564 |
| 50 | Ujjain | 3158 |
| 51 | Umaria | 1598 |
| 52 | Vidisha | 1040 |
| **Grand Total** | | **276589** |

**Jal Sanchay Data - District Wise Count (JSJB 2.0) in Madhya Pradesh as per JSJB portal as on 11.03.2026:**

| S. No | District | Completed Work |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Agar-Malwa | 313 |
| 2 | Alirajpur | 289 |
| 3 | Anuppur | 975 |
| 4 | Ashoknagar | 131 |
| 5 | Balaghat | 1382 |
| 6 | Barwani | 886 |
| 7 | Betul | 405 |
| 8 | Bhind | 97 |
| 9 | Bhopal | 486 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | Burhanpur | 685 |
| 11 | Chhatarpur | 869 |
| 12 | Chhindwara | 387 |
| 13 | Damoh | 161 |
| 14 | Datia | 90 |
| 15 | Dewas | 3831 |
| 16 | Dhar | 501 |
| 17 | Dindori | 315 |
| 18 | Guna | 3041 |
| 19 | Gwalior | 60 |
| 20 | Harda | 442 |
| 21 | Indore | 9349 |
| 22 | Jabalpur | 425 |
| 23 | Jhabua | 687 |
| 24 | Katni | 1540 |
| 25 | Khandwa (East Nimar) | 11751 |
| 26 | Khargone (West Nimar) | 3635 |
| 27 | Maihar | 294 |
| 28 | Mandla | 493 |
| 29 | Mandsaur | 797 |
| 30 | MAUGANJ | 153 |
| 31 | Morena | 1252 |
| 32 | Narmadapuram | 945 |
| 33 | Narsimhapur | 690 |
| 34 | Neemuch | 695 |
| 35 | Niwari | 63 |
| 36 | Pandhurna | 135 |
| 37 | Panna | 1170 |
| 38 | Raisen | 1738 |
| 39 | Rajgarh | 9619 |
| 40 | Ratlam | 1091 |
| 41 | Rewa | 291 |
| 42 | Sagar | 768 |
| 43 | Satna | 181 |
| 44 | Sehore | 698 |
| 45 | Seoni | 1915 |
| 46 | Shahdol | 2179 |
| 47 | Shajapur | 486 |
| 48 | Sheopur | 271 |
| 49 | Shivpuri | 1082 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 50 | Sidhi | 320 |
| 51 | Singrauli | 903 |
| 52 | Tikamgarh | 132 |
| 53 | Ujjain | 3687 |
| 54 | Umaria | 34 |
| 55 | Vidisha | 603 |
| **Grand Total :** | | **75418** |

## ADI SANSKRITI DIGITAL LEARNING PLATFORM

**3309. SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:**

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

(a) the current status of the Adi Sanskriti Digital Learning Platform launched by the Government and the major components included in its beta version, particularly with reference to tribal communities of the State of Jharkhand, including districts such as Hazaribagh and Ramgarh;

(b) whether any Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) or other institutions have been involved in the development, documentation or content selection for the platform including institutions from Jharkhand and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has prepared any roadmap to expand this platform into a fully developed Tribal Digital University offering certification or research opportunities including access to tribal youth of Jharkhand, Hazaribagh and Ramgarh districts and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The beta version of "Adi Sanskriti" a digital platform for tribal artforms and heritage was launched on 10th September 2025. 'Adi Sanskriti' has been renamed as 'TribeX' and includes the following components:

- Digital e-learning Academy- digital courses designed as structured online learning modules on tribal paintings, music, textiles, artefacts and skilling etc.
- Socio-Cultural Repository – a digital archive that will contain over 5,000 curated documents relating to tribal heritage across themes such as art, music, textiles, and artefacts.
- Online Marketplace– An e-commerce interface linked with Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) to enable tribal artisans to showcase and sell their products directly to consumers.

In reference to tribal communities of Jharkhand, digital courses on Sohrai and Dohkra have been developed which includes video based instructional modules featuring tribal artists from the region. It will also include other documents pertaining to these two artforms in the repository.

(b): The platform has been developed by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in partnership with the State Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) to ensure accurate and authentic documentation of content, development, and content curation. In reference to Jharkhand, the Tribal Research Institute – Jharkhand has contributed to the documentation and development of the artforms from the state.

(c): Yes. The Government has a long-term vision of developing the platform into a full-fledged digital university offering certification for each course. The platform will expand in phases with additional courses and repositories in collaboration with State Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) and other institutions, if necessary.

## SHORTAGE OF TRUCK DRIVERS

**3310. SHRI JAGANNATH SARKAR:**

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

(a) whether Government has conducted any assessment regarding the shortage of truck drivers in the country and the total number of registered truck drivers, state-wise;

(b) the present estimated shortfall of heavy commercial vehicle drivers at the national level and State-wise including West Bengal;

(c) the number of Driver Training Institutes (DTIs), Institutes of Driving Training and Research (IDTRs) and Regional Driving Training Centres sanctioned and operational in the country, State-wise;

(d) the number of such institutes sanctioned and functional in West Bengal, along with their training capacity and utilisation; and

(e) the steps taken to increase the number of trained truck drivers, including skill development initiatives, simulator-based training, financial assistance and incentives to attract youth and women into the profession?

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

(a) and (b): As per the SARATHI database a total of 1,80,31,311 (State-wise data is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**) driving licences has been issued and are valid as on date for driving the transport vehicles, which includes Heavy Goods vehicle, Heavy Passenger vehicle, Medium Goods vehicle and Medium Passenger vehicle categories. Further, the total number of registered trucks as per VAHAN database in the country are 65,72,483 (State wise data of trucks is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**).

(c) and (d): The status of Institutes of Driving Training and Research (IDTR), Regional Driving Training Centres (RDTCs) and Driving Training Centres (DTCs) sanctioned by the Government are given in the enclosed **Statement III, IV and V** respectively.

Further, a total of 3,258 drivers have been trained at Driving Training Institute (DTI), Jessore in West Bengal from 2015-16 to 2025-26.

(e): To enhance the skills and employability of youth including truck drivers, the Government administers a scheme for setting up of IDTRs, RDTCs and DTCs at State/district level across the Country. On 15.01.2025 revised scheme guidelines have been issued, incorporating enhanced financial assistance and streamlined eligibility criteria for establishing Driving Training Institutes. The revised guidelines also provide for simulator based training and give preference to women only RTDCs over others.

Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is

implementing its flagship Scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) since 2015. Under PMKVY, skill training is imparted through Short Term Training (STT) and Re-skilling and Up-skilling through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) to youth across the country. Currently, the PMKVY 4.0 is being implemented from the FY 2022-23. Since the inception of the PMKVY, 2,10,409 candidates have been certified in various job roles related to vehicle driving.

## STATEMENT-I

### Count of Driving Licences with Valid Transport Validity

| State Name | Count of DLs with Valid Transport Validity |
|---|---|
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 5924 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 409960 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 42516 |
| Assam | 201310 |
| Bihar | 388744 |
| Chhattisgarh | 237159 |
| Chandigarh | 14853 |
| Daman and Diu | 7241 |
| Delhi | 70751 |
| Goa | 83398 |
| Gujarat | 737615 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 144318 |
| Haryana | 473157 |
| Jharkhand | 257029 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 168378 |
| Karnataka | 786287 |
| Kerala | 780805 |
| Ladakh | 6618 |
| Lakshadweep | 350 |
| Maharashtra | 4548081 |
| Meghalaya | 46710 |
| Manipur | 15504 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Madhya Pradesh | 754197 |
| Mizoram | 10763 |
| Nagaland | 10364 |
| Odisha | 292605 |
| Punjab | 366505 |
| Puducherry | 28654 |
| Rajasthan | 1287875 |
| Sikkim | 10213 |
| Telangana | 464336 |
| Tamil Nadu | 2417157 |
| Tripura | 23332 |
| Uttarakhand | 100085 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 2047057 |
| West Bengal | 791460 |
| **Total** | **18031311** |

## STATEMENT-II

### The total number of registered trucks as per VAHAN database in the country

| State Name | Registered truck Vehicle (till 08-03-2026) |
|---|---|
| Andaman and Nicobar Island | 2088 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 280821 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 12199 |
| Assam | 104300 |
| Bihar | 190271 |
| Chandigarh | 3336 |
| Chhattisgarh | 207212 |
| Delhi | 78155 |
| Goa | 23497 |
| Gujarat | 504742 |
| Haryana | 461309 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 90489 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 58415 |
| Jharkhand | 201133 |
| Karnataka | 568294 |
| Kerala | 165532 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Ladakh | 3829 |
| Lakshadweep | 5 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 263768 |
| Maharashtra | 681260 |
| Manipur | 10168 |
| Meghalaya | 31698 |
| Mizoram | 9834 |
| Nagaland | 185290 |
| Odisha | 304754 |
| Puducherry | 5153 |
| Punjab | 204639 |
| Rajasthan | 353197 |
| Sikkim | 5004 |
| Tamil Nadu | 500305 |
| Telangana | 1646 |
| Tripura | 16180 |
| UT of DNH and DD | 29851 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 499563 |
| Uttarakhand | 72543 |
| West Bengal | 442003 |
| **Grand Total** | **6572483** |

## STATEMENT-III

## Status of IDTR Project

| Sr. No. | State | Project Location | Project Status |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | ANDHRA PRADESH | IDTR at Darsi | Construction stage |
| 2. | | DTI at Vijayawada | Operational |
| 3. | | IDTR at Kurnool | Construction stage |
| 4. | ASSAM | DTI at Betkuchi, Guwahati | Operational |
| 5. | BIHAR | IDTR at Aurangabad | Operational |
| 6. | CHHATTISGARH | IDTR at Naya Raipur | Completed but not operational |
| 7. | HARYANA | IDTR at Bhiwani | Construction stage |
| 8. | | DTI at Bahadurgarh | Operational |
| 9. | HIMACHAL PRADESH | IDTR at Sarkaghat | Construction stage |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10. | | IDTR at Mandi | Operational |
| 11. | JAMMU and KASHMIR | IDTR Ghaink, Balwal | Construction stage |
| 12. | JHARKHAND | IDTR at Jamshedpur | Construction stage |
| 13. | KARNATAKA | DTI at Hagari-bommanahallli/ Bellary | Operational |
| 14. | KERALA | DTI at Edappal | Operational |
| 15. | MADHYA PRADESH | IDTR at Chhindwara | Operational |
| 16. | | DTI at Indore | Operational |
| 17. | MAHARASHTRA | IDTR at Pune | Operational |
| 18. | | IDTR at Nagpur | Construction stage |
| 19. | | IDTR at Latur | Completed but not operational |
| 20. | MANIPUR | IDTR at Imphal | Construction stage |
| 21. | NAGALAND | DTI at Dimapur | Operational |
| 22. | DELHI | DTI at Sarai Kali Khan | Operational |
| 23. | ODISHA | DTI at Chhatia, Jajpur | Operational |
| 24. | RAJASTHAN | IDTR at Railmagara | Operational |
| 25. | SIKKIM | IDTR at Pakyong | Construction stage |
| 26. | TELANGANA | IDTR at Sircilla | Construction stage |
| 27. | TRIPURA | IDTR at Agartala | Construction stage |
| 28. | UTTAR PRADESH | IDTR at Raebareilly | Completed but not operational |
| 29. | | DTI at Allen Forest, Kanpur | Operational |
| 30. | UTTARAKHAND | DTI at Jhajra, Dehradun | Operational |
| 31. | WEST BENGAL | DTI at Kolkata | Operational |

## STATEMENT-IV

## Status of RDTC Projects

| Sr. No. | State | Project Location | Project Status |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | CHHATTISGARH | RDTC at Bastar | Construction stage |
| 2. | | RDTC at Bilaspur | In principle approved. |
| 3. | KARNATAKA | RDTC at Ramanagar | In principle approved. |
| 4. | MADHYA PRADESH | RDTC at Bhopal | Construction stage |
| 5. | | RDTC Betul | Construction stage |
| 6. | | RDTC at Chhatarpur | Construction stage |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7. | | RDTC at Gwalior | In principle approved. |
| 8. | | RDTC at Ujjain | In principle approved. |
| 9. | MAHARASHTRA | RDTC at Amravati | Operational |
| 10. | | RDTC at Nanded | Construction stage |
| 11. | | RDTC at Solapur | Construction stage |
| 12. | | RDTC at Nagpur | Construction stage |
| 13. | | RDTC at Wardha | Completed but non operational |
| 14. | | RDTC at Yavatmal | Construction stage |
| 15. | | RDTC at Gondia | In principle approved. |
| 16. | | RDTC at Buldhana | In principle approved. |
| 17. | | RDTC at Chandrapur | Newly Sanctioned |
| 18. | NAGALAND | RDTC at Kohima | Construction stage |
| 19. | RAJASTHAN | RDTC at Ajmer | Project held up due to non-receipt of funds from State |
| 20. | | RDTC at Hanumangarh | Project held up due to non-receipt of funds from State |
| 21. | | RDTC at Jaipur | Construction stage |
| 22. | WEST BENGAL | RDTC at Kolkata | Construction stage |

## STATEMENT-V

## Status of DTC Projects

| Sr. No. | State | Project Location | Project Status |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Assam | DTC at Cachar | Construction not started |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | DTC at Anantapuramu/ Anantapur | Newly Sanctioned |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | DTC at Raga Kamle | Construction stage |
| 4. | | DTC at Ziro, Lower Subansiri | Construction stage |
| 5. | Bihar | DTC at Supaul | Construction not started |
| 6. | Chhattisgarh | DTC at Surajpur | Construction stage |
| 7. | | DTC at Korba | Construction stage |
| 8. | | DTC at Rajnandgaon | Construction stage |
| 9. | | DTC at Gariyaband | Construction stage |
| 10. | | DTC at Dantewada | Construction stage |
| 11. | | DTC at Dhamtari | Construction stage |
| 12. | | DTC at Sarguja | Construction stage |
| 13. | | DTC at Kabirdham | Construction stage |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14. | | DTC at Durg | Construction stage |
| 15. | | DTC at Janjgir-Champa | Construction stage |
| 16. | | DTC at Janjgir-Champa | Newly Sanctioned |
| 17. | | DTC at Balod | Newly Sanctioned |
| 18. | | DTC at Mahasamund | Construction stage |
| 19. | | DTC at Baloda Bazar | Newly Sanctioned |
| 20. | Karnataka | DTC at Koppal | Completed |
| 21. | Madhya Pradesh | DTC at Singrauli | Completed |
| 22. | | DTC at Dhar | Completed |
| 23. | | DTC at Satna | Completed |
| 24. | | DTC at Sidhi | Completed |
| 25. | | DTC at Raisen | Completed |
| 26. | | DTC at Patharaha,Rewa | Construction stage |
| 27. | | DTC at Bedhauaa, Rewa | Construction stage |
| 28. | | DTC at Dewas | Construction stage |
| 29. | | DTC at Vidisha | Construction stage |
| 30. | | DTC at Damoh | Construction not started |
| 31. | | DTC at Guna | Construction stage |
| 32. | | DTC at Mauganj | Construction stage |
| 33. | | DTC at Maihar | Construction not started |
| 34. | | DTC at Sagar | Construction stage |
| 35. | | DTC at Sagar | Newly sanctioned |
| 36. | | DTC at Shahdol | Construction stage |
| 37. | | DTC at Jabalpur | Newly sanctioned |
| 38. | | DTC at Shivpuri | Construction stage |
| 39. | | DTC at Katni | Newly sanctioned |
| 40. | | DTC at Morena | Newly sanctioned |
| 41. | Maharashtra | DTC at Beed | Construction stage |
| 42. | | DTC at Sangli | Construction stage |
| 43. | | DTC at Washim | Newly Sanctioned |
| 44. | Nagaland | DTC at Chumoukedima | Construction not started |
| 45. | | DTC at Moukokchung | |
| 46. | | DTC at Mon | |
| 47. | | DTC at Phek | |
| 48. | | DTC at Wokha | |
| 49. | | DTC at Zunhebota | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 50. | | DTC at Niuland | Construction stage |
| 51. | Odisha | DTC at Mayurbhanj | Construction stage |
| 52. | Rajasthan | DTC at Bharatpur | Construction not started |
| 53. | | DTC at Sri Ganganagar | |
| 54. | | DTC at Churu | |
| 55. | Telangana | DTC at Ranga Reddy | Construction not started |
| 56. | Uttar Pradesh | DTC at Bulandshahr | Construction stage |
| 57. | | DTC at Prayagraj | Construction not started |
| 58. | | DTC at Gazipur | Construction stage |
| 59. | | DTC at Firozabad | Construction stage |
| 60. | | DTC at Ghaziabad | Construction not started |
| 61. | | DTC at Jaunpur | Construction stage |
| 62. | | DTC at Mainpuri | Construction stage |
| 63. | | DTC at Agra | Construction stage |
| 64. | | DTC at Kannauj | Construction stage |
| 65. | | DTC at Saharanpur | Construction not started |
| 66. | | DTC at Shahjahanpur | Construction stage |
| 67. | | DTC at Budaun | Construction stage |
| 68. | | DTC at Bhadohi | Newly sanctioned |
| 69. | | DTC at Sonbhadra | Newly sanctioned |
| 70. | | DTC at Kushinagar | Construction not started |
| 71. | | DTC at Shamli | Construction stage |
| 72. | | DTC at Gautam Buddha Nagar | Construction not started |

## NEW URBAN CHALLENGE FUND FOR INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN METRO CITIES

**3311. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:**

**SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:**

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

(a) whether a New Urban Challenge Fund (UCF) has been proposed to mobilise market-based financing for infrastructure development in metropolitan cities across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the objectives of UCF include strengthening urban transport, water supply, sanitation and sustainable infrastructure in metropolitan regions and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total financial outlay proposed under UCF and the expected contribution from private and institutional investors;

(d) whether eligibility criteria have been framed for selection of metro cities and urban local bodies under the scheme and if so, the details thereof along with the selection methodology adopted for the purpose;

(e) whether smaller Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities would also be eligible under UCF and if so, the details thereof along with the allocation framework; and

(f) whether the UCF aims to encourage public-private partnerships for urban infrastructure creation and if so, the details thereof along with the incentives proposed for private participation?

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

(a) to (f): Government, in the Budget 2025-26, has announced setting up of an Urban Challenge Fund (UCF) of ₹1 lakh crore. This fund supports and strengthens urban infrastructure through implementation of projects under three verticals namely ‘Cities as Growth Hubs’, ‘Creative Redevelopment of Cities’ and ‘Water and Sanitation’. UCF finances up to 25 per cent of the cost of bankable projects with a stipulation that at least 50 per cent of the cost is funded from bonds, bank loans, and Public-Private Partnership (PPP). Cabinet has granted approval for UCF on 13 February, 2026.

Following cities are covered under UCF:

i. All cities with a current population of 10 lakh or more and all State/ UT capitals;

ii. Major industrial cities (Manufacturing and Services) with a current population of 1 lakh or more; and

iii. All Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in Hilly and Northeastern States/ UTs and, smaller ULBs, including Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities, with population below 1,00,000 in other States/ UTs.

Further, in order to facilitate access to market finance for smaller ULBs including Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities, a Credit Repayment Guarantee Scheme with a corpus of ₹5,000 crore has been approved for all ULBs of North-eastern and Hilly States/UTs and smaller ULBs (<1,00,000 population) in other States/ UTs. Under this sub scheme, in addition to the Central Assistance for UCF projects, Central guarantee for the loans availed by the ULBs for projects will be provided. The guarantee will be of up to ₹7 crore or 70 per cent of the loan amount (whichever is lower) for first-time loans and, ₹7 crore or 50 per cent of the loan amount (whichever is lower) for subsequent loans.

## खरगोन में जल आपूर्ति और सीवरेज परियोजनाएं

**3312. श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह पटेलः**

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

(क) खरगोन लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के खरगोन और बड़वानी जिलों के उन शहरों की संख्या कितनी है जहाँ जनवरी 2025 से अमृत 2.0 के अंतर्गत जलापूर्ति और सीवरेज परियोजनाएं

शुरू की गई हैं;

(ख) नल के कनेक्शन, गैर-राजस्व जल में कमी और सेवा गुणवत्ता में सुधार के संदर्भ में प्रगति को किस रीति से मापा जा रहा है;

(ग) जल पुनरुपयोग और संधारणीय शहरी जल प्रबंधन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(घ) क्या तकनीकी या वित्तीय बाधाओं के कारण किसी परियोजना को विलंब का सामना करना पड़ा है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) दीर्घकालिक संचालन और रखरखाव सुनिश्चित करने के लिए शहरी स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं?

**आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू):**

(क) से (ग): जल एवं स्वच्छता राज्य का विषय है। भारत सरकार योजनाबद्ध हस्तक्षेपों/परामर्शिकाओं के माध्यम से राज्यों के प्रयासों में सहयोग करती है। सरकार अटल नवीकरण और शहरी परिवर्तन मिशन (अमृत) और अमृत 2.0 जैसी विभिन्न योजनाओं/मिशनों के माध्यम से राज्यों को वित्तीय एवं तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करती है। अमृत/अमृत 2.0 के तहत, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को परियोजनाओं के चयन, उनका मूल्यांकन, प्राथमिकता निर्धारण और उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने का अधिकार दिया गया है।

राज्य द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य द्वारा खरगोन लोक सभा क्षेत्र में जल आपूर्ति और सीवरेज/सेप्टेज प्रबंधन से संबंधित कुल 4 परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं, जिनमें से 3 परियोजनाओं हेतु जनवरी 2025 में कार्य सौंपा जा चुका है। विवरण इस प्रकार है:

| **क्र.सं.** | **जिला** | **शहरी स्थानीय निकाय** | **परियोजना का शीर्षक** | **अनुमोदित लागत (करोड़ रु. में)** | **ठेका दिए जाने की तिथि** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | खरगोन | खरगोन | नगर पालिका खरगोन के लिए सीवरेज और सीवेज शोधन योजना | 28.60 | 16-10-2025 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | बड़वानी | सेंधवा | जलापूर्ति योजना | 22.56 | 25-06-2025 |
| 3 | खरगोन | महेश्वर | अमृत 2.0 जल आपूर्ति योजना के तहत ओवरहेड जल टैंक और वितरण नेटवर्क का विकास | 3.19 | 16-03-2024 |
| 4 | बड़वानी | बड़वानी | अमृत 2.0 के तहत बड़वानी जल आपूर्ति योजना | 21.02 | 16-07-2025 |

इस प्रगति का आकलन घरों में जल आपूर्ति और सीवरेज कनेक्शन की उपलब्धता के आधार पर किया जाता है। अमृत/अमृत 2.0 योजना के तहत और राज्यों के साथ कनवर्जेंस करते हुए, शहरी क्षेत्रों में अब तक 246 लाख नल कनेक्शन उपलब्ध कराए जा चुके हैं। अमृत/अमृत 2.0 योजना के तहत और अमृत शहरों के साथ कनवर्जेंस करते हुए 182 लाख सीवर कनेक्शन (मल कीचड़ और सेप्टेज प्रबंधन (एफएसएसएम) के तहत कवर किए गए घरों सहित) उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं। 93,457.51 किलोमीटर का जल पाइपलाइन नेटवर्क बिछाया/बदला गया है और 26,995.61 किलोमीटर का सीवर नेटवर्क बिछाया/बदला गया है। राज्यों द्वारा उद्योगों, बागवानी, कृषि आदि में प्रतिदिन लगभग 6,535 मिलियन लीटर (एमएलडी) शोधित जल का पुन: उपयोग किया जाता है। मध्य प्रदेश के शहरी क्षेत्रों में अब तक 16.54 लाख नल कनेक्शन और 5.73 लाख सीवर कनेक्शन (एफएसएसएम के अंतर्गत आने वाले घरों सहित) प्रदान किए गए हैं।

अमृत 2.0 के तहत, शहरों ने शहरी जल संतुलन योजनाएँ (सीडब्ल्यूबीपी) तैयार की हैं, जिनमें जल आपूर्ति प्रणालियों का यथास्थिति मूल्यांकन शामिल है, जो शहरों/शहरी स्थानीय निकायों की सतत शहरी जल प्रबंधन में सहायता प्रदान करता है। जलाशयों का पुनरुद्धार अमृत 2.0 के प्रमुख घटकों में से एक है। अब तक, इस मिशन के तहत 6,083.32 करोड़ रु. की 2,991 जलाशय पुनरुद्धार परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदित किया गया है, जिनमें मध्य प्रदेश में 511.75 करोड़ रु. की 430 जलाशय पुनरुद्धार परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, भूजल पुनर्भरण को बढ़ावा देने, विभिन्न प्रकार की पुनर्भरण संरचनाओं का प्रदर्शन करने और शहर के अधिकारियों और नागरिकों को जलभृत प्रबंधन के महत्व के बारे में जागरूक करने के लिए, अमृत 2.0 के तहत

शैलो एक्वीफर मैनेजमेंट (एसएएम) पहल को भारत के 9 अलग-अलग शहरों में एक प्रायोगिक परियोजना के रूप में शुरू किया गया था। एसएएम 2.0 के तहत इसे मध्य प्रदेश के 5 शहरों सहित 75 अतिरिक्त शहरों तक विस्तारित किया गया है।

गैर-राजस्व जल संबंधी समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए, राज्यों ने अमृत 2.0 के अंतर्गत जल से नल (डीएफटी) परियोजनाएं और स्मार्ट निगरानी प्रणालियां जैसे पर्यवेक्षी नियंत्रण और डेटा अधिग्रहण प्रणाली (एससीएडीए), मीटर, प्रेशर वाल्व आदि को अपनाया है, ताकि रखरखाव प्रणालियों, डिजिटल निगरानी, ऊर्जा दक्षता आदि को सुदृढ़ किया जा सके। राज्यों को प्रत्येक अमृत शहर के भीतर एक जिला मीटर क्षेत्र (डीएमए) या वार्ड में कम से कम एक डीएफटी परियोजना कार्यान्वित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया गया है। अमृत 2.0 के तहत 1,153 जिला मीटर क्षेत्रों (डीएमए) में फैली 408 परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदित किया गया है, जिनसे 16.72 लाख घरों को लाभ मिलेगा। अमृत के अंतर्गत 258 जल आपूर्ति योजनाओं में एससीएडीए प्रणाली है और अमृत 2.0 के अंतर्गत 1,422 जल आपूर्ति परियोजनाओं में एससीएडीए प्रणाली का प्रावधान है। मिशन ने अंतिम घर तक कनेक्टिविटी को बेहतर बनाने के लिए प्रति कनेक्शन 3000 रु. का प्रावधान किया है।

अमृत 2.0 की परिकल्पना प्रत्येक शहर के लिए शहर जल संतुलन योजना के विकास के माध्यम से जल की सर्कुलर इकोनॉमी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए की गई है, जिसमें शोधित सीवेज के पुनर्चक्रण/पुन: उपयोग, जलाशयों के पुनरुद्धार और जल संरक्षण आदि पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है। 500 अमृत शहरों के लिए अमृत 2.0 के सीवरेज घटक के तहत, एंड-टू-एंड रीयूज़ योजना के साथ तृतीयक शोधन (अधिमानतः सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी मोड में); एंड-टू-एंड शोधन और रीयूज़ सहित सीवरेज प्रणालियों का प्रावधान/संवर्धन और पुनर्वास; पुनर्चक्रण के लिए प्रयुक्त जल का दोहन; पुनर्चक्रित प्रयुक्त जल के थोक उपयोगकर्ताओं की पहचान करना और संभावित उपयोगकर्ताओं (जैसे कपड़ा/चमड़ा/कागज/विद्युत संयंत्र/रेलवे आदि जैसे औद्योगिक समूह) को सुविधाजनक तरीके से प्रयुक्त जल का विक्रय करना स्वीकार्य घटक हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, आवासन और शहरी मंत्रालय (एमओएचयूए) ने अमृत 2.0 सुधारों के तहत "जल ही अमृत" पहल शुरू की है, जिसका उद्देश्य राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को पर्यावरण मानकों को पूरा करने वाले पुनर्चक्रण योग्य शोधित जल के लिए सीवेज शोधन संयंत्रों का कुशलतापूर्वक प्रबंधन करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना है। इस पहल का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्षमता निर्माण करना और शोधित निर्वहन जल की गुणवत्ता में सुधार के लिए प्रोत्साहन देना है। सर्कुलैरिटी को संस्थागत रूप देने के लिए, इस पहल के तहत 25 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में जल संसाधन पुनर्प्राप्ति प्रकोष्ठ (डब्ल्यूआरआरसी) स्थापित किए गए हैं, ताकि संसाधन पुनर्प्राप्ति उपायों की आयोजना बनाई जा सके, निगरानी की जा सके और उन्हें व्यापक स्तर पर लागू किया जा सके।

(घ) और (ङ): मध्य प्रदेश राज्य द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, तकनीकी समस्याओं, भूमि की उपलब्धता, ठेकेदार के कार्य-निष्पादन या स्थानीय प्रशासनिक बाधाओं के कारण कुछ परियोजनाओं में देरी हो सकती है। राज्य ने सूचित किया है कि राज्य स्तरीय तकनीकी समिति (एसएलटीसी) और समीक्षा बैठकों, अनुबंध प्रबंधन में सुधार, समय पर निधियाँ जारी करके और परियोजना डिजाइन में संचालन एवं रखरखाव (ओ एंड एम) घटकों को शामिल करके नियमित निगरानी की जाती है।

मिशन के दिशा-निर्देशों में कम से कम पांच वर्षों के संचालन एवं रखरखाव लागत वाली परियोजनाओं को शुरू करने की सिफारिश की गई है, जिनका वित्तपोषण उपयोगकर्ता शुल्क लगाकर या अन्य राजस्व स्रोतों के माध्यम से किया जा सकता है। मिशन का फ्रेमवर्क उपयोगकर्ता शुल्क लगाने और वसूलने, गैर-राजस्व जल में कमी लाने, शोधित अपशिष्ट जल के पुन: उपयोग और पुनर्चक्रण तथा वित्तीय प्रबंधन पद्धतियों में बेहतरी जैसे सुधारों पर भी जोर देता है, ताकि शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी) की संपत्तियों के स्थायी संचालन और रखरखाव की क्षमता को बढ़ाया जा सके। इसके अतिरिक्त, यह मिशन अमृत 2.0 के तहत जल ही अमृत और अमृत मित्र जैसी विभिन्न सुधार पहलों के माध्यम से राज्य/शहरी स्थानीय निकायों को जल शोधन संयंत्रों और सीवेज शोधन संयंत्रों के प्रबंधन में सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है।

## DECLINE IN SUPPLY OF NEW HOUSING UNITS

**3313. SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL:**

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

(a) whether the Union Government is aware of reports indicating a decline in the supply of new housing units priced below Rupees One crore in major metropolitan cities including Chennai in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Union Government has assessed the impact of rising land costs, reduction in average unit sizes and a shift towards higher-priced housing on housing affordability in urban areas and if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana — Urban (PMAY-U) to increase the supply of affordable housing and address affordability concerns in metropolitan cities?

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

(a) to (c): ‘Land’ and ‘Colonization’ are State subjects as per Entry 18 of List – II of the Seventh schedule of the Constitution of India. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) does not maintain the data relating to sale of houses and their value and trends in housing.

However, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs supplements the efforts of States/UTs, by providing Central Assistance for pucca houses to

eligible urban beneficiaries across the country under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Urban (PMAY-U) since 25.06.2015.

Based on the learnings from the experiences of implementation of PMAY-U, MoHUA has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to construct, purchase and rent a house by eligible beneficiaries at affordable cost, for 1 crore additional eligible beneficiaries through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS).

As per the scheme guidelines of PMAY-U 2.0, the fund required for purchase/construction of houses under the scheme is shared between the Central Government, State/UT Government/ Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) / Implementing agencies and the beneficiaries. States share has been defined and made mandatory with flexibility to the State(s) to increase their share to ensure affordability of houses to the prospective beneficiaries.

To support affordable housing, Central Government has taken various steps such as reduction in Goods and Services Tax (GST) on under-construction Affordable Housing project from 8% to 1% without Input Tax Credit (ITC) and Infrastructure status to Affordable Housing by including it in Harmonised List of Infrastructure. Further, GST on cement has also been reduced in 2025 from 28% to 18%, which is one of the major construction materials and its lower prices will help in reducing the construction costs and

make housing more affordable.

Further, Government of India has restructured Credit Risk Guarantee Fund Trust for Low Income Housing (CRGFTLIH) for EWS/LIG to enhance the credit accessibility and worthiness of eligible households by extending the guarantee on the housing loan taken from Scheduled Commercial Banks, Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) etc. thereby making the houses affordable.

In addition, special Home Loan Products are developed by Department of Financial Services (DFS) with Banks to help beneficiaries of informal sectors. States/UTs are also expected to facilitate home loan to PMAY-U 2.0 beneficiaries through tripartite agreement.

A committee was constituted by NITI Aayog in May 2025 to prepare a detailed approach paper proposing a comprehensive framework to promote and enable affordable housing and has given its report in December 2025 namely 'A Comprehensive Framework to Promote Affordable Housing'. The recommendations inter alia include certain tax exemptions and fiscal incentives. The report may be seen on the website of NITI Aayog at: https://niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2026-01/A_Comprehensive_Framework_to_Promote_Affordable_Housing.pdf.

The recommendations of the Committee have been shared with Ministries / Departments of the Government / States and UTs/ various other stakeholders for necessary action.

The Ministry conducts regular review with the States/UTs on progress of

the scheme including timely release of Central Assistance and its utilization along with ensuring completion of all the sanctioned houses within scheme period and stipulated timeline.

**STATUS OF TUIVAI BRIDGE – PARVA ROAD ON NH-102B**

**3314. SHRI RICHARD VANLALHMANGAIHA:**

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the preparation of a Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the 2-lane road with paved shoulder from Tuivai Bridge on National Highway (NH)-102B to Parva-I/Parva-II via Mimbung – Ngopa – Hnahlan – Zokhawthar – Vaphai – Farkawn – Thekpui – Lungkawlh – Thingsai - S. Vanlaiphai – Lungzarhtum – Chhuarlung – Chakhang – Chheihlu – Zawngling – Khopai – Longmasu - Vathuampui in the State of Mizoram;

(b) whether the Government proposes to declare the said road stretch as a National Highway, considering its strategic, economic and regional connectivity importance, particularly in the eastern part of Mizoram and near the international border,

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

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for upgradation and inclusion of the said road under the National Highway network?

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

(a): Detailed Project Report (DPR) for development of the road from Tuivai Bridge on NH-102B to Parva-I in the State of Mizoram has been taken up by National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL).

(b) to (d): The 28 km Zorinpui–Longmasu stretch of this corridor has been declared as NH-502A. Further, proposals for declaration or upgradation of State roads as National Highways are received from various State Governments and UTs, including the State of Mizoram. Such proposals are considered from time to time based on connectivity requirements, traffic density and synergy with the PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan.

## TOLL COLLECTION ON NH-66 IN KERALA

**3315. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:**

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

(a) whether the Government has received reports of structural failures including sinking service roads and cracked main carriageways on the newly opened Thalassery Mahe Bypass and the Chengala Neeleshwaram stretches of National Highway (NH)-66;

(b) if so, the justification for allowing the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) to continue toll collection at plazas such as Kollassery and Arikady

when the road infrastructure fails to meet the prescribed safety and quality standards;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the Kerala High Court ruling of August 2025 that toll collection is contingent upon provision of motorable and safe roads;

(d) whether any audit has been conducted to verify if these stretches meet the "quid pro quo" principle of service-based tolling and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government would consider immediate suspension of toll fees on these affected stretches until the debarred contractors complete the necessary rectification works and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): In respect of Thalassery–Mahe Bypass (18.6 Km), after completion and opening of the stretch to traffic in March 2024, no structural failures have been observed.

In respect of Chengala–Neeleshwaram stretch, the project is under construction and about 86% progress has been achieved. During construction, cracks observed on Dense Bituminous Macadam (DBM) layer, were rectified by Concessionaire at his own cost. Further, scouring of a portion of the Service Road occurred at one location due to non-continuity of the drain, and the same has also been rectified by Concessionaire at his own cost.

(b): User fee collection on National Highways is carried out in accordance with

the applicable policy of the Government of India and the provisions of the Concession Agreement. The details are as follows:

(i) Arikkady Fee Plaza: It was established as a temporary fee plaza for the completed stretch from Talappady to Chengala stretch, having a length of approximately 39 km. User fee collection at Arikkady Fee Plaza has been suspended with effect from 04.02.2026.

(ii) Thiruvangad Fee Plaza: It has been established for the completed stretch of Thalassery–Mahe Bypass. The project stretch has been opened to traffic and user fee collection is in progress from 11.03.2024.

(c) and (d): Prior to issuance of the Provisional Completion Certificate and opening of the completed stretch to traffic, quality tests and safety audit are mandatory. These are conducted through the Independent Engineer and Supervision Consultant, in accordance with the provisions of the Concession Agreement and guidelines issued from time to time.

(e): Defects noticed on ongoing construction stretches of NH-66, where works are still in progress, where tolling has not commenced are rectified at the cost of concessionaire before issue of provisional certificate of completion and commencement of tolling. Defects noticed on sections of NH-66 presently under tolling are rectified immediately in terms of contractual provisions.

## केंद्रीय सड़क और अवसंरचना निधि

**3316. श्री अमरा राम:**

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

(क) क्या सीकर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में फगलवा, दुगोली, मंदोता, जीण माता मंदिर (देवस्थान), मूंडवाड़ा, पेवा, धोद और मंडोली में मुख्य जिला सड़कों (एमडीआर) के निर्माण और नवीनीकरण का अनुमोदन विचाराधीन है और ऐसा अनुमोदन कब तक जारी होने की संभावना है; और

(ख) केंद्रीय सड़क और अवसंरचना निधि (सीआरआईएफ) के अंतर्गत सीकर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में अनुमोदित कार्यों का, उनकी अनुमानित लागत और उनके पूर्ण होने की संभावित समय-सीमा सहित, तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): ऐसा कोई भी प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख): सीकर लोकसभा क्षेत्र में चालू वित्त वर्ष सहित विगत तीन वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान केंद्रीय सड़क और अवसंरचना निधि (सीआरआईएफ) योजना के तहत नौ परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है। इन 9 कार्यों में से 2 कार्य पूरे हो चुके हैं और शेष 7 कार्यों को वित्तीय वर्ष 2027-28 में पूरा करने का लक्ष्य है।

## INTER-STATE RIVER WATER DISPUTES

**3317. DR. M. P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:**

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

(a) the existing statutory and institutional mechanisms for adjudication of inter-State river water disputes under the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956;

(b) whether the Government has undertaken any reforms to ensure time-bound constitution and functioning of Water Disputes Tribunals including amendments to the said Act and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of inter-State water disputes presently pending before tribunals or other fora along with the average time taken for their resolution; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to establish a permanent tribunal or strengthen alternative dispute resolution mechanisms to ensure expeditious, transparent and cooperative resolution of such disputes and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956 (as amended from time to time) provides the statutory mechanism for adjudication of disputes relating to the waters of inter-State rivers and river valleys. When a request under section 3 of the Act is received from any State Government in respect of a water dispute, as defined in Section 2(c) of the Act, and the Central Government is of opinion that the water dispute cannot be settled by negotiations, the Central Government under section 4 (1) of the Act constitutes a Water Disputes Tribunal for the adjudication of the water dispute.

The Tribunal investigates the matters referred to it and adjudicates the dispute and exercises powers similar to those of a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. Further, Section 6A of the Act provides that the Central Government may frame a scheme for implementation of the decision of the Tribunal, which may include establishment of an authority for implementation of such decision.

(b): The Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956 has been amended from time to time to strengthen the mechanism for adjudication of inter-State River water disputes. Accordingly, necessary amendment was undertaken in the year 2002, to provide timelines for adjudication of the dispute. These timelines have been prescribed in Section 5 of the Act.

(c): At present, four Inter-State River Water Disputes Tribunals, namely Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal (KWDT)-II, Mahadayi Water Disputes Tribunal, Mahanadi Water Disputes Tribunal and Ravi and Beas Waters Tribunal, are in existence for adjudication of disputes among the co-basin States. In addition, Hon'ble Supreme Court in the recent judgement has ordered for constitution of Tribunal in Pennaiyar basin. The time taken for resolution of such water disputes depend on the complexity of references /issues involved, submissions made by the party States before tribunal and many other relevant factors. Hence, no fixed time/average time can be indicated for resolution of such disputes.

(d): With regard to establishment of a permanent tribunal, no decision has been taken by the Central Government. However, the Inter-State River Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2019, which was introduced in the 17th Lok Sabha, proposed certain institutional reforms for the expeditious resolution of inter-State river water disputes. These included the establishment of a permanent Tribunal, constitution of a Dispute Resolution Committee for amicable settlement of disputes, and provisions for time-bound adjudication, among others. With dissolution of 17th Lok Sabha, the Bill has lapsed.

## POLICY REVIEW FOR PM SVANIDHI SCHEME

**3318. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:**

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

(a) whether any policy review has been undertaken to assess the impact of PM SVANidhi scheme beyond credit access and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the scope for additional non-credit support has been examined and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any next-phase policy enhancements are under consideration and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Yes. Impact assessment studies of the PM SVANidhi scheme had been undertaken by Indian School of Business (ISB), Hyderabad in 2023 and 2025. The 2023 study found that PM SVANidhi was the first loan from a bank for 95% of the beneficiaries and the loan was utilized for expanding their business. The 2025 study found that the average annualized business income among SVANidhi borrowers grew by around 20 percent, between 2023 and 2025. Around 30 percent of borrowers across all cycles reported holding loans other than PM SVANidhi loans which underscores the scheme’s role in building credit histories for vendors who previously had little or no access to formal credit. Further the study also found the scheme’s impact extends well beyond business recovery. By easing credit constraints and stabilizing

household cash flows, the scheme has enabled vendor families to improve living conditions, strengthen food security, enhance access to health-care, and support children's education.

(c): The Government in August, 2025 has approved the restructured PM SVANidhi Scheme, extending the lending period under the scheme up to 31st March 2030. In the restructured scheme the loan amounts for first tranche and second tranche have been enhanced to, up to Rs 15,000 and up to Rs 25,000, respectively. The restructured scheme now provides for cashback on wholesale purchases in addition to cashback on retail digital transactions. Coverage of the scheme has been expanded beyond statutory towns to include census towns, peri-urban areas, etc. in a graded manner. Additionally, UPI-linked RuPay Credit Card has been introduced for beneficiaries who have repaid the second loan tranche.

## खादी क्षेत्र में रोजगार युक्त गांव योजना

**3319. श्रीमती मंजू शर्माः**

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने खादी क्षेत्र में उद्यम-आधारित व्यावसायिक मॉडल शुरू करने के लिए 'रोजगार युक्त गाँव' (आरवाईजी) योजना को मंजूरी दी है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत कवर किए गए गाँवों और खर्च की गई निधि का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) ग्राम-आधारित उद्योगों के विकास के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) और (ख): खादी विकास योजना (केवीवाई) का एक घटक रोजगार युक्त गांव (आरजीवाई) योजना को 50 गांवों में उद्यम-आधारित मॉडल शुरू करने के उद्देश्य से स्वीकृत की गई थी और इसके लिए वर्ष 2019-20 में 41.00 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि निर्धारित की गई थी। खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग (केवीआईसी) द्वारा किए गए सभी प्रयासों के बावजूद, फील्ड स्तर पर कार्यान्वयन संबंधी समस्याओं और उस दौरान कोविड-19 महामारी की स्थिति की वजह से आरजीवाई स्कीम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकी। परिणामस्वरूप, स्कीम व्यवहार्य नहीं पाई गई और इसे वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 से बंद कर दिया गया।

(ग): सरकार ने ग्राम आधारित उद्योगों के विकास के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं:

(i) मंत्रालय के अधीन एक वैधानिक निकाय खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग (केवीआईसी) ग्रामोद्योगों के विकास के लिए ग्रामोद्योग विकास योजना (जीवीवाई) को क्रियान्वित कर रहा है, जिसमें खनिज आधारित उद्योग (एमबीआई), कृषि आधारित और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग (एबीएफपीआई), स्वास्थ्य और सौंदर्य उद्योग (डब्ल्यूसीआई), हस्तनिर्मित कागज, चमड़ा एवं प्लास्टिक उद्योग (एचपीएलपीआई), ग्रामीण अभियांत्रिकी एवं नई प्रौद्योगिकी उद्योग (आरईएनटीआई) और सेवा उद्योग जैसे विभिन्न ग्रामोद्योग क्षेत्रों के अंतर्गत ग्रामीण और पारंपरिक कारीगरों को प्रशिक्षण तथा उपकरण/उपस्कर और पथ-प्रदर्शन सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है।

(ii) एमएसएमई मंत्रालय, केवीआईसी के माध्यम से केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीम के रूप में प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी) को क्रियान्वित कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य गैर-कृषि क्षेत्र में सतत रोजगार के अवसरों का सृजन करने के लिए मुख्य रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नए सूक्ष्म उद्यमों को स्थापित करने में भावी उद्यमियों की सहायता करना है। पीएमईजीपी के अंतर्गत, सहायता-प्राप्त कुल इकाइयों में से लगभग 80% मुख्य रूप से ग्राम उद्योग

कार्यकालापों यथा मधुमक्खी पालन, कुटीर माचिस उद्योग, आतिशबाजी और अगरबत्ती, कुटीर मिट्टी के बर्तन और साबुन बनाना, कुटीर चमड़ा उद्योग, घानी तेल प्रसंस्करण, गन्ने के गुड़ और खांडसारी का विनिर्माण, अनाज, दलहन, मसालों और कॉनडिमेंट का प्रसंस्करण, पैकेजिंग और विपणन; गाय के गोबर और अन्य अपशिष्ट उत्पादों से खाद का निर्माण, चूना आधारित उद्योग, फल और सब्जी प्रसंस्करण, बांस और बेंत का काम, लोहार का काम, बढ़ई का काम, एल्युमीनियम घरेलू बर्तनों का विनिर्माण, कत्था और गोंद का विनिर्माण, पॉली-वस्त्र का कार्य, मक्का और रागी का प्रसंस्करण तथा रबर उत्पादों का विनिर्माण से संबंधित ग्रामीण क्षेत्र हैं।

(iii) मंत्रालय के अधीन वैधानिक निकाय कयर बोर्ड कयर विकास योजना को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य देशभर में कयर कारीगरों और कयर उद्योग के सतत विकास, वृद्धि और सहायता को बढ़ावा देना है। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत, ग्राम आधारित कयर उद्योगों के विकास के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं, जिनमें नई तकनीकों, मशीनों और मूल्यवर्धित उत्पादों का विकास और उनका कयर उद्यमियों, इकाइयों और कारीगरों तक प्रसार करना; कौशल उन्नयन के लिए प्रशिक्षण और प्रमाण-पत्र/डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान करना शामिल है।

## IMPACT OF FLOODS ON ELURU DISTRICT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

**3320. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:**

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any study/survey regarding the impact of floods in Eluru district of Andhra Pradesh, especially regarding the extent of damage caused to human life, agriculture, housing and infrastructure during the last five years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the short-term and long-term measures undertaken to

reduce damage caused by floods in Andhra Pradesh, especially in Eluru district during the said period;

(c) the details of the total funds allocated, released and utilised under various Central Government schemes, initiatives and programmes in Eluru for development of flood damage mitigation and reduction during the said period; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to raise awareness among the public regarding flood management practices, especially in Eluru district and in Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a) to (d): Flood management and anti-erosion schemes including conducting requisite surveys, are formulated and implemented by concerned State Governments as per their priority. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical guidance and also promotional financial assistance for management of floods in critical areas. Union Government is implementing a centrally sponsored "Flood Management and Border Areas Programme (FMBAP)" for providing central assistance to States for works related to flood control, anti-erosion, drainage development, anti-sea erosion, etc. during 2021-26.

No project proposal of Andhra Pradesh has been received for inclusion under FMBAP.

Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that flood protection works

on Thammileru, Yerrakalava, and Kovvada Kalva Surplus courses have been sanctioned and executed using State Disaster Mitigation Funds (SDMF) for an amount of Rs. 470.71 Lakhs.

As part of non-structural measures for flood management, Central Water Commission is maintaining 36 Hydrological Observation stations in Andhra Pradesh out of which two are in Eluru district. Central Water Commission also maintains 21 Flood Forecasting stations in Andhra Pradesh out of which one is in Eluru district. CWC adopts various dissemination mechanisms to get maximum reach to the flood warnings produced.

State Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that Revenue and Forest Departments along with Water Resources Department have taken up various initiatives to create awareness among the public regarding flood management and safety practices in the flood prone villages.

## FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES IN WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES

**3321. DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN:**

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

(a) whether financial and administrative constraints are affecting implementation of major water supply and conservation schemes and if so, the detail thereof;

(b) the status of the funds released and utilised under key Central schemes during the last five years, State-wise;

(c) whether the institutional capacity at State and local levels is adequate for effective execution and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken to improve coordination, monitoring and financial discipline of these schemes; and

(e) whether any financial or administrative issues have been identified in water-related projects covering Davanagere district and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI V. SOMANNA):**

(a) to (e): The Government of India is driving a comprehensive transformation of the nation's water landscape through its flagship initiative, the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal. Since August 2019, Government of India, in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)-Har Ghar Jal to enable every rural household in the country, to have assured potable water through tap connection. Since drinking water is a State subject, the operational burden of planning, implementing, and maintaining these schemes lies with State and UT Governments, while the Centre provides robust financial and technical support.

The State-wise status of the funds released and utilised under key Central schemes under Jal Jeevan Mission during the last five years may be accessed at below link: https://ejalshakti.gov.in/jjmreport/JJMState.aspx

For effective implementation of water sector schemes, institutional

mechanisms have been established at the State and local levels. The schemes are implemented through State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM) at the State level, District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM) at the district level, and Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs) at the village level. In addition, capacity building, training programmes and technical support are provided to strengthen institutional capacity.

To maintain momentum, the Ministry of Jal Shakti has integrated cutting-edge digital monitoring tools. The JJM–Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) and an interactive public dashboard provide real-time data on progress. Furthermore, the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) ensures that every rupee released is accounted for. For accelerated implementation, the government conducts joint discussions to finalize Annual Action Plans (AAP) and deploys multi-disciplinary teams for field visits to resolve technical bottlenecks instantly.

Further, no financial and administrative constraints are affecting implementation of Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) and Repair Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies schemes under PMKSY-HKKP. State wise details of central assistance release/utilised during last five years for implementation of SMI and RRR of Water Bodies schemes under PMKSY-HKKP is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

To ensure the successful completion of PMKSY-HKKP projects, the Ministry of Jal Shakti maintains rigorous oversight through high-level reviews. Physical and financial progress is tracked via a

dedicated Management Information System (MIS) dashboard, ensuring timely resolution of implementation issues. Financial discipline is a core priority, supported by the SNA-SPARSH module of the Public Financial Management System (PFMS), launched in 2023-24 to provide real-time tracking of fund flows. States are required to submit annual audited expenditure reports and undergo mandatory concurrent evaluations by independent agencies.

Additionally, the Flood Management and Border Areas Programme (FMBAP) (2021-26) continues with an outlay of ₹4,100 crore. Over the last five years, ₹1,372.15 crore has been released, completing 431 projects that protect 5.13 million hectares and 54.83 million people. Currently, no SMI or RRR schemes are active in the Davanagere district of Karnataka.

**STATEMENT**

**State wise Central Assistance (CA) released/utilised under SMI and RRR of WBs component of PMKSY-HKKP:**

*(Rs. in crores)*

| Sl No. | State | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | 2025-26* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | | | | | 9.00 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 142.73 | 41.95 | 138.70 | 77.27 | 171.74 |
| 3. | Assam | 275.20 | 71.54 | 52.09 | 125.03 | 150.55 |
| 4. | Bihar | 8.62 | 11.76 | 7.78 | | 12.48 |
| 5. | Gujarat | | 3.16 | 2.57 | | |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 60.31 | 40.50 | 142.30 | 38.63 | 99.25 |
| 7. | Karnataka | | 30.00 | 37.50 | 37.50 | 111.53 |
| 8. | Manipur | 75.98 | 26.46 | 23.55 | | 26.79 |
| 9. | Meghalaya | 100.47 | 46.52 | 74.21 | 57.09 | 51.79 |
| 10. | Mizoram | 4.66 | | 0.81 | | 4.42 |
| 11. | Nagaland | 40.89 | 21.01 | 92.71 | 57.81 | 23.09 |
| 12. | Odisha | | 11.10 | 56.25 | 46.67 | 57 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13. | Rajasthan | | 9.30 | 10.46 | 35.99 | 40.5 |
| 14. | Sikkim | 9.71 | 12.88 | 29.25 | 9.40 | 43.89 |
| 15. | Tamil Nadu | 17.43 | 27.70 | 49.60 | 26.98 | 41.91 |
| 16. | Uttarakhand | 29.63 | 17.20 | 93.40 | 76.00 | 48.68 |
| | **Total** | **765.63** | **371.08** | **811.19** | **588.37** | **893.00** |

*Mother Sanction

## EMPLOYMENT THROUGH SKILL TRAINING AND PLACEMENT

**3322. SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:**

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

(a) the number of beneficiaries provided training under the Employment through Skill Training and Placement component of the National Urban Livelihoods Mission since its inception, year and State-wise, particularly district-wise for Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the list of courses under which training is provided along with the number of beneficiaries trained under each course, State-wise, particularly district-wise for Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the funds allocated, released and utilised under the said component of the mission since its inception, year and State-wise;

(d) the number of beneficiaries who have established self-employment ventures or secured salaried employment under the said component of the mission since its inception, year and State-wise, particularly district-wise for Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) the details of issues faced in implementation of the said component of the mission and the measures taken to address them?

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

(a): The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, MoHUA implemented Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) in 2014 and it ended on 30th September, 2024. The State-wise and year-wise details of beneficiaries provided skill training under the Employment through Skill training and placement (ESTandP) component of National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) since its inception is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. However, district-wise details of beneficiaries are not maintained at the Central level.

(b): As per the operational guidelines of Employment through Skill training and placement (ESTandP), training was imparted in courses aligned with National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) by State Governments through empanelment of Skill training providers (STPs). Course-wise details are not maintained by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

(c): Funds under National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) were released to States/UTs for all its components as a whole. Inter-se allocation of funds for different components were made by States/UTs as per their requirements. The State-wise and year-wise details of central funds released and utilized under NULM since its inception is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(d): The State-wise and year-wise number of skilled candidates placed under the ESTandP component of NULM since its inception is at Statement-III. District-wise details of beneficiaries are not maintained at the Central level.

(e): As per the NITI Aayog Report, 2025 the major challenges under the ESTandP component of DAY-NULM were the absence of Skill gap analysis, lack of industry partnership and employer tie-ups and limited post placement support etc. To address these challenges, the Government undertook several measures such as mobilization of trained candidates in Job Melas organized at ULB/district level by State Governments, Capacity building of the Mission management unit at ULB level and regular coordination with the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship for timely assessment and certification. Further, advisories were issued to States/ UTs from time to time for the effective implementation of the scheme.

## STATEMENT-I

## No. of Candidates Skill Trained under EST&P component of DAY-NULM

| S. No. | States/UTs | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | Cumulative |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 0 | 4743 | 14856 | 16771 | 43137 | 583 | 727 | 44 | 97 | 469 | 1119 | **82546** |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 146 | 1367 | 989 | 518 | 0 | 0 | 1149 | 306 | 27 | **4502** |
| 3 | Assam | 0 | 1 | 2812 | 3247 | 2396 | 1648 | 689 | 4513 | 15120 | 4479 | 0 | **34905** |
| 4 | Bihar | 0 | 490 | 10076 | 2340 | 6628 | 4376 | 1226 | 3278 | 6945 | 1961 | 26 | **37346** |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 390 | 9004 | 6947 | 13669 | 9314 | 2346 | 40 | 68 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **41778** |
| 6 | Goa | 0 | 0 | 209 | 1891 | 855 | 1030 | 546 | 1202 | 596 | 169 | 107 | **6605** |
| 7 | Gujarat | 0 | 2726 | 9266 | 13035 | 15725 | 3323 | 13840 | 25375 | 11597 | 10858 | 1183 | **106928** |
| 8 | Haryana | 0 | 0 | 503 | 6099 | 9549 | 3542 | 720 | 787 | 8303 | 4605 | 28 | **34136** |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 1 | 476 | 812 | 350 | 870 | 406 | 407 | 2163 | 1522 | 95 | 0 | **7102** |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir | 0 | 0 | 63 | 175 | 648 | 1962 | 97 | 983 | 1139 | 197 | 0 | **5264** |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 36 | 1996 | 25509 | 46474 | 11326 | 7184 | 779 | 1160 | 8329 | 7664 | 162 | **110619** |
| 12 | Karnataka | 25 | 425 | 428 | 418 | 1215 | 0 | 2725 | 7880 | 3679 | 124 | 5244 | **22163** |
| 13 | Kerala | 0 | 0 | 251 | 4100 | 5821 | 3933 | 1612 | 1658 | 4299 | 661 | 21 | **22356** |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 0 | 11869 | 81944 | 6963 | 43789 | 10712 | 13068 | 12527 | 66212 | 11764 | 1008 | **259856** |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 0 | 145 | 13343 | 26120 | 73288 | 64238 | 3773 | 2594 | 2405 | 15004 | 198 | **201108** |
| 16 | Manipur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 364 | 72 | 55 | 233 | 6655 | 3355 | 0 | **10734** |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 0 | 0 | 0 | 252 | 437 | 87 | 49 | 734 | 803 | 238 | 0 | **2600** |
| 18 | Mizoram | 0 | 0 | 473 | 236 | 5133 | 443 | 1095 | 1126 | 616 | 1519 | 106 | **10747** |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 172 | 410 | 0 | **582** |
| 20 | Odisha | 0 | 1984 | 14415 | 626 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **17026** |
| 21 | Punjab | 0 | 0 | 947 | 5791 | 1877 | 3965 | 6309 | 13438 | 23344 | 17739 | 1173 | **74583** |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 64 | 646 | 844 | 4697 | 3544 | 1827 | 1369 | 7583 | 12537 | 18292 | 899 | **52302** |
| 23 | Sikkim | 0 | 280 | 2281 | 0 | 733 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **3294** |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 2679 | 284 | 1 | 3709 | 6527 | 272 | 0 | 993 | 22772 | 13417 | 0 | **50654** |
| 25 | Telangana | 0 | 4729 | 802 | 7128 | 10361 | 909 | 142 | 186 | 227 | 0 | 0 | **24484** |
| 26 | Tripura | 0 | 0 | 0 | 699 | 1138 | 148 | 109 | 0 | 30 | 22 | 0 | **2146** |
| 27 | Uttar Pradesh | 0 | 985 | 130954 | 4509 | 2979 | 11780 | 5964 | 26513 | 25480 | 10376 | 284 | **219824** |
| 28 | Uttarakhand | 0 | 737 | 5527 | 7377 | 4559 | 0 | 25 | 259 | 1851 | 97 | 0 | **20432** |
| 29 | West Bengal | 0 | 684 | 6260 | 6566 | 35517 | 4262 | 409 | 4272 | 4988 | 907 | 0 | **63865** |
| 30 | A & N Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 83 | 60 | 0 | **143** |
| 31 | Chandigarh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1000 | 571 | 708 | 99 | 2437 | 1441 | 951 | 0 | **7207** |
| 32 | Delhi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 62 | 127 | 579 | 793 | 86 | 228 | **1921** |
| 33 | Puducherry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 137 | 1621 | 1422 | 14 | **3194** |
| 34 | Ladakh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 35 | D&N Haveli, DD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| | **Total** | **3195** | **42204** | **329669** | **185609** | **299337** | **130336** | **56001** | **122722** | **234805** | **127247** | **11827** | **1542952** |

data source: NULM MIS portal

## STATEMENT-II

**State-wise and year-wise details of central funds released and utilized under NULM since its inception:**

**(Rs. in Crore)**

| Sl. No | States/UTs | 2014-15 | | 2015-16 | | 2016-17 | | 2017-18 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Released | Utilized | Released | Utilized | Released | Utilized | Released | Utilized |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 40.34 | 40.34 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 56.30 | 56.30 | 36.31 | 36.31 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 1.94 | 1.94 | 1.46 | 1.46 | 1.43 | 1.43 | 6.22 | 6.22 |
| 3 | Assam | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 13.00 | 13.00 |
| 4 | Bihar | 0.00 | 0.00 | 25.73 | 25.73 | 22.38 | 22.38 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 14.88 | 14.88 | 17.79 | 17.79 | 13.46 | 13.46 | 34.56 | 34.56 |
| 6 | Goa | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 2.08 | 2.08 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 63.54 | 63.54 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 8 | Haryana | 16.08 | 16.08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 6.04 | 6.04 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 3.56 | 3.56 | 8.05 | 8.05 |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir | 9.99 | 9.99 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.89 | 1.89 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 10.13 | 10.13 | 14.61 | 14.61 | 15.36 | 15.36 | 44.89 | 44.89 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 63.47 | 63.47 | 9.90 | 9.90 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 23.08 | 23.08 |
| 13 | Kerala | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 25.19 | 25.19 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 51.58 | 51.58 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 28.80 | 28.80 | 41.75 | 41.75 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 128.54 | 128.54 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 16 | Manipur | 8.37 | 8.37 | 3.11 | 3.11 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | Meghalaya | 4.20 | 4.20 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 8.52 | 8.52 | 10.32 | 10.32 | 20.93 | 20.93 | 12.73 | 12.73 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 5.32 | 5.32 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 8.45 | 8.45 | 10.87 | 10.87 |
| 20 | Odisha | 18.08 | 18.08 | 13.22 | 13.22 | 6.56 | 6.56 | 17.05 | 17.05 |
| 21 | Punjab | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.07 | 10.07 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 42.01 | 42.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7.92 | 7.92 | 28.51 | 28.51 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 1.52 | 1.52 | 0.85 | 0.85 | 0.97 | 0.97 | 2.31 | 2.31 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 64.40 | 64.40 | 57.86 | 57.86 | 58.45 | 58.45 | 78.85 | 78.85 |
| 25 | Telangana | 0.00 | 0.00 | 39.88 | 39.88 | 4.70 | 4.70 | 32.49 | 32.49 |
| 26 | Tripura | 9.46 | 9.46 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 8.93 | 8.93 |
| 27 | Uttar Pradesh | 46.55 | 46.55 | 17.42 | 17.42 | 22.66 | 22.66 | 71.95 | 71.95 |
| 28 | Uttarakhand | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.08 | 5.08 | 5.38 | 5.38 | 8.00 | 8.00 |
| 29 | West Bengal | 53.73 | 53.73 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 8.31 | 8.31 | 32.96 | 32.96 |
| 30 | A & N Islands | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.06 | 0.73 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 31 | Chandigarh | 2.82 | 2.82 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.93 | 0.93 | 1.99 | 1.99 |
| 32 | D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 33 | Delhi | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 34 | Puducherry | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.79 | 2.79 | 2.97 | 2.97 |
| 35 | Ladakh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | **Total** | **672.13** | **672.13** | **239.73** | **239.73** | **290.63** | **290.30** | **556.70** | **556.70** |

data source: NULM MIS portal

| Sl. No | States/UTs | 2018-19 | | 2019-20 | | 2020-21 | | 2021-22 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Released | Utilized | Released | Utilized | Released | Utilized | Released | Utilized |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 30.20 | 30.20 | 98.45 | 98.45 | 58.23 | 58.23 | 60.50 | 60.50 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 3.66 | 3.66 | 6.59 | 6.59 | 9.36 | 9.36 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Assam | 0.00 | 0.00 | 14.86 | 14.86 | 21.92 | 21.92 | 32.91 | 32.91 |
| 4 | Bihar | 42.52 | 42.52 | 31.08 | 31.08 | 30.90 | 30.90 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 21.15 | 21.15 | 17.02 | 17.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 14.71 | 14.71 |
| 6 | Goa | 4.85 | 4.85 | 3.40 | 3.40 | 3.90 | 3.90 | 3.40 | 3.40 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 30.94 | 30.94 | 14.08 | 14.08 | 71.58 | 71.58 | 49.67 | 49.67 |
| 8 | Haryana | 0.00 | 0.00 | 29.63 | 29.63 | 10.54 | 10.54 | 14.22 | 14.22 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 1.69 | 1.69 | 6.81 | 6.81 | 10.21 | 10.21 | 10.20 | 10.20 |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir | 3.23 | 3.23 | 11.56 | 11.56 | 3.67 | 3.67 | 6.25 | 6.25 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 11.24 | 11.24 | 16.28 | 16.28 | 16.28 | 16.28 | 18.37 | 18.37 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 0.00 | 0.00 | 16.46 | 16.46 | 32.07 | 32.07 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | Kerala | 18.60 | 18.60 | 24.09 | 24.09 | 27.90 | 27.90 | 35.38 | 35.38 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 21.60 | 21.60 | 48.80 | 48.80 | 55.09 | 55.09 | 63.36 | 63.36 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 96.15 | 96.15 | 64.37 | 64.37 |
| 16 | Manipur | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.65 | 3.65 | 2.98 | 2.98 | 10.08 | 10.08 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.79 | 3.79 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | Mizoram | 6.82 | 6.82 | 5.82 | 5.82 | 16.17 | 16.17 | 14.98 | 14.98 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 3.43 | 3.43 | 4.06 | 4.06 | 6.96 | 6.96 | 4.92 | 4.92 |
| 20 | Odisha | 16.24 | 16.24 | 14.32 | 14.32 | 20.07 | 20.07 | 13.43 | 13.43 |
| 21 | Punjab | 0.00 | 0.00 | 16.17 | 16.17 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 19.36 | 19.36 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 31.10 | 31.10 | 38.11 | 38.11 | 39.31 | 39.31 | 40.53 | 40.53 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 1.12 | 1.12 | 2.44 | 2.44 | 1.10 | 0.54 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 68.53 | 68.53 | 81.36 | 81.36 | 110.65 | 110.65 | 104.67 | 104.67 |
| 25 | Telangana | 15.56 | 15.56 | 42.13 | 42.13 | 38.10 | 38.10 | 31.69 | 31.69 |
| 26 | Tripura | 6.33 | 6.33 | 7.88 | 7.88 | 13.48 | 13.48 | 14.17 | 14.17 |
| 27 | Uttar Pradesh | 53.38 | 53.38 | 98.56 | 98.56 | 65.34 | 65.34 | 62.65 | 62.65 |
| 28 | Uttarakhand | 7.75 | 7.75 | 7.32 | 7.32 | 6.05 | 6.05 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| 29 | West Bengal | 35.94 | 35.94 | 25.79 | 25.79 | 34.30 | 34.30 | 43.39 | 43.39 |
| 30 | A & N Islands | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.28 | 0.28 |
| 31 | Chandigarh | 1.82 | 1.82 | 3.08 | 3.08 | 1.82 | 1.82 | 1.86 | 1.86 |
| 32 | D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu | 0.17 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 33 | Delhi | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 34 | Puducherry | 1.97 | 1.97 | 2.97 | 2.97 | 4.20 | 4.20 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 35 | Ladakh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.10 | 0.65 |
| | **Total** | **439.84** | **439.67** | **692.77** | **692.77** | **812.12** | **811.56** | **739.47** | **738.02** |

data source: NULM MIS portal

| **Sl. No** | **States/UTs** | **2022-23** | | **2023-24** | | **2024-25** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Released** | **Utilized** | **Released** | **Utilized** | **Released** | **Utilized** |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 37.63 | 24.99 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7.47 | 7.47 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Assam | 20.16 | 20.16 | 16.62 | 16.62 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Bihar | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 6 | Goa | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 32.66 | 32.66 | 40.79 | 40.79 | 6.25 | 4.75 |
| 8 | Haryana | 12.82 | 12.82 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 6.00 | 6.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir | 13.46 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 0.00 | 0.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 0.00 | 0.00 | 26.25 | 26.25 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | Kerala | 29.23 | 29.23 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 100.00 | 100.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 62.33 | 62.33 | 90.09 | 90.09 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 16 | Manipur | 25.00 | 25.00 | 5.35 | 5.35 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | Meghalaya | 1.29 | 1.29 | 2.80 | 2.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 10.00 | 10.00 | 3.99 | 3.99 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 1.83 | 1.83 | 7.38 | 7.38 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 20 | Odisha | 0.00 | 0.00 | 8.44 | 8.44 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 21 | Punjab | 68.49 | 67.29 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 0.00 | 0.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 6.00 | 6.00 | 85.00 | 85.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 25 | Telangana | 100.00 | 100.00 | 25.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 26 | Tripura | 2.00 | 2.00 | 10.86 | 10.86 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 27 | Uttar Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 33.98 | 33.98 | 8.75 | 8.75 |
| 28 | Uttarakhand | 8.60 | 8.60 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.50 | 1.97 |
| 29 | West Bengal | 0.00 | 0.00 | 45.42 | 45.42 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| 30 | A & N Islands | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.34 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 31 | Chandigarh | 2.54 | 2.54 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| 32 | D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 33 | Delhi | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 34 | Puducherry | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.11 | 5.11 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 35 | Ladakh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | **Total** | **540.04** | **512.74** | **496.44** | **470.10** | **29.00** | **26.97** |

data source: NULM MIS portal

## STATEMENT-III

## No. of Skilled Candidates Placed under EST&P component of DAY-NULM

| S. No. | States/UTs | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | Cumulative |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 48 | 1486 | 5645 | 11486 | 54376 | 983 | 24 | 58 | 35 | 41 | 0 | **74182** |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 328 | 620 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 624 | 62 | 78 | **1713** |
| 3 | Assam | 0 | 0 | 66 | 731 | 464 | 1615 | 451 | 2285 | 7253 | 2447 | 1361 | **16673** |
| 4 | Bihar | 5 | 178 | 1951 | 2395 | 1420 | 1472 | 617 | 1539 | 2098 | 1569 | 23 | **13267** |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 28 | 482 | 1233 | 7202 | 5411 | 1271 | 199 | 119 | 361 | 4 | 0 | **16310** |
| 6 | Goa | 0 | 0 | 18 | 314 | 1238 | 160 | 401 | 787 | 531 | 1138 | 0 | **4587** |
| 7 | Gujarat | 26 | 1307 | 7105 | 8145 | 13201 | 5200 | 5054 | 7960 | 5894 | 3689 | 325 | **57906** |
| 8 | Haryana | 0 | 3 | 431 | 2062 | 4993 | 4049 | 1048 | 72 | 2125 | 351 | 15 | **15149** |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 7 | 74 | 126 | 227 | 500 | 236 | 431 | 1301 | 1001 | 14 | 0 | **3917** |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir | 0 | 0 | 31 | 85 | 202 | 144 | 8 | 130 | 849 | 66 | 0 | **1515** |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 124 | 3771 | 6580 | 17807 | 9184 | 3794 | 711 | 592 | 5147 | 5966 | 207 | **53883** |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | Karnataka | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 27 | 213 | 1164 | 1452 | 0 | 0 | **2859** |
| 13 | Kerala | 1 | 1 | 273 | 3232 | 4896 | 2743 | 941 | 1811 | 2311 | 1446 | 0 | **17655** |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 372 | 10259 | 40735 | 8043 | 35042 | 6395 | 13327 | 5913 | 35060 | 7631 | 1284 | **164061** |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 64 | 423 | 4380 | 16075 | 36292 | 36319 | 3178 | 696 | 7156 | 5410 | 3658 | **113651** |
| 16 | Manipur | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 121 | 91 | 56 | 141 | 5478 | 3998 | 0 | **9886** |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 0 | 0 | 13 | 190 | 328 | 105 | 302 | 533 | 428 | 179 | 156 | **2234** |
| 18 | Mizoram | 0 | 39 | 196 | 172 | 1572 | 936 | 325 | 307 | 450 | 956 | 158 | **5111** |
| 19 | Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 86 | 158 | 167 | 66 | 82 | 0 | **570** |
| 20 | Odisha | 3 | 562 | 3449 | 461 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **4475** |
| 21 | Punjab | 1 | 5 | 684 | 2213 | 1398 | 2791 | 4225 | 9969 | 14120 | 11550 | 648 | **47604** |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 5 | 2 | 8 | 922 | 2747 | 2118 | 2759 | 4615 | 7116 | 3992 | 0 | **24284** |
| 23 | Sikkim | 0 | 4 | 90 | 0 | 246 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **340** |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 559 | 65 | 5 | 3767 | 3070 | 327 | 2596 | 1261 | 22955 | 9935 | 0 | **44540** |
| 25 | Telangana | 20 | 994 | 1168 | 7691 | 5483 | 1876 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **17232** |
| 26 | Tripura | 0 | 0 | 0 | 79 | 308 | 18 | 98 | 280 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **783** |
| 27 | Uttar Pradesh | 64 | 3191 | 63037 | 6752 | 1125 | 6627 | 5880 | 18155 | 10380 | 4586 | 89 | **119886** |
| 28 | Uttarakhand | 5 | 1440 | 1734 | 3883 | 1260 | 100 | 162 | 134 | 458 | 25 | 0 | **9201** |
| 29 | West Bengal | 6 | 253 | 1031 | 6332 | 9029 | 3670 | 696 | 1779 | 1526 | 151 | 0 | **24473** |
| 30 | A & N Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 31 | Chandigarh | 0 | 0 | 3 | 183 | 565 | 574 | 198 | 1405 | 945 | 253 | 44 | **4170** |
| 32 | Delhi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 9 | 52 | 270 | 310 | 114 | 0 | **776** |
| 33 | Puducherry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 76 | 154 | 115 | 36 | **406** |
| 34 | Ladakh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 35 | D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| | **Total** | **1338** | **24540** | **139992** | **110777** | **195126** | **83737** | **44135** | **63519** | **136283** | **65770** | **8082** | **873299** |

data source: NULM MIS portal

## उत्तर प्रदेश में किफायती आवास

**3323. श्री कंवर सिंह तंवरः**

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के अमरोहा जिले में किफायती आवास प्रदान करने के लिए अमरोहा और हसनपुर के नगरपालिकाओं के पात्र परिवारों के लिए शहरी आवास सहायता

योजनाओं और गजरौला, बछरायूं और धनौरा के आसपास के बढ़ते अर्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रों के आकलन सहित जिला-स्तरीय आवश्यकताओं और इस संबंध में हुई प्रगति की समीक्षा की है, ताकि सभी लक्षित लाभार्थियों के लिए समयबद्ध तरीके से आवास सुविधाएं सुनिश्चित की जा सकें;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान लाभार्थी सुविधा ढांचे के अंतर्गत उक्त जिले में अनुमोदित, पूर्ण किए गए मकानों की संख्या, लंबित कार्यों, जारी की गई निधि और किए गए उपायों का तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

**आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू):**

(क) से (ग): आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओएचयूए) 25.06.2015 से प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना-शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य देश भर में सभी पात्र शहरी लाभार्थियों को बुनियादी नागरिक सुविधाओं वाले हर मौसम में रहने योग्य पक्के आवास प्रदान करना है। निर्माणाधीन आवासों को पूरा करने और एसएनए-स्पर्श मॉड्यूल के माध्यम से निधियां जारी करने के लिए पीएमएवाई-यू की योजना अवधि को 30 सितंबर 2026 तक बढ़ा दिया गया है।

पीएमएवाई-यू के कार्यान्वयन के अनुभवों से मिली सीख के आधार पर, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय ने इस योजना को नया रूप दिया है और अगले पांच वर्षों में किफायती लागत पर 1 करोड़ अतिरिक्त पात्र लाभार्थियों को आवास बनाने, खरीदने और किराए पर लेने में सहायता प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से देश भर के शहरी क्षेत्रों में कार्यान्वयन के लिए 01.09.2024 से पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 'सभी के लिए आवास' मिशन शुरू किया है।

पीएमएवाई-यू और पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 एक मांग आधारित दृष्टिकोण अपनाते हैं जिसमें राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (यूटी) अपने संबंधित क्षेत्राधिकार में अपने शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी)/कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों के माध्यम से आवश्यकता का आकलन करते हैं। पात्र नागरिक भी

सभी विवरणों के साथ पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के एकीकृत वेब पोर्टल पर आवेदन कर सकते है। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र/यूएलबी योजना के दिशानिर्देशों के पात्रता मानदंडों के अनुसार लाभार्थियों को सत्यापित करते हैं और लाभार्थी सूचियों का चयन/जांच राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा की जाती है। ऑनलाइन आवेदन जमा करने के लिए इस योजना के दिशा-निर्देशों और एकीकृत वेब पोर्टल को https://pmay-urban.gov.in पर देखा जा सकता है। मांग सर्वेक्षण और लाभार्थियों के चयन के आधार पर परियोजना प्रस्ताव तैयार किए जाते हैं और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के मुख्य सचिव की अध्यक्षता में राज्य स्तरीय स्वीकृति एवं निगरानी समिति (एसएलएसएमसी) द्वारा अनुमोदित किए जाते हैं ताकि केन्द्रीय स्वीकृति एवं निगरानी समिति (सीएसएमसी) द्वारा केन्द्रीय सहायता जारी करने पर आगे विचार किया जा सके।

राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा प्रस्तुत परियोजना प्रस्ताव के आधार पर, मंत्रालय द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश के अमरोहा जिले सहित देश भर में अब तक पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के तहत 13.67 लाख आवासों सहित कुल 125.15 लाख आवासों को स्वीकृति दी गई है। स्वीकृत आवासों में से 116.57 लाख आवासों की नींव रखी जा चुकी है; जिनमें से 97.30 लाख आवास 02.03.2026 तक पूरे हो चुके हैं/ लाभार्थियों को सौंपे जा चुके हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत परियोजना प्रस्ताव के अनुसार, अमरोहा जिले के लिए कुल 17,686 आवासों को स्वीकृति दी गई है, जिनमें से 13,398 आवासों की नींव रखी जा चुकी है और 11,595 आवासों का निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। प्रतिबद्ध केंद्रीय सहायता 267.85 करोड़ रुपये है, जिसमें से 215.25 करोड़ रुपये राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत अनुपालन के आधार पर पहले ही जारी किए जा चुके हैं। पीएमएवाई-यू/पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के तहत अमरोहा जिले में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान जारी की गई निधियों के साथ-साथ अनुमोदित, निर्माणाधीन और पूर्ण/ लाभार्थियों को सौंपे गए आवासों का यूएलबी-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

मंत्रालय योजना की प्रगति पर राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ नियमित समीक्षा करता है, जिसमें आगे केंद्रीय सहायता जारी करने के लिए राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा समय पर अनुपालन

प्रस्तुत करना और निर्धारित समय सीमा के भीतर स्वीकृत आवासों को पूरा करने के लिए इसका उपयोग करना शामिल है।

**विवरण**

**पीएमएवाई-यू/पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के तहत अमरोहा जिले में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान जारी की गई निधियों के साथ-साथ अनुमोदित, निर्माणाधीन और पूर्ण/ लाभार्थियों को सौंपे गए आवासों का यूएलबी-वार ब्यौरा:**

| क्र. सं. | शहर का नाम | | | | वित्तीय प्रगति (करोड़ रूपये में) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | केंद्रीय सहायता | | |
| | | स्वीकृत | निर्माणाधीन | पूर्ण/सौंपे गए | स्वीकृत | शुरूआत से जारी की गई | पिछले तीन वर्षों (वित्त वर्ष 2022-25) के दौरान जारी की गई |
| 1 | अमरोहा | 8,602 | 5,864 | 4,789 | 130.72 | 96.97 | 4.29 |
| 2 | बछरायूं | 1,104 | 987 | 933 | 16.56 | 15.05 | 0.67 |
| 3 | धनौरा | 809 | 715 | 668 | 12.25 | 11.1 | 1.10 |
| 4 | गजरौला | 2,486 | 2,021 | 1,831 | 37.78 | 32.13 | 5.83 |
| 5 | हसनपुर | 1,765 | 1,481 | 1,346 | 26.65 | 22.63 | 3.42 |
| 6 | जोया | 811 | 731 | 693 | 12.19 | 11.35 | 0.35 |
| 7 | नौगावान सादात | 496 | 441 | 409 | 7.44 | 6.83 | 3.92 |
| 8 | सैद नगली | 355 | 188 | 123 | 5.33 | 3.48 | 1.90 |
| 9 | उझारी | 1,263 | 896 | 732 | 18.95 | 14.36 | 0.39 |

## HYDROCARBON EXPLORATION IN THE ANDAMAN-NICOBAR REGION

**3324. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:**

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

(a) whether the Government has prepared any timeline or roadmap for the

development of the hydrocarbon blocks in the Andaman-Nicobar region, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the total expenditure incurred so far on exploration activities in the Andaman- Nicobar Basin;

(c) whether the Government has evaluated the environmental and ecological implications of extensive hydrocarbon exploration in the Andaman-Nicobar Islands, which are ecologically sensitive, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any foreign companies or joint ventures have shown interest in participating in exploration activities in the Andaman-Nicobar Basin, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): The government had launched Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP) in 2016. 4 blocks have been awarded under Open Acreages Licensing Policy (OALP) to Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) and Oil India Limited (OIL) in Andaman-Nicobar region. These blocks are currently under exploration stage. Details of the blocks are as under:

| OALP Bid Round | Block Name | Operator |
|---|---|---|
| OALP-II | AN-OSHP-2018/1 | OIL |
| OALP-II | AN-OSHP-2018/2 | OIL |
| OALP – VI | AN-UDWHP-2020/1 | ONGC |
| OALP-VI | AN-UDWHP-2020/2 | ONGC |

The total expenditure incurred on exploration activities in the Andaman-Nicobar offshore basin since 2021 is Rs. 5,000.33 Crore.

To ensure environmental safeguards, exploration activities can only commence after due clearance under the EIA Notification, 2006 (as amended). The EIA process involves scientific assessment, stakeholder consultation (including with local communities and fisherfolk), and clearance from the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFandCC). Onlyupon securing these clearances can companies begin operations, with all mandated safeguards in place. This operational framework reflects Government's commitment to maintain a balance between safeguarding ecosystem and advancing long-term energy security through responsible exploration activity.

(d): These 4 blocks in Andaman-Nicobar region have been awarded to two National Oil Companies viz. ONGC and OIL. However, in New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) Bid Round –V, a deepwater block in the Andaman offshore was awarded to a consortium of M/s ENI, ONGC and GAIL, which was later relinquished in 2014.

## SUSTAINABLE AND DISASTER RESILIENT HOUSING INITIATIVE

**3325. SHRI VE. VAITHILINGAM:**

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

(a) whether the Government has considered adoption of modular and composite construction systems using lighter structural materials under sustainable and disaster-resilient housing initiatives;

(b) if so, the details of the Government's evaluation regarding long-term durability, environmental benefits, seismic and flood resistance, thermal performance and cost-efficiency before recommending wider deployment within Government housing programmes; and

(c) whether the Government intends to implement demonstration projects in disaster-prone or environmentally sensitive regions using such construction approaches, supported by monitoring frameworks ensuring occupant safety, structural stability and large-scale scalability under Government oversight and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has been implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) since 25.06.2015 with an aim to provide all weather pucca houses with basic civic amenities to all eligible urban beneficiaries across the country. The scheme period of PMAY-U has also been extended up to 30$^{th}$ September 2026 for completion of under-construction houses and release of funds through SNA-SPARSH module.

Based on the learnings from the experiences of implementation of PMAY-U, MoHUA has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 ‘Housing for All’ Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to construct, purchase and rent a house by 1 crore additional eligible beneficiaries at affordable cost in next five years.

PMAY-U 2.0 is implemented through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS).

The Technology Sub-Mission (TSM) under PMAY-U supports States/Union Territories (UTs) in adopting modern, innovative, green and alternative construction technologies for faster and quality housing. Under TSM, Global Housing Technology Challenge – India (GHTC-India) was organized to identify and mainstream globally proven, sustainable, disaster-resilient and prefabricated construction technologies. A total of 54 proven technologies from across the world were shortlisted and grouped into six categories based on geo-climatic regions for adoption by States/UTs, which are available at www.ghtc-india.gov.in. These technologies were approved by the Technical Assessment Committee and are time-tested. In addition, following activities have been undertaken under TSM for promoting energy efficient designs, climate resilient, modern, innovative and green technology for faster and quality construction of houses:

(i) Six Light House Projects (LHPs) using six distinct technologies shortlisted under GHTC-India are constructed at six places in the country. These projects mark a significant advancement in the Indian Government's endeavour to address urban housing shortages by adopting sustainable and disaster-resilient technologies.

(ii) 13 Demonstration Housing projects (DHPs) using new technologies are built in different part of the country to showcase innovative and eco-

friendly technology and energy-efficient materials to States/UTs and disseminating technical awareness among professionals.

(iii) An online course named NAVARITIH (New, Affordable, Validated, Research Innovation Technologies for Indian Housing) has been started to enhance the capability of building professionals about the new and emerging building materials, technologies and processes for construction.

(iv) Indian Housing Technology Mela (IHTM) in 2021 was organized to showcase the domestic indigenous and innovative technologies, building materials and construction processes for low and medium rise houses. 84 innovative technologies/products/materials were shortlisted under IHTM. In addition, under the Indian Urban Housing Conclave 2022, a National Exhibition on Innovative construction practices was organized to showcase more than 85 innovative construction systems and materials.

(v) MoHUA in association with GIZ and Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) has hosted series of trainings/workshops on Innovative Construction Technologies and Thermal Comfort for Affordable Housing named RACHNA (Resilient, Affordable and Comfortable Housing through National Action). More than 150 RACHNA training programmes across the country have been successfully conducted across India, covering over 11,000 stakeholders.

(vi) Performance Appraisal Certification Scheme (PACS) is being operated for Identification, Evaluation and Certification of Emerging Technologies suiting to different geo-climatic conditions of the country, which are safe,

sustainable and environment-friendly and ensure faster delivery of quality houses by BMTPC. Under PACS, so far, 88 innovative products and systems have been certified.

(vii) A series of offsite Workshops/Webinars, Webcasting, Mentoring on Technical know-how/Modules were organised jointly with State Governments for capacity building and handholding support on innovative construction technologies.

(viii) Various publications on innovative construction technologies and other areas related to faster, eco-friendly, energy-efficient, cost effective, environment friendly, disaster-resistant, sustainable construction system has been made.

Building upon progress of TSM, Technology and Innovation Sub-Mission (TISM) under PMAY-U 2.0 supports innovative design and construction practices, promote quality assurance and adopting green building standards for sustainable housing in the country. TISM promotes adoption of layout designs and building plans suitable for various geo-climatic zones through coordination with various regulatory and administrative bodies for mainstreaming and upscaling the deployment of modern construction technologies and material in place of conventional construction materials practices. Projects under the scheme promotes use of resource efficient, climate responsive, disaster resilient, eco-friendly and sustainable building materials, technologies and processes.

As per the Scheme Guidelines, an additional grant in the form of

Technology Innovation Grant (TIG) is also provided to AHP projects using innovative construction technologies notified by MoHUA. States/UTs are encouraged to adopt these innovative construction technologies identified by the Ministry as per their local context.

Further, as per PMAY-U 2.0 Guidelines, there is provision to ensure quality of construction under BLC/AHP/ARH verticals of the Mission through Third Party Quality Monitoring Agencies (TPQMA) selected by States/UTs. TPQM Agencies are required to visit the project site and to advise State/UT and Urban Local Bodies on quality related issues.

## PM SVANIDHI LOANS

**3326. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:**

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

(a) the total number of identified street vendors eligible for PM SVANidhi loans as of January 2026;

(b) the percentage of such identified street vendors who have successfully accessed PM SVANidhi loans as of January 2026, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints regarding exclusion of migrant and seasonal vendors from PM SVANidhi surveys and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken for their inclusion and revision of vendor lists;

(d) whether the Government is aware of barriers such as poor digital literacy, delayed loan disbursement and inadequate awareness among

informal vendors preventing widespread utilisation of the scheme;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to overcome these barriers; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to introduce offline application channels, community-based grievance redressal mechanisms and targeted awareness campaigns in vernacular languages to ensure inclusive access to PM SVANidhi loans for all eligible street vendors and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): The identification of street vendors is carried out by States/UTs through surveys conducted under the provisions of the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014. The responsibility for conducting surveys, issuing Certificates of Vending etc. rests with the respective Urban Local Bodies and State/UT Governments. The PM SVANidhi is a demand driven scheme, wherein eligible street vendors, including migrant and seasonal vendors, who seek working capital support apply for loans on the PM SVANidhi portal or PM SVANidhi mobile app. Since the inception of PM SVANidhi scheme till 31st January 2026, the number of street vendors who have availed loans under the scheme is 72.71 lakh.

(d) to (f): To ensure effective implementation of the scheme, the Ministry has undertaken following steps:

To spread the awareness of PM SVANidhi Scheme across the country,

M/o. Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has undertaken several initiatives, including periodic awareness campaigns through radio jingles, television, social media and newspaper advertisements. States and Union Territories are also regularly provided with Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials in local languages to facilitate outreach and dissemination of scheme benefits among street vendors. Further, following the restructuring of the scheme, SMS messages were sent to around 69 lakh beneficiaries to inform them about the new features and benefits introduced under the scheme.

After the approval of the restructured PM SVANidhi scheme on 27th August 2025, Lok Kalyan Melas were organized in ULBs from 17th September 2025 to 15th October 2025. These Melas promoted the new features of the schemes and supported vendor mobilization, loan application submission, faster loan disbursement, and digital onboarding of beneficiaries. A special campaign across all States and Union Territories was also undertaken from 3rd November 2025 to 2nd December 2025 for clearing pendency at both the bank and Urban Local Body (ULB) levels.

Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), in collaboration with Digital Payment Aggregators (DPAs), also conduct regular digital literacy camps. To enhance digital onboarding and promote the adoption of cashless payments among street vendors, beneficiaries are provided cashback incentives.

MoHUA along with Department of Financial Services (DFS) conducts regular review meetings with States/UTs/ULBs/Lending Institutions (LIs) to assess the ground level performance and address the issue, if any.

The PM SVANidhi mobile application has a voice-based grievance redressal system that allows vendors to easily submit their grievances. The street vendors also approach ULBs and banks directly for grievance redressal.

## DRINKING WATER PIPELINE MAINTENANCE, DRAINAGE AUDITS AND WATER QUALITY TESTING

**3327. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:**
**ADV. GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI:**
**DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:**
**SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:**

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

(a) the frequency of cleaning, flushing and maintenance of drinking water supply pipelines undertaken since 2014 in the country, State-wise including district-wise in Maharashtra;

(b) whether periodic technical reviews and audits of urban and rural drainage and sewerage systems have been conducted during the said period and if so, the details thereof, State-wise including district-wise in Maharashtra;

(c) the number of water quality tests conducted since 2014 including testing for bacterial and chemical contamination, State-wise including district-wise in Maharashtra and the instances where contamination exceeded permissible limits;

(d) whether the Government has reviewed lapses that led to major water contamination incidents including the Madhya Pradesh’s water tragedy recently and if so, the details and the findings thereof; and

(e) the corrective and preventive steps taken to stop recurrence of such public health disasters?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI V. SOMANNA):**

(a) to (e): Drinking Water being a State subject, the responsibility of Planning, Designing, Approval, Implementation, Operation and Maintenance of drinking water supply schemes, replacement of drinking water infrastructure including cleaning, flushing and repair of pipelines, monitoring of water quality, and oversight of drainage and sewerage systems for both rural and urban areas including those under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), is vested with State/UT Governments. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the States/ UTs by providing financial, policy guidance and technical assistance.

Jal Jeevan Mission is under implementation since August, 2019, to make provision of tap water supply to every rural household. Under JJM, as per existing guidelines, Bureau of Indian Standards' BIS:10500 standards are adopted as benchmark for quality of water being supplied through the piped water supply schemes. As per the Operational Guidelines, States/ UTs can utilize up to 2% of their annual allocation of funds under JJM for Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance (WQMandS) activities, inter-alia, which includes setting up and strengthening of water quality testing laboratories, procurement of equipment, instruments, chemicals, glassware, consumables, hiring of skilled manpower, surveillance by community using field test kits (FTKs),

awareness generation, educational programmes on water quality, accreditation/recognition of laboratories, etc.

Based on the information received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh as of 22.01.2026 no rural areas were reported with sewage contamination in drinking water supplies.

In consultation with various stakeholders 'Concise Handbook for Monitoring Water Quality of Piped Drinking Water Supply to Rural Households' has been released in December 2024 for guidance to States/ UT's. This handbook recommended for a comprehensive testing of drinking water samples at various testing points such as source, treatment plant, storage and distribution points, and remedial action wherever necessary including measures such as cleaning of OHTs, check pipe line leakage, etc. to ensure that the water supplied to households is of prescribed quality and to enhance public health.

Under JJM, to enable the States/ UTs for online reporting of water quality monitoring and surveillance including test reports of water samples for water quality, sample collection etc. for drinking water, an online JJM – Water Quality Management Information System (WQMIS) portal has also been developed. The State–wise details of water quality test reported through WQMIS are available in public domain and can be accessed at: https://ejalshakti.gov.in/WQMIS/Main/report . The State-wise details of water quality testing reported by States/UTs on JJM-WQMIS is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. The district-wise details of water quality testing reported by

Maharashtra is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

Further, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has informed that MoHUA supplements the efforts of States through policy guidance, financial support and technical advisories under missions and schemes such as AMRUT and AMRUT 2.0 in urban areas. These missions support infrastructure strengthening, including replacement of legacy systems, promotion of 24×7 water supply with quality assurance, Drink from Tap (DfT) initiatives, online water quality monitoring, SCADA-based monitoring, community participation, and enhanced last-mile connectivity. Under AMRUT/AMRUT 2.0 and in convergence with States, 246 lakh urban water tap connections, and 182 lakh sewer connections have been provided, while 93,457.51 km of water pipelines and 26,995.61 km of sewer networks have been laid or replaced.

As informed by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, incidents of vomiting and diarrhoea were reported on 28.12.2025 in Bhagirathpura area (Ward No. 11, Zone-4, Assembly Constituency Indore), resulting in 22 reported deaths due to acute diarrheal disease and hospitalization of 459 persons. The State Government provided ex-gratia assistance of ₹2 lakh to the dependents of each deceased and ensured free medical treatment to affected persons in Government and private hospitals. Following the incident, the Indore Municipal Corporation, Health Department and Public Health Engineering Department initiated a joint response including hospitalization of serious cases, door-to-door surveys, distribution of ORS packets and chlorine tablets, suspension of

water supply through pipelines and borewells, provision of water tankers, and testing of water samples at NABL-accredited laboratories. The State also issued Standard Operating Procedures for Urban Local Bodies and launched the “Swaccha Jal Abhiyan” from 10 January 2026. The matter is sub judice before the Hon’ble High Court of Madhya Pradesh at Indore, which has appointed Justice Sushil Kumar Gupta (Retd.) as a one-man Commission of Inquiry to examine the cause of contamination, public health impacts, adequacy of response, preventive measures, and responsibilities of concerned officials.

Drinking water contamination in urban areas is generally attributable to vulnerabilities in distribution systems and their interface with sewerage and sanitation infrastructure. Although urban drinking water is required to conform to BIS IS 10500 standards, deterioration in quality may occur due to infrastructure-related, operational, environmental and maintenance factors across transmission, storage and distribution systems, including leakages, pipe bursts, defective joints, cross-connections with sewerage and drainage systems, ageing infrastructure and corrosion, intermittent supply and negative pressure, stagnation and prolonged retention of water, and inadequate maintenance of storage or sewerage systems. To address such risks, MoHUA has issued advisories to strengthen water quality monitoring, including community participation under AMRUT 2.0, and has published the “Manual on Water Supply and Treatment Systems (Drink from Tap)” in March 2024. In January 2026, States were further advised to undertake comprehensive assessments of vulnerable areas and ageing infrastructure, identify sewer-water line crossings, and conduct digital mapping of water and sewer networks using geospatial databases created under AMRUT/AMRUT 2.0.

# STATEMENT-I

## State-wise details of water quality testing reported by States/UTs

| Sl. No. | State | No. of samples tested in lab | | | | | No. of samples with chemical contamination | | | | | No. of samples with bacteriological contamination | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | 2025-26 * | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | 2025-26* | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | 2025-26* |
| 1 | A and N Islands | 992 | 1,152 | 984 | 1,172 | 2,617 | 52 | 36 | 208 | 100 | 21 | 58 | 34 | 14 | 92 | 11 |
| 2 | Andhra Pr. | 3,64,606 | 6,14,014 | 6,99,999 | 6,86,179 | 6,63,247 | 14,829 | 14,246 | 11,928 | 1,390 | 16 | 25 | 24 | 38 | 46 | - |
| 3 | Arunachal Pr. | 26,007 | 29,178 | 39,238 | 22,271 | 8,604 | 68 | - | 16 | - | - | 1 | 4 | 1 | - | - |
| 4 | Assam | 2,16,323 | 1,69,108 | 2,97,405 | 2,70,466 | 1,82,239 | 16,510 | 4,289 | 6,531 | 3,692 | 1,724 | 292 | 272 | 960 | 588 | 43 |
| 5 | Bihar | 2,02,493 | 2,32,425 | 1,60,783 | 2,74,547 | 1,23,932 | 7,859 | 5,381 | 7,519 | 19,044 | 91 | - | 4 | 2 | 22 | - |
| 6 | Chhattisgarh | 68,935 | 1,11,208 | 1,23,175 | 1,60,891 | 92,110 | 1,875 | 2,364 | 1,457 | 690 | 88 | 7 | 12 | 5 | 7 | - |
| 7 | DDNH | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8 | Goa | 8,571 | 8,881 | 10,336 | 13,660 | 7,244 | 11 | 47 | 30 | 21 | 44 | 2 | 3 | - | - | - |
| 9 | Gujarat | 2,39,232 | 2,57,489 | 1,53,057 | 71,204 | 2,74,720 | 16,253 | 24,840 | 14,170 | 4,420 | 5,547 | 2,549 | 1,529 | 819 | 266 | 121 |
| 10 | Haryana | 96,910 | 82,725 | 69,702 | 60,757 | 25,240 | 397 | 3,689 | 1,275 | 259 | 71 | 497 | 12,657 | 5,507 | 1,348 | 325 |
| 11 | Himachal Pr. | 2,66,754 | 1,98,497 | 2,20,428 | 2,41,458 | 2,47,714 | 12 | 24 | 51 | 17 | 6 | 5 | 63 | 82 | 8 | 5 |
| 12 | Jammu and Kashmir | 1,97,360 | 2,67,334 | 2,53,364 | 2,66,547 | 2,88,443 | 710 | 252 | 255 | 52 | 17 | 786 | 555 | 151 | 42 | 126 |
| 13 | Jharkhand | 1,49,724 | 1,95,314 | 2,14,431 | 2,18,562 | 1,89,297 | 1,354 | 11 | 222 | 18 | 12 | - | - | 19 | 3 | 34 |
| 14 | Karnataka | 1,59,533 | 2,22,732 | 2,66,532 | 3,21,759 | 2,22,867 | 12,518 | 20,233 | 24,917 | 17,261 | 11,662 | - | 10 | 4,670 | 2,574 | 507 |
| 15 | Kerala | 2,41,787 | 4,55,436 | 6,36,043 | 7,00,732 | 3,19,541 | 58,515 | 70,262 | 80,836 | 12,839 | 6,897 | 1,69,764 | 2,40,629 | 2,77,151 | 47,260 | 26,102 |
| 16 | Ladakh | 5,359 | 5,480 | 7,706 | 10,229 | 8,259 | 129 | 89 | 122 | 94 | 91 | 44 | 2 | 80 | 7 | - |
| 17 | Lakshadweep | 3,483 | 4,778 | 6,880 | 7,897 | 3,356 | 96 | 117 | 181 | 72 | 8 | 15 | 25 | 61 | 171 | 37 |
| 18 | Madhya Pr. | 3,44,612 | 6,37,637 | 5,74,409 | 5,74,798 | 4,38,445 | 1,832 | 2,438 | 2,032 | 701 | 419 | 264 | 277 | 635 | 133 | 90 |
| 19 | Maharashtra | 69,215 | 3,93,623 | 6,42,396 | 5,87,570 | 5,18,349 | 3,340 | 21,936 | 28,421 | 23,257 | 12,176 | 3,819 | 13,817 | 18,336 | 15,982 | 11,601 |
| 20 | Manipur | 17,413 | 22,373 | 17,413 | 19,508 | 5,315 | 2 | 2 | 25 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 21 | Meghalaya | 7,104 | 32,805 | 51,836 | 40,657 | 34,880 | 4 | 15 | 53 | 108 | 146 | 42 | 19 | 94 | 180 | 264 |
| 22 | Mizoram | 18,930 | 37,306 | 29,224 | 21,908 | 7,537 | 390 | 473 | 485 | 135 | 141 | 428 | 1,401 | 1,792 | 1,143 | 250 |

| Sl. No. | State | No. of samples tested in lab | | | | | No. of samples with chemical contamination | | | | | No. of samples with bacteriological contamination | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | 2025-26 * | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | 2025-26* | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | 2025-26* |
| 23 | Nagaland | 4,308 | 12,747 | 7,947 | 6,751 | 1,258 | 402 | 45 | 172 | 21 | 35 | - | - | - | 5 | - |
| 24 | Odisha | 2,16,816 | 2,37,965 | 2,60,445 | 2,72,406 | 2,24,265 | 10,971 | 9,032 | 6,309 | 4,017 | 2,430 | 222 | 127 | 38 | 34 | 5 |
| 25 | Puducherry | 942 | 997 | 818 | 287 | - | 8 | 18 | 97 | 23 | - | 3 | 7 | 43 | 17 | - |
| 26 | Punjab | 14,930 | 24,616 | 33,107 | 67,481 | 64,388 | 815 | 2,351 | 560 | 630 | 724 | 36 | 168 | 128 | - | 57 |
| 27 | Rajasthan | 1,11,407 | 1,41,441 | 1,98,476 | 1,80,063 | 63,557 | 33,486 | 38,405 | 34,222 | 13,675 | 5,465 | 89 | 203 | 180 | 51 | 34 |
| 28 | Sikkim | 6,252 | 7,689 | 15,527 | 17,297 | 6,097 | 5 | 11 | 20 | 93 | 5 | 18 | 1,183 | 595 | 3,420 | 1,824 |
| 29 | Tamil Nadu | 3,46,263 | 6,71,421 | 8,48,706 | 9,07,742 | 8,74,438 | 3,514 | 355 | 215 | 130 | 13 | 165 | 29 | 5 | 3 | - |
| 30 | Telangana | 2,23,180 | 2,46,089 | 2,91,673 | 2,85,183 | 2,57,864 | 508 | 90 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - |
| 31 | Tripura | 30,939 | 19,572 | 50,701 | 82,287 | 53,303 | 2,341 | 2,078 | 3,986 | 407 | 33 | 70 | 21 | 22 | 33 | 47 |
| 32 | Uttar Pradesh | 99,006 | 3,16,618 | 6,23,246 | 10,67,899 | 7,87,478 | 15,104 | 13,356 | 5,553 | 2,018 | 1,881 | 290 | 945 | 2,490 | 1,430 | 758 |
| 33 | Uttarakhand | 71,203 | 93,407 | 1,19,958 | 1,25,553 | 97,380 | 14 | 22 | 63 | 49 | 64 | 55 | 29 | 43 | 34 | 1,212 |
| 34 | West Bengal | 3,41,587 | 4,67,718 | 5,74,096 | 6,82,526 | 4,21,105 | 1,19,115 | 1,64,989 | 1,51,202 | 1,31,806 | 55,960 | 63,255 | 83,319 | 67,058 | 50,794 | 23,242 |
| **Total** | | **41,72,176** | **62,19,775** | **75,00,041** | **82,68,247** | **65,15,089** | **3,23,039** | **4,01,496** | **3,83,135** | **2,37,042** | **1,05,789** | **2,42,803** | **3,57,370** | **3,81,019** | **1,25,693** | **66,695** |

**2025-26*: As on 09.03.2026** **Source: JJM-IMIS**

## STATEMENT -II

## District-wise details of water quality testing reported by Maharashtra

| S. no. | State | No. of sample tested in lab | | | | | No. of samples with chemical contamination | | | | | No. of samples with bacteriological contamination | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | 2025-26 * | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | 2025-26* | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | 2025-26* |
| 1 | Ahmednagar | 1,130 | 11,978 | 23,277 | 24,936 | 25,454 | - | 29 | 246 | 119 | 81 | 2 | 90 | 315 | 418 | 498 |
| 2 | Akola | 195 | 2,998 | 5,240 | 3,538 | 5,491 | 72 | 603 | 431 | 145 | 102 | 14 | 116 | 97 | 29 | 68 |

| S. no. | State | No. of sample tested in lab | | | | | No. of samples with chemical contamination | | | | | No. of samples with bacteriological contamination | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | 2025-26 * | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | 2025-26* | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | 2025-26* |
| 3 | Amravati | 167 | 8,415 | 20,052 | 18,341 | 15,250 | 16 | 213 | 124 | 141 | 82 | - | 17 | 158 | 205 | 88 |
| 4 | Beed | 795 | 6,678 | 12,320 | 12,985 | 14,681 | 23 | 54 | 133 | 110 | 56 | 90 | 540 | 1,110 | 1,226 | 936 |
| 5 | Bhandara | 3,400 | 8,918 | 26,295 | 25,719 | 10,840 | 353 | 1,553 | 5,209 | 3,656 | 652 | 339 | 846 | 2,392 | 1,011 | 167 |
| 6 | Buldhana | 682 | 11,003 | 13,861 | 10,060 | 6,511 | 124 | 902 | 743 | 288 | 75 | - | 206 | 235 | 160 | 91 |
| 7 | Chandrapur | 5,404 | 25,413 | 32,701 | 13,432 | 13,015 | 117 | 1,365 | 1,117 | 67 | 17 | 100 | 222 | 765 | 106 | 109 |
| 8 | Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar | 959 | 4,087 | 11,085 | 11,997 | 10,156 | 28 | 297 | 573 | 490 | 390 | 205 | 507 | 1,334 | 1,085 | 607 |
| 9 | Dharashiv | 2,136 | 4,252 | 5,055 | 8,513 | 9,166 | 58 | 44 | 36 | 61 | 126 | 127 | 251 | 354 | 451 | 503 |
| 10 | Dhule | 3,803 | 13,472 | 10,525 | 11,648 | 9,933 | 18 | 16 | 19 | 40 | 43 | 24 | 116 | 74 | 109 | 103 |
| 11 | Gadchiroli | 424 | 8,675 | 37,230 | 19,883 | 19,787 | - | 122 | 674 | 185 | 45 | 15 | 157 | 651 | 246 | 163 |
| 12 | Gondia | 2,426 | 11,598 | 23,590 | 17,331 | 15,587 | 93 | 168 | 571 | 151 | 86 | 33 | 181 | 309 | 346 | 195 |
| 13 | Hingoli | 1,992 | 6,469 | 5,547 | 5,325 | 3,753 | 90 | 679 | 822 | 526 | 391 | 167 | 356 | 254 | 361 | 101 |
| 14 | Jalgaon | 1,875 | 8,345 | 20,023 | 24,066 | 20,993 | 10 | 129 | 243 | 265 | 147 | 8 | 50 | 212 | 217 | 232 |
| 15 | Jalna | 1,813 | 3,659 | 6,455 | 7,736 | 6,170 | 215 | 412 | 640 | 372 | 228 | 49 | 284 | 283 | 159 | 208 |
| 16 | Kolhapur | 4,067 | 19,350 | 24,362 | 26,024 | 27,441 | 66 | 120 | 70 | 54 | 38 | 94 | 295 | 330 | 364 | 312 |
| 17 | Latur | 2,315 | 2,954 | 5,255 | 3,198 | 5,589 | 198 | 208 | 336 | 177 | 89 | 216 | 254 | 472 | 242 | 189 |
| 18 | Nagpur | 1,222 | 10,019 | 30,050 | 27,487 | 15,017 | 2 | 927 | 3,355 | 4,515 | 1,793 | 60 | 146 | 427 | 507 | 288 |
| 19 | Nanded | 6,639 | 16,638 | 19,976 | 24,224 | 17,786 | 909 | 5,754 | 4,769 | 5,146 | 2,883 | 1,336 | 2,012 | 2,174 | 2,787 | 1,792 |
| 20 | Nandurbar | 3,743 | 15,412 | 31,042 | 32,932 | 30,234 | 6 | 177 | 137 | 118 | 94 | 115 | 326 | 392 | 538 | 613 |
| 21 | Nashik | 4,886 | 28,188 | 26,484 | 33,930 | 26,248 | 238 | 1,965 | 639 | 882 | 682 | 73 | 274 | 514 | 583 | 540 |

| S. no. | State | No. of sample tested in lab | | | | | No. of samples with chemical contamination | | | | | No. of samples with bacteriological contamination | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | 2025-26 * | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | 2025-26* | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | 2025-26* |
| 22 | Palghar | 132 | 6,073 | 15,450 | 14,348 | 10,583 | - | - | 10 | 9 | 26 | - | 24 | 47 | 68 | 118 |
| 23 | Parbhani | 1,515 | 3,057 | 4,369 | 5,327 | 4,806 | 156 | 331 | 286 | 326 | 268 | 84 | 211 | 350 | 427 | 331 |
| 24 | Pune | 4,116 | 18,426 | 33,258 | 22,078 | 27,584 | 179 | 583 | 756 | 343 | 334 | 111 | 3,670 | 991 | 633 | 582 |
| 25 | Raigad | 1,823 | 13,654 | 22,698 | 14,543 | 14,649 | - | 83 | 89 | 12 | 196 | - | 225 | 265 | 84 | 73 |
| 26 | Ratnagiri | 523 | 10,033 | 20,785 | 21,546 | 19,210 | - | 2 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 28 | 217 | 295 | 139 |
| 27 | Sangli | 4,465 | 19,569 | 23,822 | 24,692 | 19,960 | 33 | 83 | 209 | 180 | 53 | 225 | 664 | 767 | 884 | 664 |
| 28 | Satara | 221 | 35,533 | 36,804 | 34,208 | 33,133 | - | 454 | 513 | 161 | 42 | 1 | 105 | 119 | 147 | 79 |
| 29 | Sindhudurg | 1,546 | 10,282 | 18,431 | 12,833 | 7,175 | 12 | 23 | 134 | 61 | 9 | 24 | 461 | 889 | 556 | 208 |
| 30 | Solapur | 3,278 | 25,045 | 28,535 | 29,349 | 30,175 | 221 | 2,827 | 2,608 | 2,965 | 2,513 | 284 | 912 | 764 | 643 | 629 |
| 31 | Thane | 72 | 4,136 | 5,914 | 8,676 | 8,553 | - | 31 | 37 | 32 | 28 | - | 26 | 39 | 34 | 21 |
| 32 | Wardha | 328 | 5,422 | 9,949 | 4,272 | 3,512 | 29 | 1,070 | 1,370 | 175 | 53 | - | 9 | 42 | 14 | 46 |
| 33 | Washim | 1,019 | 2,477 | 4,305 | 2,353 | 3,041 | 74 | 180 | 172 | 55 | 19 | 21 | 37 | 164 | 78 | 109 |
| 34 | Yavatmal | 104 | 11,395 | 27,651 | 30,040 | 26,866 | - | 532 | 1,341 | 1,423 | 532 | - | 199 | 830 | 969 | 799 |
| **Total** | | **69,215** | **3,93,623** | **6,42,396** | **5,87,570** | **5,18,349** | **3,340** | **21,936** | **28,421** | **23,257** | **12,176** | **3,819** | **13,817** | **18,336** | **15,982** | **11,601** |

**2025-26 *: As on 09.03.2026**

**Source: JJM-IMIS**

## EXTENSION OF DEADLINE OF JAL JEEVAN MISSION

**3328. SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:**

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

(a) the total Central funds released under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) since January 2025, State-wise including Kerala;

(b) the details of works carried out between January and December 2025 along with the pending Central reimbursement ;

(c) whether funding delays have affected JJM implementation in various States since 2025 and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) the reason for extending the national deadline of JJM to December 2028?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI V. SOMANNA):**

(a) to (d): Since August 2019, Government of India is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal, in partnership with States/ UTs including Kerala, to make provision of safe and adequate tap water connection to every rural household of the country. The Union Cabinet had approved the implementation of JJM from 2019-20 to 2023-24 with central outlay of Rs. 2,08,652 crore. Against the allocated fund, almost entire fund has been utilized.

During the mission period, the State of Kerala was allocated Rs.7,955.85 crore, of which State was able to draw Rs.5,610.31 crore only. The State/UT-wise details of funds drawn, reported utilization of central and state share under JJM is available in public domain and is accessible through JJM

dashboard at:

https://ejalshakti.gov.in/JJM/JJMReports/Financial/JJMRep_StatewiseAllocationReleaseExpenditure.aspx

Drinking Water being a State subject, it is States, who plan, design, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical and financial assistance. Numerous projects are implemented concurrently at various levels across the States for achieving the envisaged objectives. Further, project-wise details of individual projects/ schemes for rural water supply projects are maintained at the State Government level.

To achieve 100 per cent coverage through continued implementation of mission with focus on quality of infrastructure and operation and maintenance (OandM) of rural piped water supply schemes for long term sustainability and citizen centric water service delivery, Hon'ble Finance Minister during her budget speech 2025-26 had announced extension of JJM until 2028 with enhanced total outlay.

## DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION FACILITIES IN TRIBAL AND BACKWARD AREAS

**3329. SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:**

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

(a) the details of the funds allocated, released and utilised for drinking water and sanitation facilities in tribal and backward areas of the country during

each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any study/field survey in the said areas to check the progress of the works and utilization of funds by the implementing agencies across the country for the said purpose and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to improve said facilities in such areas;

(c) whether the cases of irregularities/diversion of funds in the utilisation of funds for the said purpose have come to the notice of the Government during the said period and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI V. SOMANNA):**

(a) and (b): To enable every rural household in the country, including those in tribal and backward areas, to have assured potable water, in adequate quantity of prescribed quality on regular and long-term basis, through tap water connection, since August 2019, Government of India in partnership with states, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) - Har Ghar Jal.

JJM follows a universal approach for coverage of rural households. Further, while allocating the fund under JJM, 10% weightage has been assigned for rural SC/ ST population, so as to prioritize their coverage. Also, States/ UTs have been advised to prioritize the coverage of SC/ST concentrated villages.

Further, 22% and 10% of annual allocation of fund under JJM is mandatorily earmarked for Development Action Plan for Scheduled Castes (DAPSC) and and Development Action Plan for Scheduled Tribes (DAPST). State/ UT-wise and year-wise details of central releases and utilization under DAPSC and DAPST for the last three year and current year are given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

As reported by States, out of 215.65 lakh rural households in SC dominated habitations, as on date, more than 176.42 lakh (81.81%) households have been provided with tap water connection. Similarly, out of 216.43 lakh rural households in ST dominated habitations, as on date, more than 162.71 lakh (75.18%) households have been provided with tap water connection.

Further, Sanitation is a State Subject. Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)] is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and SBM(G) Phase II is being implemented by the State/UT Governments. Funds are allocated to the State/UT in a consolidated manner at the beginning of each financial year based on the projected demands by the States/UTs in their Annual Implementation Plan (AIP) and budget available at Centre during the financial year. Out of the allocated funds, 22% is earmarked for Development Action Plan for Scheduled Castes (DAPSC) and 10% is earmarked for Development Action Plan for Scheduled Tribes (DAPST). State/UT-wise central share allocated, released and expenditure under SBM(G) during last 3 years under SBM(G) is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

As per SBM(G) Phase-II Guidelines, States/UTs should conduct periodic evaluation studies on implementation of Phase-II of SBM(G). No assessment has been undertaken by DDWS in last 3 years for SBM(G), though periodic reviews at various levels are regularly taken by the Department to review progress of implementation and fund utilisation by States/UTs under the programme.

(c) and (d): As per the data reported by all States/ UTs, a total of 18,790 complaints have been received by States/ UTs from different sources such as media reports, suo-moto cognizance, references from public representatives, citizens, grievance portal, etc. regarding financial irregularities and poor quality of works under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM). As reported by the States/ UTs, action has been taken against 635 Departmental Officials, 1,020 contractors, and 155 Third Party Inspection Agencies (TPIAs). The State-wise details of complaints received and action taken against officials, contractors and third-party agencies are given in the enclosed **Statement-III.** The departmental officials involved in irregularities are undergoing administrative action, including suspension, departmental inquiries, issuance of charge sheets as per established procedures. In the case of contractors, actions taken include blacklisting or recommendation for blacklisting, termination of contracts, debarment, forfeiture of earnest money deposits and imposition of penalties, depending on the nature of violation. With regard to TPIAs, the concerned officials have been removed from empanelment, and in other cases, show-cause notices have been issued and recoveries initiated.

Furthermore, under JJM States/ UTs have been repeatedly advised to adopt a zero-tolerance approach toward any financial, procedural, or quality-related violations. All States/ UTs have been advised to ensure that every complaint is duly examined, field verification is carried out promptly, and all required disciplinary, contractual, and legal actions are taken without exception to uphold transparency and accountability of the mission.

In addition, the Department has undertaken several initiatives to strengthen monitoring and on-ground verification of water supply schemes, including joint inspections of schemes through State officials, Jal Adhayan Seva, and Jal Seva Aankalan, aimed at field verification and ensuring effective implementation of rural drinking water supply schemes under JJM.

## STATEMENT-I

**JJM: State/ UT-wise and year-wise details of central releases and utilization under DAPSC and DAPST for the last three year and current year:**

| | Central Fund released and reported as utilized by States (*including unspent balance of previous years*) under DAPSC (Amount in Rs. Crore) | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. No. | State/ UT | 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2024-25 | | 2025-26* (as on 10.03.2026) | |
| | | Central Release | Central Expenditure | Central Release | Central Expenditure | Central Release | Central Expenditure | Central Release | Central Expenditure |
| 1 | AandN Islands | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | - | 35.54 | 203.09 | 321.53 | 30.00 | 207.87 | - | - |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | - | 0.02 | - | 0.01 | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Assam | 350.00 | 0.01 | 394.66 | 739.99 | 156.90 | 161.81 | - | - |
| 5 | Bihar | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6 | DNH and DD | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7 | Goa | - | 5.34 | 0.29 | 0.50 | 0.02 | 0.02 | - | - |
| 8 | Gujarat | 522.30 | 490.28 | 418.95 | 483.07 | - | 102.71 | - | - |
| 9 | Haryana | 143.71 | 185.10 | 151.99 | 180.68 | - | 2.24 | - | - |
| 10 | Himachal Pradesh | 504.76 | 525.51 | 140.23 | 349.35 | 48.94 | 46.94 | - | - |
| 11 | Jammu and Kashmir | 265.44 | 115.18 | 287.48 | 370.76 | 69.05 | 182.28 | - | - |
| 12 | Karnataka | 750.59 | 527.22 | 1,415.91 | 1,403.86 | 145.44 | 353.58 | - | - |
| 13 | Kerala | 396.27 | 397.13 | 155.63 | 315.45 | 132.17 | 149.40 | - | - |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 687.10 | 1,272.10 | 1,242.67 | 1,493.86 | 564.93 | 567.56 | - | - |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 731.82 | 486.49 | 943.28 | 1,311.63 | 198.09 | 269.61 | - | - |
| 16 | Lakshadweep | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 17 | Manipur | - | - | - | 0.64 | - | - | - | - |

| | Central Fund released and reported as utilized by States (*including unspent balance of previous years*) under DAPSC (Amount in Rs. Crore) | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. No. | State/ UT | 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2024-25 | | 2025-26* (as on 10.03.2026) | |
| | | Central Release | Central Expenditure | Central Release | Central Expenditure | Central Release | Central Expenditure | Central Release | Central Expenditure |
| 18 | Meghalaya | - | - | 6.55 | 6.32 | 4.15 | 4.35 | - | 1.73 |
| 19 | Mizoram | - | - | 0.06 | 0.06 | - | - | - | - |
| 20 | Nagaland | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 21 | Odisha | 411.69 | 546.44 | 615.71 | 743.44 | 88.48 | 165.12 | - | - |
| 22 | Puducherry | - | 0.39 | 0.26 | 1.36 | 1.27 | 1.25 | - | - |
| 23 | Punjab | - | 121.18 | 53.56 | 44.87 | 21.67 | 28.82 | - | - |
| 24 | Rajasthan | 1,642.56 | 935.10 | - | 772.90 | 402.89 | 348.93 | - | 30.50 |
| 25 | Sikkim | - | 0.76 | 8.65 | 10.08 | 16.88 | 16.58 | - | 0.30 |
| 26 | Tamil Nadu | 284.45 | 154.22 | 1,057.89 | 858.36 | 227.15 | 623.42 | - | - |
| 27 | Tripura | - | 0.95 | 116.78 | 105.37 | 51.25 | 65.49 | - | - |
| 28 | Uttar Pradesh | 3,170.25 | 3,366.09 | 5,000.51 | 5,890.50 | 1,781.49 | 1,921.15 | - | - |
| 29 | West Bengal | 1,080.64 | 974.56 | 1,594.56 | 1,724.55 | 853.63 | 1,016.43 | - | - |
| 30 | Chhattisgarh | 323.89 | 400.40 | 479.38 | 500.68 | 35.13 | 56.98 | - | - |
| 31 | Jharkhand | 494.74 | 472.51 | 589.27 | 658.94 | 3.19 | 3.00 | - | 0.11 |
| 32 | Uttarakhand | 339.78 | 451.68 | 522.63 | 612.08 | 159.95 | 219.97 | - | - |
| 33 | Telangana | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 34 | Ladakh | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | **Total** | **12,100.00** | **11,464.19** | **15,400.00** | **18,900.85** | **4,992.68** | **6,515.51** | **-** | **32.64** |

** No fund has been allocated to any State/ UT in 2025-26 so far*

*Source: JJM-IMIS*

| | Central Fund released and reported as utilized by States (*including unspent balance of previous years*) under DAPST (Amount in Rs. Crore) | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. No. | State/ UT | 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2024-25 | | 2025-26* (as on 10.03.2026) | |
| | | Central Release | Central Expenditure | Central Release | Central Expenditure | Central Release | Central Expenditure | Central Release | Central Expenditure |
| 1 | AandN Islands | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | - | 18.90 | 47.20 | 54.89 | 24.35 | 22.68 | - | - |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | - | 117.63 | 223.85 | 273.25 | 60.77 | 55.44 | - | - |
| 4 | Assam | 167.77 | - | 691.97 | 854.42 | 396.32 | 360.59 | - | - |
| 5 | Bihar | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6 | DNH and DD | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7 | Goa | - | - | 1.28 | 1.88 | 0.07 | 0.17 | - | - |
| 8 | Gujarat | 709.88 | 664.69 | 316.77 | 379.41 | - | 2.26 | - | - |
| 9 | Haryana | - | 0.00 | - | 0.00 | - | - | - | - |
| 10 | Himachal Pradesh | 18.46 | 25.65 | - | 36.90 | - | 2.94 | - | - |
| 11 | Jammu and Kashmir | 218.47 | 177.91 | 321.62 | 388.86 | 116.48 | 168.63 | - | - |
| 12 | Karnataka | 232.43 | 265.07 | 290.07 | 445.93 | 31.83 | 31.63 | - | - |
| 13 | Kerala | 39.94 | 49.17 | 10.97 | 18.48 | 15.06 | 16.13 | - | - |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 614.66 | 595.12 | 1,100.94 | 1,273.68 | 466.60 | 468.37 | - | - |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 514.38 | 473.14 | 757.59 | 972.38 | 214.51 | 247.76 | - | - |
| 16 | Lakshadweep | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 17 | Manipur | - | 21.50 | - | 2.70 | - | - | - | - |
| 18 | Meghalaya | 60.00 | 126.32 | 484.97 | 485.92 | 284.79 | 284.48 | - | 0.11 |
| 19 | Mizoram | - | - | 95.80 | 90.14 | 12.58 | 15.89 | - | - |
| 20 | Nagaland | - | - | 185.03 | 185.03 | 12.94 | 14.79 | - | - |
| 21 | Odisha | 419.79 | 647.67 | 364.29 | 491.02 | 61.22 | 115.11 | - | - |
| 22 | Puducherry | - | - | - | 0.75 | - | - | - | - |

| | Central Fund released and reported as utilized by States (*including unspent balance of previous years*) under DAPST (Amount in Rs. Crore) | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. No. | State/ UT | 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2024-25 | | 2025-26* (as on 10.03.2026) | |
| | | Central Release | Central Expenditure | Central Release | Central Expenditure | Central Release | Central Expenditure | Central Release | Central Expenditure |
| 23 | Punjab | - | 0.01 | - | - | - | 0.01 | - | - |
| 24 | Rajasthan | 948.17 | 668.25 | 53.93 | 501.60 | 175.66 | 302.11 | - | 15.53 |
| 25 | Sikkim | - | - | 71.10 | 69.70 | 16.92 | 18.54 | - | - |
| 26 | Tamil Nadu | 13.97 | 9.94 | 28.35 | 39.89 | 7.57 | 11.89 | - | - |
| 27 | Tripura | - | 1.94 | 250.09 | 253.82 | 112.55 | 124.67 | - | - |
| 28 | Uttar Pradesh | 118.39 | 107.50 | 76.23 | 112.88 | 24.62 | 28.49 | - | - |
| 29 | West Bengal | 266.35 | 137.10 | 182.18 | 305.89 | 115.96 | 120.80 | - | - |
| 30 | Chhattisgarh | 800.33 | 761.12 | 823.05 | 828.70 | 48.37 | 98.83 | - | - |
| 31 | Jharkhand | 527.90 | 507.41 | 578.16 | 624.82 | 53.80 | 42.04 | - | 4.31 |
| 32 | Uttarakhand | 42.38 | 65.60 | 44.55 | 93.28 | 16.42 | 27.50 | - | - |
| 33 | Telangana | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 34 | Ladakh | - | 38.68 | - | 16.05 | - | - | - | - |
| | **Total** | **5,713.28** | **5,480.30** | **7,000.00** | **8,802.28** | **2,269.40** | **2,581.74** | **-** | **19.95** |

** No fund has been allocated to any State/ UT in 2025-26 so far*

*Source: JJM-IMIS*

## STATEMENT-II

**State/UT-wise central share allocated, released and expenditure under SBM(G) during last 3 years under SBM(G):**

**FY 2022-23** (*In Rs Crore)*

| Sr. No. | State/UT | Allocation Centre | Fund Sanctioned/ Release | Expenditure Centre |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | AandN Islands | 1.37 | 0.28 | 1.44 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 676.79 | 147.03 | 274.13 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 29.43 | 14.72 | 7.87 |
| 4 | Assam | 495.71 | 214.45 | 253.94 |
| 5 | Bihar | 1,544.86 | 711.49 | 639.88 |
| 6 | Chhattisgarh | 355.07 | 177.54 | 133.30 |
| 7 | DNH and DD | 1.63 | 0.00 | 0.98 |
| 8 | Goa | 34.38 | 25.19 | 19.01 |
| 9 | Gujarat | 284.68 | 53.63 | 102.14 |
| 10 | Haryana | 202.77 | 0.00 | 38.84 |
| 11 | Himachal Pradesh | 198.07 | 38.28 | 64.79 |
| 12 | Jammu and Kashmir | 494.20 | 116.79 | 132.33 |
| 13 | Jharkhand | 300.64 | 70.03 | 130.51 |
| 14 | Karnataka | 665.34 | 155.84 | 148.74 |
| 15 | Kerala | 308.04 | 74.00 | 16.11 |
| 16 | Ladakh | 17.30 | 1.28 | 2.12 |
| 17 | Lakshadweep | 7.74 | 1.94 | 0.02 |
| 18 | Madhya Pradesh | 411.14 | 184.56 | 320.02 |
| 19 | Maharashtra | 1,740.11 | 0.00 | 155.00 |
| 20 | Manipur | 51.45 | 12.86 | 12.02 |
| 21 | Meghalaya | 92.13 | 16.57 | 36.68 |
| 22 | Mizoram | 19.67 | 9.84 | 9.52 |
| 23 | Nagaland | 39.44 | 19.72 | 14.41 |
| 24 | Odisha | 0 | 0.00 | 255.26 |
| 25 | Puducherry | 37.80 | 0.00 | 12.96 |
| 26 | Punjab | 168.19 | 42.05 | 74.12 |
| 27 | Rajasthan | 624.90 | 288.78 | 290.84 |
| 28 | Sikkim | 23.17 | 5.79 | 4.25 |
| 29 | Tamil Nadu | 421.10 | 78.47 | 144.28 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | Telangana | 542.94 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 31 | Tripura | 128.29 | 28.28 | 22.73 |
| 32 | Uttar Pradesh | 1,529.38 | 910.23 | 873.19 |
| 33 | Uttarakhand | 92.61 | 37.29 | 27.97 |
| 34 | West Bengal | 848.16 | 406.01 | 427.24 |
| **Total** | | **12,388.50** | **3,842.94** | **4,646.64** |

**FY 2023-24** (*In Rs Crore)*

| Sr. No. | State/UT | Allocation Centre | Fund Sanctioned/ Release | Expenditure Centre |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | AandN Islands | 1.00 | 0.75 | 1.00 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 66.83 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 15.81 | 15.81 | 23.58 |
| 4 | Assam | 417.77 | 389.77 | 336.22 |
| 5 | Bihar | 700.00 | 700.00 | 739.61 |
| 6 | Chhattisgarh | 83.98 | 83.98 | 100.52 |
| 7 | DNH and DD | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7.47 |
| 8 | Goa | 19.61 | 19.61 | 18.58 |
| 9 | Gujarat | 109.61 | 109.61 | 158.58 |
| 10 | Haryana | 0.00 | 0.00 | 66.76 |
| 11 | Himachal Pradesh | 42.00 | 42.00 | 48.97 |
| 12 | Jammu and Kashmir | 251.00 | 241.33 | 251.36 |
| 13 | Jharkhand | 50.00 | 50.00 | 260.13 |
| 14 | Karnataka | 46.00 | 42.34 | 73.60 |
| 15 | Kerala | 0.00 | 0.00 | 31.43 |
| 16 | Ladakh | 8.00 | 5.75 | 5.52 |
| 17 | Lakshadweep | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.57 |
| 18 | Madhya Pradesh | 113.39 | 113.39 | 175.82 |
| 19 | Maharashtra | 110.45 | 110.45 | 375.36 |
| 20 | Manipur | 5.10 | 0.00 | 1.96 |
| 21 | Meghalaya | 41.51 | 20.81 | 27.23 |
| 22 | Mizoram | 4.99 | 4.99 | 8.71 |
| 23 | Nagaland | 31.07 | 31.07 | 31.07 |
| 24 | Odisha | 47.00 | 46.52 | 189.61 |
| 25 | Puducherry | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.71 |
| 26 | Punjab | 54.81 | 54.81 | 49.32 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | Rajasthan | 70.00 | 69.43 | 132.21 |
| 28 | Sikkim | 8.88 | 6.66 | 8.33 |
| 29 | Tamil Nadu | 239.74 | 239.74 | 222.20 |
| 30 | Telangana | 25.00 | 14.18 | 21.31 |
| 31 | Tripura | 71.58 | 35.79 | 47.74 |
| 32 | Uttar Pradesh | 2519.62 | 2506.78 | 1970.31 |
| 33 | Uttarakhand | 63.75 | 63.75 | 38.18 |
| 34 | West Bengal | 720.00 | 720.00 | 592.88 |
| **Total** | | **5,872.67** | **5,739.32** | **6,085.68** |

**FY 2024-25** (*In Rs Crore)*

| Sr. No. | State/UT | Allocation Centre | Fund Sanctioned/ Release | Expenditure Centre* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | AandN Islands | 6.39 | 1.60 | 0.48 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 270.16 | 75.52 | 146.07 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 14.82 | 7.41 | 9.76 |
| 4 | Assam | 356.15 | 105.21 | 135.72 |
| 5 | Bihar | 475.73 | 166.51 | 624.42 |
| 6 | Chhattisgarh | 182.10 | 0.00 | 84.52 |
| 7 | DNH and DD | 0.71 | 0.00 | 0.74 |
| 8 | Goa | 14.32 | 9.70 | 14.11 |
| 9 | Gujarat | 200.00 | 151.40 | 187.12 |
| 10 | Haryana | 100.00 | 25.11 | 23.42 |
| 11 | Himachal Pradesh | 44.17 | 28.65 | 53.92 |
| 12 | Jammu and Kashmir | 245.00 | 185.00 | 188.44 |
| 13 | Jharkhand | 107.85 | 0.00 | 36.00 |
| 14 | Karnataka | 200.00 | 95.27 | 95.27 |
| 15 | Kerala | 50.00 | 11.67 | 38.14 |
| 16 | Ladakh | 10.20 | 2.55 | 1.66 |
| 17 | Lakshadweep | 2.70 | 0.00 | 0.23 |
| 18 | Madhya Pradesh | 242.10 | 121.05 | 144.62 |
| 19 | Maharashtra | 463.26 | 189.14 | 197.53 |
| 20 | Manipur | 2.00 | 0.00 | 11.63 |
| 21 | Meghalaya | 107.64 | 0.00 | 13.26 |
| 22 | Mizoram | 17.68 | 8.83 | 9.92 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | Nagaland | 27.59 | 20.69 | 21.37 |
| 24 | Odisha | 200.00 | 111.26 | 111.26 |
| 25 | Puducherry | 5.00 | 0.00 | 0.15 |
| 26 | Punjab | 92.48 | 41.30 | 70.76 |
| 27 | Rajasthan | 230.00 | 98.18 | 101.89 |
| 28 | Sikkim | 14.79 | 7.61 | 7.18 |
| 29 | Tamil Nadu | 300.00 | 99.56 | 195.05 |
| 30 | Telangana | 164.07 | 9.56 | 12.80 |
| 31 | Tripura | 75.22 | 21.78 | 38.65 |
| 32 | Uttar Pradesh | 1,309.40 | 785.64 | 1,648.79 |
| 33 | Uttarakhand | 48.68 | 8.89 | 44.09 |
| 34 | West Bengal | 475.51 | 150.47 | 505.50 |
| **Total** | | **6,055.72** | **2,539.56** | **4,774.47** |

*As per data reported on PFMS, final figures may change after submission of UC and ASA

## STATEMENT-III

**Details of complaints received and action taken against officials, contractors and third-party agencies as on 03.03.2026:**

| S.no. | State/ UT | Total no. of complaints | No. of Dept. officials against whom action taken | No. of contractors against whom action has been taken | No. of TPIA against whom action has been taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | A and N Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Assam | 1226 | 17 | 3 | 3 |
| 5 | Bihar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Chhattisgarh | 329 | 2 | 11 | 1 |
| 7 | DDandDNH | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Goa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Gujarat | 1 | 12 | 112 | 0 |
| 10 | Haryana | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | Himachal Pradesh | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | Jammu and Kashmir | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | Jharkhand | 152 | 24 | 4 | 3 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | Karnataka | 169 | 7 | 99 | 1 |
| 15 | Kerala | 25 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 16 | Ladakh | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | Madhya Pradesh | 37 | 151 | 9 | 0 |
| 19 | Maharashtra | 154 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| 20 | Manipur | 19 | 4 | 39 | 0 |
| 21 | Meghalaya | 8 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 22 | Mizoram | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | Nagaland | 14 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 | Odisha | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 25 | Puducherry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 | Punjab | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 | Rajasthan | 176 | 170 | 53 | 2 |
| 28 | Sikkim | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 29 | Tamil Nadu | 45 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| 30 | Telangana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 31 | Tripura | 1 | 0 | 388 | 0 |
| 32 | Uttar Pradesh | 16178 | 196 | 120 | 145 |
| 33 | Uttarakhand | 40 | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| 34 | West Bengal | 173 | 0 | 173 | 0 |
| | **Total** | **18,790** | **635** | **1,020** | **155** |

## JAL SANCHAY-JAN BHAGIDARI 2.0 CAMPAIGN IN CHHATTISGARH

**3330. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHARANDAS MAHANT:**

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

(a) the current status and implementation progress of the Jal Sanchay–Jan Bhagidari (JSJB) 2.0 campaign in Chhattisgarh, district-wise;

(b) the details of Central assistance provided for groundwater recharge in the critical and semi-critical blocks of the said State and whether the sixty five per cent expenditure in critical blocks and forty per cent expenditure in

semi critical blocks mandates under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for these blocks are being met and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of rural households successfully provided with Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) under the Jal Jeevan Mission as of February 2026 in Chhattisgarh along with the timeline fixed for achieving hundred per cent coverage;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any performance evaluation or impact assessment of decentralized water conservation models currently being implemented in the said State and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the long-term source sustainability of tap water schemes in tribal-dominated districts to prevent systems from becoming non-functional during the summer months?

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

(a) to (e): The details of the Jal Sanchay–Jan Bhagidari (JSJB) 2.0 campaign in Chhattisgarh as per JSJB portal is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

As reported by Department of Rural Development, district- wise details of water related works taken up, expenditure made on water related works under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS in the critical and semi critical water stressed region in Chhattisgarh during 2025-26 (as on 08.03.2026) is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

As reported by Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, as of

February 2026, approximately 41,19,705 rural households in Chhatisgarh have been successfully provided with functional Household Tap connections (FHTC) under the Jal Jeevan Mission and the national target for 100% FHTC coverage under Jal Jeevan Mission for all rural households is 2028.

Since its launch, Jal Jeevan Mission is implemented as a decentralized, demand-driven and community-managed programme to make provision of potable water to every rural household of the country including, in tribal-dominated districts wherein the Gram Panchayat and/ or its sub-committee/ user group i.e. Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC)/ Pani Samiti are empowered to plan, implement, manage, operate and maintain in-village water supply system to provide regular and assured tap water supply in rural households.

Under JJM, NGOs, Community Based Organizations (CBOs)/ Self Help Groups (SHGs)/ Voluntary Organizations (VOs), are also empanelled as Implementation Support Agencies (ISAs) to handhold and train VWSCs/ Pani Samitis in planning mobilizing and engaging communities, disseminating information and encouraging women participation for ensuring long-term operation and maintenance of the water supply infrastructure.

For impact assessment, Dynamic groundwater resources of each State/UT including Chhattisgarh state has been carried out jointly by the Central Ground Water Board and State Government annually since 2022 as per the Ground Water Estimation Committee-2015 (GEC-2015) methodology. As per the assessment, the Annual Ground Water Recharge in the State of Chhattisgarh

has increased by 0.12 BCM, while the Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource has increased by 0.14 BCM during the period from 2024 to 2025.

## STATEMENT-I

### Jal Sanchay Data - District Wise Count - Chhattisgarh (JSJB 2.0) as per JSJB portal

| S. No | District | Completed Work |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Balod | 14501 |
| 2 | Balodabazar-Bhatapara | 1479 |
| 3 | Balrampur-Ramanujganj | 708 |
| 4 | Bastar | 1228 |
| 5 | Bemetara | 5699 |
| 6 | Bijapur | 34 |
| 7 | Bilaspur | 12225 |
| 8 | Dakshin Bastar Dantewada | 1203 |
| 9 | Dhamtari | 306 |
| 10 | Durg | 20645 |
| 11 | Gariyaband | 2174 |
| 12 | Gaurela-Pendra-Marwahi | 1050 |
| 13 | Janjgir-Champa | 2924 |
| 14 | Jashpur | 2292 |
| 15 | Kabeerdham | 3012 |
| 16 | Khairagarh-Chhuikhadan-Gandai | 15003 |
| 17 | Kondagaon | 533 |
| 18 | Korba | 812 |
| 19 | Korea | 3807 |
| 20 | Mahasamund | 165 |
| 21 | Manendragarh-Chirmiri-Bharatpur(M C B) | 1472 |
| 22 | Mohla-Manpur-Ambagarh Chouki | 1087 |
| 23 | Mungeli | 688 |
| 24 | Narayanpur | 844 |
| 25 | Raigarh | 2641 |
| 26 | Raipur | 3735 |
| 27 | Rajnandgaon | 4027 |
| 28 | Sakti | 1385 |
| 29 | Sarangarh-Bilaigarh | 14708 |
| 30 | Sukma | 80 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 31 | Surajpur | 8774 |
| 32 | Surguja | 3421 |
| 33 | Uttar Bastar Kanker | 630 |
| **Grand Total :** | | **133292** |

## STATEMENT-II

| S No. | District | Number of water stressed Blocks | Expenditure on Water Related works [In. Lakhs] | %age of expenditure on Water Related works against total Expenditure |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | BALOD | 3 | 2,395.28 | 48.01 |
| 2 | BEMETARA | 4 | 3,736.72 | 53.62 |
| 3 | BILASPUR | 2 | 1,967.09 | 33.93 |
| 4 | DHAMTARI | 2 | 948.89 | 21.04 |
| 5 | DURG | 2 | 2,291.82 | 51.43 |
| 6 | GARIYABAND | 1 | 227.87 | 13.67 |
| 7 | KANKER | 1 | 1,064.95 | 48.86 |
| 8 | KAWARDHA | 1 | 999.41 | 30.72 |
| 9 | KHAIRAGARH CHHUIKHADAN GANDAI | 1 | 1,564.44 | 62.25 |
| 10 | MAHASAMUND | 2 | 920.87 | 24.67 |
| 11 | RAIGARH | 1 | 310.11 | 18.42 |
| 12 | RAIPUR | 1 | 615.81 | 47.05 |
| 13 | RAJNANDAGON | 3 | 3,716.58 | 50.39 |
| 14 | SARANGARH BILAIGARH | 1 | 812.21 | 34.95 |
| 15 | SURAJPUR | 1 | 578.45 | 32.15 |
| | **Total** | **26** | **22,150.50** | **40.6** |

## सड़क की खराब स्थिति के कारण दुर्घटनाएं

**3331. श्री उमेषभाई बाबूभाई पटेल:**

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

(क) क्या सरकार के पास विगत पांच वर्षों में खराब सड़क स्थिति वाली टोल सड़कों पर हुई

दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या के संबंध में वर्ष-वार आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं;

(ख) क्या इन दुर्घटनाओं के लिए टोल परियोजना अधिकारियों की लापरवाही को जिम्मेदार ठहराया गया है और सरकार द्वारा भविष्य में ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या ठोस कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(ग) टोल वसूली की अवधि के दौरान सड़कों के रखरखाव के संबंध में ठेकेदारों के लिए क्या जिम्मेदारियां निर्धारित की गई हैं;

(घ) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान खराब रखरखाव के कारण वर्ष-वार कितने ठेकेदारों के विरुद्ध दंडात्मक कार्रवाई की गई है; और

(ङ) कितने मामलों में टोल अनुबंध रद्द किए गए हैं और यदि की गई कार्रवाई नगण्य है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क): सरकार का सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय मुख्य रूप से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) के निर्माण और रखरखाव के लिए उत्तरदायी है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त आंकड़ों (डेटा) के आधार पर "भारत में सड़क दुर्घटनाएं" पर रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित की जाती है। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर सड़क दुर्घटनाओं की कुल संख्या निम्नलिखित तालिका में दी गई है, जिसमें विभिन्न कारणों से एनएच पर सड़क दुर्घटनाओं का डेटा भी शामिल है। वर्ष 2025 के लिए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर दुर्घटनाओं का डेटा दिनांक 11.03.2026 तक ई-विस्तृत दुर्घटना रिपोर्ट (ईडीएआर) पर आधारित है: -

| वर्ष | राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर सड़क दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या |
|---|---|
| 2020 | 1,19,615 |
| 2021 | 1,28,825 |
| 2022 | 1,51,997 |
| 2023 | 1,50,177 |
| 2024 | 1,50,958 |
| 2025 | 1,35,005 |

(ख) और (ग): टोलिंग एजेंसियां प्रयोक्ता शुल्क के संग्रणह के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं और परियोजना खंड के रखरखाव से संबंधित नहीं हैं। पुलों, संरचनाओं आदि सहित राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) का रख-रखाव और अनुरक्षण विभिन्न तरीकों से किया जाता है। इंजीनियरिंग, प्रापण और निर्माण (ईपीसी) अनुबंधों में, संविदाकार निर्माण अवधि के दौरान और उसके बाद दोष देयता अवधि-सह-अनुरक्षण अवधि के दौरान सड़क का रखरखाव करते हैं। डिज़ाइन निर्माण वित्त संचालन और हस्तांतरण (डीबीएफओटी)/ हाइब्रिड एन्युइटी मोड (एचएएम) अनुबंधों में, रियायतग्राही निर्माण अवधि के दौरान और उसके बाद रियायत अवधि की समाप्ति तक सड़कों का रखरखाव करते हैं। टोल संचालन और हस्तांतरण (टीओटी)/ अवसंरचना निवेश न्यास (इनविट) करारों के विशेष प्रयोजन वाहन (एसपीवी) के रियायतग्राही रियायत अवधि के दौरान सड़क का रखरखाव करते हैं। शेष राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग खंडों का रखरखाव सामान्यतः कार्य निष्पादन आधारित रखरखाव अनुबंध (पीबीएमसी) और अल्पकालिक रखरखाव अनुबंध (एसटीएमसी) के संविदाकारों द्वारा किया जाता है। यदि प्रयोक्ता सेवा दायित्वों के संबंध में गैर-अनुपालन की पहचान की जाती है, तो संविदात्मक और विनियामक ढांचे के अनुसार संबंधित संविदाकार/रियायतग्राही के विरुद्ध उचित कार्रवाई की जाती है।

(घ) और (ङ): विगत पांच वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के खराब रखरखाव के कारण जिन संविदाकारों के विरुद्ध दंडात्मक कार्रवाई की गई है, उनका विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:-

| वित्तीय वर्ष | खराब रखरखाव के कारण जिन संविदाकारों के विरूद्ध दंडात्मक कार्रवाई की गई है |
|---|---|
| 2020-21 | 10 |
| 2021-22 | 9 |
| 2022-23 | 22 |
| 2023-24 | 26 |
| 2024-25 | 37 |
| 2025-26 (फरवरी तक) | 29 |

एनएच-44 के होसुर-कृष्णागिरी खंड के बीओटी (टोल) परियोजना को 6 लेन बनाने के संबंध में परियोजना राजमार्ग का रखरखाव नहीं कर पाने के कारण रियायत करार को दिनांक 22.01.2024 को समाप्त कर दिया गया था।

## LPG DISTRIBUTION NETWORK IN TAMIL NADU

**3332. SHRI A. MANI:**

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

(a) the details of total number of LPG distributors functioning in Tamil Nadu during the last three years along with the number of licensed distribution agencies per district, district-wise;

(b) whether the Government has the details of the number of LPG distributors serving the Dharmapuri Parliamentary Constituency and the coverage of LPG connection delivery points within the constituency, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any gaps or underserved areas have been identified in Dharmapuri where residents face delays or difficulty in accessing LPG distributors and refills, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received any specific grievances relating to LPG supply, distributor accessibility, delivery logistics or safety compliance in Dharmapuri Constituency, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether targeted measures are proposed to strengthen LPG distribution networks, improve service delivery and ensure equitable access for all households in Dharmapuri and across Tamil Nadu, if so, the details

thereof?

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

(a) to (e): As of 01.03.2026, there are a total of 25,605 LPG distributorships operating across the country including 1,658 in State of Tamil Nadu. These are served through 214 LPG bottling plants of Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) located across the country. In order to improve access of LPG in rural and remote areas, OMCs have commissioned 8037 distributorships, during 01.04.2016 to 28.02.2026 across the country, out of which 7444 (i.e. 93 %) are catering to rural areas. The details of no. of LPG distributorship in the state of Tamil Nadu during last three years and the current year are as below:

| Date (As on) | 01.04.2023 | 01.04.2024 | 01.04.2025 | 01.03.2026 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. of LPG Distributors in Tamil Nadu | 1638 | 1642 | 1651 | 1658 |

*As on 31st March of respective Financial year.

**Source: IOCL on behalf of PSU OMCs**

The district-wise details of number of LPG distributors available in state of Tamil Nadu are given in the enclosed **Statement.**

Dharmapuri Parliamentary Constituency covers Dharmapuri and Salem districts and is served by a total of 110 LPG distributors of Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) including 88 rural (Rurban, Gramin and Durgam Kshetriya Vitrak (DKV)) distributors.

To further improve last-mile delivery in remote and underserved

habitations, OMCs have taken several measures, including commissioning of rural and remote-area distributorships, appointment of Common Service Center - Village Level Entrepreneur (CSC VLEs), use of technology for order booking and tracking. OMCs have 58 numbers of CSC VLEs in these aforesaid 02 districts to ensure the last mile availability of LPG.

To enhance consumer empowerment and improve service transparency, IVRS/SMS refill booking system has been implemented across the Country in all LPG distributorships. Under this system, consumers receive SMS notifications at key stages — refill booking, cash memo generation, and refill delivery —which allows them to track their transactions and report any cases of wrong or non-delivery. In addition, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have introduced the Delivery Authentication Code (DAC). This code is sent to the consumer via SMS upon cash memo generation and is required to be shared with the delivery personnel at the time of delivery, thereby ensuring delivery authentication.

As a result of these efforts, the average refill delivery time during the current Financial Year (Apr’25-Feb’26) in these districts has been reported as less than 1.5 days.

During financial year 2024–25, a total no.of 884 refill supply related complaints were received in Dharmapuri and Salem districts of the Dharmapuri Parliamentary Constituency and all the complaints were resolved within the stipulated time.

The grievance redressal system for all LPG consumers has been

gradually strengthened and improved over time to enhance consumer experience and service quality. Now LPG consumers can lodge their grievances/complaints using any of the following methods-

1. Toll free helpline- A dedicated toll-free helpline (1800 2333 555) is available for consumers to lodge their queries, including subsidy-related issues.
2. OMCs' official websites and Mobile Applications
3. Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS)
4. Chatbots, WhatsApp, Social media handles (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram) including MoPNG eSEVA
5. 1906: Dedicated helpline for LPG accidents/leakages
6. Lodging Complaints directly at the distributor office

In case of online complaints consumers have an option to provide their feedback on complaint resolution. If a consumer is not satisfied with the resolution provided, they have the option to reopen the query for further review.

**STATEMENT**

**District-wise, number of LPG Distributorships in Tamil Nadu (As on 01.03.2026):**

| District Name | No. of LPG Distributors |
|---|---|
| ARIYALUR | 16 |
| COIMBATORE | 92 |
| KANNIYAKUMARI | 34 |
| CHENNAI | 106 |

| | |
|---|---|
| MADURAI | 69 |
| THE NILGIRIS | 20 |
| VELLORE | 36 |
| PUDUKKOTTAI | 33 |
| RAMANATHAPURAM | 30 |
| **SALEM** | **77** |
| **DHARMAPURI** | **33** |
| THANJAVUR | 44 |
| TIRUCHIRAPPALLI | 69 |
| THIRUVALLUR | 78 |
| TIRUVANNAMALAI | 57 |
| CUDDALORE | 52 |
| VILLUPURAM | 38 |
| KANCHIPURAM | 27 |
| PERAMBALUR | 19 |
| TUTICORIN | 46 |
| TIRUNELVELI | 41 |
| VIRUDHUNAGAR | 45 |
| THENI | 27 |
| DINDIGUL | 44 |
| SIVAGANGA | 29 |
| KARUR | 31 |
| THIRUVARUR | 27 |
| NAGAPATTINAM | 16 |
| ERODE | 65 |
| NAMAKKAL | 45 |
| KRISHNAGIRI | 41 |
| TIRUPPUR | 73 |
| CHENGALPATTU | 61 |
| KALLAKURICHI | 29 |
| TIRUPATHUR | 26 |
| RANIPET | 38 |
| TENKASI | 29 |
| MAYILADUTHURAI | 15 |
| **Total** | **1658** |

**Source: IOCL on behalf of PSU OMCs**

## TRAFFIC CONGESTION IN KOLHAPUR CITY

**3333. SHRI SHAHU SHAHAJI CHHATRAPATI:**

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the increasing traffic congestion in Kolhapur city particularly on the National Highway passing through the city, due to the movement of heavy vehicles, city traffic and inter district traffic on the same routes;

(b) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has issued instructions on 17.02.2025 to prepare a Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the Shivaji Pul Double Decker Bridge and related traffic improvement works and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Kolhapur Municipal Corporation has been directed to carry out utility shifting works in coordination with the concerned departments and whether necessary approvals have been obtained; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to accord priority to these works and ensure their early execution to reduce traffic congestion in Kolhapur city and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The traffic congestion has been observed in Kolhapur city on NH 166 passing through Kolhapur City from Shivaji Bridge to CPR Chowk-Vinus Corner-Dabholkar Corner-Tawade Hotel, particularly in peak hours. The said

stretch is maintained by Kolhapur Municipal Corporation. However, the bypass to Kolhapur City is under construction and scheduled for completion in Financial Year (FY) 2026-27.

Further, Government keeps on undertaking feasibility study / preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for upgradation of existing stretch / bypass of the National Highway passing through the city. As regard to traffic congestion on NH passing through Kolhapur city is concerned, Detailed Project Report (DPR) is being prepared by the State Government of Maharashtra through Kolhapur Municipal Corporation. Based on the outcome of the DPR, the viability of taking up the project of elevated flyover shall be examined considering traffic density applicable guidelines for such works and synergy of the project with PM Gati-Shakti National Master Plan (NMP).

**CONSTRUCTION OF FLYOVER ON NH-19, DURGAPUR**

**3334. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:**

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the dangerous traffic congestion and frequent accidents at Old Court crossing on National Highway (NH)-19 Durgapur in West Bengal;

(b) whether the Government has received any representations requesting the construction of a flyover at this location and if so, the current status of its approval and commencement of construction;

(c) the measures being taken to expedite permissions to alleviate traffic and enhance safety for commuters and goods vehicles accessing the Durgapur Steel Plant; and

(d) the expected timeline for completion and its anticipated impact on safety and traffic flow?

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

(a) and (b): Representations have been received from the public, District Authorities and public representatives. As a permanent rectification measure for the blackspot identified by the Government, construction of a Vehicular Underpass (VUP) at this location has been approved. The work will commence subject to encasing/shifting of the existing gas pipeline by Great Eastern Energy Corporation Limited (GEECL).

(c): The matter regarding encasing/shifting of the existing gas pipeline is being pursued with GEECL on priority to facilitate early commencement of the work.

(d): The expected timeline for completion of the work is 12 months from the date of commencement. Construction of the VUP will significantly reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety by minimizing the risk of accidents at the location.

## OPERATIONALISATION OF VELLORE AND NEYVELI AIRPORTS

**3335. THIRU DAYANIDHI MARAN:**

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

(a) whether the Union Government is aware of the prolonged delay in licensing and operationalisation of the Vellore and Neyveli RCS airports in Tamil Nadu despite repeated announcements under the UDAN scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of applications submitted for licensing and operational clearance of these airports including dates of submission, inspections conducted, deficiencies pointed out, the present status and the reasons for delay along with the revised timeline fixed for granting final approval;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the economic and regional connectivity loss to northern and central Tamil Nadu due to these delays and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to introduce or approve additional scheduled services from Salem to Chennai and Madurai to meet rising passenger demand and if so, the details thereof along with the timelines fixed in this regard?

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

(a) and (b): Under the Regional Connectivity Scheme - Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik (RCS-UDAN), Vellore and Neyveli airports in Tamil Nadu were identified for development and operation of RCS flights. The development work at both airports has been completed.

For Vellore Airport, Airports Authority of India (AAI) submitted the application

for issuance of Aerodrome License on 27.03.2023. Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) conducted inspections of Vellore Airport during 26th - 28th February, 2024 and 11th December, 2025 to review compliance. At present, final security vetting by Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), which is an essential requirement for issuance of Aerodrome License, is pending.

For Neyveli Airport, M/s NLC India Limited submitted the application for issuance of Aerodrome License on 20.10.2023. DGCA conducted inspections of Neyveli Airport during 20th - 22nd November, 2024 and 29th - 30th January, 2026 to review compliance. At present, final security vetting by BCAS and installation of Meteorological (MET) instruments are pending.

Licensing of any airport is subject to compliance of safety and security related requirements.

(c): The development and operationalisation of airports is undertaken in accordance with prescribed regulatory and safety requirements with a view to enhancing regional air connectivity. The Government also engages with the concerned stakeholders from time to time to facilitate the development and operationalisation of airports in compliance with the applicable regulatory framework.

(d): With the repeal of Air Corporations Act in March 1994, the Indian domestic aviation was deregulated. Airlines are free to induct capacity with any aircraft type, free to select whatever markets and network they wish to service. Hence, it is upto the airline operators to introduce air services to / from any airport in the country depending on their operational and commercial viability.

## RETAIL PETROL AND DIESEL PRICE STRUCTURE

**3336. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:**

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

(a) the detailed cost components of petrol and diesel sold in the country, content-wise and component-wise including all possible expenses, taxes and profit margin, company-wise during the last twelve months;

(b) the details of the price breakup for major OMCs such as IOCL, BPCL and HPCL for petrol and diesel indicating differences in pricing components, service provider-wise or company-wise;

(c) the average retail price and net price (before taxes) of petrol and diesel in various major States and Cities (offtake centres) during the last twelve months and the manner in which State taxation impacts final prices for consumers;

(d) the quantity of crude oil imported by the country for refining and supply in the domestic market during the same period, country-wise (major suppliers) and value-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to reduce the retail price of petrol and diesel for consumers?

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

(a) to (e): Prices of petrol and diesel in the country are market-determined and

the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of petrol and diesel.

Government makes fiscal interventions whenever necessary to calibrate the tax structure applicable for petroleum products. Central Excise duty was reduced by the Central Government by a total of Rs. 13/litre and Rs. 16/litre on petrol and diesel respectively in two tranches in November 2021 and May 2022, which was fully passed on to consumers. In March, 2024, OMCs reduced the retail prices of petrol and diesel by Rs. 2 per litre each. But in April 2025, when excise duty on Petrol and Diesel was increased by Rs. 2 per litre each it was not passed on to consumers.

The quantity of crude oil imported by the country during Jan-Dec 2025 is 248.6 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) with a value of Rs. 10,94,414.60 crore.

The details of Retail Selling Prices (RSP) of Petrol and Diesel sold by PSU OMCs in four metro cities, as on 01.03.2025 and 01.03.2026, are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. Further, state-wise details of RSP of Petrol and Diesel along with excise duty and applicable VAT as on 01.03.2026 are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

## STATEMENT-I

### RSP of Petrol in metro cities

(Rs./Litre)

| OMC | Delhi | | Mumbai | | Chennai | | Kolkata | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | As on 01.03.2025 | As on 01.03.2026 | As on 01.03.2025 | As on 01.03.2026 | As on 01.03.2025 | As on 01.03.2026 | As on 01.03.2025 | As on 01.03.2026 |
| IOCL | 94.77 | 94.77 | 103.50 | 103.54 | 100.80 | 100.84 | 105.01 | 105.45 |
| HPCL | 94.81 | 94.81 | 103.49 | 103.49 | 100.79 | 100.79 | 104.99 | 105.40 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BPCL | 94.77 | 94.77 | 103.45 | 103.45 | 100.76 | 100.76 | 104.96 | 105.37 |

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC)

## RSP of Diesel in metro cities

(Rs./Litre)

| OMC | Delhi | | Mumbai | | Chennai | | Kolkata | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | As on 01.03.2025 | As on 01.03.2026 | As on 01.03.2025 | As on 01.03.2026 | As on 01.03.2025 | As on 01.03.2026 | As on 01.03.2025 | As on 01.03.2026 |
| IOCL | 87.67 | 87.67 | 90.03 | 90.03 | 92.39 | 92.39 | 91.82 | 92.02 |
| HPCL | 87.71 | 87.71 | 90.01 | 90.01 | 92.38 | 92.38 | 91.81 | 92.01 |
| BPCL | 87.67 | 87.67 | 89.98 | 89.98 | 92.35 | 92.35 | 91.77 | 91.97 |

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC)

## STATEMENT-II

## Retail Selling Prices (RSP) of Petrol and Diesel as on 01.03.2026

(Rs./Litre)

| States | Reference City | Petrol | | | Diesel | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Excise Duty | VAT | RSP | Excise Duty | VAT | RSP |
| Delhi | New Delhi | 21.90 | 15.40 | 94.77 | 17.80 | 12.83 | 87.67 |
| West Bengal | Kolkata | 21.90 | 21.08 | 105.45 | 17.80 | 13.85 | 92.02 |
| Maharashtra | Mumbai | 21.90 | 24.00 | 103.54 | 17.80 | 15.18 | 90.03 |
| Tamil Nadu | Chennai | 21.90 | 21.34 | 100.84 | 17.80 | 17.57 | 92.39 |
| Tripura | Agartala | 21.90 | 16.25 | 97.53 | 17.80 | 9.86 | 86.55 |
| Mizoram | Aizawl | 21.90 | 17.86 | 99.06 | 17.80 | 11.38 | 87.92 |
| Haryana | Ambala | 21.90 | 15.39 | 95.94 | 17.80 | 12.71 | 88.37 |
| Karnataka | Bengaluru | 21.90 | 22.74 | 102.96 | 17.80 | 15.45 | 90.99 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Bhopal | 21.90 | 26.70 | 106.52 | 17.80 | 16.70 | 91.89 |
| Odisha | Bhubaneswar | 21.90 | 21.24 | 101.11 | 17.80 | 17.44 | 92.69 |
| Chandigarh | Chandigarh | 21.90 | 12.48 | 94.30 | 17.80 | 5.16 | 82.45 |
| Uttarakhand | Dehradun | 21.90 | 13.14 | 93.35 | 17.80 | 12.53 | 88.24 |
| Gujarat | Gandhinagar | 21.90 | 14.86 | 94.70 | 17.80 | 15.06 | 90.38 |
| Sikkim | Gangtok | 21.90 | 20.97 | 103.35 | 17.80 | 12.37 | 90.45 |
| Assam | Guwahati | 21.90 | 18.80 | 98.19 | 17.80 | 14.60 | 89.42 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Telangana | Hyderabad | 21.90 | 26.93 | 107.50 | 17.80 | 19.80 | 95.70 |
| Manipur | Imphal | 21.90 | 19.05 | 99.21 | 17.80 | 9.84 | 85.26 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | Itanagar | 21.90 | 11.01 | 90.87 | 17.80 | 5.09 | 80.38 |
| Rajasthan | Jaipur | 21.90 | 24.73 | 104.72 | 17.80 | 14.80 | 90.21 |
| Punjab | Jalandhar | 21.90 | 17.45 | 97.55 | 17.80 | 12.41 | 87.38 |
| Nagaland | Kohima | 21.90 | 16.94 | 97.70 | 17.80 | 12.83 | 88.83 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow | 21.90 | 14.85 | 94.69 | 17.80 | 12.44 | 87.81 |
| Goa | Panaji | 21.90 | 16.74 | 96.43 | 17.80 | 13.12 | 88.20 |
| Bihar | Patna | 21.90 | 19.31 | 105.23 | 17.80 | 12.51 | 91.49 |
| Puducherry | Puducherry | 21.90 | 13.97 | 96.26 | 17.80 | 8.72 | 86.47 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | Sri Vijaya Puram | 21.90 | 0.82 | 82.46 | 17.80 | 0.77 | 78.05 |
| Chhattisgarh | Raipur | 21.90 | 19.28 | 99.44 | 17.80 | 17.79 | 93.39 |
| Jharkhand | Ranchi | 21.90 | 18.00 | 97.86 | 17.80 | 17.24 | 92.62 |
| Meghalaya | Shillong | 21.90 | 13.60 | 96.25 | 17.80 | 9.60 | 87.47 |
| Himachal Pradesh | Shimla | 21.90 | 13.50 | 95.05 | 17.80 | 10.40 | 87.13 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | Srinagar | 21.90 | 17.51 | 100.70 | 17.80 | 8.61 | 86.88 |
| Kerala | Thiruvananthapuram | 21.90 | 26.41 | 107.48 | 17.80 | 20.00 | 96.48 |
| Daman and Diu | Daman | 21.90 | 10.45 | 92.44 | 17.80 | 10.46 | 87.94 |
| Ladakh | Leh | 21.90 | 15.00 | 102.35 | 17.80 | 5.28 | 87.45 |
| Andhra Pradesh | Amaravati | 21.90 | 29.06 | 109.74 | 17.80 | 21.56 | 97.57 |
| Lakshadweep | Kavaratti | 21.90 | 9.16 | 100.75 | 17.80 | 8.70 | 95.71 |

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC)

## राबर्ट्सगंज में सिंचाई सुविधाएं

**3337. श्री छोटेलालः**

क्या **जल शक्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सोनभद्र के राबर्ट्सगंज लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के किसान सुविधाओं के अभाव में कठिनाइयों का सामना कर रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) बाणसागर बांध परियोजना से अहरौरा बांध में पानी छोड़े जाने और बाद में उसे भोका काटीबांध की ओर मोड़े जाने की संभावित समय-सीमा क्या है?

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

(क): जल को राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, सिंचाई परियोजनाओं की योजना बनाना, उन्हें लागू करना, उनका संचालन और उनका प्रबंधन करना तथा राज्य में सिंचाई व्यवस्था को और अधिक व्यापक बनाने के लिए कार्य योजना तैयार करना, संबंधित राज्य सरकार का दायित्व है। भारत सरकार की भूमिका चल रही योजनाओं के अंतर्गत चिन्हित परियोजनाओं के लिए तकनीकी सहायता और आंशिक वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने तक सीमित है।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि रॉबर्ट्सगंज संसदीय क्षेत्र में सिंचाई के लिए पाँच (05) बांध और 158 तटबंधों का निर्माण किया गया है, जिनके माध्यम से 1580.26 किमी की कुल लंबाई की 419 नहरों का नेटवर्क विकसित किया गया है और सिंचाई के लिए पर्याप्त जल की आपूर्ति की जा रही है।

(ख): उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने आगे सूचित किया है कि अहरउरा जलाशय मिर्जापुर जिले में स्थित है। इस जलाशय से निकलने वाली नहरों से उत्तर प्रदेश के मिर्जापुर और चंदौली जिलों की सिंचाई होती हैं।

बानसागर बांध से जल को मेजा-जरगांव लिंक चैनल के माध्यम से जरगांव जलाशय तक पहुंचाया जाता है। बानसगर परियोजना में जरगांव फीडर नहर की क्षमता बढ़ाकर, अहराउरा बांध की नहर प्रणाली के अंतर्गत आने वाले मुगलसराय राजवाहा, भगवत राजवाहा और बेलहर राजवाहा को अतिरिक्त जल की आपूर्ति की जा रही है।

भोका बांधी, चंदौली जिले की भोका तहसील में स्थित है और इससे निकलने वाली नहरों की सिंचाई क्षमता 2033 हेक्टेयर की है।

अहरौरा बांध से भोका बांधी को जल की आपूर्ति करने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है।

## LOW BIDS BY ROAD CONTRACTORS

**3338. SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA:**

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

state:

(a) whether it is true that road contractors have been quoting low bids that are significantly lower than the tender cost of Government road projects, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of projects awarded by the Government including the tender cost, the bids quoted by contractors since 2014 and the difference between tender cost and bid quoted (in percentage) since 2014, year-wise and project-wise;

(c) whether the quality and timely completion of road projects have suffered due to the extremely low bids quoted by contractors and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the qualification criteria have been relaxed for bidding for Government road projects including the old and new criteria, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has cancelled any tenders announced due to the extremely low tender bid, if so, the details thereof since 2014, project-wise and year-wise?

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

(a) and (b): Government engages contractors for project works implementation through a transparent and competitive bidding process in accordance with the prescribed procurement guidelines. In certain cases, bids have been received at rates far lower than the estimated project cost put to

tender, primarily due to competitive market conditions and aggressive bidding strategies adopted by the bidders.

To safeguard the interests of the Government and to ensure that quality standards are not compromised, suitable provisions have been incorporated in the bidding documents including requirement of Additional Performance Security. Further, all works are executed strictly in accordance with the relevant codes/manuals prescribed. Independent Engineers/Authority Engineers and regular field inspections ensure supervision and adherence to quality standards at every stage of construction. Independent Quality Audit is also taken up in certain projects where required.

Accordingly, necessary safeguards are in place to ensure that competitive bidding does not adversely impact the quality of National Highway works.

The average tender discount of ongoing works varies from 11% to 34% across States. Project-wise and year-wise data on the difference between tender cost and bid cost being voluminous in nature is being compiled and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c): It may not be possible to infer that the quality of works have suffered on account of low bids. Generally, works are being implemented as per laid down specifications and standards. The instances of poor quality have been observed even in bids without discount. It may be mentioned that the quality of work primarily gets affected based on quality of raw materials, quality of equipment, level of supervision, Quality Control measures and experience of

workers/ engineers at the site.

(d): In 2019, relaxations in qualification criteria for Contractors / Concessionaires were given to promote competition. However, in 2025, the Government tightened the qualification criteria for bidding for NHs works under Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) and Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) modes, to prevent potential issues related to construction timelines and quality due to aggressive bidding. The modifications inter-alia include raising the minimum financial and technical requirement for bidders, introducing greater checks on sub-contracting experience and modification of the highways and core sector definitions. Further, provision of Additional Performance Bank Guarantee has been made stringent.

(e): Tenders are generally accepted or rejected based on qualification criteria as specified in Request for Proposal (RFP) in accordance with the guidelines and General Financial Rules GFR as per the recommendation of the tender evaluation Committee.

## VACANCIES IN MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS

**3339. SHRI KALIPADA SAREN KHERWAL:**

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

(a) the number of sanctioned posts, the number of persons in position and the number of vacancies, including reserved posts across categories in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs;

(b) the number of vacancies in the Ministry including reserved posts, since

2014, year- wise and category-wise; and

(c) the number of contractual employees hired since 2014, year-wise and category-wise?

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

(a) and (b): The Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) mainly comprises of officers belonging to All India Service, Central Secretariat Service, Indian Economic Services, Indian Statistics Service, Central Secretariat Stenographers Service, other organised services and General Civil Service apart from few own cadre posts. The appointment of officers of these services are made by the respective Cadre Controlling Authorities in compliance with the Reservation norms/guidelines of Government of India. At present, 100 posts are filled against the sanctioned strength of 121 such posts in the Ministry. In case of 33 own cadre posts like Joint Director, Deputy Director, Research Officer, Legal Assistant, Senior Investigator, Accountant, Junior Artist, Staff Car Driver and Multi-Tasking Staff, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs takes necessary action for their appointments as per Recruitment Rules and Reservation norms/guidelines of Government of India. As on date, 21 posts are filled against them.

(c): Retired Government Servants are engaged on contract on need basis from time to time. Presently, 9 such persons are engaged in the Ministry.

## STATUS OF TRIBAL WELFARE SCHEMES

**3340. SHRI MANOJ KUMAR:**

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

(a) the details of beneficiaries and the funds allocated and utilised under various schemes for development of Scheduled Tribes during the period from 2013-14 to 2025-26 indicating scheme-wise and year-wise details of Central share and State share released and utilised, State-wise and particularly in respect of Rohtas and Kaimur districts under Sasaram Lok Sabha Constituency in Bihar;

(b) whether the Union Government proposes to revise the existing scheme guidelines, particularly under the Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Tribes and if so, the scheme-wise details of the proposed modifications and the guidelines issued;

(c) the details of consultations held with different stakeholders regarding revision of scheme guidelines;

(d) whether it is true that certain schemes are not being implemented effectively by the State Government, particularly in the State of Bihar and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken by the Union Government to ensure strict implementation of scheme guidelines and to create awareness among Scheduled Tribes communities about various tribal development schemes?

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

(a) to (c): Government is implementing Development Action Plan for

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

State Governments are also supposed to earmark TSP funds with respect to the total Scheme allocation, in proportion to ST population (Census 2011) in the State. The details of allocation and expenditure for TSP by States/UTs out of their own funds are available at https://statetsp.tribal.gov.in.

The state wise details of funds allocated/released, utilised and number of beneficiaries under various schemes during 2013-14 to 2025-26 by the Ministry is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

As per information received from State Government of Bihar, the funds sanctioned and utilised under various schemes is as below:

(Rs in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | Scheme | Year | Sanctioned | Utilised Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Article-275(1) | 2016-17 | 1467.59 | 1433.89 |
| 2 | | 2017-18 | 991.89 | 654.63 |
| 3 | | 2021-22 | 642.08 | 642.08 |
| 4 | | 2022-23 | 1001.01 | 444.9 |
| 5 | | 2023-24 | 871.24 | 752.765 |
| 6 | | 2024-25 | 524 | 523.62 |
| 7 | | 2025-26 | 1230.57 | 102.84 |
| 1 | SCA to TSS | 2016-17 | 1368.26 | 1231.91 |
| 2 | | 2017-18 | 743.74 | 603.72 |
| 1 | PVTGs | 2016-17 | 342.865 | 375.7 |
| 2 | | 2017-18 | 295.91 | |
| 1 | PM-JANMAN | 2025-26 | 210 | 0 |
| 1 | DA-JGUA | 2025-26 | 682.28 | 0 |
| 1 | TRI | 2025-26 | 103.07 | 0 |

The Ministry has proposed continuation of scholarship schemes for next EFC cycle from 2026-27 to 2030-31. The decision on revision in their guidelines will depend upon the approval of the EFC by Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance and the Cabinet.

(d) and (e): The Union Government has taken several steps to ensure strict implementation of scheme guidelines and to create awareness among Scheduled Tribe (ST) communities about various tribal development schemes. Regular monitoring and review of schemes is undertaken in coordination with States/UTs, and nodal officers have been designated in concerned Ministries/Departments to facilitate effective implementation and reporting. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) maintains continuous engagement with

obligated Ministries/Departments to ensure proper implementation of tribal development initiatives.

For effective monitoring of allocations under the Development Action Plan for Scheduled Tribes (DAPST), scheme/programme-wise allocations by Ministries/Departments are reflected in Statement 10B of the Union Budget, which provides ministry-wise allocations for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. Further, Statement 10BB and Statement 10BBB provide dedicated information on allocations for PM-JANMAN and Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA) respectively. To ensure proper accounting and non-diversion of funds, allocations under DAPST are reflected by Ministries/Departments under the minor head ‘796’ in their Detailed Demands for Grants.

An online monitoring system (https://stcmis.gov.in) has been developed by MoTA for tracking DAPST funds. The system captures data directly from the Public Finance Management System (PFMS) and enables real-time monitoring of expenditure vis-à-vis allocations by different Ministries/Departments. In addition, interactive dashboards on the PM Gati Shakti portal provide ministry-wise and intervention-wise progress monitoring using real-time data, enabling targeted planning and gap analysis for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).

To create awareness and strengthen grassroots implementation, large-scale Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns, service delivery camps, Gram Sabha meetings and community outreach programmes

are organized. Initiatives such as the Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA) and the Dharti Aaba Janbhagidari Abhiyan focus on last-mile service delivery and awareness through camps and community engagement across tribal areas. Capacity-building programmes such as Adi Karmyogi are also being implemented to train officials and stakeholders involved in tribal development programmes and to improve service delivery at the grassroots level.

The Ministry has undertaken two missions for development of STs through convergence of funds available with different Ministries/Departments under DAPST namely - Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyay Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyaan.

**PM JANMAN:** Government launched Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) for socio-economic development of 75 PVTG communities residing in 18 states and one UT. The mission aims to provide basic facilities such as safe housing, clean drinking water and improved access to education, health and nutrition, road and telecom connectivity, electrification of unelectrified households and sustainable livelihood opportunities in 3 years. These objectives are planned to be met through 11 interventions including Hostels and Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) implemented by 9-line Ministries. PM JANMAN has total budgetary outlay of Rs.24,104 Cr (Central share: ₹15336 Cr and State share: ₹8768 Cr).

**Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA) :** Hon'ble PM launched Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA) on 2nd

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

## STATEMENT

**The details of funds and beneficiaries under various schemes for Scheduled Tribes during recent financial years by the Ministry under the schemes/programmes is as follows:**

**Details of funds under Pre Matric Scholarship Scheme:**

| Details of Fund Released and Beneficiaries to State Governments/UT Administrations thereof under the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (₹ in crore) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sl.No. | Name of the State/UT | F.Y. 2013-14 | | | F.Y. 2014-15 | | | F.Y. 2015-16 | | | F.Y. 2016-17 | | | F.Y. 2017-18 | | | F.Y. 2018-19 | | | F.Y. 2019-20 | | |
| | | Fund Released | Utilized | Beneficiaries | Fund Released | Utilized | Beneficiaries | Fund Released | Utilized | Beneficiaries | Fund Released | Utilized | Beneficiaries | Fund Released | Utilized | Beneficiaries | Fund Released | Utilized | Beneficiaries | Fund Released | Utilized | Beneficiaries |
| 1 | Andaman and Nicobar | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 325 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 353 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 222 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 247 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 13.86 | 13.86 | 75812 | 19.83 | 19.83 | 79602 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 39466 | 52.83 | 52.83 | 34529 | 12.11 | 12.11 | 27437 | 7.36 | 7.36 | 28124 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 2.18 | 2.18 | 29143 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2594 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 4 | Assam | 2.12 | 2.12 | 12255 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 3.21 | 3.21 | 2740 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10040 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 12933 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2869 |
| 5 | Bihar | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 6.89 | 6.89 | 40700 | 3.75 | 3.75 | 37095 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 67115 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 46096 | 71.31 | 71.31 | 46096 |
| 6 | Chhattisgarh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 37.18 | 37.18 | 228626 | 36.07 | 36.07 | 225705 | 25.34 | 25.34 | 207956 | 18.05 | 18.05 | 191864 | 47.56 | 47.56 | 194413 | 47.97 | 47.97 | 143986 |
| 7 | DNH and DD | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Dadar and Nagar | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5226 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 4399 | 0.38 | 0.38 | 5044 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Haveli | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Daman and Diu | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 356 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 468 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 332 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 377 |
| 10 | Goa | 0.14 | 0.14 | 1728 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.53 | 0.53 | 3721 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 3640 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 3582 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 3332 |
| 11 | Gujarat | 28.35 | 28.35 | 265168 | 37.50 | 37.50 | 179169 | 37.46 | 37.46 | 138465 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 188593 | 36.51 | 36.51 | 151113 | 44.82 | 44.82 | 124491 | 52.48 | 52.48 | 180123 |
| 12 | Himachal Pradesh | 0.46 | 0.46 | 2124 | 0.73 | 0.73 | 3996 | 0.96 | 0.96 | 5798 | 0.51 | 0.51 | 1972 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1705 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 3582 | 0.84 | 0.84 | 2709 |
| 13 | Jammu and Kashmir | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 37813 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6131 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4979 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 25920 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1362 |
| 14 | Jharkhand | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 16.13 | 16.13 | 93533 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 92743 | 17.05 | 17.05 | 104942 | 23.46 | 23.46 | 119877 | 15.14 | 15.14 | 106761 |
| 15 | Karnataka | 33.20 | 33.20 | 84680 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 52096 | 13.65 | 13.65 | 59448 | 12.56 | 12.56 | 62126 | 18.47 | 18.47 | 87364 |
| 16 | Kerala | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 30010 | 7.96 | 7.96 | 14464 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 14265 | 3.09 | 3.09 | 12121 | 2.87 | 2.87 | 7858 |
| 17 | Ladakh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Madhya Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 43.00 | 43.00 | 364167 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 151611 | 55.39 | 55.39 | 362120 | 58.84 | 58.84 | 359092 | 76.99 | 76.99 | 318870 |
| 19 | Maharashtra* | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | Manipur | 7.30 | 7.30 | 27112 | 4.96 | 4.96 | 40126 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 8.67 | 8.67 | 22401 | 6.19 | 6.19 | 9189 | 7.73 | 7.73 | 21006 | 4.43 | 4.43 | 24760 |
| 21 | Meghalaya | 2.97 | 2.97 | 10707 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3273 | 1.57 | 1.57 | 966 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 150 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 136 |
| 22 | Mizoram | 1.23 | 1.23 | 3283 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 3.36 | 3.36 | 9843 | 1.32 | 1.32 | 9783 | 3.20 | 3.20 | 14880 | 7.02 | 7.02 | 16890 |
| 23 | Nagaland | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 8.51 | 8.51 | 42048 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 18780 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10715 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 12553 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1291 |
| 24 | Odisha | 56.01 | 56.01 | 221709 | 45.11 | 45.11 | 203301 | 49.00 | 49.00 | 221243 | 33.76 | 33.76 | 222837 | 51.35 | 51.35 | 211425 | 66.66 | 66.66 | 204916 | 61.58 | 61.58 | 219875 |
| 25 | Puducherry | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 60 |
| 26 | Rajasthan | 47.93 | 47.93 | 213002 | 23.83 | 23.83 | 187508 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 32.85 | 32.85 | 101696 | 17.16 | 17.16 | 136915 | 53.47 | 53.47 | 184163 |
| 27 | Sikkim | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 408 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 297 | 0.26 | 0.26 | 212 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 247 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 415 |
| 28 | Tamil Nadu | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 15750 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6602 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 12676 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 12800 | 5.90 | 5.90 | 13423 |
| 29 | Telangana | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 7.46 | 7.46 | 24060 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 23617 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 28966 | 3.58 | 3.58 | 6196 | 6.94 | 6.94 | 354 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10412 |
| 30 | Tripura | 6.74 | 6.74 | 65690 | 6.79 | 6.79 | 44598 | 13.04 | 13.04 | 53516 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 16723 | 2.33 | 2.33 | 11662 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 12353 | 3.86 | 3.86 | 10980 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | Uttar Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 12255 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 32 | Uttarakhand | 4.60 | 4.60 | 119856 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 9869 | 1.07 | 1.07 | 10856 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5687 | 1.04 | 1.04 | 6256 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2572 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 287 |
| 33 | West Bengal | 26.20 | 26.20 | 20455 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 29249 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 37985 | 5.85 | 5.85 | 33870 | 8.94 | 8.94 | 37333 |
| | **Total** | **219.43** | **219.43** | **1089167** | **200.72** | **200.72** | **######** | **228.69** | **228.69** | **######** | **84.15** | **84.15** | **######** | **294.09** | **294.09** | **######** | **311.51** | **311.51** | **######** | **439.98** | **439.98** | **######** |

***State implemented the scheme from their own fund**

| **Details of Fund Released and Beneficiaries to State Governments/UT Administrations thereof under the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **(₹ in crore)** |
| **Sl.No.** | **Name of the State/UT** | **F.Y. 2020-21** | | | **F.Y. 2021-22** | | | **F.Y. 2022-23** | | | **F.Y. 2023-24** | | | **F.Y. 2024-25** | | **F.Y. 2025-26** |
| | | **Fund Released** | **Utilized** | **Beneficiaries** | **Fund Released** | **Utilized** | **Beneficiaries** | **Fund Released** | **Utilized** | **Beneficiaries** | **Fund Released** | **Utilized** | **Beneficiaries** | **Fund Released** | **Utilized** | **Beneficiaries** | **Fund Released (UC not due)** | **Beneficiaries (estimated)** |
| 1 | Andaman and Nicobar | 0.12 | 0.12 | 296 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 284 | | | 260 | | | 173 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 281 | | |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 14.34 | 14.34 | 26676 | 39.35 | 39.35 | 35364 | | | 40465 | 57.00 | 57.00 | 0 | 30.77 | 30.77 | 0 | | |
| 3 | Arunachal | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5676 | 2.07 | 2.07 | 4548 | 2.67 | 2.67 | 5178 | | | 2852 | | | 2831 | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pradesh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Assam | 0.17 | 0.17 | 2504 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 4767 | 1.07 | 1.07 | 5688 | 1.88 | 1.88 | 4353 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 8075 | | |
| 5 | Bihar | 0.00 | 0.00 | 51076 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 42425 | | | 26450 | | | 8451 | | | 15139 | | 16820 |
| 6 | Chhattisgarh | 35.42 | 35.42 | 132421 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 129615 | | | 28642 | 52.50 | 52.50 | 44837 | | | 27171 | | 39476 |
| 7 | DNH and DD | 2.34 | 2.34 | 2760 | 2.07 | 2.07 | 2167 | | | 2017 | | | 1273 | | | 1162 | | |
| 8 | Dadar and Nagar Haveli | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Daman and Diu | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Goa | 0.41 | 0.41 | 2504 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1978 | 1.08 | 1.08 | 2108 | 0.53 | 0.53 | 1670 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 1698 | | |
| 11 | Gujarat | 21.99 | 21.99 | 166649 | 36.89 | 36.89 | 157714 | 54.52 | 54.52 | 157553 | 62.00 | 62.00 | 121083 | 9.23 | 9.23 | 124886 | | |
| 12 | Himachal Pradesh | 0.92 | 0.92 | 1846 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2160 | 0.79 | 0.79 | 2479 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 2616 | | | 3260 | 0.93 | 3520 |
| 13 | Jammu and Kashmir | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2621 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5883 | | | 4689 | | | 2548 | | | 8371 | | 12974 |
| 14 | Jharkhand | 0.00 | 0.00 | 87131 | 38.99 | 38.99 | 136830 | | | 129269 | 57.00 | 57.00 | 114519 | | | 129142 | | |
| 15 | Karnataka | 0.00 | 0.00 | 92254 | 17.53 | 17.53 | 85554 | 23.70 | 23.70 | 98705 | 34.00 | 34.00 | 97191 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 104211 | 29.40 | 109365 |
| 16 | Kerala | 1.17 | 1.17 | 9880 | 3.47 | 3.47 | 7071 | | | 9457 | 4.36 | 4.36 | 8331 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 10980 | | |
| 17 | Ladakh | 0.42 | 0.42 | 421 | 0.74 | 0.74 | 1439 | | | 760 | | | 2228 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 2029 | 1.00 | 2207 |
| 18 | Madhya Pradesh | 54.29 | 54.29 | 378127 | 114.58 | 114.58 | 328961 | 127.44 | 127.44 | 255944 | | | 259997 | 53.05 | 53.05 | 212347 | 75.87 | 260118 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Maharashtra* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | Manipur | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2479 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2365 | | | 1836 | | | 3470 | | | 3916 | | |
| 21 | Meghalaya | 0.00 | 0.00 | 616 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2406 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 1588 | | | 5590 | 0.70 | 0.70 | 6149 | 5.06 | 8742 |
| 22 | Mizoram | 1.68 | 1.68 | 11046 | 6.57 | 6.57 | 10031 | | | 10312 | 3.07 | 3.07 | 8911 | | | 8807 | 4.76 | 9300 |
| 23 | Nagaland | 0.61 | 0.61 | 451 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 307 | | | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | Odisha | 69.45 | 69.45 | 190066 | 52.37 | 52.37 | 135053 | 93.97 | 93.97 | 79252 | | | 106691 | 29.50 | 29.50 | 122029 | 43.55 | 125832 |
| 25 | Puducherry | 0.02 | 0.02 | 19 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 23 | | | 21 | | | 11 | | | 14 | | |
| 26 | Rajasthan | 31.27 | 31.27 | 208751 | 62.34 | 62.34 | 213064 | 35.31 | 35.31 | 73816 | | | 76272 | 22.36 | 22.36 | 57037 | | 59888 |
| 27 | Sikkim | 0.09 | 0.09 | 88 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 296 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 49 | | | 62 | | | 377 | 0.20 | 509 |
| 28 | Tamil Nadu | 2.41 | 2.41 | 14822 | 5.47 | 5.47 | 16854 | 4.04 | 4.04 | 15325 | 3.62 | 3.62 | 17557 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 19178 | 8.13 | 19514 |
| 29 | Telangana | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7623 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3066 | | | 9255 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 2460 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | |
| 30 | Tripura | 2.52 | 2.52 | 9404 | 0.59 | 0.59 | 17307 | 11.37 | 11.37 | 15017 | | | 11601 | 6.92 | 6.92 | 12597 | 2.23 | 13857 |
| 31 | Uttar Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2007 | 0.88 | 0.88 | 815 | | | 1579 | | | 2329 | | | 3211 | | |
| 32 | Uttarakhand | 1.38 | 1.38 | 1212 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1313 | | | 1464 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 902 | 0.70 | 0.70 | 812 | | 974 |
| 33 | West Bengal | 7.88 | 7.88 | 28504 | 9.13 | 9.13 | 28053 | | | 23979 | 29.89 | 29.89 | 21789 | | | 24333 | | |
| | **Total** | **248.90** | **248.90** | **######** | **394.14** | **394.14** | **######** | **357.29** | **357.29** | **######** | **308.60** | **308.60** | **929767** | **163.69** | **163.69** | **910043** | **171.13** | **683096** |

***State implemented the scheme from their own fund**

## Details of funds under Post Matric Scholarship Scheme:

| Details of Fund Released and Beneficiaries to State Governments/UT Administrations thereof under the Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (₹ in Crore) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sl. No. | Name of the State/UT | F.Y. 2013-14 | | | F.Y. 2014-15 | | | F.Y. 2015-16 | | | F.Y. 2016-17 | | | F.Y. 2017-18 | | | F.Y. 2018-19 | | | F.Y. 2019-20 | | |
| | | Fund Released | Utilized | Beneficiaries | Fund Released | Utilized | Beneficiaries | Fund Released | Utilized | Beneficiaries | Fund Released | Utilized | Beneficiaries | Fund Released | Utilized | Beneficiaries | Fund Released | Utilized | Beneficiaries | Fund Released | Utilized | Beneficiaries |
| 1 | A.and N. Islands | 0.01 | 0.01 | 28 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 148 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 167 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 544 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 439 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 449 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 48.952 | 48.952 | 229360 | 50.70 | 50.70 | 82091 | 19.87 | 19.87 | 49239 | 97.78 | 97.78 | 65173 | 82.69 | 82.69 | 71687 | 139.45 | 139.45 | 59146 | 77.97 | 77.97 | 158195 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 13.67 | 13.67 | 630 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 630 | 11.38 | 11.38 | 22656 | 11.36 | 11.36 | 22564 | 58.04 | 58.04 | 18863 | 18.84 | 18.84 | 26000 | 61.13 | 61.13 | 20500 |
| 4 | Assam | 47.57 | 47.57 | 102800 | 11.14 | 11.14 | 102800 | 67.48 | 67.48 | 116693 | 2.67 | 2.67 | 29423 | 25.16 | 25.16 | 26867 | 32.48 | 32.48 | 79526 | 48.67 | 48.67 | 55507 |
| 5 | Bihar | 0.23 | 0.23 | 6463 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 6463 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.71 | 0.71 | 9950 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 12544 | 15.25 | 15.25 | 5675 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Chhattisgarh | 13.41 | 13.41 | 106231 | 40.67 | 40.67 | 139447 | 47.65 | 47.65 | 148660 | 26.75 | 26.75 | 135586 | 38.11 | 38.11 | 143320 | 46.10 | 46.10 | 154656 | 70.23 | 70.23 | 144453 |
| 7 | DNH DD | NA | NA | NA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Dadar and Nagar Haveli | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3720 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2115 | 0.89 | 0.89 | 5618 |
| 9 | Daman and Diu | 0.11 | 0.11 | 320 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 320 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.54 | 0.54 | 328 | 0.26 | 0.26 | 196 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 192 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 351 |
| 10 | Goa | 0.02 | 0.02 | 1332 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 1332 | 3.56 | 3.56 | 4270 | 6.45 | 6.45 | 1924 | 3.65 | 3.65 | 4442 | 5.36 | 5.36 | 5847 | 7.33 | 7.33 | 5870 |
| 11 | Gujarat | 71.39 | 71.39 | 218570 | 39.29 | 39.29 | 218570 | 55.20 | 55.20 | 163989 | 220.40 | 220.40 | 192322 | 146.10 | 146.10 | 214605 | 324.29 | 324.29 | 198557 | 140.04 | 140.04 | 202667 |
| 12 | Himachal Pradesh | 2.83 | 2.83 | 5189 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 5189 | 13.50 | 13.50 | 8079 | 9.31 | 9.31 | 3739 | 31.23 | 31.23 | 10747 | 2.78 | 2.78 | 4729 | 24.69 | 24.69 | 3009 |
| 13 | Jammu and Kashmir | 1.77 | 1.77 | 18700 | 24.94 | 24.94 | 8925 | 24.94 | 24.94 | 21000 | 25.88 | 25.88 | 13854 | 23.23 | 23.23 | 16905 | 6.38 | 6.38 | 27900 | 10.48 | 10.48 | 10685 |
| 14 | Jharkhand | 32.67 | 32.67 | 72878 | 49.27 | 49.27 | 81768 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 81.48 | 81.48 | 82422 | 27.17 | 27.17 | 73385 | 52.81 | 52.81 | 76782 | 78.63 | 78.63 | 79823 |
| 15 | Karnataka | 33.41 | 33.41 | 132376 | 36.91 | 36.91 | 134988 | 58.39 | 58.39 | 140891 | 85.40 | 85.40 | 109943 | 88.73 | 88.73 | 101059 | 73.41 | 73.41 | 111614 | 150.03 | 150.03 | 118083 |
| 16 | Kerala | 6.26 | 6.26 | 12705 | 6.47 | 6.47 | 13225 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 31.22 | 31.2 | 15834 | 27.45 | 27.4 | 16111 | 26.74 | 26.7 | 16245 | 16.42 | 16.4 | 16583 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | 5 | | | 4 | | | 2 | |
| 17 | Ladakh | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Madhya Pradesh | 52.77 | 52.77 | 192437 | 23.85 | 23.85 | 188145 | 30.65 | 30.65 | 197176 | 130.54 | 130.54 | 263176 | 103.21 | 103.21 | 272714 | 134.05 | 134.05 | 289095 | 121.99 | 121.99 | 244126 |
| 19 | Maharashtra | 119.96 | 119.96 | 178146 | 74.52 | 74.52 | 117578 | 52.10 | 52.10 | 175000 | 220.92 | 220.92 | 163321 | 108.85 | 108.85 | 147262 | 152.38 | 152.38 | 131000 | 155.75 | 155.75 | 139550 |
| 20 | Manipur | 61.11 | 61.11 | 53965 | 36.15 | 36.15 | 57828 | 35.88 | 35.88 | 66928 | 33.85 | 33.85 | 59995 | 63.83 | 63.83 | 59661 | 20.27 | 20.27 | 22644 | 62.36 | 62.36 | 30969 |
| 21 | Meghalaya | 34.38 | 34.38 | 79011 | 4.38 | 4.38 | 79011 | 32.75 | 32.75 | 74608 | 31.89 | 31.89 | 54900 | 7.71 | 7.71 | 35305 | 24.58 | 24.58 | 634 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6159 |
| 22 | Mizoram | 53.94 | 53.94 | 56873 | 45.01 | 45.01 | 62410 | 49.28 | 49.28 | 57330 | 42.68 | 42.68 | 42072 | 24.35 | 24.35 | 51983 | 35.28 | 35.28 | 47948 | 44.16 | 44.16 | 38174 |
| 23 | Nagaland | 26.26 | 26.26 | 39867 | 23.30 | 23.30 | 40133 | 26.46 | 26.46 | 45140 | 13.44 | 13.44 | 44404 | 25.15 | 25.15 | 28949 | 47.17 | 47.17 | 38380 | 32.69 | 32.69 | 40164 |
| 24 | Odisha | 34.60 | 34.60 | 89115 | 45.12 | 45.12 | 130960 | 40.50 | 40.50 | 165100 | 155.56 | 155.56 | 176579 | 87.84 | 87.84 | 185888 | 148.02 | 148.02 | 196667 | 166.40 | 166.40 | 171532 |
| 25 | Puducherry | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 23 |
| 26 | Rajasthan | 22.16 | 22.16 | 288020 | 64.40 | 64.40 | 246249 | 108.90 | 108.90 | 275669 | 98.00 | 98.00 | 126965 | 199.12 | 199.12 | 135523 | 135.99 | 135.99 | 269659 | 259.51 | 259.51 | 286652 |
| 27 | Sikkim | 8.45 | 8.45 | 2643 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 2705 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 3053 | 9.38 | 9.38 | 2605 | 12.47 | 12.47 | 2962 | 11.34 | 11.34 | 4299 | 5.67 | 5.67 | 4431 |
| 28 | Tamil Nadu | 14.39 | 14.39 | 11092 | 0.44 | 0.44 | 11092 | 22.67 | 22.67 | 20060 | 30.62 | 30.62 | 23574 | 24.40 | 24.40 | 21605 | 39.34 | 39.34 | 29622 | 50.25 | 50.25 | 29478 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | Telangana | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 123.30 | 123.30 | 171329 | 96.50 | 96.50 | 171329 | 114.83 | 114.83 | 112236 | 180.31 | 180.31 | 153845 | 99.22 | 99.22 | 58253 | 196.11 | 196.11 | 129243 |
| 30 | Tripura | 13.91 | 13.91 | 24270 | 9.75 | 9.75 | 22261 | 17.00 | 17.00 | 28374 | 13.24 | 13.24 | 21001 | 27.56 | 27.56 | 23020 | 36.27 | 36.27 | 22896 | 23.56 | 23.56 | 23720 |
| 31 | Uttar Pradesh | 0.56 | 0.56 | 7500 | 0.56 | 0.56 | 7500 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 10.58 | 10.58 | 5322 | 12.45 | 12.45 | 2779 | 12.11 | 12.11 | 15086 | 18.23 | 18.23 | 17984 |
| 32 | Uttarakhand | 10.87 | 10.87 | 24812 | 1.64 | 1.64 | 25269 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 27796 | 50.91 | 50.91 | 15401 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 8335 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6133 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 8631 |
| 33 | West Bengal | 22.78 | 22.78 | 79230 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 79230 | 29.48 | 29.48 | 73357 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 85901 | 28.08 | 28.08 | 90395 | 22.19 | 22.19 | 58421 | 24.11 | 24.11 | 62234 |
| | **Total** | **748.42** | **748.42** | **2034535** | **720.98** | **720.98** | **2037596** | **857.14** | **857.14** | **2056397** | **1555.68** | **1555.68** | **1870731** | **1463.86** | **1463.86** | **1932627** | **1646.98** | **1646.98** | **1967029** | **1862.66** | **1862.66** | **2060538** |

| **Details of Fund Released and Beneficiaries to State Governments/UT Administrations thereof under the Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **(₹ in Crore)** |
| **Sl.No.** | **Name of the State/UT** | **F.Y. 2020-21** | | | **F.Y. 2021-22** | | | **F.Y. 2022-23** | | | **F.Y. 2023-24** | | | **F.Y. 2024-25** | | | **F.Y. 2025-26** | |
| | | **Fund Released** | **Utilized** | **Beneficiaries** | **Fund Released** | **Utilized** | **Beneficiaries** | **Fund Released** | **Utilized** | **Beneficiaries** | **Fund Released** | **Utilized** | **Beneficiaries** | **Fund Released** | **Utilized** | **Beneficiaries** | **Fund Released (UC not** | **Beneficiaries (estimated)** |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | due) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | A.and N. Islands | 0.13 | 0.13 | 327 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 491 | | | 386 | | | 193 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 311 | | |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 60.39 | 60.39 | 112645 | 89.91 | 89.91 | 117089 | 133.57 | 133.57 | 129032 | 114.71 | 114.71 | 79780 | 120.00 | 120.00 | 67888 | | 93225 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 57.13 | 57.13 | 31527 | 123.61 | 123.61 | 43744 | 96.16 | 96.16 | 46330 | 80.00 | 80.00 | 42417 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 45125 | 85.00 | 49638 |
| 4 | Assam | 54.14 | 54.14 | 53205 | 10.93 | 10.93 | 71115 | 68.45 | 68.45 | 62140 | 35.00 | 35.00 | 58774 | 79.71 | 79.71 | 77350 | | |
| 5 | Bihar | 7.08 | 7.08 | 9068 | | | 16302 | | | 3768 | | | 1444 | 4.43 | 4.43 | 3428 | | 3771 |
| 6 | Chhattisgarh | 87.90 | 87.90 | 73550 | | | 86910 | 93.30 | 93.30 | 34184 | 71.25 | 71.25 | 40552 | 70.00 | 70.00 | 34022 | 81.79 | 119804 |
| 7 | DNH DD | 34.82 | 34.82 | 3549 | | | 3352 | | | 2208 | 4.04 | 4.04 | 1053 | 4.90 | 4.90 | 1627 | | |
| 8 | Dadar and Nagar Haveli | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Daman and Diu | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Goa | 4.58 | 4.58 | 4822 | | | 4047 | 11.87 | 11.87 | 4439 | 5.27 | 5.27 | 3274 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 3163 | 4.909 | 3240 |
| 11 | Gujarat | 229.78 | 229.78 | 237041 | 461.70 | 461.70 | 260770 | 244.26 | 244.26 | 262538 | 350.00 | 350.00 | 226456 | 231.22 | 231.22 | 233161 | 864.62 | 220000 |
| 12 | Himachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2410 | | | 3332 | | | 4303 | | | 4390 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 4937 | 15.25 | 5416 |
| 13 | Jammu | 8.05 | 8.05 | 4316 | | | 8335 | 6.84 | 6.84 | 10430 | 7.46 | 7.46 | 7319 | 9.95 | 9.95 | 15309 | 14.99 | 23159 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | and Kashmir | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Jharkhand | 0.00 | 0.00 | 92117 | 126.55 | 126.55 | 127258 | | | 147633 | 53.11 | 53.11 | 148676 | 200.00 | 200.00 | 65104 | | 165000 |
| 15 | Karnataka | 0.00 | 0.00 | 112381 | 170.81 | 170.81 | 133422 | | | 131968 | 225.56 | 225.56 | 123707 | 125.00 | 125.00 | 125823 | 147.68 | 132874 |
| 16 | Kerala | 32.85 | 32.85 | 15820 | 25.16 | 25.16 | 14558 | | | 14863 | 46.89 | 46.89 | 13731 | 29.00 | 29.00 | 13034 | 62.36 | 13509 |
| 17 | Ladakh | 7.38 | 7.38 | 3055 | 22.14 | 22.14 | 8631 | 18.91 | 18.91 | 8619 | 5.96 | 5.96 | 9413 | 35.00 | 35.00 | 8969 | 35.0890 | 10215 |
| 18 | Madhya Pradesh | 123.44 | 123.44 | 346060 | 245.29 | 245.29 | 457808 | 270.49 | 270.49 | 391317 | 350.00 | 350.00 | 353486 | 250.00 | 250.00 | 326410 | 343.70 | 710910 |
| 19 | Maharashtra | 181.50 | 181.50 | 157503 | 192.15 | 192.15 | 130732 | 90.27 | 90.27 | 135915 | 570.36 | 570.36 | 139165 | 117.81 | 117.81 | 144785 | 379.10 | 146554 |
| 20 | Manipur | 21.84 | 21.84 | 37258 | 42.92 | 42.92 | 47793 | 41.38 | 41.38 | 42572 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 33542 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 32275 | 27.07 | 37116 |
| 21 | Meghalaya | 0.00 | 0.00 | 16399 | 26.36 | 26.36 | 52598 | 146.20 | 146.20 | 61360 | 85.00 | 85.00 | 76755 | 145.08 | 145.08 | 73902 | 236.01 | 81292 |
| 22 | Mizoram | 34.47 | 34.47 | 33073 | 38.75 | 38.75 | 37448 | 25.90 | 25.90 | 38784 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 31685 | 24.00 | 24.00 | 28471 | 50.43 | 31254 |
| 23 | Nagaland | 32.26 | 32.26 | 36940 | 44.36 | 44.36 | 40588 | 36.08 | 36.08 | 40638 | 35.00 | 35.00 | 42485 | 62.00 | 62.00 | 41793 | 23.10 | 48059 |
| 24 | Odisha | 190.96 | 190.96 | 175252 | 218.43 | 218.43 | 207678 | 171.33 | 171.33 | 204172 | 135.64 | 135.64 | 213957 | 294.00 | 294.00 | 230366 | 407.39 | 252391 |
| 25 | Puducherry | 0.20 | 0.20 | 24 | | | 23 | | | 18 | | | 11 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10 | | |
| 26 | Rajasthan | 255.57 | 255.57 | 206011 | 137.45 | 137.45 | 188614 | 188.10 | 188.10 | 236628 | 220.00 | 220.00 | 168516 | 350.00 | 350.00 | | | 164475 |
| 27 | Sikkim | 5.54 | 5.54 | 3488 | 10.36 | 10.36 | 4233 | 9.25 | 9.25 | 2650 | | | 1849 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 2411 | 9.35 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | Tamil Nadu | 33.29 | 33.29 | 21383 | 48.49 | 48.49 | 24441 | 28.54 | 28.54 | 23529 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 25216 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 28273 | 26.33 | 31239 |
| 29 | Telangana | 272.98 | 272.98 | 118347 | 75.04 | 75.04 | 126708 | 238.51 | 238.51 | 114911 | 112.50 | 112.50 | 131505 | 152.50 | 152.50 | 131032 | | |
| 30 | Tripura | 48.05 | 48.05 | 26108 | 71.89 | 71.89 | 35520 | 45.22 | 45.22 | 37380 | 40.00 | 40.00 | 33678 | 74.94 | 74.94 | 33506 | 42.73 | 36855 |
| 31 | Uttar Pradesh | 22.19 | 22.19 | 8132 | | | 8930 | | | 9655 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 9676 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 10427 | | |
| 32 | Uttarakhand | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3039 | 35.68 | 35.68 | 3837 | | | 3534 | 1.88 | 1.88 | 3972 | 2.70 | 2.70 | 3853 | 7.45 | 4429 |
| 33 | West Bengal | 22.56 | 22.56 | 60846 | 38.72 | 38.72 | 78100 | | | 63208 | 34.06 | 34.06 | 37760 | 35.00 | 35.00 | 29528 | | |
| | **Total** | **1829.08** | **1829.08** | **2005696** | **2256.80** | **2256.80** | **2344407** | **1964.63** | **1964.63** | **2269112** | **2668.69** | **2668.69** | **2064437** | **2598.34** | **2598.34** | **1816293** | **2864.33** | **2384425** |

**Funds released and Utilization reported by State Governments during the years from 2014-15 to 2019-20 under Proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution is as under (Rs in lakh):**

| S. No. | State | 2014-15 | | 2015-16 | | 2016-17 | | 2017-18 | | 2018-19 | | 2019-20 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Funds Released | Utilization reported by State Government | Funds Released | Utilization reported by State Government | Funds Released | Utilization reported by State Government | Funds Released | Utilization reported by State Government | Funds Released | Utilization reported by State Government | Funds Released | Utilization reported by State Government |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 2139.00 | 2139.00 | 5500.00 | 5500.00 | 2869.43 | 2869.43 | 4591.11 | 4591.11 | 6390.77 | 6390.77 | 8942.43 | 8942.43 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1880.40 | 1880.40 | 3000.80 | 3000.80 | 6580.53 | 6580.53 | 8378.82 | 8378.82 | 12170.52 | 12170.520 | 13202.25 | 13202.25 |
| 3 | Assam | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 844.12 | 844.12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3916.32 | 3916.32 | 10802.85 | 9927.80 |
| 4 | Bihar | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1467.58 | 1433.89 | 991.89 | 654.63 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 10778.00 | 10778.00 | 11904.31 | 11904.31 | 10488.52 | 10488.52 | 10964.49 | 10964.49 | 11352.92 | 11352.92 | 22500.77 | 22500.77 |
| 6 | Goa | 0.00 | 0.00 | 400.00 | 400.00 | 450.00 | 367.79 | 103.00 | 103.00 | 345.66 | 345.66 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 8592.45 | 8592.45 | 11680.00 | 11680.00 | 9739.02 | 9739.02 | 11384.08 | 11384.08 | 11648.20 | 11240.2 | 16833.88 | 16583.88 |
| 8 | Himachal Pradesh | 190.99 | 190.99 | 523.20 | 523.20 | 1595.87 | 1595.87 | 2074.70 | 2074.70 | 3378.16 | 3378.16 | 5314.7 | 5314.70 |
| 9 | J and K | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2000.00 | 2000.00 | 3539.66 | 3539.66 | 3049.06 | 3049.06 | 2051.79 | 2051.79 | 5410 | 5410.00 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Jharkhand | 9873.00 | 9873.00 | 12202.96 | 12202.96 | 9489.38 | 9489.38 | 12386.93 | 12386.93 | 7354.30 | 7354.3 | 11166.77 | 11166.77 |
| 11 | Karnataka | 4880.40 | 4880.40 | 6300.00 | 6300.00 | 4664.00 | 4664.00 | 5881.74 | 5881.74 | 5220.61 | 5220.610 | 10435.46 | 10435.46 |
| 12 | Kerala | 748.94 | 748.94 | 1085.44 | 1085.44 | 695.58 | 695.58 | 803.17 | 803.17 | 472.28 | 472.28 | 633.29 | 633.29 |
| 13 | Madhya Pradesh | 17321.42 | 17321.42 | 14845.15 | 14845.15 | 14971.43 | 14971.43 | 22399.48 | 22375.40 | 24635.30 | 22957.6 | 44938.92 | 44178.97 |
| 14 | Maharashtra | 11701.29 | 11701.29 | 13374.00 | 13374.00 | 11536.53 | 11536.53 | 13862.24 | 13862.24 | 17015.91 | 14299.46 | 23136.7 | 13306.36 |
| 15 | Manipur | 1600.01 | 1600.01 | 1216.00 | 1216.00 | 1694.40 | 1694.40 | 2308.80 | 2308.80 | 5367.65 | 5095 | 6151.91 | 5351.91 |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 2334.03 | 2334.03 | 1507.68 | 1507.68 | 1576.21 | 1576.21 | 3603.40 | 3603.40 | 5129.79 | 5129.79 | 4799.53 | 4799.53 |
| 17 | Mizoram | 1877.78 | 1877.78 | 3617.37 | 3617.37 | 1927.49 | 1927.49 | 2504.41 | 2504.41 | 3507.71 | 3507.71 | 6598.83 | 6598.83 |
| 18 | Nagaland | 2067.15 | 2067.15 | 5469.34 | 5469.34 | 6368.00 | 6368.00 | 44 | 4434.11 | 9194.49 | 9194.485 | 6802.11 | 6802.11 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | 34.11 | | | | | |
| 19 | Odisha | 12728.22 | 12728.22 | 15200.00 | 15200.00 | 11954.96 | 11954.96 | 15995.30 | 15995.30 | 21449.15 | 21449.15 | 15110.66 | 15110.66 |
| 20 | Rajasthan | 9755.92 | 9755.92 | 11000.00 | 11000.00 | 10341.39 | 10341.39 | 10240.58 | 10240.58 | 13769.23 | 13769.23 | 15586.19 | 15586.19 |
| 21 | Sikkim | 370.30 | 370.30 | 1250.30 | 1250.30 | 1147.00 | 1147.00 | 405.30 | 405.30 | 355.34 | 355.34 | 3175.35 | 3175.35 |
| 22 | Tamil Nadu | 639.60 | 639.60 | 852.80 | 852.80 | 798.24 | 798.24 | 378.00 | 378.00 | 773.57 | 601.83 | 6356.07 | 6276.12 |
| 23 | Telangana | 3894.40 | 3894.40 | 6090.00 | 6090.00 | 3608.05 | 3608.05 | 5015.32 | 5015.32 | 3248.89 | 3248.89 | 9973.28 | 9973.28 |
| 24 | Tripura | 1218.99 | 1218.99 | 1600.68 | 1600.68 | 1280.99 | 1280.99 | 2040.99 | 2040.89 | 2006.73 | 2006.73 | 2952.63 | 2952.63 |
| 25 | Uttarakhand | 743.49 | 743.49 | 1514.74 | 1514.74 | 1138.62 | 1138.62 | 189.00 | 189.00 | 252.43 | 252.43 | 2760.71 | 2760.710 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 1530.36 | 1530.36 | 92.02 | 92.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1577.56 | 1577.56 | 1255.27 | 1255.27 | 428.37 | 428.37 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | West Bengal | 5747.00 | 5747.00 | 7000.00 | 7000.00 | 5814.37 | 5814.37 | 5376.51 | 5376.51 | 9235.73 | 9235.725 | 12127.17 | 12127.17 |
| TOTAL | | 112613.14 | 112613.14 | 139226.79 | 139226.79 | 126581.37 | 126465.47 | 150939.99 | 150578.55 | 181498.72 | 176252.17 | 266140.83 | 253545.54 |

**Funds released and Utilization reported by State Governments during the years from 2020-21 to 2024-25 under Proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution is as under (Rs in lakh):**

(Rs. in lakh)

| S. No. | State | 2020-21 | | 2021-22 | | 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2024-25* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Funds Released | Utilization reported by State Government | Funds Released | Utilization reported by State Government | Funds Released | Utilization reported by State Government | Funds Released | Utilization reported by State Government | Funds Released | Utilization reported by State Government |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 2055.55 | 2055.55 | 2638.65 | 2555.70 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 9841.55 | 0.00 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 6014.00 | 6014.00 | 9830.00 | 9830.00 | 7265.30 | 7265.30 | 6740.00 | 6705.74 | 10030.00 | 3025.00 |
| 3. | Assam | 4592.37 | 4033.345 | 2570.000 | 2392.33 | 2300.00 | 2011.69 | 3294.12 | 1978.52 | 4286.23 | 0.00 |
| 4. | Bihar | 0.00 | 0.00 | 642.08 | 642.08 | 1001.01 | 818.91 | 871.24 | 614.88 | 524.00 | 0.00 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 9976.24 | 9976.24 | 11604.02 | 11604.02 | 13578.43 | 13562.43 | 15676.77 | 3524.39 | 14506.46 | 0.00 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6. | Goa | 0.00 | 0.00 | 600.41 | 400.41 | 667.79 | 667.79 | 150.00 | 0.00 | 479.91 | 44.31 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 5940.04 | 5637.87 | 6923.79 | 5091.71 | 7549.12 | 6037.65 | 4584.77 | 1667.04 | 2727.27 | 0.00 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 1161.00 | 1297.00 | 1500.00 | 1383.91 | 1655.00 | 990.43 | 1696.45 | 456.95 | 2244.23 | 941.38 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 10278.00 | 10278.00 | 12264.19 | 10715.62 | 6677.87 | 5642.87 | 14299.82 | 0.00 | 5147.06 | 0.00 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 3305.68 | 3305.68 | 3210.00 | 3210.00 | 4297.57 | 4297.57 | 4070.00 | 377.56 | 4730.26 | 0.00 |
| 11. | Kerala | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 817.67 | 0.00 | 1910.44 | 0.00 | 395.81 | 0.00 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 4279.78 | 3689.47 | 5319.10 | 3851.89 | 8438.75 | 2751.16 | 15741.70 | 145.10 | 9183.585 | 0.00 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 4573.16 | 617.99 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 14. | Manipur | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1067.36 | 533.68 | 2456.35 | 100.00 | 1981.32 | 0.00 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | 492.71 | 492.71 | 1595.25 | 1333.02 | 2904.84 | 2353.65 | 3127.29 | 1093.50 | 2217.40 | 0.00 |
| 16. | Mizoram | 1909.71 | 1909.71 | 2971.54 | 2971.54 | 1654.05 | 1654.05 | 2897.97 | 1891.08 | 2143.80 | 0.00 |
| 17. | Nagaland | 1717.38 | 1717.38 | 3202.39 | 3202.39 | 5863.47 | 5303.07 | 5020.11 | 1614.60 | 2050.50 | 0.00 |
| 18. | Odisha | 6304.62 | 6304.62 | 11382.05 | 11382.05 | 10150.55 | 10150.55 | 6870.56 | 0.00 | 10107.95 | 0.00 |
| 19. | Rajasthan | 9166.00 | 9166.00 | 10435.21 | 9088.65 | 11002.53 | 6592.23 | 8940.07 | 5385.04 | 4626.61 | 959.94 |
| 20. | Sikkim | 516.00 | 495.47 | 2045.00 | 2045.00 | 720.38 | 642.69 | 1754.38 | 1024.67 | 4485.06 | 300.00 |
| 21. | Tamil Nadu | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1146.26 | 650.49 | 0.00 | 2019.665 | 481.64 |
| 22. | Telangana | 2517.00 | 2517.00 | 2050.00 | 2050.00 | 3114.46 | 3114.46 | 5169.00 | 5169.00 | 13797.00 | 0.00 |
| 23. | Tripura | 201.74 | 201.74 | 607.53 | 607.53 | 1294.71 | 1194.71 | 4226.39 | 2399.59 | 4151.82 | 0.00 |
| 24. | Uttarakhand | 927.426 | 927.43 | 832.71 | 832.71 | 1135.82 | 1041.66 | 1353.63 | 0.00 | 1829.90 | 0.00 |
| 25. | Uttar Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.65 | 100.65 | 306.02 | 12.05 | 964.05 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 26. | West Bengal | 4041.14 | 4041.14 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4186.50 | 3873.98 | 4744.40 | 2017.63 | 3549.61 | 0.00 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | **79969.546** | **74678.345** | **92324.57** | **85291.21** | **97649.2** | **81658.84** | **117210** | **36165.29** | **117057** | **5752.27** |

*Provisional

## Status of Funds released under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme/Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojana:

**(Rs. In Lakh)**

| S.No. | States | Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojana | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | | 2015-16 | | 2016-17 | | 2017-18 | | 2018-19 | | 2019-20 | | 2020-21 | | 2021-22 | | 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2024-25* | | 2025-26* |
| | | Total Release | Total Release | UC Received | Total Release | UC Received | Total Release | UC Received | Total Release | UC Received | Total Release | UC Received | Total Release | UC Received | Total Release | UC Received | Total Release | UC Received | Total Release | UC Received | Total Release | UC Received | Total Release | UC Received | Bills closed on SNA SPARSH in 2025-26 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 5789.00 | 2937.82 | 2937.82 | 3500.00 | 3500.00 | 5000.42 | 5000.42 | 3624.77 | 3624.77 | 5617.39 | 5617.39 | 12470.50 | 5478.41 | 4954.96 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2211.83 | 2211.83 | 9224.29 | 9224.29 | 7015.50 | 1775.70 | 733.68 | 733.68 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Assam | 6563.63 | 1788.59 | 1788.59 | 5844.00 | 5844.00 | 3407.80 | 3407.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2710.08 | 2710.08 | 4578.76 | 4578.76 | 8743.02 | 8743.02 | 11538.22 | 11538.22 | 7182.38 | 7182.38 | 5186.19 | 3591.19 | 596.54 |
| 4 | Bihar | 0.00 | 403.00 | 0.00 | 1368.26 | 0.00 | 743.74 | 595.71 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 994.00 | 0.00 | 774.44 | 774.44 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 9478.00 | 9826.50 | 9826.50 | 10809.64 | 10809.64 | 11717.82 | 11717.82 | 14327.57 | 14327.57 | 10342.65 | 10342.65 | 9415.53 | 9415.53 | 8769.06 | 8769.06 | 15595.8 | 13215.86 | 23021.82 | 7011.84 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 6 | DNDD | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 173.23 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7 | Goa | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 455.68 | 455.68 | 559.09 | 559.09 | 352.31 | 352.31 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 724.26 | 710.32 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 8 | Gujarat | 8448.00 | 10382.74 | 10382.74 | 10566.50 | 10566.50 | 9488.00 | 9488.00 | 10270.41 | 10270.41 | 11765.38 | 11765.38 | 8975.55 | 8975.22 | 10786.40 | 10786.40 | 15916.78 | 7428.46 | 19401.76 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 1768.00 | 997.99 | 997.99 | 475.00 | 475.00 | 1959.39 | 1959.39 | 2291.20 | 2291.20 | 3628.00 | 3628.00 | 2394.18 | 2394.18 | 1367.00 | 1367.00 | 377.03 | 377.03 | 288.09 | 288.09 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 40.75 |
| 10 | J and K | 1702.41 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2000.00 | 2000.00 | 3671.61 | 3671.61 | 3626.50 | 3626.500 | 3749.80 | 3749.80 | 4509.00 | 4509.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 932.39 | 599.14 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 11 | Ladakh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 470.53 | 470.52 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12 | Jharkhand | 12187.00 | 9571.11 | 9571.11 | 10000.00 | 10000.00 | 9820.75 | 9820.75 | 11372.49 | 11372.49 | 8564.52 | 8564.52 | 6201.49 | 6201.49 | 7049.64 | 2168.98 | 6531.79 | 0.00 | 6915.28 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | Karnataka | 2471.00 | 3000.00 | 3000.00 | 4370.00 | 4370.00 | 5100.00 | 5100.00 | 5955.37 | 5955.37 | 5347.76 | 5347.76 | 7434.00 | 7434.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2139.9 | 2139.90 | 937.48 | 840.70 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 14 | Kerala | 549.00 | 530.00 | 530.00 | 357.50 | 357.50 | 808.09 | 808.09 | 808.43 | 808.43 | 335.00 | 335.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 459.15 | 459.15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 61.19 | 0.00 | 30.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | Madhya Pradesh | 17525.00 | 15274.22 | 15274.22 | 11501.21 | 11501.21 | 19236.61 | 18922.54 | 22828.70 | 22315.82 | 16968.97 | 16713.29 | 13415.25 | 13389.83 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 12268.76 | 12268.76 | 27694.54 | 20375.30 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 16 | Maharashtra | 7728.00 | 11726.18 | 11726.18 | 12514.91 | 12514.91 | 9547.00 | 9547.00 | 13760.38 | 13760.38 | 13802.57 | 9058.95 | 11929.09 | 9016.46 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 13485.50 | 10105.81 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 17 | Manipur | 1581.90 | 1118.00 | 1118.00 | 1100.00 | 1100.00 | 2260.00 | 2260.00 | 3790.38 | 3790.38 | 5442.48 | 5442.48 | 1434.02 | 1433.82 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 427.98 | 425.18 | 295.47 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 18 | Meghalaya | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2739.20 | 2739.20 | 3788.00 | 2749.56 | 328.25 | 44.16 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3342.30 | 1290.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 19 | Mizoram | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1220.00 | 1220.00 | 3140.00 | 3140.00 | 1236.22 | 1236.22 | 580.83 | 580.83 | 1818.61 | 1818.61 | 1112.009 | 1112.009 | 1468.00 | 1468.00 | 934.01 |
| 20 | Nagaland | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3225.00 | 3225.00 | 2951.12 | 2951.12 | 2846.14 | 2846.14 | 886.53 | 886.53 | 2233.97 | 2233.97 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3827.44 | 3827.43 | 1926.73 |
| 21 | Odisha | 13321.00 | 14925.04 | 14925.04 | 14728.52 | 14728.52 | 11806.27 | 11806.27 | 11975.00 | 11975.00 | 17553.22 | 17553.22 | 8691.18 | 8418.84 | 9010.42 | 8316.68 | 2771.68 | 2771.68 | 1001.24 | 1001.24 | 3044.42 | 1380.15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1423.66 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 8377.00 | 8822.04 | 8822.04 | 10190.00 | 10190.00 | 11072.90 | 11072.90 | 10051.83 | 10051.83 | 10327.93 | 10327.93 | 11461.41 | 10739.91 | 8662.66 | 7974.61 | 7224.71 | 4600.93 | 15269.66 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 437.00 | 520.25 | 520.25 | 353.00 | 353.00 | 1497.62 | 1497.62 | 5986.00 | 5986.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 651.00 | 217.33 | 217.33 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 600.00 | 598.83 | 894.10 | 894.10 | 315.00 | 315.00 | 450.56 | 450.36 | 377.47 | 377.47 | 285.32 | 251.95 | 285.62 | 211.39 | 855.805 | 854.27 | 461.37 | 0.00 | 662.44 |
| 25 | Telangana | 0.00 | 3541.00 | 3541.00 | 4000.00 | 4000.00 | 3845.35 | 3845.35 | 4493.55 | 4493.55 | 2850.32 | 2850.32 | 5361.29 | 5361.29 | 4191.00 | 4191.00 | 2262.18 | 2262.18 | 1681.04 | 1681.04 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1646.00 | 1646.00 | 0.00 |
| 26 | Tripura | 2102.10 | 1183.94 | 1183.94 | 2400.07 | 2400.07 | 1345.76 | 1345.76 | 1649.77 | 1649.77 | 1294.38 | 1294.38 | 1362.97 | 1362.97 | 1173.30 | 1173.30 | 631.78 | 631.78 | 904.48 | 899.99 | 2737.23 | 2425.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 139.60 | 805.83 | 805.83 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 679.00 | 679.00 | 1012.88 | 1012.88 | 600.00 | 600.00 | 757.80 | 747.45 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 28 | Uttar Pradesh | 0.00 | 697.79 | 697.79 | 905.51 | 905.51 | 121.92 | 121.92 | 458.35 | 458.35 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 779.91 | 0.00 | 508.83 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 29 | West Bengal | 4181.36 | 5730.00 | 5730.00 | 6233.00 | 6233.00 | 5995.50 | 5995.50 | 5397.11 | 5397.11 | 5833.41 | 5833.41 | 5862.58 | 5862.58 | 3746.00 | 3746.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3495.20 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | **Total** | 105000.00 | 103999.37 | 103596.37 | **113217.12** | **111848.86** | **119502.230** | **119038.96** | **134800.00** | **134287.12** | **134500.00** | **129500.70** | **134562.00** | **121818.94** | **79536.82** | **61268.40** | **78152.21** | **58092.21** | **135186.41** | **60365.88** | **14993.04** | **12953.82** | **12619.00** | **10532.62** | **5584.13** |

*Provisional

| DETAILS OF FUND RELEASED FUNDED DURING THE YEAR 2013-14 TO 2025-26 UNDER THE SCHEME OF GRANT IN AID TO VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS WORKING FOR THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES' | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **State** | **2013-2014** | **2014-2015** | **2015-2016** | **2016-17** | **2017-18** | **2018-19** | **2019-20** | **2020-21** | **2021-22** | **2022-23** | **2023-24** | **2024-25*** | **2025-26 (as on 12.02.2026*** |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | 3,07,10,906 | 86,51,254 | 21,83,70,895 | 4,31,52,446 | 12,93,96,675 | 1,28,76,354 | 1,01,57,218 | 50,26,080 | 1,62,28,664 | 1,83,01,307 | 92,19,195 | 2,49,08,336 | 1,33,43,336 |
| ARUNACHAL PRADESH | 6,84,27,681 | 4,92,47,073 | 95,69,894 | 4,56,05,089 | 6,42,88,501 | 4,87,11,344 | 3,55,95,687 | 2,71,84,297 | 2,37,78,993 | 2,13,90,896 | 2,05,73,970 | 6,39,09,130 | 4,89,16,036 |
| ASSAM | 1,73,42,416 | 1,59,87,425 | 57,85,170 | 2,30,66,060 | 3,84,66,303 | 2,86,52,147 | 62,13,405 | 40,61,646 | 1,85,12,478 | 2,14,46,016 | 1,21,74,669 | 2,84,47,458 | 2,15,59,020 |
| CHHATTISGARH | 1,39,30,940 | 88,69,348 | 16,20,270 | 1,05,60,168 | 1,12,48,059 | 1,74,82,240 | 1,59,48,615 | 49,00,346 | 1,30,36,874 | 1,38,41,651 | 1,40,64,345 | 2,50,83,435 | 44,36,253 |
| DELHI | - | 15,11,290 | - | 9,07,171 | 17,14,742 | 5,40,869 | - | 13,16,151 | 14,28,775 | 8,31,450 | - | 17,41,684 | 5,83,764 |
| GUJARAT | 15,43,78,353 | 21,55,91,452 | 17,55,70,599 | 29,69,86,778 | 15,85,62,559 | 2,40,11,522 | 1,78,88,100 | 1,20,98,347 | 1,04,03,047 | 2,84,73,189 | 2,99,16,753 | 3,38,78,601 | 2,70,65,175 |
| HIMACHAL PRADESH | 1,53,07,965 | 1,70,74,044 | - | 2,77,33,860 | 2,51,09,636 | 2,80,15,712 | 1,79,53,743 | 2,24,25,259 | 1,31,54,561 | 2,26,02,270 | 4,37,21,847 | 5,78,27,196 | 40,78,917 |
| JAMMU AND KASHMIR | 18,49,380 | 40,35,911 | - | - | 19,68,601 | 19,68,822 | 15,87,901 | 46,39,377 | 26,72,910 | 36,76,230 | - | 49,27,900 | 43,750 |
| JHARKHAND | 3,07,29,304 | 7,01,68,568 | 2,26,26,622 | 4,05,75,895 | 9,66,28,728 | 12,86,31,653 | 10,75,14,637 | 5,01,36,982 | 6,97,11,917 | 8,81,90,996 | 9,18,75,560 | 26,66,31,494 | 7,96,29,697 |
| KARNATAKA | 2,20,62,897 | 3,12,48,744 | 2,27,25,348 | 3,89,09,904 | 3,04,53,869 | 4,84,75,879 | 2,54,97,469 | 1,16,51,044 | 2,22,93,781 | 2,90,58,597 | 2,47,33,453 | 5,20,86,241 | 3,35,45,260 |
| KERALA | 70,23,003 | 99,07,370 | 96,25,460 | 1,13,55,052 | 66,55,688 | 77,30,092 | - | 1,20,82,483 | 1,42,81,473 | 1,29,47,767 | 7,52,581 | 1,86,74,546 | 1,94,34,001 |
| LADAKH | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 43,08,595 | 74,32,575 | 84,53,665 | 1,81,79,325 | 57,10,052 |
| MADHYA PRADESH | 7,50,73,897 | 6,72,92,740 | 2,10,11,865 | 5,72,83,343 | 5,27,50,517 | 9,67,02,502 | 4,91,99,977 | 2,23,88,570 | 11,02,69,307 | 10,91,12,963 | 9,75,55,785 | 14,38,54,200 | 6,22,55,070 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MAHARASHTRA | 1,57,55,895 | 2,32,97,775 | 33,77,213 | 3,61,33,868 | 5,27,34,568 | 5,66,91,939 | 6,28,59,152 | 4,02,57,292 | 6,73,98,480 | 13,58,80,516 | 10,47,52,678 | 15,50,50,058 | 8,39,26,194 |
| MANIPUR | 2,13,81,413 | 2,10,91,546 | 63,46,350 | 3,94,06,207 | 2,64,28,954 | 2,06,18,831 | 3,30,97,504 | 2,80,92,348 | 6,02,02,985 | 2,07,53,949 | 4,06,08,780 | 6,57,29,456 | 3,42,31,394 |
| MEGHALAYA | 9,06,87,751 | 7,02,60,018 | 2,74,79,208 | 6,06,92,770 | 7,57,03,960 | 8,51,42,380 | 14,53,47,653 | 8,45,00,593 | 7,76,02,299 | 21,32,05,493 | 9,14,83,144 | 20,17,33,500 | 13,47,52,079 |
| MIZORAM | 40,26,663 | 40,39,560 | - | 40,16,475 | 55,89,524 | 93,73,256 | 47,11,528 | 69,63,997 | 1,11,51,249 | 51,50,495 | 38,69,288 | 1,58,84,697 | 40,47,167 |
| NAGALAND | 10,50,361 | 1,36,07,437 | - | 24,48,000 | - | 37,97,873 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7,85,475 |
| ODISHA | 18,44,77,480 | 5,69,05,998 | 12,31,60,827 | 23,86,78,806 | 22,71,15,120 | 34,15,39,415 | 29,39,97,570 | 15,36,81,894 | 24,24,81,660 | 20,49,49,463 | 40,95,84,484 | 28,85,47,778 | 27,79,01,308 |
| RAJASTHAN | 1,09,76,580 | 1,79,96,119 | 31,82,749 | 2,16,61,078 | 39,63,317 | 2,94,19,245 | 1,71,84,495 | 1,89,79,922 | 1,01,65,582 | 2,69,21,415 | 2,17,67,514 | 4,98,95,356 | 2,69,55,114 |
| SIKKIM | 28,29,000 | 25,64,384 | 54,54,113 | 52,05,330 | 90,81,202 | 85,01,627 | 30,46,526 | 9,46,123 | 27,18,360 | 46,81,356 | 53,15,775 | 1,17,10,789 | 35,28,135 |
| TAMIL NADU | 1,28,09,198 | 35,09,519 | 11,81,790 | 70,11,019 | 3,42,04,531 | 3,60,32,993 | 2,89,08,752 | 1,17,03,033 | 2,74,73,845 | 2,50,30,967 | 3,77,29,224 | 1,89,10,022 | 3,21,24,994 |
| TELANGANA | 23,72,423 | 4,34,31,780 | 5,00,52,136 | 13,57,62,421 | 3,98,67,085 | 53,63,885 | 10,96,770 | 54,81,754 | 56,64,219 | 39,99,477 | 96,97,708 | 2,08,03,209 | 43,54,111 |
| TRIPURA | 1,07,370 | 17,15,310 | 15,82,470 | 66,02,040 | 32,61,804 | 57,71,765 | 46,56,113 | 33,54,479 | 1,56,271 | 95,68,845 | 42,08,501 | 1,86,63,129 | 1,32,78,446 |
| UTTAR PRADESH | 16,83,981 | 69,04,581 | 22,18,403 | 34,48,897 | 67,43,175 | - | - | 1,12,22,937 | 32,20,666 | 61,49,490 | 51,02,760 | 1,40,36,096 | 42,13,639 |
| UTTARAKHAND | 90,24,302 | 1,18,66,736 | 17,66,858 | 1,12,63,873 | 37,42,689 | 1,33,81,104 | 15,58,170 | 48,54,462 | 64,22,488 | 1,12,92,690 | 44,30,032 | 98,68,091 | 8,49,106 |
| WEST BENGAL | 3,60,57,388 | 4,52,52,818 | 3,77,91,760 | 3,15,33,450 | 9,37,43,775 | 8,05,66,551 | 6,44,83,189 | 4,70,50,584 | 5,77,60,521 | 4,76,09,937 | 11,67,79,436 | 13,90,18,273 | 2,98,41,635 |
| Total | 83,00,76,547 | 82,20,28,800 | 75,05,00,000 | 1,20,00,00,000 | 1,19,94,23,582 | 1,14,00,00,000 | 94,85,04,174 | 59,50,00,000 | 89,25,00,000 | 1,09,25,00,000 | 1,20,83,71,147 | 1,75,00,00,000 | 97,13,89,128 |

*Provisional

| DETAILS OF BENEFICARIES FOR THE YEAR 2014-15 TO 2025-26 UNDER THE SCHEME OF GRANT IN AID TO VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS WORKING FOR THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES' | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25* | 2025-26* |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | 12268 | 61477 | 51936 | 10065 | 17631 | 16645 | 16650 | 25750 | 35842 | 39963 | 41324 | 41324 |
| ARUNACHAL PRADESH | 43386 | 16552 | 88711 | 48892 | 23697 | 200478 | 141222 | 12893 | 28965 | 233564 | 25933 | 13038 |
| ASSAM | 8420 | 53064 | 73409 | 48797 | 61015 | 81279 | 58514 | 82610 | 97733 | 44174 | 86573 | - |
| CHHATTISGARH | 1540 | 100 | 1834 | 1840 | 1743 | 1745 | 8762 | 16317 | 9894 | 11818 | 11665 | - |
| DELHI | 63 | - | 92 | 48 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | - | - |
| GUJARAT | 138900 | 32671 | 248545 | 58031 | 80140 | 83935 | 90771 | 106142 | 59723 | 44321 | 69650 | 41908 |
| HIMACHAL PRADESH | 1215 | - | 1215 | 1154 | 1206 | 1134 | 1386 | 1391 | 1437 | 1292 | 1292 | - |
| JAMMU AND KASHMIR | 140 | - | - | 366 | 664 | - | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | - | - |
| JHARKHAND | 135536 | 69003 | 177506 | 236837 | 242841 | 246172 | 158836 | 144326 | 167700 | 170439 | 138865 | 44330 |
| KARNATAKA | 47950 | 56803 | 21544 | 84427 | 63876 | 60805 | 52867 | 54576 | 47461 | 49330 | 70359 | 42102 |
| KERALA | 92564 | 137110 | 82022 | - | 48233 | 111038 | 77798 | 82752 | 92075 | 93886 | 91596 | 23681 |
| LADAKH | - | - | - | - | - | 172 | 947 | 380 | 502 | 606 | 5025 | - |
| MADHYA | 728 | 23066 | 15932 | 3336 | 2975 | 3124 | 4081 | 4235 | 4408 | 4652 | 3341 | 1450 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PRADESH | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MAHARASHTRA | 6008 | 200 | 4441 | 1816 | 2779 | 3588 | 14045 | 24762 | 26134 | 27938 | 37040 | 10709 |
| MANIPUR | 2722 | 2976 | 4093 | 2761 | 8256 | 26676 | 7658 | 19138 | 20807 | 15357 | 16043 | 900 |
| MEGHALAYA | 70783 | 46385 | 41904 | 105036 | 79447 | 74544 | 87620 | 128513 | 109330 | 65571 | 120752 | 71900 |
| MIZORAM | 1463 | - | 2411 | 3197 | 3414 | 2938 | 2466 | 1474 | 6769 | 6415 | 6514 | - |
| NAGALAND | 100 | - | - | - | 50 | - | - | - | - | - | 57 | - |
| ODISHA | 126276 | 42185 | 51867 | 59292 | 65006 | 71441 | 70885 | 72080 | 77362 | 33511 | 46559 | 19369 |
| RAJASTHAN | 369 | 200 | 267 | 717 | 1079 | 1016 | 1519 | 1919 | 1526 | 2084 | 1319 | 562 |
| SIKKIM | 90 | 258 | 190 | 316 | 301 | 301 | 301 | 301 | 279 | 274 | 174 | - |
| TAMIL NADU | 123434 | 100 | 53862 | 89344 | 100382 | 82682 | 80823 | 98659 | 92562 | 79911 | 95909 | 62645 |
| TELANGANA | 44 | 150 | 2689 | 445 | 93 | 393 | 418 | 899 | 8006 | 7989 | 8333 | 7995 |
| TRIPURA | 100 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 821 | 927 | 882 | 765 | 755 | 494 |
| UTTAR PRADESH | 3459 | 150 | 247 | 242 | 243 | 242 | 242 | 242 | 242 | 234 | 234 | 100 |
| UTTARAKHAND | 821 | 2614 | 2839 | 1480 | 1304 | 1707 | 493 | 308 | 182 | 199 | 127 | - |
| WEST BENGAL | 67167 | 88955 | 16525 | 108333 | 100094 | 102608 | 96178 | 124873 | 133044 | 136637 | 130990 | 42943 |
| **Grand Total** | **885546** | **634119** | **944281** | **866972** | **906719** | **1174913** | **975493** | **1005657** | **1023055** | **1071120** | **1010429** | **425450** |
| * beneficiaries are provisional. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

# Amount of loan disbursed by NSTFDC and beneficiaries: (Rs in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | State | 2014-15 | | 2015-16 | | 2016-17 | | 2017-18 | | 2018-19 | | 2019-20 | | 2020-21 | | 2021-22 | | 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2024-25* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Amount | No. of benefi. | Amount | No. of benefi. | Amount | No. of benefi. | Amount | No. of benefi. | Amount | No. of benefi. | Amount | No. of benefi. | Amount | No. of benefi. | Amount | No. of benefi. | Amount | No. of benefi. | Amount | No. of benefi. | Amount | No. of benefi. |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 3313.14 | 1010 | 691.3 | 155 | 2961.24 | 598 | 781.72 | 139 | 1285.03 | 276 | 5022.24 | 12533 | 1127.19 | 2006 | 4119.8 | 13669 | 5551.49 | 27221 | 6039.21 | 12899 |
| 2 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 245 | 7501 | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 4653 | 2350 | 1863.6 | 36546 | 1016.73 | 12306 | 689.5 | 10410 | 324.25 | 3773 | | | 970.52 | 435 | 814.01 | 8143 | 699.9 | 1835 | 25.77 | 13 | 17.88 | 17 |
| 4 | Assam | 46 | 170 | 10 | 57 | 172.32 | 2982 | 19.06 | 123 | 4.92 | 12 | 58.2 | 167 | 5 | 2 | | | | | 40.02 | 43 | 24.24 | 21 |
| 5 | Bihar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11.48 | 955 | | | 3.06 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Chhattisgarh | 20.53 | 8 | 936.81 | 344 | 506.47 | 307 | 1348.85 | 553 | 533.55 | 363 | 932.16 | 3787 | 197.49 | 236 | 1398.99 | 934 | 296 | 1216 | 227.29 | 503 | 499.43 | 4837 |
| 7 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4.55 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Goa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | 0.22 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Gujarat | 2353.39 | 12341 | 2137.84 | 12192 | 3848.22 | 24883 | 4739.9 | 10812 | 2329.32 | 7485 | 394.75 | 98 | 1442.03 | 8230 | 2022.5 | 11053 | 1019.61 | 5224 | 2810.12 | 11848 | 4931.39 | 18461 |
| 10 | Haryana | | | | | | | | | 0.41 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | Himachal Pradesh | 94.01 | 2117 | 11.32 | 23 | 42.3 | 2069 | 79.83 | 61 | 82.3 | 65 | 40.83 | 75 | 13.4 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 56.9 | 120 | 2.19 | 2 | 30.6 | 33 |
| 12 | Jammu and Kashmir | 0.69 | 0 | 271 | 169 | 172.5 | 150 | 370.05 | 195 | 1249.5 | 327 | 446.25 | 135 | 408.75 | 175 | 1362.87 | 410 | 1272.54 | 535 | 295.19 | 106 | 1102.49 | 409 |
| 13 | Jharkhand | 41.67 | 35 | 204.5 | 606 | 411.91 | 3908 | 4.05 | 7 | 85.7 | 5 | 633.17 | 3767 | 1001.6 | 10752 | 1422 | 15523 | 3 | 756 | 684.25 | 1703 | 247.45 | 135 |
| 14 | Karnataka | 2500 | 1010 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26.89 | 34 | 47.38 | 1911 | 3109.08 | 3014 | 1369.31 | 962 | 1582.42 | 1927 | 853.41 | 1003 | 1854.44 | 1368 |
| 15 | Kerala | 95.18 | 109 | 83.92 | 96 | 129.91 | 152 | 95.72 | 88 | 143.39 | 107 | 128.31 | 89 | 298.76 | 192 | 637.3 | 436 | 720.73 | 666 | 446.74 | 258 | 684.8 | 567 |
| 16 | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | 73.53 | 13 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | Madhya Pradesh | 692.99 | 626 | 687.82 | 537 | 1084.7 | 942 | 2157.2 | 2209 | 2014.57 | 2265 | 4176.26 | 13282 | 3360.1 | 5685 | 2755.01 | 2546 | 5392.05 | 10857 | 1759.58 | 828 | 1660.72 | 1582 |
| 18 | Maharashtra | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9.43 | 11 | 1167.56 | 687 | 37.27 | 822 | 209.06 | 7408 | 658.19 | 1204 | 2523.52 | 1528 | 567.76 | 1005 |
| 19 | Manipur | 200 | 1050 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 62.37 | 65 | | | 25 | 57 | 235.49 | 174 | 102.8 | 65 |
| 20 | Meghalaya | 517.57 | 1973 | 311.75 | 1287 | 244.64 | 983 | 663.25 | 2726 | 3090.6 | 2329 | 1745.18 | 1412 | 4485.43 | 35016 | 694.81 | 1883 | 470.6 | 1227 | 475.91 | 1193 | 298.09 | 112 |
| 21 | Mizoram | 122.73 | 3270 | 984.72 | 13330 | 2277.87 | 26935 | 3456.09 | 2347 | 2136.81 | 1464 | 6459.22 | 4670 | 3324.18 | 1399 | 5450.68 | 16278 | 5295.74 | 3584 | 6856.69 | 4573 | 6948.28 | 3529 |
| 22 | Nagaland | 210.4 | 46 | 563.81 | 114 | 79.5 | 22 | 2574.19 | 631 | 1582.23 | 10504 | 2413.22 | 51918 | 1098.72 | 48240 | 693.36 | 48257 | 20.39 | 1 | 1199.77 | 771 | 627.08 | 282 |
| 23 | Odisha | 97.36 | 82 | 8.51 | 9 | 153.6 | 495 | 310.87 | 1566 | 199.62 | 353 | 2298.15 | 11230 | 1794.44 | 22231 | 2457.93 | 30026 | 63.19 | 4337 | 362.35 | 17025 | 883.56 | 15045 |
| 24 | Rajasthan | 1043.54 | 1482 | 321.63 | 485 | 1409.48 | 1475 | 3447.84 | 2563 | 1470.54 | 1364 | 2311.39 | 3993 | 2205.16 | 2664 | 508.6 | 588 | 789.35 | 1856 | 712.22 | 885 | 130.16 | 1091 |
| 25 | Sikkim | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 623.9 | 230 | 198.56 | 86 | 0.92 | 1 | 253.3 | 100 | 82.11 | 21 | 62.56 | 16 | | | 34.23 | 27 | 201.63 | 46 |
| 26 | Tamil Nadu | | | | | | | | | 47.32 | 65 | 28.5 | 2775 | 12.5 | 1609 | 15 | 1609 | 1087.13 | 3403 | 3265.67 | 7327 | 1210.39 | 6437 |
| 27 | Telangana | 0 | 0 | 5000 | 21168 | 5000 | 21000 | 0 | 0 | 10477.15 | 30417 | 2740.07 | 8661 | 5359.23 | 13065 | 3111.55 | 9355 | 4583.99 | 11861 | 3218.52 | 11369 | 5174.31 | 10777 |
| 28 | Tripura | 2581.96 | 1228 | 69.96 | 0 | 4428.31 | 3644 | 3054.2 | 3116 | 1009 | 429 | 71.41 | 24 | 2216.28 | 1056 | 580.26 | 2196 | 48.02 | 20 | 2014.62 | 2234 | 1695.98 | 569 |
| 29 | Uttarakhand | 39.2 | 13 | 338.8 | 137 | 21.6 | 18 | 71.97 | 104 | 444.92 | 170 | 102.37 | 23 | 6.15 | 2 | | | 81.42 | 244 | 32.59 | 8 | 1.92 | 2 |
| 30 | Uttar Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 301.32 | 847 | 3.73 | 3 | | | 1.55 | 4 | | | | | 3.37 | 4 | 85.81 | 628 |
| 31 | West Bengal | 186.84 | 1745 | 540.87 | 4714 | 747.6 | 4370 | 528.64 | 3327 | 1283.3 | 9078 | 558.86 | 4250 | 275.64 | 2089 | 573.91 | 4515 | 1643.33 | 8393 | 1526.59 | 4486 | 2233.75 | 8828 |

*Provisional

Details of funds released and utilization certificates, year-wise and State-wise, under Development of PVTGs (Rs. in lakh)

| S.N | Name of State | 2013-14 | | 2014-15 | | 2015-16 | | 2016-17 | | 2017-18 | | 2018-19 | | 2019-20 | | 2020-21 | | 2021-22 | | 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2024-25 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Fund Released | UC Submitted | Fund Released | UC Submitted | Fund Released | UC Submitted | Fund Released | UC Submitted | Fund Released | UC Submitted | Fund Released | UC Submitted | Fund Released | UC Submitted | Fund Released | UC Submitted | Fund Released | UC Submitted | Fund Released | UC Submitted | Fund Released | UC Submitted | Fund Released | UC Submitted |
| 1 | **Andhra Pradesh** | 3000.00 | 3000.00 | 2000.00 | 2000.00 | 3240.00 | 3240.00 | 5105.00 | 5105.00 | 2076.00 | 2076.00 | 1837.00 | 1837.00 | 3713.43 | 3713.43 | 1245.51 | 258.60 | 1829.60 | 1223.83 | 1645.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | **A and N Islands** | 75.00 | 75.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 200.00 | 200.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 252.11 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | **Bihar** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 342.86 | 157.99 | 295.91 | 110.86 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4 | **Chhattisgarh** | 1400.00 | 1400.00 | 2223.75 | 2223.75 | 1809.63 | 1809.63 | 1230.00 | 1230.00 | 1089.50 | 1089.50 | 1051.50 | 1051.50 | 1311.35 | 1311.35 | 989.32 | 989.32 | 996.90 | 610.86 | 1500.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 | **Gujarat** | 1000.00 | 1000.00 | 1091.00 | 1091.00 | 898.10 | 898.10 | 779.12 | 779.12 | 390.67 | 390.67 | 604.00 | 604.00 | 429.05 | 429.05 | 552.20 | 552.20 | 761.80 | 405.62 | 1731.20 | 202.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 6 | **Jharkhand** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 301.33 | 301.33 | 1627.34 | 1627.34 | 3120.00 | 3120.00 | 2047.03 | 2047.03 | 3295.79 | 3295.79 | 847.00 | 847.00 | 1777.29 | 1777.29 | 1696.93 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7 | **Karnataka** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 8.58 | 8.58 | 836.30 | 836.30 | 136.00 | 136.00 | 467.00 | 467.00 | 460.00 | 460.00 | 1933.01 | 1933.01 | 438.46 | 438.46 | 661.17 | 467.19 | 1439.42 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 8 | **Kerala** | 600.00 | 600.00 | 600.00 | 600.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 62.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 88.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 9 | **Madhya Pradesh** | 4500.00 | 4500.00 | 4272.94 | 4272.94 | 4491.92 | 4491.92 | 10460.40 | 9950.40 | 8232.46 | 7905.46 | 7998.09 | 5642.08 | 8064.89 | 6158.10 | 2188.11 | 1317.52 | 2888.69 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10 | **Maharashtra** | 2610.00 | 2610.00 | 1900.00 | 1900.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2077.00 | 2077.00 | 1226.25 | 1226.25 | 1230.26 | 1230.26 | 2510.00 | 1128.51 | 1411.66 | 327.06 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 11 | **Manipur** | 100.00 | 100.00 | 47.50 | 47.50 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 329.00 | 329.00 | 195.00 | 195.00 | 1157.55 | 276.53 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | **Odisha** | 2000.00 | 2000.00 | 2500.00 | 2500.00 | 3373.92 | 3373.92 | 1164.00 | 1164.00 | 1297.00 | 1297.00 | 3626.00 | 3626.00 | 976.38 | 976.38 | 1202.00 | 1202.00 | 1197.00 | 792.24 | 1796.75 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | **Rajasthan** | 700.00 | 700.00 | 1500.00 | 1500.00 | 1076.09 | 1076.09 | 1331.00 | 1331.00 | 1038.00 | 1038.00 | 1008.00 | 1008.00 | 968.10 | 968.10 | 968.00 | 914.24 | 706.17 | 706.17 | 1120.63 | 33.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 14 | **Tamil Nadu** | 2000.00 | 2000.00 | 128.35 | 128.35 | 1118.89 | 1118.89 | 3055.00 | 3055.00 | 1770.75 | 1770.75 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 819.48 | 745.68 | 551.08 | 549.05 | 1967.81 | 1967.51 | 907.70 | 898.08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2723.11 | 0.00 |
| 15 | **Telangana** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 600.00 | 600.00 | 1439.04 | 1439.04 | 1139.00 | 1139.00 | 778.00 | 778.00 | 533.00 | 533.00 | 538.50 | 538.50 | 1460.50 | 1460.50 | 1193.04 | 1193.04 | 1508.13 | 1508.13 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2746.87 | 0.00 |
| 16 | **Tripura** | 950.00 | 950.00 | 826.54 | 826.54 | 895.56 | 895.56 | 2250.00 | 2250.00 | 2305.00 | 2305.00 | 789.53 | 789.53 | 1960.82 | 1960.82 | 231.43 | 231.43 | 1481.71 | 1418.53 | 1402.65 | 1402.65 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 207.95 | 0.00 |
| 17 | **Uttar Pradesh** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 17.96 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 82.04 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 18 | **Uttarakhand** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 292.48 | 292.48 | 130.00 | 130.00 | 565.86 | 565.86 | 489.53 | 45.23 | 295.00 | 295.00 | 367.07 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 19 | **West Bengal** | 1300.00 | 1300.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 447.60 | 447.60 | 895.00 | 895.00 | 330.75 | 330.75 | 843.42 | 843.42 | 437.47 | 437.47 | 519.40 | 519.40 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 665.95 | 231.59 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1631.05 | 0.00 |
| | **Grand Total** | **20235.00** | **20235.00** | **17999.99** | **17999.99** | **21354.39** | **21354.39** | **33905.86** | **33110.99** | **23949.28** | **23357.27** | **25000.00** | **21762.97** | **24999.00** | **21192.63** | **14000.00** | **10832.07** | **16000.00** | **8784.99** | **13717.93** | **4275.95** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **7308.98** | **0.00** |

Details of funds released and utilization certificates, year-wise and State-wise, for MPCs (in Rs. Cr)

| State | Funds released during 2023-24 | UC submitted | Funds released during 2024-25 | UC submitted | Funds released during 2025-26 | UC submitted | Bills closed on SNA SPARSH during 2025-26 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ANDHRA PRADESH | 14.97 | 14.97 | 5 | 4.9 | 27.52 | - | 0.80 |
| BIHAR | - | - | - | - | 2.1 | - | 0 |
| CHHATTISGARH | 8.52 | 7.9 | - | - | - | - | 6.47 |
| GUJARAT | 1.66 | - | 4.37 | - | - | - | 0 |
| JHARKHAND | 0.62 | 0.62 | 1.5 | - | 16.42 | - | 0 |
| KARNATAKA | 3.33 | 3.33 | 10.26 | 10.26 | 15.4 | 14.47 | 0 |
| KERALA | 2.29 | - | - | - | - | - | 0.88 |
| MADHYA PRADESH | 25.99 | 20.82 | - | - | - | - | 11.30 |
| MAHARASHTRA | 12.47 | 12.47 | 5 | 4.65 | 27.56 | - | 10.36 |
| MANIPUR | - | - | - | - | 3.3 | - | 0 |
| ODISHA | 12.68 | 12.68 | 23.92 | 1 | - | - | 1.65 |
| RAJASTHAN | 3.33 | 3.33 | 3.44 | 1.91 | - | - | 1.29 |
| TAMIL NADU | 5.2 | 5.2 | 20.67 | 15.24 | - | - | 5.07 |
| TELANGANA | 2.91 | | 13.24 | | - | - | 4.36 |
| TRIPURA | 4.57 | 4.57 | 7.5 | 7.5 | - | - | 5.27 |
| UTTAR PRADESH | 0.83 | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| UTTARAKHAND | 0.62 | 0.62 | 4.78 | 1.59 | 1.8 | - | 0.87 |
| **Total** | **99.99** | **86.51** | **99.68** | **47.05** | **94.1** | **14.47** | **48.30** |

**The Achievement in respect of All Line Ministries/Departments of DAJGUA across India is as under (As on 21.01.2026):**

| S. No. | Ministry | Activity | Mission Target (2024-2028) | Target till March 2026 | Progress |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD)** | PMAY-G - Housing | 20 Lakhs | 6 Lakhs | House Completed: 7,00,800 |
| | | PMGSY - Roads | 25,000 Km Road | 7,500 Villages | Total Sanctioned 710 roads (2,411.25 Km):<br>• JandK - 62 roads (296.301 Km)<br>• Chhattisgarh – 532 roads (1,824.08 Km)<br>• Rajasthan – 116 roads (290.875 Km) |
| 2 | **Ministry of Jal Shakti** | Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) | All villages to be saturated | 1,500 villages | Saturated Villages: 27,362 |
| 3 | **Ministry of Power** | Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme – RDSS | 2.35 lakh Households | 70,000 HHs to be electrified | Electrified: 65,249 (Households and Public Institutions) |
| 4 | **Ministry of New and Renewable Energy** | New Solar Power Scheme- PM Surya Ghar Yojana | Provision of Solar Roof top at 2000 institutions | | Sanctioned: 4,099 HHs (100 in Manipur and 3,999 Arunachal Pradesh) |
| 5 | **Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** | Mobile Medical units under National Health Mission | 1,000 MMUs | 100 MMUs | 154 MMU operationalized |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | **Ministry of Women and Child Development** | Anganwadi Centre- Poshan 2.0 (ICDS) | 2,000 New Anganwadis | 400 New | Operationalized 445 AWCs |
| 7 | **DoSE and L, Ministry of Education** | Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) | 1,000 hostels | 300 hostels | Foundation stone laid for 311 hostels |
| 8 | **Department of Telecommunication** | Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) | 5,252 villages | 1500 Villages | Covered Villages: 3,513 |
| 9 | **Ministry of Tourism** | Responsible tourism (Swadesh Darshan) | 1000 Home stays | 100 Home stays | Homestay Projects worth 17.7 Cr. Upcoming in AP, UK, Ladakh, MP, Mizoram |
| 10 | **Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare** | Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PM-RKVY) | Agriculture support to FRA Patta holders (~ 2 lakh) | 60000 beneficiaries | 1.73 lakh Patta holders identified as potential beneficiaries |
| 11 | **D/o Fisheries** | Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) | Support to tribal fishermen: 10,000 IFR and 1000 CFR | 3000 beneficiaries | Progress not reported in 2025-26<br>Beneficiaries reported in 2024-25- 882 beneficiaries |
| | **D/o Animal Husbandry and Dairying** | National Livestock Mission | Livestock management support to 8500 IFR holders | 2550 beneficiaries | Rs. 8 Cr has been released by the department to 6 states in 2025-26 |
| 12 | **Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship** | Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) Scheme | (i) 30 Skilling Centers in tribal districts | 9 skilling Centers and training for 300 VDVKs | 30 Skilling Centers have been inaugurated across the country with 2944 beneficiaries enrolled. |
| | | | (ii) Training of | | Training is yet to start |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1000 VDVKs and tribal groups | | |
| 13 | **Ministry of AYUSH** | Poshan Vatikas - National AYUSH Mission | | 700 Poshan Vatikas | Poshan Vatika in EMRS is under implementation |
| 14 | **Ministry of Panchayati Raj** | Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) | FRA awareness programs at all Gram Sabhas, Sub-division and districts dealing with FRA | | Total ST participant trained – 46,19,662 |
| 15 | **Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas** | LPG - Ujjwala Yojana | 25 Lakhs LPG connections | 7.5 Lakhs HHs | Pending for approval of the main scheme |

## Initiatives of Ministry of Tribal Affairs under DAJGUA

| **Name of the scheme** | **Approved projects** | **Approved Fund (in Cr.)** | **Fund released (in Cr.)** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Ashram Schools** | 6,773 | 3,506.43 | 587.81 |
| **TMMC** | 76 | 77.70 | 41.707 |
| **FRA Cells** | 433 | 63.19 | 40.07 |
| **CFR management Plans** | 620 | 98.60 | 84.20 |
| **COC** | 17 | 48.66 | 37.13 |
| **SCD Awareness+Asha Honorarium + ToT Fund** | | 17.77 | 4.092 |

## Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan

## Details of funds released during 2025-26 (Rs. in Cr) as on 21.01.2026

| Sl. No | State | Released |
|---|---|---|
| A | B | F |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 41.15 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 11.24 |
| 3 | Assam | 11.86 |
| 4 | Bihar | 6.82 |
| 5 | Gujarat | 87.92 |
| 6 | Himachal Pradesh | .47 |
| 7 | Jammu and Kashmir | 39.21 |
| 8. | Karnataka | 28.77 |
| 9. | Kerala | 7.79 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 67.98 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 134.33 |
| 12. | Manipur | 9.35 |
| 13. | Nagaland | 4.84 |
| 14. | Odisha | 12.54 |
| 15. | Rajasthan | 83.74 |
| 16. | Sikkim | 5.85 |
| 17. | Tamil Nadu | 2.31 |
| 18. | Tripura | 2.30 |
| 19. | Uttar Pradesh | 4.44 |
| 20. | West Bengal | .15 |
| 21. | Chhattisgarh | 18.66 |
| 22 | Jharkhand | 22.43 |
| 23. | Uttarakhand | 1.46 |
| 24. | Telangana | 43.19 |
| Total | | 648.80 |

# Funds sanctioned for establishment of VDVKs

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Total Number of VDVKs Sanctioned | Funds Sanctioned (In Lakhs) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 415 | 6162.90 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 106 | 1590.00 |
| 3 | Assam | 471 | 7065.00 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 139 | 2085.00 |
| 5 | DNHand DD | 1 | 15.00 |
| 6 | Goa | 10 | 150.00 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 200 | 2895.65 |
| 8 | Himachal Pradesh | 4 | 55.50 |
| 9 | Jammuand Kashmir | 100 | 1457.00 |
| 10 | Jharkhand | 146 | 2174.70 |
| 11 | Karnataka | 140 | 2087.40 |
| 12 | Kerala | 44 | 597.25 |
| 13 | Ladakh | 10 | 150.00 |
| 14 | MP | 126 | 1890.00 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 273 | 4095.00 |
| 16 | Manipur | 204 | 3051.80 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 169 | 2534.10 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 259 | 3806.55 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 347 | 5203.40 |
| 20 | Odisha | 170 | 2479.25 |
| 21 | Rajasthan | 479 | 7135.60 |
| 22 | Sikkim | 80 | 1169.05 |
| 23 | Tamil Nadu | 8 | 120.00 |
| 24 | Telangana | 17 | 255.00 |
| 25 | Tripura | 57 | 776.00 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 25 | 359.55 |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 12 | 179.95 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 22 | 329.35 |
| **TOTAL** | | **4034** | **59870.00** |

## Funds sanctioned for establishment of PM-JANMAN VDVKs

| Sl. No. | State/UT | VDVK Sanctioned | Funds Sanctioned (In Lakhs) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | AandN | 1 | 2.8 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 73 | 307.55 |
| 3 | Chhattisgarh | 16 | 119.75 |
| 4 | Gujarat | 21 | 52.5 |
| 5 | Jharkhand | 35 | 143.8 |
| 6 | Karnataka | 33 | 91.8 |
| 7 | Kerala | 7 | 26.85 |
| 8 | Madhya Pradesh | 83 | 254.5 |
| 9 | Maharashtra | 40 | 181.2 |
| 10 | Manipur | 2 | 30 |
| 11 | Odisha | 43 | 178.4 |
| 12 | Rajasthan | 51 | 442.1 |
| 13 | Tamil Nadu | 37 | 120.15 |
| 14 | Telangana | 25 | 73.05 |
| 15 | Tripura | 30 | 127.5 |
| 16 | Uttarakhand | 9 | 31.7 |
| 17 | U.P. | 5 | 15.95 |
| 18 | West Bengal | 5 | 13.9 |
| | **Total** | **516** | **2213.5** |

**Details of funds released under the Scheme of 'Support to Tribal Research Institutes' during 2020-21 to 2024-25:**

**(Rs. in lakh)**

| Sl. No | State | Fund Released | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25* |
| 1 | Andaman and Nicobar | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 455.00 | 432.75 | 219.13 | 125.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 184.15 | 0 | 0.00 | 48.63 | 150.00 |
| 4 | Assam | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 270.00 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Bihar | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 99.00 |
| 6 | Chhattisgarh | 0.00 | 189.04 | 113.43 | 250.00 | 1100.00 |
| 7 | Goa | 202.50 | 111.75 | 0.00 | 50.57 | 200.00 |
| 8 | Gujarat | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 250.00 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 50.00 | 114.1 | 0 | 0.00 | 125.00 |
| 10 | Jammu And Kashmir | 206.51 | 200 | 170.84 | 770.85 | 100.00 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 0.00 | 13.92 | 164.96 | 417.03 | 200.00 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 26.35 | 184.25 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 200.00 |
| 13 | Kerala | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 300.00 |
| 14 | Ladakh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 99.00 |
| 15 | Madhya Pradesh | 447.00 | 484.58 | 0.00 | 143.08 | 600.00 |
| 16 | Maharashtra | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 250.00 |
| 17 | Manipur | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 140.00 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 1178.22 | 766.65 | 53.75 | 550.00 | 723.14 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 0.00 | 85 | 205.000 | 400.00 | 600.00 |
| 20 | Odisha | 503.00 | 644.76 | 313.15 | 600.00 | 600.00 |
| 21 | Rajasthan | 8.89 | 215.34216 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 22 | Sikkim | 144.00 | 273.3 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 200.00 |
| 23 | Tamil Nadu | 0.00 | 135.09 | 0.00 | 25.00 | 300.00 |
| 24 | Telangana | 375.75 | 548.95 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1300.00 |
| 25 | Tripura | 0.00 | 44.29384 | 0.00 | 25.00 | 300.00 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 35.15 | 89.25 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 27 | West Bengal | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 28 | Meghalaya | 0.00 | 66.224 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| 29 | Uttarakhand | 2183.48 | 1400.75 | 0.00 | 948.01 | 793.86 |
| | Total | **6000.00** | **6000.00** | **1240.26** | **4353.17** | **9000.00** |

*Provisional

**YEAR WISE FUNDS RELEASED FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF EMRS SINCE INCEPTION OF NESTS TILL 28.02.2026:**

**Rs. In lakhs**

| **S.No** | **Name of the State/UT** | **2020-21** | **2021-22** | **2022-23** | **2023-24** | **2024-25** | **2025-26 (Till 28.02.2026)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 6,199.12 | 14,591.28 | 12,600.57 | 10,795.05 | 23,669.35 | 22,990.25 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 200.24 | 119.54 | 1,010.87 | 693.91 | 2,021.21 | 4,504.37 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (NE) | | | | | | |
| 3 | Assam (NE) | 750.00 | 1,800.00 | 1,433.65 | 2,732.67 | 10,654.29 | 11,458.52 |
| 4 | Bihar | 10.00 | - | - | 8.95 | 34.12 | 1,948.30 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 6,968.12 | 13,259.66 | 19,435.93 | 15,888.89 | 86,649.55 | 44,234.16 |
| 6 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 95.70 | 252.55 | 568.22 | 163.45 | 353.32 | 458.57 |
| 7 | NESTS Headquarters | 1,406.04 | 2,523.79 | 4,438.96 | 14,129.47 | 9,376.35 | 427.90 |
| 8 | Gujarat | 4,755.86 | 1,060.00 | 10,088.95 | 15,667.55 | 27,444.15 | 23,065.08 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 255.06 | 599.11 | 483.18 | 829.76 | 1,616.71 | 1,505.72 |
| 10 | Jammu and Kashmir | - | 392.40 | 1,200.00 | 891.40 | 824.19 | 1,564.64 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 2,205.73 | 11,309.20 | 23,562.27 | 23,915.13 | 64,305.31 | 58,776.47 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 2,495.83 | 3,672.86 | 1,768.84 | 2,677.67 | 7,933.24 | 4,416.73 |
| 13 | Kerala | - | 229.56 | 1,515.66 | 249.00 | 1,252.21 | 1,493.90 |
| 14 | Ladakh | - | 10.00 | 450.00 | 800.00 | 17.41 | 400.00 |
| 15 | Madhya Pradesh | 14,459.36 | 3,560.00 | 31,817.79 | 13,157.19 | 37,339.69 | 42,298.44 |
| 16 | Maharashtra | 2,787.16 | 4,393.74 | 12,919.16 | 8,525.91 | 30,489.87 | 20,122.96 |
| 17 | Manipur | 1,268.00 | 398.08 | 2,369.98 | 3,044.92 | 2,397.58 | 15,755.94 |
| 18 | Meghalaya (NE) | 1,123.45 | 1,100.00 | 800.00 | 21,014.66 | 31,942.72 | 11,403.80 |
| 19 | Mizoram | 3,283.73 | 6,085.41 | 2,094.54 | 1,242.52 | 14,619.30 | 3,501.15 |
| 20 | Nagaland | 5,885.51 | 9,481.60 | 557.71 | 18,377.12 | 698.27 | 855.10 |
| 21 | Odisha | 6,174.27 | 10,648.82 | 28,164.31 | 48,934.80 | 64,965.47 | 60,895.45 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 12,944.17 | 18,214.71 | 19,463.30 | 13,687.79 | 14,322.63 | 12,905.70 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 800.33 | 1,037.88 | 1,047.35 | 1,118.83 | 1,058.36 | 1,296.03 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 1,225.14 | 1,190.62 | 1,098.78 | 1,099.80 | 1,738.95 | 2,797.39 |
| 25 | Telangana | 9,517.30 | 19,695.52 | 12,794.53 | 14,276.17 | 16,813.70 | 16,063.43 |
| 26 | Tripura | 6,064.89 | 5,715.44 | 6,435.19 | 6,670.35 | 11,728.87 | 17,687.35 |
| 27 | Uttar Pradesh | 386.68 | 337.49 | 596.23 | 624.14 | 1,384.63 | 1,434.71 |
| 28 | Uttarakhand | 321.28 | 598.39 | 474.95 | 1,537.53 | 3,880.32 | 2,777.18 |
| 29 | West Bengal | 2,062.45 | - | 2,303.67 | 1,869.70 | 1,789.50 | 900.00 |
| **Total** | | **93,645.42** | **1,32,277.67** | **2,01,494.59** | **2,44,624.33** | **4,71,321.28** | **3,87,939.25** |

**State wise and year wise EMRSs students details since inception of NESTS, as reported by the respective State/UT is as under:-**

| Sl. No | State / UT | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | 2025-26 (till 06.03.2026) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 4609 | 5795 | 7087 | 8810 | 9891 | 10710 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 100 | 220 | 290 | 451 | 734 | 932 |
| 3. | Assam | 480 | 480 | NR | NR | NR | 300 |
| 4. | Bihar | - | - | - | - | NR | 286 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 11519 | 15581 | 19123 | 21943 | 24767 | 27411 |
| 6. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu | 120 | 179 | 238 | 300 | 346 | 408 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 10974 | 10973 | 10985 | 11066 | 11525 | 11878 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 422 | 552 | 673 | 794 | 902 | 1013 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | - | - | 294 | 577 | 900 | 1181 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 3084 | 3051 | 3201 | 3202 | 3257 | 8380 |
| 11. | Karnataka | 3638 | 4027 | 4185 | 4236 | 4523 | 4437 |
| 12. | Kerala | 520 | 560 | 697 | 862 | 969 | 1065 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 20657 | 23393 | 24281 | 23084 | 25056 | 25457 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 6272 | 7062 | 8048 | 9010 | 10092 | 11361 |
| 15. | Manipur | 1439 | 1431 | 1440 | 1435 | 1440 | 1723 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | - | - | - | - | - | 308 |
| 17. | Mizoram | 856 | 1061 | 1250 | 1197 | 1892 | 2399 |
| 18. | Nagaland | 640 | 671 | 681 | 712 | 744 | 747 |
| 19. | Odisha | 6711 | 7317 | 8495 | 9625 | 11530 | 13392 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 5938 | 7224 | 8222 | 8375 | 9603 | 10885 |
| 21. | Sikkim | 987 | 1008 | 1131 | 1254 | 1248 | 1250 |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | 2506 | 2867 | 2488 | 2226 | 2490 | 2909 |
| 23. | Telangana | 5815 | 6795 | 7113 | 8194 | 9282 | 10182 |
| 24. | Tripura | 1824 | 1899 | 1984 | 1994 | 2094 | 2476 |
| 25. | Uttar Pradesh | 495 | 480 | 617 | 652 | 890 | 1056 |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 514 | 765 | 752 | 963 | 1105 | 1261 |
| 27. | West Bengal | 400 | 2072 | NR | 2879 | 3056 | 3157 |
| | **Grand Total** | **90520** | **105463** | **113275** | **123841** | **138336** | **156564** |

**MSE GREEN INVESTMENT AND FINANCING FOR TRANSFORMATION**

**3341. SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:**

**SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:**

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

(a) the amount of funds allocated and utilised under the MSE Green Investment and Financing for Transformation scheme;

(b) the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) that have benefited under the scheme, State-wise and year wise;

(c) the amount of funds disbursed along with the timeline of disbursement;

(d) the list of companies that have benefitted from the scheme, State wise and component wise; and

(e) the initiatives taken under the "generating awareness” component of the scheme along with the impact of the initiatives?

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

(a): The Total fund allocation and utilization under the MSE- GIFT Scheme of this Ministry is as follows:

(Amount in Rs. Cr)

| Component | Allocated | Utilized |
|---|---|---|
| Interest Subvention | 350 | 13.22 |
| Information Education and Communication (IEC) | 3 | 1.25 |
| Total | 353 | 14.47 |

(b) to (e): Total 5096 Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) units benefitted from MSE- Green Investment and Financing for Transformation Scheme against target of 5800 units. State-wise and year wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement.** However, the details of funds disbursement till date are as follows:

| **Tranche No.** | **Date of disbursement** | **Amount of disbursement (in Rs. Cr)** |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 28-03-2025 | 2.22 |
| 2 | 23-05-2025 | 0.27 |
| 3 | 31-07-2025 | 4.48 |
| 4 | 30-09-2025 | 6.19 |
| 5 | 16-10-2025 | 0.06 |
| **Total** | | 13.22 |

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has taken several initiatives to increase awareness of the Schemes through Implementing Agency i.e SIDBI. These initiatives interalia includes 60 nos. of thematic awareness campaigns and demand generation workshops, webinars, meetings with PLI and other stakeholders.

## STATEMENT

| **Sl. No.** | **State** | **No. of MSEs benefitted** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **FY 23-24** | **FY 24-25** | **FY 25-26** | **Total** |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 20 | 46 | 62 | 128 |
| 2 | Assam | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | Bihar | 1 | 9 | 10 | 20 |
| 4 | Chandigarh | 2 | 3 | 5 | 10 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 0 | 0 | 16 | 16 |
| 6 | Dadar and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 7 | Daman and Diu | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 8 | Delhi/ NCT of Delhi | 26 | 68 | 107 | 201 |
| 9 | Goa | 9 | 8 | 3 | 20 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Gujarat | 26 | 8 | 43 | 77 |
| 11 | Haryana | 44 | 197 | 288 | 529 |
| 12 | Himachal Pradesh | 6 | 18 | 21 | 45 |
| 13 | Jammu and Kashmir | 2 | 3 | 2 | 7 |
| 14 | Jharkhand | 3 | 17 | 19 | 39 |
| 15 | Karnataka | 41 | 109 | 148 | 298 |
| 16 | Kerala | 30 | 73 | 63 | 166 |
| 17 | Madhya Pradesh | 2 | 39 | 32 | 73 |
| 18 | Maharashtra | 81 | 225 | 272 | 578 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 20 | Odisha | 3 | 16 | 23 | 42 |
| 21 | Puducherry | 3 | 2 | 3 | 8 |
| 22 | Punjab | 55 | 269 | 286 | 610 |
| 23 | Rajasthan | 90 | 286 | 232 | 608 |
| 24 | Sikkim | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 25 | Tamil Nadu | 112 | 499 | 456 | 1067 |
| 26 | Telangana | 11 | 42 | 31 | 84 |
| 27 | Tripura | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 28 | Uttar Pradesh | 39 | 113 | 200 | 352 |
| 29 | Uttarakhand | 4 | 11 | 37 | 52 |
| 30 | West Bengal | 3 | 23 | 34 | 60 |
| | **Grand Total** | 615 | 2086 | 2395 | **5096** |

## STATUS OF PMAY-U

**3342. SHRI ARUP CHAKRABORTY:**

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the current status of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U) across the country, including the number of houses sanctioned, grounded, completed and occupied since the inception of the said yojana and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether any delays in construction, fund disbursal and beneficiary identification have affected timely completion of houses under PMAY-U and if so, the details thereof along with the corrective measures taken by the Government to address these challenges; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to extend or restructure PMAY-U to ensure housing for all eligible urban beneficiaries who are yet to receive benefits under the said yojana and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has been implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Urban (PMAY-U) since 25.06.2015 with an aim to provide all weather pucca houses with basic civic amenities to eligible urban beneficiaries across the country. State/UTs wise details of houses sanctioned, grounded, completed and occupied since inception under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

As per the Scheme Guidelines of PMAY-U, Central Assistance is released to States/Union Territories (UTs) in three instalments of 40%, 40% and 20%. The release of Central Assistance is incumbent upon fulfilment of mandatory compliances by the concerned States/UTs viz. submission of Utilisation Certificates (UCs), Aadhaar seeding of beneficiaries, Action Taken Report (ATR) on the recommendations of Third Party Quality Monitoring Agencies (TPQMA), Geo-tagging of progress of construction stages of houses/projects, registration of Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)/In-

Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) projects under Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (RERA), etc. and other instructions issued by Ministry of Finance. Due installments are released to States/UTs based on compliances as per PMAY-U Guidelines. The scheme period of PMAY-U has been extended up to 30th September 2026 for completion of under-construction houses and release of funds through SNA-SPARSH module. At present sufficient funds are available under SNA-SPARSH module.

Based on the learnings from the experiences of implementation of PMAY-U, MoHUA has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 ‘Housing for All’ Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to support 1 crore additional eligible beneficiaries in next five years. PMAY-U 2.0 is implemented through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS).

The timeline for completion of houses/projects varies from State to State and it generally takes 12-36 months in different verticals of the scheme and as per Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of respective projects. The completion timeline for houses depends on various factors like availability of encumbrance free land, statutory compliances for start of construction, arrangement of funds by beneficiaries, availability of State share etc.

The Ministry conducts regular reviews with the States/UTs to monitor progress of implementation of the scheme and expedite completion of sanctioned

houses within the stipulated timeline.

## STATEMENT

State/UTs wise details of Physical progress under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban):

| Sr. No. | | Name of the State/ UT | **Physical Progress of Houses** (Nos) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Sanctioned | Grounded | Completed/ Delivered | Occupied |
| 1 | States | Andhra Pradesh | 19,06,887 | 18,26,840 | 11,23,500 | 10,31,236 |
| 2 | | Bihar | 2,91,422 | 2,91,224 | 1,98,458 | 1,98,407 |
| 3 | | Chhattisgarh | 2,81,111 | 2,80,776 | 2,61,808 | 2,48,096 |
| 4 | | Goa | 3,146 | 3,146 | 3,146 | 3,146 |
| 5 | | Gujarat | 9,72,025 | 9,71,456 | 9,51,630 | 9,09,095 |
| 6 | | Haryana | 1,14,667 | 85,976 | 72,428 | 72,412 |
| 7 | | Himachal Pradesh | 12,640 | 12,640 | 11,896 | 11,878 |
| 8 | | Jharkhand | 2,29,156 | 2,10,676 | 1,66,215 | 1,63,577 |
| 9 | | Karnataka | 5,76,956 | 4,97,744 | 3,98,410 | 3,57,632 |
| 10 | | Kerala | 1,61,957 | 1,55,431 | 1,39,603 | 1,39,500 |
| 11 | | Madhya Pradesh | 9,46,592 | 9,45,711 | 8,92,380 | 8,82,266 |
| 12 | | Maharashtra | 11,85,439 | 11,55,256 | 10,22,981 | 9,69,176 |
| 13 | | Odisha | 2,03,380 | 1,86,268 | 1,68,818 | 1,64,522 |
| 14 | | Punjab | 1,20,990 | 1,18,597 | 1,00,944 | 1,00,642 |
| 15 | | Rajasthan | 2,92,400 | 2,89,967 | 2,58,631 | 2,53,198 |
| 16 | | Tamil Nadu | 6,67,138 | 6,66,626 | 6,18,794 | 5,72,668 |
| 17 | | Telangana | 2,48,074 | 2,48,074 | 2,24,827 | 1,85,943 |
| 18 | | UttarPradesh | 17,60,866 | 17,55,238 | 17,13,849 | 16,79,836 |
| 19 | | Uttarakhand | 63,605 | 62,826 | 51,116 | 42,670 |
| 20 | | West Bengal | 6,15,105 | 6,06,238 | 5,08,157 | 5,07,347 |
| **Sub-total(States)** | | | **1,06,53,556** | **1,03,70,710** | **88,87,591** | **84,93,247** |
| 21 | NorthEastStates | Arunachal Pradesh | 8,068 | 8,068 | 8,068 | 6,852 |
| 22 | | Assam | 1,69,626 | 1,69,097 | 1,44,611 | 1,44,611 |
| 23 | | Manipur | 52,519 | 49,657 | 22,503 | 22,503 |
| 24 | | Meghalaya | 4,758 | 4,123 | 2,839 | 2,839 |
| 25 | | Mizoram | 39,150 | 39,109 | 33,950 | 33,950 |
| 26 | | Nagaland | 31,067 | 31,060 | 30,152 | 30,120 |
| 27 | | Sikkim | 299 | 299 | 219 | 219 |
| 28 | | Tripura | 87,895 | 87,098 | 82,145 | 82,145 |
| **Sub-total(N.E.States)** | | | **3,93,382** | **3,88,511** | **3,24,487** | **3,23,239** |
| 29 | | AandN Island | 260 | 260 | 233 | 47 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | | Chandigarh | 1,256 | 1,256 | 1,256 | 1,256 |
| 31 | | DNHandDD | 9,947 | 9,947 | 9,513 | 9,387 |
| 32 | | Delhi | 29,976 | 29,976 | 29,976 | 29,976 |
| 33 | | JandK | 42,584 | 42,547 | 35,239 | 35,239 |
| 34 | | Ladakh | 1,283 | 991 | 960 | 960 |
| 35 | | Lakshadweep | - | - | - | - |
| 36 | | Puducherry | 15,995 | 15,933 | 12,519 | 12,519 |
| **Sub-total(UT)** | | | **1,01,301** | **1,00,910** | **89,696** | **89,384** |
| **Grand Total** | | | **111.48 Lakh** | **112.61 Lakh*** | **96.44 Lakh*** | **93.97 Lakh*** |

*Includes completed (3.42 lakh), occupied (4.91 lakh)/ grounded (4.01 lakh) houses of JnNURM during mission period.

## FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR BENGALURU METRO PROJECT

**3343. SHRI P. C. MOHAN:**

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

(a) the details of financial support committed by the State Government of Karnataka for various phases of the Bengaluru Metro Rail Project including the percentage share of cash support provided so far;

(b) whether the State Government is providing or has committed to provide any “shadow cash support” or indirect financial guarantees for the project and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such cash support or shadow support from the State Government is mandatory under the financial structuring of metro rail projects under the guidelines prescribed by the Union Government and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the total amount of financial support, equity contribution and other assistance provided by the State Government of Karnataka for the Bengaluru Metro project till date, phase-wise?

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

(a): Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited (BMRCL) has informed that Government of Karnataka (GoK) has committed Rs 31,534 crores for various phases of Bangalore Metro, which is 41.73 % of the total cost.

(b) and (c): As per Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between Government of India, State Government of Karnataka and Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited (BMRCL), State Government of Karnataka is required to finance the cash losses, if any during the operational phase in case the same cannot be provided by BMRCL. BMRCL has informed that till 05.03.2026, GoK has disbursed an amount of Rs. 5,066.65 crore to Bangalore Metro Rail Project in respect of Debt repayment and Cash loss reimbursement.

(d): The details of funds released by the State Government of Karnataka for construction of Bangalore Metro Rail Projects till 05.03.2026 is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

## STATEMENT

**Details of phase-wise funds released by GoK to Bangalore Metro Rail rojects till 05.03.2026.**

**(in Rs crore)**

| Particulars | Phase-1 | Phase-2 | Phase-2A and 2B | Phase-3 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Equity | 1,983.26 | 3,868.35 | 1,617.25 | 650.00 | 8,118.86 |
| Subordinate Debt | 3,516.76 | 7,714.73 | 4,466.75 | 1,097.06 | 16,795.30 |
| Reimbursement of State Taxes | 627.86 | 1,642.30 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2,270.16 |
| **Total** | **6,127.88** | **13,225.38** | **6,084.00** | **1,747.06** | **27,184.32** |

## अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के संबंध में डीलरशिप पुनर्गठन नीति के उपबंध

**3344. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटीलः**

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

(क) क्या किसी अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के मालिक/साझेदार द्वारा गैर-अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के जीवनसाथी को डीलरशिप में साझेदार बनाए जाने पर जीवनसाथी का हिस्सा इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (आईओसीएल), भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (बीपीसीएल) और हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (एचपीसीएल) की संयुक्त पुनर्गठन नीति के अंतर्गत अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के हिस्से के रूप में माना जाएगा और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या इस नीति का लाभ केवल उन्हीं लोगों को मिलता है जो वर्तमान में डीलरशिप में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के मालिक/साझेदार हैं और अपने गैर-अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के जीवनसाथी को साझेदार बनाते हैं, या क्या यह उन मामलों में भी उपलब्ध है जहां कोई अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग का नया आवेदक अपने गैर-अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के जीवनसाथी को साझेदार बनाने के लिए आवेदन करता है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त नीति अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के नए आवेदकों पर लागू नहीं होती है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या इस संबंध में नीति में संशोधन करने की कोई प्रक्रिया चल रही है और यदि हां, तो यह कब तक होने की संभावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और नीति के मूल उद्देश्य के अनुरूप ऐसी प्रक्रिया को नीति में शामिल करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जाने हैं?

**पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश गोपी):**

(क): सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की तेल विपणन कंपनियों (ओएमसीज) की संयुक्त पुनर्गठन नीति के अनुसार,

यदि अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के स्वामी/ भागीदार के गैर-अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के जीवनसाथी को भागीदार के रूप में शामिल किया जाता है तो डीलरशिप में उनके हिस्से को अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के हिस्से के रूप में ही गिना जाएगा।

(ख) और (ग): इस नीति का लाभ केवल उन लोगों के लिए उपलब्ध है जो वर्तमान में किसी डीलरशिप में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के स्वामी/ भागीदार हैं और अपने गैर-अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के जीवनसाथी को भागीदार के रूप में शामिल करते हैं। यह लाभ पहली बार में किसी नए अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के आवेदक को नहीं मिलता है जो अपने गैर-अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के जीवनसाथी को एक साथ भागीदार के रूप में शामिल करना चाहता है। नए भागीदार (भागीदारों) को शामिल करने वाले पुनर्गठन की स्थिति में, प्रत्येक नए भागीदार को श्रेणी सहित पात्रता मानदंडों को व्यक्तिगत रूप से पूरा करना होगा।

(घ): वर्तमान में, पुनर्गठन नीति में संशोधन करने के लिए सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के ओएमसीज द्वारा कोई भी प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

## NSIC INITIATIVES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

**3345. SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:**

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

(a) the initiatives taken by National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) for promotion and development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Andhra Pradesh especially in Konaseema district, including physical targets and achievements during the last three years;

(b) the number of MSMEs/entrepreneurs assisted and benefited under various NSIC schemes in the said State and the district during the last

three years, scheme-wise;

(c) the funds sanctioned, released and utilised under NSIC initiatives in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) the entrepreneurship and skill development programmes conducted by NSIC in Andhra Pradesh during the said period, including number of trainees and centres functional, sanctioned/proposed in the State and Konaseema district;

(e) the steps taken to promote SC/ST entrepreneurship under NSIC initiatives, including number of beneficiaries in Andhra Pradesh and Konaseema district during the last three years;

(f) the details of MoUs signed between NSIC and agencies/entities in Andhra Pradesh, including present implementation status; and

(g) the steps taken to expand reach and effectiveness of NSIC services in Andhra Pradesh and Konaseema district?

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

(a) to (c): The National Small Industries Corporation Limited (NSIC), a public sector enterprise under the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) provides integrated support for promotion and development of MSMEs across the country including Konaseema district of Andhra Pradesh through its various schemes. These schemes *inter-alia* include Raw Material Assistance, Raw Material Distribution, Marketing Support, credit facilitation,

ICT digital services, skill development and entrepreneurship development, etc. NSIC Branch offices located at Vijayawada and Vishakhapatnam cater the needs of MSMEs of Konaseema district.

The number of MSMEs/entrepreneurs assisted and benefited under various schemes of NSIC in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and current year are as under:

| Years | Single Point Registration Scheme | Global MSME Mart -B2B | Raw Material Assistance Scheme | Raw Material Distribut-ion scheme | Bank Tie-up Scheme | Bill Discounting Scheme |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2022-23 | 186 | 72 | 83 | 4 | 2 | - |
| 2023-24 | 159 | 102 | 81 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| 2024-25 | 144 | 96 | 82 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 2025-26 (up to 28th Feb. 2026) | 117 | 191 | 78 | 6 | 7 | 1 |

Scheme-wise fund sanctioned under NSIC initiatives in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and current year are as under:

(Rs. in lakh)

| Years | Raw Material Assistance Scheme | Raw Material Distribution scheme | Bank Tie-up Scheme | Bill Discounting Scheme |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2022-23 | 26143.34 | 364.00 | 38.75 | - |
| 2023-24 | 22334.37 | 435.73 | 330.00 | 400.00 |
| 2024-25 | 23159.96 | 477.86 | 51.00 | 283.13 |
| 2025-26 (up to 28th Feb. 2026) | 28244.08 | 363.98 | 416.00 | 627.15 |

(d): Details of entrepreneurship and skill development programmes

conducted by NSIC Technical Service Centre, Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and current year (upto 28th February 2026) are as under:

| Year | Number of programmes | Number of candidates |
|---|---|---|
| 2022-23 | 01 | 20 |
| 2023-24 | 01 | 100 |
| 2024-25 | 02 | 479 |
| 2025-26<br>(upto 28 Feb. 2026) | 09 | 1161 |

(e): NSIC implements the National SC-ST Hub (NSSH) Scheme of Government of India to promote entrepreneurship amongst the SCs/STs and to facilitate fulfilment of the mandated 4% procurement from SC/ST owned Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) under the Public Procurement Policy for MSEs. Several initiatives have been taken up, such as subsidy upto Rs. 25 lakh through Special Credit Linked Capital Subsidy on institutional finance for procurement of plant and machinery and equipment; skilling and capacity building program; market linkage through Special Market Assistance Scheme; and to enhance competitiveness, reimbursement of testing fees, membership fee of Export Promotion Councils and Government promoted e-commerce portals, etc. 1446 SC/ST entrepreneurs from the State of Andhra Pradesh have availed the benefit under the Scheme during the last three years and current year.

(f): NSIC has entered into MoU with Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL), Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL), BITARA Private Ltd., Shree Cement, Sri Kanya Steel Corporation for supply of raw materials to MSMEs in Andhra

Pradesh for commercial activities.

(g): Several steps have been taken by NSIC to expand its reach and effectiveness of its services in Andhra Pradesh including Konaseema district which inter-alia include:

(i) Organisation of awareness programmes, Team Initiative workshops, Campaigns and seminars to inform MSMEs about NSIC schemes

(ii) Provide credit and raw material assistance to ease financial constraints on MSMEs.

(iii) Organisation of Entrepreneurship Development and Skill Training Programmes through partner institutions.

(iv) Implementation of National SC-ST Hub (NSSH) Scheme to enhance participation of SC/ST entrepreneurs in public procurement

(v) Facilitating market linkages through trade fairs, exhibitions, etc.

(vi) Collaboration with State agencies and district authorities for effective delivery of support services.

**FLIGHTS FROM JAWAHARLAL DARDA AIRPORT**

**3346. SHRI SANJAY UTTAMRAO DESHMUKH:**

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

(a) whether it is true that Jawaharlal Darda Airport at Yavatmal district in Maharashtra has remained in limited use for many years and no regular civil flights are operating from the said airport and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is also true that the said airport was leased to Reliance Airport Developers Limited in 2009 for a period of Ninety Five years and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is taking any steps to bring the airport back under Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) or Maharashtra Airport Development Company Limited (MADC) for full operation and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has any plan to start civil flights from Yavatmal Airport at the earliest to benefit citizens of Vidarbha and Marathwada and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): Yavatmal Airport has no regular civil flights. Presently, this Airport is used for NSOP VFR operations. This airport was leased to Reliance Airport Developers Ltd in 2009 and was terminated in the year 2025. Government of Maharashtra has transferred these airports to Maharashtra Airport Development Company for further development and maintenance.

(d): Yavatmal airstrip, Maharashtra is available in the tentative list of unserved airports in the Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik (UDAN) Document. No airline bidder has submitted proposals to operate RCS flights from Yavatmal airstrip till date. In case any airline submits a valid proposal for the operation of RCS flights connecting Yavatmal airstrip in future bidding rounds, the same can be

considered as per the UDAN Scheme's provisions.

**SAFETY CONCERNS AT LEH AIRPORT**

**3347. SHRI MOHMAD HANEEFA:**

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of recent safety issues at Leh's Kushok Bakula Rimpochee Airport including stray dogs entering the runway and increasing bird-hit risks arising from unregulated waste disposal and garbage dumps near the airfield and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any assessment has been made regarding the impact of such incidents on passenger safety and day-to-day airport operations, particularly in view of Leh's limited flying window and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken to eliminate open dumping sites around the airport, install bird-deterrent measures such as bird-spikes and prevent stray animals from entering the runway; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to ensure regular monitoring and long-term maintenance in coordination with aviation authorities, local administration and wildlife management authorities so that flight safety, especially in civil and defence operations at this strategically important airport is not jeopardised and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI**

**MURLIDHAR MOHOL):**

(a) to (d): Three (03) cases of stray animals were reported at Leh Airport in the year 2025. However, no incident of wildlife strike was reported. Leh Airport is a civil enclave where the operational area including runway is controlled by Indian Air Force.

Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR) regulations, Aerodrome Advisory Circulars and guidelines for regular monitoring and preventing potential wildlife hazards at licensed airports to ensure safety of Aircraft operations.

Aerodrome operator coordinate with local authorities to manage wildlife hazard activities which is a component of wildlife hazard management plan. Accordingly, regular meetings in form of Airfield Environment Management Committee (AEMC) chaired by the District Administration with all stakeholders are conducted to reduce wildlife activity in vicinity of aerodrome including strengthening waste management practices.

## AMENDMENTS TO BIOFUEL POLICY

**3348. SHRI ATUL GARG:**

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

(a) the key amendments made to the National Policy on Biofuels, 2018, in 2022 and their impact on biofuel production;

(b) the various feedstocks identified for biofuel production and the manner in which they contribute to sustainability and energy security;

(c) the specific measures taken by the Government to incentivize biodiesel production, including tax benefits and blending targets;

(d) the amendments made to the Pradhan Mantri JI-VAN Yojana for supporting advanced biofuel projects; and

(e) the Government's long-term vision for increasing biofuel adoption and reducing dependence on fossil fuels?

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

(a): The Government had notified the National Policy on Biofuels (NPB) - 2018 which has been further amended in 2022. The following are the key amendments in the NPB:

i. to allow more feed-stocks for production of biofuels,
ii. to advance the ethanol blending target of 20% blending of ethanol in petrol to Ethanol Supply Year (ESY) 2025-26 from 2030,
iii. to promote the production of biofuels in the country, under the Make in India program, by units located in Special Economic Zones (SEZ)/ Export Oriented Units (EoUs),
iv. to add new members to the National Biofuel Coordination Committee (NBCC),
v. to grant permission for export of biofuels in specific cases, and
vi. to delete/amend certain phrases in the Policy in line with decisions taken during the meetings of National Biofuel Coordination Committee.

These amendments have enabled Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to achieve ethanol blending target of successive years, with record blending of more than 1000 crore litres in the last ESY 2024-25. Public Sector OMCs have commenced blending 20% ethanol with petrol in the current ESY 2025-26 starting November 2025.

(b): The National Policy on Biofuels has identified various feed-stocks for biofuel production which, *inter-alia*, includes damaged food grains like broken rice, food grains unfit for human consumption, food grains during surplus phase as declared by the National Biofuel Coordination Committee (NBCC), and agriculture residues (Rice straw, cotton stalk, corn cobs, saw dust, bagasse etc.). This Policy also promotes and encourages use of feedstock such as corn, cassava, rotten potatoes, maize, sugarcane juice and molasses etc.

Feed-stock diversification has supported the environmental sustainability efforts of the Government. It reduces dependence on crude oil imports while saving foreign exchange and promotes the domestic agriculture sector. So far, from ESY 2014-15 up to February 2026, Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme has resulted in net CO2 reduction of approximately 869 lakh metric tonne and substitution of more than 289 lakh metric tonnes of crude oil.

(c): Government has taken several measures for promotion of biodiesel production to achieve the indicative target of blending 5% biodiesel in diesel/direct sale of biodiesel by the year 2030, which inter-alia include prescribing indicative target of blending of biodiesel in diesel / direct sale of

biodiesel under the National Policy on Biofuels, notifying of "Guidelines for sale of biodiesel for blending with high speed diesel for transportation purposes-2019", reduction of GST rate for procurement of biodiesel for blending programme from 12% to 5%, etc.

(d): Government had notified the “Pradhan Mantri JI-VAN (Jaiv Indhan - Vatavaran Anukool fasal awashesh Nivaran) Yojana” for providing financial support for setting up Second Generation (2G) ethanol projects in the country using lignocellulosic biomass and other renewable feedstock. The scheme was amended in August 2024 for expanding eligibility to cover “bolt-on” plants and “brownfield projects”, replacing “2G ethanol” with “Advanced Biofuels” and to extend the timelines of the scheme by five years i.e., from 2023-24 to 2028-29.

(e): The Policy aims to increase usage of biofuels in the energy and transportation sectors of the country during the coming decade. The Policy aims to utilize, develop and promote domestic feedstock and its utilization for production of biofuels thereby increasingly substitute fossil fuels while contributing to National Energy Security, Climate Change mitigation, apart from creating new employment opportunities in a sustainable way. Simultaneously, the policy also encourage the application of advance technologies for generation of biofuels.

## SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN RAJAHMUNDRY

**3349. SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:**

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

(a) the status of solid waste management and implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0 in Rajahmundry;

(b) the details of legacy waste remediation at the dumping yard;

(c) the measures taken to enforce source segregation and promote home composting;

(d) the status of the proposal to set up a waste-to-energy plant or bio-CNG plant in the city; and

(e) the Government's initiative to improve the 'Garbage Free City' star rating of Rajahmundry?

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

(a) : As reported by the State on Swachhatam portal, in Rajahmundry ULB, door to door collection and source segregation is practiced in 100% of the wards and 100% of the total municipal solid waste generated per day is being processed i.e. 144.77 ton per day waste is processed (TPD) out of 144.77 TPD of waste generated.

(b): State of Andhra Pradesh has reported only one dumpsite in Rajahmundry ULB with a total waste of 5.12 lakh ton, out of which 4.12 lakh ton of waste has already been remediated.

(c): To ensure large-scale awareness generation and citizen outreach to intensify last-mile participation towards achieving the vision of Garbage Free Cities, Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are encouraged to undertake Zero Waste Events and promote Zero Waste Colonies across festivals, public gatherings,

markets and institutional events, wherein mandatory source segregation, on-site composting and material recovery are demonstrated to ensure litter-free public spaces. Further, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns such as Hara Geela, Sooka Neela are being intensified through ward-level drives, door-to-door advocacy by sanitation workers, Swachhata Doots, Self-Help Groups, and RWAs, particularly in low-compliance areas.

To support these initiatives financial assistance is provided under Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban 2.0. Government of India has earmarked funds to the tune of ₹3040.30 crores under IEC component, out of which action plans of ₹2934.35 crores has already been approved.

The Ministry has issued a National Behavior Change Communication (BCC) Framework to guide States and ULBs on innovative engagement mediums, campaign design, messaging strategies, and stakeholder partnerships for scaling up initiatives.

(d) and (e): To promote Solid waste management in Rajahmundry, proposal to setup 95 TPD compost plant, 76 TPD Material Recovery Facilities and 43.27 TPD sanitary landfills have been approved under SBM-U 2.0. No action plan to set up waste-to-energy plant or bio-CNG plant in Rajahmundry from the State Government has been received in the Ministry.

## जनजातियों हेतु थारुहट क्षेत्र का विकास

**3350. श्री सुनील कुमार:**

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

(क) क्या सरकार का वाल्मीकि नगर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के थारुहट क्षेत्र, मुख्य रूप से जनजातीय आबादी क्षेत्र, के विकास के लिए रास्तों/सड़कों के निर्माण और बिजली एवं पेयजल की व्यवस्था हेतु कोई विशेष योजना बनाने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके लिए क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

**जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दुर्गा दास उइके):**

(क): माननीय प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा 2 अक्टूबर, 2024 को शुरू किए गए धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीएजेजीयूए) का लक्ष्य 30 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के 549 जिलों और 2,911 प्रखंडों (ब्लॉकों) में 63,843 गांवों के जनजातीय लोगों के लिए अवसंरचनात्मक अंतरों को संतृप्त करना, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, आंगनवाड़ी सुविधाओं, सड़कें, पेयजल, बिजली तक बेहतर पहुंच और आजीविका के अवसर प्रदान करना है।

(ख): धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीएजेजीयूए) की अवधि 2 अक्टूबर, 2024 से 31 मार्च, 2029 तक है। इस अभियान में **17 मंत्रालयों** के **25 उपाय** एकीकृत (शामिल) हैं। प्रमुख बहु-क्षेत्रीय उपायों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैंः

| क्र. सं. | मंत्रालय | गतिविधि | मिशन लक्ष्य (2024-2028) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय (एमओआरडी) | प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना (पीएमएवाई) – ग्रामीण (ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय) | 20 लाख पक्के मकान |
| 2 | | प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना पीएमजीएसवाई - (ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय) | 25000 कि.मी. सड़क |
| 3 | जल शक्ति मंत्रालय | जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) | हर पात्र गांव/बस्ती ~ 63000 गांव |
| 4 | विद्युत मंत्रालय | नवस्वरूपित वितरण क्षेत्र योजना - आरडीएसएस | प्रत्येक अविद्युतीकृत आवास और असंबद्ध सार्वजनिक संस्थान (~2.35 लाख) |
| 5 | नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय | नई सौर ऊर्जा योजना- पीएम सूर्य | प्रत्येक अविद्युतीकृत आवास और सार्वजनिक संस्थान जो ग्रिड के अंतर्गत नहीं आते हैं |
| 6 | स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय | पीएम आयुष्मान भारत स्वास्थ्य अवसंरचना मिशन-पीएम अभिम (एबीएचआईएम) | 1000 एमएमयू |
| 7 | महिला एवं बाल | आंगनवाड़ी केंद्र- पोषण 2.0 | 8000 सक्षम आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्र (2000 नये |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | विकास मंत्रालय | (आईसीडीएस) | आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्र और 6000 का उन्नयन) |
| 8 | स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग, शिक्षा मंत्रालय | समग्र शिक्षा अभियान )एसएसए) | 1000 छात्रावास |
| 9 | आयुष मंत्रालय | राष्ट्रीय आयुष मिशन | ईएमआरएस में 700 पोषण वाटिकाएं |
| 10 | संचार मंत्रालय | सार्वभौमिक सेवा दायित्व निधि (यूएसओएफ) | 5252 गांव |
| 11 | पर्यटन मंत्रालय | उत्तरदायी पर्यटन (स्वदेश दर्शन) | 1000 गृह प्रवास (होम स्टे) |
| 12 | कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता मंत्रालय | जन शिक्षण संस्थान (जेएसएस) योजना | (i) जनजातीय जिलों में कौशल केंद्र (ii) 1000 वन धन विकास केंद्रों और जनजातीय समूहों का प्रशिक्षण |
| 13 | कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय | राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना )आरकेवीवाई) | एफआरए पट्टाधारकों को सतत कृषि सहायता (~ 2 लाख) |
| 14 | मत्स्य पालन विभाग | प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना )पीएमएमएसवाई) | जनजातीय मछुआरों को सहायता :10,000 आईएफआर और 1000 सीएफआर |
| 15 | पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग | राष्ट्रीय पशुधन मिशन | 8500 आईएफआर धारकों को पशुधन प्रबंधन सहायता |
| 16 | पंचायती राज मंत्रालय | क्षमता निर्माण - राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान )आरजीएसए) | एफआरए से संबंधित कार्य करने वाले उप-मंडल, जिला और राज्य स्तर की सभी ग्राम सभाएं और संबंधित अधिकारी |
| 17 | जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय | पीएमएजीवाई/टीडी को एससीए | 100 टीएमएमसी - बहुउद्देशीय विपणन केंद्र |
| | | | जनजातियों के लिए आश्रम विद्यालयों/सरकारी विद्यालयों और छात्रावासों का उन्नयन |
| | | | एफआरए दावा समर्थन |
| | | | 17 राज्यों में सिकल सेल रोग के लिए सीओसी |

## LANDSLIDES AND ACCIDENTS ON NATIONAL HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION SITES

**3351. ADV. FRANCIS GEORGE:**

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of incidents of landslides, hill collapses and accidents at National Highway construction sites;

(b) the details of such incidents reported during the last five years, corridor-wise and Statewise;

(c) whether any geological or environmental assessment has been conducted regarding safety lapses such as improper hill cutting, weak retaining structures and poor drainage and if so, the findings thereof;

(d) the steps taken to mandate geotechnical audits, safety monitoring and compliance with disaster management guidelines; and

(e) the measures proposed to establish real-time landslide monitoring systems and strengthen contractor accountability mechanisms?

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

(a) and (b): Damages sustained and accidents on NHs, including structures thereon, are also caused due to various other reasons like design flaws, non-compliance to Standards / Specifications, improper construction practices / techniques etc. apart from Force Majeure events like heavy rains, landslides, floods etc. Generally, incidents of extreme rainfall and landslides are witnessed in the Himalayan Region and Western Ghat sections are causing large scale damages to infrastructure including National Highways (NHs) sections.

State / Union Territory (UT) – wise details of Incidents of collapses / major deficiencies in NHs stretches (including in structures like Bridges, culverts etc.) reported during the last five years are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c) to (e): Based upon the learning of failures of hill slopes during

construction, Environmental Impact Assessment reports etc., the Government has taken various initiatives for developing disaster resilient NHs infrastructure, including structures thereon, which includes: -

i. Consultants to include slope studies and stabilization as part of Detailed Project Report preparation. Geological and geotechnical investigation are to be carried out covering both within and beyond Right of Way (ROW) to prevent damages to property and infrastructure. Also, due emphasis to be given for construction of catch water drains, side drains with catch pits, cut off drains, cross drainage, etc.
ii. Implementation of standardized parameters for investigating hill slope stability and selecting cost-effective long-term stabilization measures for landslide-prone areas in hilly regions.
iii. Hill construction methodology refined which mandates initial construction only for hill cutting and slope protection and subsequent highway construction only post stabilized cutting formation and protection work.
iv. Sensor instruments based monitoring of internal slope disturbances has also been taken up in 2 NHs stretches on pilot basis for real-time landslide monitoring systems.
v. Implementation of sustainable bio-engineering measures such as coir/jute mat hydroseeding, interlinked chain mesh with green strips, bamboo piling by stepped berms and erosion control with Vetivar grass plantation on jute matting etc. for stabilizing hilly and landslide prone areas, thereby enhancing safety on NHs in such areas.

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

vii. Standard Operating Procedure issued along with delegation of powers to field officers in case of notified disasters.

viii. Operationalization of a centralized monitoring application system for Monitoring and rectification of highway defects which enables geo-tagging of defects along with photographs for contractor's accountability.

ix. Authority officers directed for thorough inspection of NHs stretches within six months of expiry of the Defect Liability Period (DLP) / Concession Period to check enforcement of defect rectification and maintenance status of NHs stretches. In the event of not fulfilling the Contractual obligations by Contractor / Concessionaire, DLP / Concession Period is also suitably extended.

## STATEMENT

**State / UT – wise details of Incidents of collapses / major deficiencies in NHs stretches (including in structures like Bridges, culverts etc.) reported during the last five years: -**

| State | S. No. | Name of the Project | Year of incident | Details of Major damages / defects | Action Taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arunachal Pradesh | 1 | Permanent solution to Slip Zones on Papu – Yupia – Hoj – Potin section of NH-713A and NH-13 at Km 31.000 (Hoj Market), Km | 2024 | RE wall Collapsed | Rectification of defective work initiated by the Contractor. Penalty of 5% of contract value imposed on |

| State | S. No. | Name of the Project | Year of incident | Details of Major damages / defects | Action Taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 38.300 (Yabi Village), Km 39.000 (Waterfall), Km 39.700 (Appa Crusher) and Km 40.300 (Crusher Point) in the state of Arunachal Pradesh for the year 2021-22 | | | Contractor. |
| Andhra Pradesh | 2 | Six-laning of Vijayawada bypass from Chinna Autupalli (Design Ch.0+000) to Gollapudi (Design Ch. 30+000) in Vijayawada – Gundugolanu Section of NH-16 in the State of Andhra Pradesh under Bharatmala Pariyojana on Hybrid Annuity Mode | 2024 | Defects in the construction of RE wall. | Concessionaire commenced the rectification work based on recommendation /suggestion of RE wall Expert.<br>Rs.10,99,235/- was recovered as damages from Concessionaire. |
| | 3 | SIx laning of Anandapuram-Pendurthi-Anakapalli section of NH-16 in Andhra Pradesh | 2021 | 2 girders (G1andG2) on A1-A2 abutment of flyover were collapsed due to usage of multiple wooden blocks and improper supports for girders. | Remedial measures were completed by the Concessionaire at its own cost. |
| Bihar | 4 | Four Laning of Simaria-Khagaria Section of NH-31 from Km. 206.050 to Km. 266.282 (Design Chainage) and (Existing Chainage Km. 209.945 to Km. 270.000 of NH-31) in the State of Bihar on EPC Mode | 2023 | Issues reported by CRRI in quality of Concrete of superstructure in bridge at Km 264.946 | Repair works taken up by Contractor as recommended in CRRI report |

| State | S. No. | Name of the Project | Year of incident | Details of Major damages / defects | Action Taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 5 | Varanasi - Mohania (GTRIP/5; Package - IV A): 4L of existing 2L section from km. 65 to km. 317 of NH-2 in UP and Bihar on NH-2 | 2023 | Major deficiencies in structural elements | Damages of INR 25 Cr imposed on Contractor |
| Chhattisgarh | 6 | 4-Laning of Simga-Sargaon Section of NH-200 (New NH-130) from Km 48+580 to Km 91+026 | 2024 | Cracks in Cement Concrete Panels | Action taken up for Panel Rectifications at the risk and cost of EPC Contractor. |
| | 7 | 4-Laning of Sargaon-Bilaspur Section of NH-200 (New NH-130) from Km 91+026 to Km 126+525 under EPC Mode | 2022 | Crack in Cement Concrete Panels and RE Wall bulged at Km. 91, 96, 101, 102 and 106. | The EPC Contractor has commenced the rectification work at site. |
| | 8 | Rehabilitation and Upgradation 2-lane with paved shoulders configuration of Bilaspur Urdawal section in km 241.553 to 312.60 = 71.0476 km (Masanialala to Rengapali) on NH 200 (New NH 49) (Package-III)(Borai river MNB at km 217.358) | 2025 | Damage in slab of Minor bridge | The work is in Defect Liability Period and taken up by Contractor at his own cost. |
| Himachal Pradesh | 9 | Four Laning of Parwanoo- Solan Section NH-22 (New NH-05) from Km 67.000 to Km 106.139, under NHDP phase-III on EPC basis in the State of Himachal Pradesh. | 2022 | Collapse of road stretch between km. 3.130 to 3.170 on the two-lane portion of the project highway (approach road to Tunnel) of Parwanoo-Solan section of NH 05. | Restoration work has been completed by EPC Contractor |
| Haryana | 10 | Flyover and underpass at Hero | 2024 | Some portion of deck slab | Arbitration notice issued to |

| State | S. No. | Name of the Project | Year of incident | Details of Major damages / defects | Action Taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Honda Chowk NH 48 | | fallen down with settlement of the bituminous surface (MCW-01) on RHS at Ch. 36+350 | Contractor for recovery of damages. Process of Rectification and repair works initiated. |
| | 11 | Dwarka Expressway Pkg-III (Delhi/HR Border to start of RoB Gurugram) | 2021 | Crushing of concrete in some segments. | Penalty of Rs. 6.67 Cr on Contractor and Rs. 20 lakhs on Authority's Engineer imposed.<br>Contractor and Authority's Engineer blacklisted for 3 months.<br>Restoration/ repair works completed. |
| | 12 | Delhi-Vadodara Expressway Pkg. 2 | 2024 | Rutting | Authority has imposed damages amounting to Rs.48,61,243/- on the contractor for delayed maintenance. Rectification of rutting has been taken up by Contractor and majority of the rutted portion has been rectified. |
| | 13 | Delhi-Vadodara Expressway Pkg. 3 | 2024 | Rutting | Authority has imposed damages amounting to Rs. 42,95,049/- on the contractor for delayed maintenance. |

| State | S. No. | Name of the Project | Year of incident | Details of Major damages / defects | Action Taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Rectification of rutting has been taken up by Contractor and majority of the rutted portion has been rectified. |
| Gujarat | 14 | Sanchore-Santalpur Package-4 | 2025 | Ruts, cracks and surface deformation/ Distress was observed recently after rains in June month 2025, severe rutting at some locations. | Penalty of ₹2.8 crore had been imposed on the Contractor along with a recommendation for debarment up to one year or until successful rectification, whichever is later. Contractor has taken up repair/ restoration works. The Project Director of NHAI was suspended. |
| Jharkhand | 15 | 4 Laning of kutchery chowk to bijupara Secion of NH 75 from km 0.0 to km 34.00 | 2022 | Cracked PQC panels | Performance Bank Guarantee of Rs 11.79 Crores encashed for non-rectification of defects |
| Karnataka | 16 | Two/Four Laning of BRT Tiger Reserve Boundary to Bengalore Section of NH-948 | 2025 | Km 337+670 to Km337+680 RE Block of length 10 mts collapsed | Concessionaire has taken up repair/ restoration works as per recommendation of report submitted by IISC Bangalore. |
| | 17 | 4-laning of Hubli – Hospet section | 2022 | Cracks on PQC Pavement and widening of longitudinal joints on pavement | Contractor has initiated actions for rectification of damages. |

| State | S. No. | Name of the Project | Year of incident | Details of Major damages / defects | Action Taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 18 | Four laning of Goa-Karnataka Border to Kundapur section of NH-66 (formerly NH-17) from Km. 93.700 to Km. 283.300 in the State of Karnataka to be executed as BOT Project on DBFOT Pattern under NHDP-IV: | 2024 | Incident of collapse of three spans of Kaali Bridge. Inadequate slope stability works. | Contractor debarred for 1 month on Aug 2024 |
| Kerala | 19 | NH Connectivity to ICTT at Vallarpdam from Kalamassery to Vallarpadam NH 966A | 2025 | Distress in pile foundation was observed at Bridge no. 07 and 08 Ch. 7+960 and Ch. 9+067 (BHS) | Penalty of Rs. 30.74 Cr was imposed on Contractor |
| | 20 | Kodugallur to Edappally NH 66 | 2025 | Damages in the pile foundation Ch. 398+400 and 398+989 (RHS) | Concessionaire debarred for 1 year. |
| | 21 | Chengala-Neeleshwaram Section of NH-66 | 2022 and 2025 | Collapse of VUP at Ch. 72+927 in 2022 during construction<br><br>Soil nailing collapsed incident occurred at Ch. 58+035 to Ch. 58+100 (RHS) on 16.06.2025 with no casualties. | Authority has suspended the Concessionaire and its promoter from future bidding for 01-month period. Debarment also issued to Concessionaire. Senior Bridge Engineer of AE removed from site. |
| | 22 | Neeleshwaram-Thaliparambha Section of NH-66 | 2025 | Unprotected soil slip in the cut section with debris deposition on carriageways. | Rectification work carried out and traffic restored with precautionary barricading in |

| State | S. No. | Name of the Project | Year of incident | Details of Major damages / defects | Action Taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | median portion. |
| | 23 | NHAI - Six laning from start of Valanchery bypass to Kappirikkad section of NH – 66 (old NH-17) from Design Ch. 298+500 (Ex. km 304.250) to Design Chainage 335+850 (Ex. km 349.260) in the state of Kerala on Hybrid Annuity Mode under Bharatmala Pariyojana | 2025 | RE wall collapsed | Debarment of Contractor and Independent Engineering firm from participating in ongoing/future bidding for 01 month period or completion of investigation by the expert Committee whichever is later. |
| | 24 | Thuravoor-paravoor | 2025 | Collapse of 4 PSC Girders during construction | NHAI, imposed penalty of Rs. 15.35 Lakhs. Bridge Engineer and Team Leader of AE were Terminated. |
| | 25 | Six Laning of Start of Kollam Bypass to Kadambattukonam from Km.486+000 to Km.517+800 of NH-47 (New NH-66) in the State of Kerala on Hybrid Annuity Mode under BharatmalaPariyojna | 2025 | Failure/Collapse of scaffolding of Minor Bridge (under construction) at Km.Ch. 497+370(RHS) | Penalty of Rs. 9.55 lakhs imposed on Concessionaire |
| | 26 | 6L Elevated Corridor along with development of existing 4 lane road at ground level from Aroor to Thuravoor Thekku section of NH 66 | 2025 | Toppling of two PSC girders at span P-202-P-203<br><br>Failure on part of AE to review efficacy of material being used in launching and | Contractor and AE debarred from future bidding for 1 month. |

| State | S. No. | Name of the Project | Year of incident | Details of Major damages / defects | Action Taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | not ensuring application of approved launching scheme. | |
| Maharashtra | 27 | Construction of 4-laning Flyover of NH-6 integrated with ROB's and River Bridge including approach ramps service road footpath over RCC utility duct for Octroi Naka to Itwari and Inner Ring Road from Manewada to Kalamna and Rani Prajapati Square to Vaishnav Devi Square including ROB LC No. 71 and72 in Nagpur of NH-6 | 2021 | Sliding of P7 end of the single girder due to inadequate bracing after launching leading to collapse of 1 end of the girder. | Debarment of the Project Manager of Contractor for 3 months and Debarment of the Contractor for 9 months.<br><br>The damaged Girder was replaced by Contractor at his own cost.<br><br>Project Director, NHAI, transferred immediately. |
| | 28 | Bal. Works of Fagne (Km. 510.000) to Maharashtra/Gujarat Border (Km. 650.794) on NH-06 (New NH-53) | 2022 | Damages observed in Slab of Major Bridge at Ch.547.344 | Structure was Audited by VNIT Nagpur.<br>As per the recommendation of VNIT, Nagpur, Contractor has taken up reconstruction of slab. |
| | 29 | Balance work for 4-laning of Panvel to Indapur section from km.0.0 to km.42.3 of NH-66 - EPC | 2024 | Panel cracking, poor riding quality, bumps, poor diversions etc. | Contractor has taken up rectification works. |
| | 30 | Section -II Kolde to Khetia Road km.50+200 to 98+800 | 2021 | Cracked panels | Contractor has initiated actions for rectification of |

| State | S. No. | Name of the Project | Year of incident | Details of Major damages / defects | Action Taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | damages. |
| | 31 | Mehkar-Ajispur Road | 2024 | Cracked panels | The Performance BG of Contractor is forfeited. Process initiated for rectification of damages. |
| | 32 | Bhokar-Sarsam | 2024 | Cracked panels | Contractor has initiated actions for rectification of damages. |
| | 33 | Sillod-Fardapur | 2024 | Cracked panels | Contractor has initiated actions for rectification of damages. |
| | 34 | Parbhani to Gangakhed | 2021 | Cracked panels | Contractor has executed the panel replacement / rectification works. |
| | 35 | Amdi - Saoner | 2022 | Cracked panels | Contractor has initiated actions for rectification of damages. |
| | 36 | Rehabilitation and upgradation and NH-66 (Erstwhile NH-17) form km 241+300 to 281+300 (Arawali to Kante Section) to four lane with paved shoulder in the state of Maharashtra under NHDP-IV on Hybrid Annuity Mode. | 2025 | Depression and cracks in PQC | Contractor has initiated actions for rectification of damages. |
| | 37 | Rehabilitation and Upgradation of NH-66 (Old NH17) from Km | 2024 | PQC cracks and settlement. | Contractor has replaced cracked panels. |

| State | S. No. | Name of the Project | Year of incident | Details of Major damages / defects | Action Taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 281+300 to Km 332+200 (Kante to Waked section) to four lanes in the state of Maharashtra under NHDP-IV on Hybrid Annuity Mode. | | | |
| | 38 | Rehabilitation and up-gradation of NH-66 (Old NH-17) form km 332/200 to km 367/200 (Watul to Talgaon Section) to four lanes in the State of Maharashtra under NHDP-IV on EPC Mode. | 2024 | Full depth Cracks in PQC | Contractor has initiated actions for rectification of damages. |
| | 39 | Rehabilitatyion and up gradation for Talere Gaganbawada Kolhapur Road (NH-166G) stretches start from Ch. 6/00 Km. to Ch. 11/00 Km. and Ch. 19/300 Km. (Start of Karul Ghat) to 35/300 Km. (End of Gaganbawada) of NH-166G to 2 lane paved shoulder/2 lane configuration lane, length 21.00 Km. in the state of Mahrashtra on EPC Mode. | 2025 | Cracks in PQC | Contractor has initiated actions for rectification of damages. |
| | 40 | Rehabilitation and Up-gradation to Two lanes with paved shoulder from Karad to Tasgaon NH 266 from Km. 0/00 to 58/830 in the | 2024 | Cracked panels | Rectification of damages taken up at risk and cost of Contractor. |

| State | S. No. | Name of the Project | Year of incident | Details of Major damages / defects | Action Taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | State of Maharashtra on EPC mode | | | |
| | 41 | Upgradation to two lane with paved shoulder from Salaikhurd to Tiroda Km 120/100 to 163/200 (Design Km 44/00 to 87/00) of NH 753 on EPC Mode in the state of Maharashtra | 2024 | Post construction defects are observed in the Rigid Pavement i.e. formation of Longitudinal and Lateral cracks, Opening of Central Joints, Settlement of Panels etc. | IIT Bombay has been appointed for Technical Investigation of defects and suggestion of remedial measures. |
| Rajasthan | 42 | Delhi Vadodara Expressway NE-4 Pkg.06 | 2024 | Rutting, Raincuts, potholes and settlement | Penalty imposed on each contractor amounting to Rs. 50 Lakhs for non-rectification of defects in the stipulated time frame as per provision of contract agreement. |
| | 43 | Delhi Vadodara Expressway NE-4 Pkg.07 | 2024 | | |
| | 44 | Delhi Vadodara Expressway NE-4 Pkg.08 | 2024 | | |
| | 45 | Delhi Vadodara Expressway NE-4 Pkg.09 | 2024 | | |
| | 46 | Construction of 6-lane access-controlled Greenfield highway from km 28+70 to Km. 53+0 of Sangariya (near Chautala)-Rasisar (near Bikaner) section of NH-754K as a part of Amritsar- | 2024 | Deficiencies in riding quality and settlement at some locations observed | (i) Damage of Rs. 50.00 Lakhs imposed upon the Contractor.<br>(ii) Two key personnel of Authority Engineer team were terminated due to poor |

| State | S. No. | Name of the Project | Year of incident | Details of Major damages / defects | Action Taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Jamnagar Economic Corridor in the State of Rajasthan under Bharatmala Pariyojana -Phase-I (AJ/SR-Package-2) | | | supervision. |
| | 47 | Construction of 6-lane access controlled Greenfield highway from km 53+000 to Km. 88+000 of Sangariya (near Chautala)-Rasisar (near Bikaner) section of NH-754K as a part of Amritsar-Jamnagar Economic Corridor in the State of Rajasthan under Bharatmala Pariyojana-Phase-I (AJ/SR-Package-3) | 2024 | Failure of the nose structure while launching of 83 mtr single span truss bridge | Penalty of Rs. 1.00 Cr. imposed and warning for debarment action for any future instances upon the Contractor was issued.<br>Debarment of fabrication team and Designer team issued for the period of 02 years in NHAI works.<br>Penalty of Rs. 20 Lakhs and warning for debarment action for any future instances upon the Authority Engineer.<br>Debarment of Senior bridge Engineer deployed by the Authority Engineer issued for a period of 2 years in NHAI works. |
| | 48 | Delhi-Vadodara Expressway Pkg. 4 | 2024 | Rutting and settlement of approach | Damages amounting to Rs. 1.06 Cr. imposed for delayed maintenance. Also, IIT Kharagpur has been engaged for detailed study |

| State | S. No. | Name of the Project | Year of incident | Details of Major damages / defects | Action Taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | for permanent rectification of defects. |
| | 49 | Delhi-Vadodara Expressway Pkg. 5 | 2024 | Rutting, settlement of approach and bulging of RE wall | Damages amounting to Rs. 88.32 lakhs imposed for delayed maintenance. Bulging of RE wall has been rectified as per suggestions of CRRI. Majority of the rutting has been rectified. Further, in addition to above, IIT Kharagpur has been engaged for detailed study for permanent rectification of defects. |
| | 50 | Delhi-Vadodara Greenfield Alignment (NH-148N) (Pkg-16) (Ch. 427.300 to Ch.452.420) [Major bridge over Takli river near Nayagaon Jageer village to Rajasthan/MP Border] | 2024 | Stretch is operational w.e.f. 30.11.2023 and at some locations the settlements observed in approaches of structure | EPC Contractor has rectified damages. R |
| | 51 | Construction of proposed 2-lane ROB and its approaches in lieu of existing level crossing no. C-64 at km. 172.990 on Jodhpur–Ajmer Road on NH-65 in District Nagaur Rajasthan | 2024 | Post-completion, structural defects have been observed in the deck slab of the ROB due to honeycombing caused by poor workmanship. | Contract has been terminated. Debarment of contractor taken up. Bid for rectification works invited. |
| Telangana | 52 | Four Laning of NH-161 from | 2022 | At some locations Rutting | Penalty of of **Rs.134.784 Cr.** |

| State | S. No. | Name of the Project | Year of incident | Details of Major damages / defects | Action Taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Mangloor (Design Km 86.788 /existing Km 91.350 to Telangana/Maharashtra Border (Design Km 135.751/ Existing Km 140.873) in the state of Telangana under Bharatmala Pariyojana on Hybrid Annuity Mode (Package-III) | | and Bleeding was observed in the Project Highway during OandM Period | imposed towards Breach of maintenance obligations. |
| Tamil Nadu | 53 | 4-laning of Madurai - Chettikulam section from Km 0.000 to Km 7.300. | 2021 | 3 Girders (G1, G2 and G3) between pier P4 and P5 at Km 2+850 of down ramp collapsed during fixing of the Bearing during construction. | Contractor has replaced the girders at the said locations at his own cost. |
| | 54 | 4-laning of Sethiyathope - Cholpauram section from Km 65.960 to Km 116.440 | 2022 and 2025 | In 2022:<br>A Segmental Girder on P16-P17 of RHS Carriageway fell down due to failure of hydraulic jacks at Km 107+400 Anaikarai Major Bridge across Kollidam river.<br><br>In 2025:<br>The RE wall blocks portion of the A2 (Thanjavur) side approach (LHS side) have | In 2022:<br>A penalty amounting to Rs. 7.305 crore (being 0.5% of the BPC) had been imposed and recovered from the Concessionaire.<br>The collapsed span has been reconstructed by the Concessionaire with their own cost.<br><br>In 2025:<br>The rectification work |

| State | S. No. | Name of the Project | Year of incident | Details of Major damages / defects | Action Taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | been disconnected from the geo grid and fallen down. | completed by the Concessionaire at their own cost. |
| | 55 | 4-laning of Thanjavur - Trichy section from Km 80.000 to Km 136.490 | 2023 | The RE wall panel portion of the A1 (Thanjavur) side approach (LHS side) have been disconnected from the geo grid and fallen down. | Based on report of Expert Committee, restoration work using soil nailing completed by Contractor. |
| Uttar Pradesh | 56 | Construction of 4 lane green field highway from km 35.00 to 49.155 of NH-731A with paved shoulder on Hybrid Annuity Mode in the State of Uttar Pradesh. (Job No. CE-RO-LKO/NH(O)/NH-731A/2021-22/627 dt 05-01-2022) | 2025 | Cracks observed over DBM due to percolation of rain water in some stretches. | The project is under construction, the repair and rectification work taken up by the concessionaire at its own cost. |
| | 57 | Lucknow Ring Road Pkg-3A | 2024 | Cracks in PQC Panel in length of 2.886 Km. | Contractor has initiated process for rectification of damages. |
| Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand | 58 | 4L of Haridwar-Nagina section of NH-74 | 2023 | PQC panel cracks | Contractor has initiated process for rectification of damages. |
| Uttarakhand | 59 | Construction, Operation and Maintenance of 2-Lane Bi-Directional Silkyara Bend Barkot | 2023 | Collapse at cavity in under construction Silkyara Tunnel. | Rectification measures taken up by the EPC contractors at its own cost. |

| State | S. No. | Name of the Project | Year of incident | Details of Major damages / defects | Action Taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Tunnel with escape passage including approaches on Dharasu–Yamunotri section between Ch. 25.400 Km and Ch. 51.000 Km falling along NH-134 (OLD NH-94) in the state of Uttarakhand | | | Actions as per the Investigation Committee Report initiated. |
| West Bengal | 60 | Construction of 4-Laning of Puruliya Bypass Section from Km. 84.030 to Km. 94.345 of NH-32 (length 10.315 Km) in the State of West Bengal on EPC Mode | 2025 | Cracks have developed in the newly constructed PQC. | i) Rectification works initiated by Contractor. Amount of Rs. 20.00 Lakh withheld from Contractor's bill.<br><br>ii) Key personal of AE has been debarred for a period of one year. |
| | 61 | Four laning with paved shoulders of NH-6 from Chichra to Kharagpur Km 185.150 to Km 134.400 including rehabilitation of existing four lane from Km 134.400 to Km 129.600 in the state of West Bengal | 2023 | Cracks in PQC panels | Repaired at the Risk and Cost of EPC Contractor. |
| Odisha | 62 | Chandikhole-Bhadrak Section of NH-16 | 2023 | 1. Faulty Design in Bridge at km. 96+326:<br><br>2. Bridge at km. 79+614: The span A1-P1 had | 1. For Faulty Design at Km 96+326, penalty imposed of Rs.30 Lakhs on the Concessionaire and Rs.5 Lakhs on the Independent |

| State | S. No. | Name of the Project | Year of incident | Details of Major damages / defects | Action Taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | dislodged from the pier P2 due to breaking of the cantilever<br>Portion of the pier cap and had fallen on the ground.<br><br>Appearance of wide cracks (up to 3-4mm) in the pier cap on grid "P2".<br><br>Damages of deck slab and girders of the dislodged span. | Engineer. Team Leader of IE and Key Personnel of Concessionaire suspended.<br><br>2. For Bridge at km. 79+614: Penalty of Rs.5 crore imposed on the Contractor and Penalty of Rs.20 lakh imposed on the Supervision Consultant.<br><br>Debarment of DPR Consultant for 1 year.<br><br>The cost of entire remedial measures / reconstruction recovered from the Concessionaire. |
| | 63 | Completion of Balance Work Panikoili – Rimuli section of NH-215 (New NH-20) from Km.0.000 to Km.163.000 (Design Chainage Km0.000 to 166.173) in the state of Odisha in single percentage item rate Contract | 2022 | Collapse of pier cap (P8) and girders (P8 – P9 Span) Balance work of Belabahali Major Bridge LHS at Km.35.341 which was under construction collapsed during launching of girders. | Restoration work executed by Contractor at his own Cost based on the recommendation of Expert Committee constituted. |
| Assam | 64 | Construction of 6-lane | 2024 | Falling of one PSC Girder | Penalty imposed on |

| State | S. No. | Name of the Project | Year of incident | Details of Major damages / defects | Action Taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Standalone Flyovers at Bongaigaon, Chapaguri, Pathsala, Simlaguri Chowk and Baihata Junctions on stretches of NH-31 and NH-31C [new NH-27 (EW)] in the State of Assam under Bharatmala Pariyojana on EPC basis | | at Baihata Flyover (Span P1-P2), resulting in the death of one person. | Contractor. Contractor debarred for 4 months. |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 65 | Rehabilitation of km 181.00 to Km 206.00 section in Andaman Trunk Road of NH-4 to Intermediate Lane with hard shoulder in the union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar islands (Total length 25.00 km) on EPC Mode" (Package-VII) | 2024 | Distress, sinking of pavement at various locations. | Rectification works completed. |
| | 66 | Construction of 4 Nos. of Minor Bridges at Km 21.717, Km 23.150, Km 88.300, Km 92.100 of NH- 223 (New NH-4) connecting South Andaman and Baratang Island in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands on EPC mode. | 2024 | Punching in Deck Slab (LHS) of the minor bridge across BD Nallah at Km 88+300 and other quality issues including bad workmanship. | The EPC contractor has carried out the necessary rectifications at their own expense including replacement of slab as recommended by CRRI-CSIR report. |

## BUDGET ALLOCATION AND INCENTIVES UNDER PMUY

**3352. SHRI SOUMENDU ADHIKARI:**

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

(a) the details of budget estimated, sanctioned and utilized towards Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) since 2020, State/UT-wise; and

(b) the details of incentive transferred to Below Poverty Line ration card holders since 2020, State/UT-wise?

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

(a) and (b): Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) was launched in May, 2016 with an objective to provide deposit free LPG connection to adult women from poor households across the country. The target to release 8 crore connections under PMUY was achieved in September 2019. To cover the remaining poor households, Ujjwala 2.0 was launched in August 2021 with a target to release 1 crore additional PMUY connections, which was achieved in January 2022. Subsequently, the Government decided to release 60 lakh more LPG connections under Ujjwala 2.0 and the target of 1.60 crore Ujjwala 2.0 connections was also achieved during December 2022. Further, Government approved release of additional 75 lakh connections under PMUY Scheme for the period FY 2023-24 to 2025-26 which was completed during July 2024.

Government has recently approved the release of 25 lakh additional LPG connections under PMUY during Financial Year 2025-26 to clear pending applications and achieve saturation of LPG access in the country.

Adult woman from a poor household who doesn’t have an existing LPG

connection in her family may apply under the scheme by submitting the KYC application form and Deprivation Declaration along with the required documents, to establish eligibility in line with the prescribed criteria. As on 01.03.2026, there were about 10.56 crore PMUY connections across the country.

For initial 9.60 Cr. connections since inception upto financial year 2022-23, Government had provided Rs.1600 per PMUY connection for Security Deposit (SD) of Cylinder, Pressure Regulator, Suraksha Hose, DGCC booklet and installation charges. For next 75 lakh connections approved for the period FY 2023-24 to 2025-26, this expenditure was increased to Rs. 2,200 per connection for 14.2 Kg Single Bottle Connection/ 5 Kg Double Bottle Connection and Rs. 1,300 per connection for 5 Kg Single Bottle Connection. During the current financial year 2025-26, Government has approved release of 25 lakh LPG connections at the rate of Rs. 2,050 per connection.

To make LPG more affordable to PMUY consumers and ensure sustained usage of LPG by them, in May 2022 Government started a targeted subsidy of ₹ 200/- per 14.2 kg cylinder (and proportionately pro-rated for 5 Kg connections) to the PMUY consumers which was subsequently increased to ₹ 300/- per 14.2 kg cylinder (and proportionately pro-rated for 5 Kg connections). For FY 2025-26, the Government is providing a targeted subsidy of ₹ 300/- per cylinder for upto 9 refills of 14.2 Kg cylinders per annum (proportionately pro-rated for 5 Kg connections).

No State/UT-wise allocation of funds is done under PMUY. The details of funds

allocation and utilization under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) since FY 2020-21 are as below:

(Rs. in Crore)

| Scheme | F.Y. | Total Allocation (Revised Estimates) | Actual Expenditure* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) | 2020-21 | 9690.00 | 9235.42 |
| | 2021-22 | 1618.00 | 1568.44 |
| | 2022-23 | 8010.00 | 5663.38 |
| | 2023-24 | 8500.00 | 8500.00 |
| | 2024-25 | 12700.00 | 12700.00 |
| | 2025-26 | 12736.00 | 7765.00# |

*Figures include Targeted Subsidy to PMUY Beneficiaries w.e.f. May 2022

#Year is in progress. Figures are till February 2026

Government has paid a compensation of Rs. 22,000 crore to OMCs in FY 2022-23 and has approved another compensation of Rs. 30,000 crore in FY 2025-26.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF PMFME SCHEME IN ANDHRA PRADESH

**3353. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:**

**SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:**

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

(a) the number of enterprises supported under "Support to Individual or Group Category Micro Enterprises" under the Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme since the scheme inception, State-wise, district-wise and year-wise;

(b) the number of applications received, approved and pending under this

component, State- wise, year-wise and district-wise for the State of Andhra Pradesh since the inception of the scheme;

(c) whether the subsidy under the scheme has been provided to the beneficiaries;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, year-wise and district-wise for the State of Andhra Pradesh since the inception of the scheme;

(e) whether any awareness building mechanism has been conducted under the scheme and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of funds provided for these mechanisms, State-wise, year-wise and district-wise for the State of Andhra Pradesh since the inception of the scheme?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):**

(a): Under the Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro food processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme as on 31st December 2025, loans for 1,72,707 micro food processing enterprises have been sanctioned under the Credit Linked Subsidy for Support to individual or group category enterprises since the inception of the scheme. The State-wise, Year-wise and District-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement-I (A) and (B).**

(b): As on 31st December 2025, under the Scheme, 4,52,596 applications have been received, out of which loans for 1,72,707 Micro food processing enterprises have been sanctioned and 54,894 applications are pending with the

banks under the Credit Linked Subsidy component since the inception of scheme. From the State of Andhra Pradesh, 16,281 applications have been received, out of which loans for 8,651 Micro food processing enterprises have been sanctioned. Further, 1,359 applications are pending with the banks. The State-wise and year-wise details along with district-wise details for the State of Andhra Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement-II (A) and (B).**

(c) and (d): Till 31$^{st}$ December 2025, subsidy of Rs. 5009.61 crore has been approved under credit Linked Subsidy component since inception of the scheme out of which subsidy of Rs. 137.81 crore has been approved for the State of Andhra Pradesh. The State-wise subsidy approved and district-wise for the State of Andhra Pradesh are given in the enclosed **Statement-III (A) and (B)**.

(e) and (f): Ministry has taken various initiatives / measures to increase the scheme's uptake and to create awareness among the various stakeholders including women groups and public at large through National and State level awareness campaigns such as Newspaper advertisements, Radio Jingles, Exhibitions and Expos, Fairs, Buyer-Seller Meets etc. since the inception of the scheme. There is no district-wise budget allocation for Promotional Activities under the scheme. However, the States are authorized to incur an expenditure of 1% out of the total approved budget, for the promotional activities.

## STATEMENT-I (A)

**State-wise and Year-wise Credit Linked Subsidy approved till 31st December 2025:**

| S. No. | State / UT | FY 2021-22 | FY 2022-23 | FY 2023-24 | FY 2024-25 | FY 2025-26 | Overall |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | A and N Island | 6 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 306 | 2808 | 2237 | 1667 | 1633 | 8651 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 1 | 21 | 28 | 48 | 51 | 149 |
| 4 | Assam | 39 | 659 | 633 | 1769 | 2094 | 5194 |
| 5 | Bihar | 91 | 2923 | 10284 | 10273 | 5077 | 28648 |
| 6 | Chandigarh | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 7 | Chhattisgarh | 24 | 211 | 350 | 396 | 461 | 1442 |
| 8 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 12 |
| 9 | Delhi | 21 | 81 | 103 | 74 | 99 | 378 |
| 10 | Goa | 2 | 42 | 23 | 36 | 38 | 141 |
| 11 | Gujarat | 5 | 103 | 286 | 314 | 509 | 1217 |
| 12 | Haryana | 74 | 329 | 606 | 352 | 376 | 1737 |
| 13 | HP | 156 | 603 | 550 | 496 | 823 | 2628 |
| 14 | JandK | 35 | 170 | 480 | 682 | 754 | 2121 |
| 15 | Jharkhand | 0 | 198 | 1527 | 1851 | 1089 | 4665 |
| 16 | Karnataka | 259 | 1823 | 2011 | 2329 | 1980 | 8402 |
| 17 | Kerala | 59 | 807 | 2573 | 3116 | 1923 | 8478 |
| 18 | Ladakh | 6 | 26 | 33 | 17 | 14 | 96 |
| 19 | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | Madhya Pradesh | 237 | 1426 | 2692 | 5103 | 3763 | 13221 |
| 21 | Maharashtra | 636 | 6040 | 9493 | 7546 | 3645 | 27360 |
| 22 | Manipur | 180 | 67 | 13 | 31 | 19 | 310 |
| 23 | Meghalaya | 5 | 26 | 44 | 120 | 42 | 237 |
| 24 | Mizoram | 0 | 7 | 13 | 20 | 27 | 67 |
| 25 | Nagaland | 0 | 25 | 155 | 188 | 72 | 440 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | Odisha | 149 | 620 | 627 | 731 | 948 | 3075 |
| 27 | Puducherry | 1 | 58 | 54 | 51 | 39 | 203 |
| 28 | Punjab | 134 | 837 | 1183 | 525 | 429 | 3108 |
| 29 | Rajasthan | 98 | 192 | 242 | 513 | 399 | 1444 |
| 30 | Sikkim | 2 | 31 | 20 | 8 | 5 | 66 |
| 31 | Tamil Nadu | 288 | 3717 | 7666 | 3587 | 2611 | 17869 |
| 32 | Telangana | 163 | 2067 | 3500 | 1136 | 479 | 7345 |
| 33 | Tripura | 7 | 43 | 63 | 77 | 96 | 286 |
| 34 | Uttar Pradesh | 212 | 2304 | 6654 | 7449 | 5441 | 22060 |
| 35 | Uttarakhand | 17 | 222 | 416 | 221 | 211 | 1087 |
| 36 | West Bengal | 0 | 0 | 22 | 149 | 376 | 547 |
| | **Total** | **3218** | **28492** | **54594** | **50875** | **35528** | **172707** |

## STATEMENT-I (B)

**District-wise Loans sanctioned for Credit Linked Subsidy till 31st December 2025:**

| S.No. | State/ UT | Districts | Loans Sanctioned |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andaman And Nicobar Islands | Nicobars | 1 |
| 2 | Andaman And Nicobar Islands | North And Middle Andaman | 6 |
| 3 | Andaman And Nicobar Islands | South Andamans | 11 |
| 4 | Andhra Pradesh | Alluri Sitharama Raju | 1244 |
| 5 | Andhra Pradesh | Anakapalli | 389 |
| 6 | Andhra Pradesh | Anantapur | 248 |
| 7 | Andhra Pradesh | Annamayya | 122 |
| 8 | Andhra Pradesh | Bapatla | 261 |
| 9 | Andhra Pradesh | Chittoor | 373 |
| 10 | Andhra Pradesh | East Godavari | 493 |
| 11 | Andhra Pradesh | Eluru | 323 |
| 12 | Andhra Pradesh | Guntur | 263 |
| 13 | Andhra Pradesh | Kakinada | 318 |
| 14 | Andhra Pradesh | Konaseema | 435 |
| 15 | Andhra Pradesh | Krishna | 199 |
| 16 | Andhra Pradesh | Kurnool | 419 |
| 17 | Andhra Pradesh | Nandyal | 152 |
| 18 | Andhra Pradesh | NTR | 189 |

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|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Andhra Pradesh | Palnadu | 137 |
| 20 | Andhra Pradesh | Parvathipuram Manyam | 257 |
| 21 | Andhra Pradesh | Prakasam | 254 |
| 22 | Andhra Pradesh | Spsr Nellore | 355 |
| 23 | Andhra Pradesh | Sri Sathya Sai | 158 |
| 24 | Andhra Pradesh | Srikakulam | 685 |
| 25 | Andhra Pradesh | Tirupati | 327 |
| 26 | Andhra Pradesh | Visakhapatanam | 163 |
| 27 | Andhra Pradesh | Vizianagaram | 505 |
| 28 | Andhra Pradesh | West Godavari | 262 |
| 29 | Andhra Pradesh | Y.S.R. | 120 |
| 30 | Arunachal Pradesh | Changlang | 5 |
| 31 | Arunachal Pradesh | East Siang | 3 |
| 32 | Arunachal Pradesh | Kamle | 2 |
| 33 | Arunachal Pradesh | Kurung Kumey | 4 |
| 34 | Arunachal Pradesh | Longding | 2 |
| 35 | Arunachal Pradesh | Lower Siang | 1 |
| 36 | Arunachal Pradesh | Lower Subansiri | 9 |
| 37 | Arunachal Pradesh | Namsai | 6 |
| 38 | Arunachal Pradesh | Papum Pare | 24 |
| 39 | Arunachal Pradesh | PAPUM PARE (CAPITAL COMPLEX) | 69 |
| 40 | Arunachal Pradesh | Tirap | 1 |
| 41 | Arunachal Pradesh | Upper Subansiri | 17 |
| 42 | Arunachal Pradesh | West Kameng | 5 |
| 43 | Arunachal Pradesh | West Siang | 1 |
| 44 | Assam | Bajali | 25 |
| 45 | Assam | Baksa | 106 |
| 46 | Assam | Barpeta | 208 |
| 47 | Assam | Biswanath | 148 |
| 48 | Assam | Bongaigaon | 76 |
| 49 | Assam | Cachar | 358 |
| 50 | Assam | Charaideo | 182 |
| 51 | Assam | Chirang | 31 |
| 52 | Assam | Darrang | 87 |
| 53 | Assam | Dhemaji | 157 |
| 54 | Assam | Dhubri | 117 |

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|---|---|---|---|
| 55 | Assam | Dibrugarh | 531 |
| 56 | Assam | Dima Hasao | 47 |
| 57 | Assam | Goalpara | 100 |
| 58 | Assam | Golaghat | 272 |
| 59 | Assam | Hailakandi | 184 |
| 60 | Assam | Hojai | 119 |
| 61 | Assam | Jorhat | 129 |
| 62 | Assam | Kamrup | 299 |
| 63 | Assam | Kamrup Metro | 145 |
| 64 | Assam | Karbi Anglong | 60 |
| 65 | Assam | Kokrajhar | 87 |
| 66 | Assam | Lakhimpur | 296 |
| 67 | Assam | Majuli | 34 |
| 68 | Assam | Marigaon | 40 |
| 69 | Assam | Nagaon | 202 |
| 70 | Assam | Nalbari | 218 |
| 71 | Assam | Sivasagar | 215 |
| 72 | Assam | Sonitpur | 203 |
| 73 | Assam | South Salmara Mancachar | 17 |
| 74 | Assam | Sribhumi | 70 |
| 75 | Assam | Tamulpur | 41 |
| 76 | Assam | Tinsukia | 321 |
| 77 | Assam | Udalguri | 51 |
| 78 | Assam | West Karbi Anglong | 18 |
| 79 | Bihar | Araria | 462 |
| 80 | Bihar | Arwal | 230 |
| 81 | Bihar | Aurangabad | 557 |
| 82 | Bihar | Banka | 550 |
| 83 | Bihar | Begusarai | 901 |
| 84 | Bihar | Bhagalpur | 1108 |
| 85 | Bihar | Bhojpur | 720 |
| 86 | Bihar | Buxar | 696 |
| 87 | Bihar | Darbhanga | 1006 |
| 88 | Bihar | Gaya | 1164 |
| 89 | Bihar | Gopalganj | 749 |
| 90 | Bihar | Jamui | 349 |
| 91 | Bihar | Jehanabad | 426 |

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|---|---|---|---|
| 92 | Bihar | Kaimur (Bhabua) | 359 |
| 93 | Bihar | Katihar | 682 |
| 94 | Bihar | Khagaria | 439 |
| 95 | Bihar | Kishanganj | 431 |
| 96 | Bihar | Lakhisarai | 242 |
| 97 | Bihar | Madhepura | 401 |
| 98 | Bihar | Madhubani | 872 |
| 99 | Bihar | Munger | 575 |
| 100 | Bihar | Muzaffarpur | 1355 |
| 101 | Bihar | Nalanda | 779 |
| 102 | Bihar | Nawada | 597 |
| 103 | Bihar | Pashchim Champaran | 777 |
| 104 | Bihar | Patna | 2458 |
| 105 | Bihar | Purbi Champaran | 1113 |
| 106 | Bihar | Purnia | 730 |
| 107 | Bihar | Rohtas | 860 |
| 108 | Bihar | Saharsa | 472 |
| 109 | Bihar | Samastipur | 1438 |
| 110 | Bihar | Saran | 867 |
| 111 | Bihar | Sheikhpura | 261 |
| 112 | Bihar | Sheohar | 262 |
| 113 | Bihar | Sitamarhi | 946 |
| 114 | Bihar | Siwan | 1125 |
| 115 | Bihar | Supaul | 544 |
| 116 | Bihar | Vaishali | 1145 |
| 117 | Chandigarh | Chandigarh | 5 |
| 118 | Chhattisgarh | Balod | 45 |
| 119 | Chhattisgarh | Baloda Bazar | 37 |
| 120 | Chhattisgarh | Balrampur | 11 |
| 121 | Chhattisgarh | Bastar | 44 |
| 122 | Chhattisgarh | Bemetara | 86 |
| 123 | Chhattisgarh | Bijapur | 26 |
| 124 | Chhattisgarh | Bilaspur | 77 |
| 125 | Chhattisgarh | Dantewada | 8 |
| 126 | Chhattisgarh | Dhamtari | 125 |
| 127 | Chhattisgarh | Durg | 152 |
| 128 | Chhattisgarh | Gariyaband | 6 |

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|---|---|---|---|
| 129 | Chhattisgarh | Gaurella Pendra Marwahi | 3 |
| 130 | Chhattisgarh | Janjgir-Champa | 79 |
| 131 | Chhattisgarh | Jashpur | 19 |
| 132 | Chhattisgarh | Kabirdham | 65 |
| 133 | Chhattisgarh | Kanker | 56 |
| 134 | Chhattisgarh | Khairagarh-Chhuikhadan-Gandai | 5 |
| 135 | Chhattisgarh | Kondagaon | 17 |
| 136 | Chhattisgarh | Korba | 57 |
| 137 | Chhattisgarh | Korea | 88 |
| 138 | Chhattisgarh | Mahasamund | 13 |
| 139 | Chhattisgarh | Manendragarh Chirimiri Bharatpur | 7 |
| 140 | Chhattisgarh | Mohla Manpur Ambagarh Chouki | 1 |
| 141 | Chhattisgarh | Mungeli | 27 |
| 142 | Chhattisgarh | Raigarh | 90 |
| 143 | Chhattisgarh | Raipur | 139 |
| 144 | Chhattisgarh | Rajnandgaon | 66 |
| 145 | Chhattisgarh | Sakti | 8 |
| 146 | Chhattisgarh | Sarangarh Bilaigarh | 3 |
| 147 | Chhattisgarh | Sukma | 7 |
| 148 | Chhattisgarh | Surajpur | 24 |
| 149 | Chhattisgarh | Surguja | 51 |
| 150 | Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu | Dadra And Nagar Haveli | 7 |
| 151 | Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu | Daman | 5 |
| 152 | Delhi | Central | 60 |
| 153 | Delhi | East | 16 |
| 154 | Delhi | New Delhi | 8 |
| 155 | Delhi | North | 22 |
| 156 | Delhi | North East | 29 |
| 157 | Delhi | North West | 49 |
| 158 | Delhi | Shahdara | 30 |
| 159 | Delhi | South | 87 |
| 160 | Delhi | South East | 31 |

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|---|---|---|---|
| 161 | Delhi | South West | 28 |
| 162 | Delhi | West | 18 |
| 163 | Goa | North Goa | 85 |
| 164 | Goa | South Goa | 56 |
| 165 | Gujarat | Ahmadabad | 90 |
| 166 | Gujarat | Amreli | 28 |
| 167 | Gujarat | Anand | 38 |
| 168 | Gujarat | Arvalli | 14 |
| 169 | Gujarat | Banas Kantha | 9 |
| 170 | Gujarat | Bharuch | 15 |
| 171 | Gujarat | Bhavnagar | 38 |
| 172 | Gujarat | Botad | 15 |
| 173 | Gujarat | Chhotaudepur | 1 |
| 174 | Gujarat | Dang | 5 |
| 175 | Gujarat | Devbhumi Dwarka | 7 |
| 176 | Gujarat | Dohad | 9 |
| 177 | Gujarat | Gandhinagar | 17 |
| 178 | Gujarat | Gir Somnath | 75 |
| 179 | Gujarat | Jamnagar | 66 |
| 180 | Gujarat | Junagadh | 134 |
| 181 | Gujarat | Kachchh | 18 |
| 182 | Gujarat | Kheda | 20 |
| 183 | Gujarat | Mahesana | 29 |
| 184 | Gujarat | Mahisagar | 5 |
| 185 | Gujarat | Morbi | 26 |
| 186 | Gujarat | Narmada | 4 |
| 187 | Gujarat | Navsari | 41 |
| 188 | Gujarat | Panch Mahals | 43 |
| 189 | Gujarat | Patan | 1 |
| 190 | Gujarat | Porbandar | 11 |
| 191 | Gujarat | Rajkot | 143 |
| 192 | Gujarat | Sabar Kantha | 34 |
| 193 | Gujarat | Surat | 181 |
| 194 | Gujarat | Surendranagar | 11 |
| 195 | Gujarat | Tapi | 19 |
| 196 | Gujarat | Vadodara | 46 |
| 197 | Gujarat | Valsad | 24 |

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|---|---|---|---|
| 198 | Haryana | Ambala | 104 |
| 199 | Haryana | Bhiwani | 74 |
| 200 | Haryana | Charki Dadri | 40 |
| 201 | Haryana | Faridabad | 47 |
| 202 | Haryana | Fatehabad | 174 |
| 203 | Haryana | Gurugram | 47 |
| 204 | Haryana | Hisar | 255 |
| 205 | Haryana | Jhajjar | 53 |
| 206 | Haryana | Jind | 47 |
| 207 | Haryana | Kaithal | 71 |
| 208 | Haryana | Karnal | 111 |
| 209 | Haryana | Kurukshetra | 139 |
| 210 | Haryana | Mahendragarh | 23 |
| 211 | Haryana | Nuh | 30 |
| 212 | Haryana | Palwal | 20 |
| 213 | Haryana | Panchkula | 40 |
| 214 | Haryana | Panipat | 48 |
| 215 | Haryana | Rewari | 41 |
| 216 | Haryana | Rohtak | 88 |
| 217 | Haryana | Sirsa | 101 |
| 218 | Haryana | Sonipat | 53 |
| 219 | Haryana | Yamunanagar | 131 |
| 220 | Himachal Pradesh | Bilaspur | 8 |
| 221 | Himachal Pradesh | Chamba | 2 |
| 222 | Himachal Pradesh | Hamirpur | 8 |
| 223 | Himachal Pradesh | Kangra | 26 |
| 224 | Himachal Pradesh | Kinnaur | 88 |
| 225 | Himachal Pradesh | Kullu | 288 |
| 226 | Himachal Pradesh | Mandi | 183 |
| 227 | Himachal Pradesh | Shimla | 1977 |
| 228 | Himachal Pradesh | Sirmaur | 24 |
| 229 | Himachal Pradesh | Solan | 22 |
| 230 | Himachal Pradesh | Una | 2 |
| 231 | Jammu And Kashmir | Anantnag | 67 |
| 232 | Jammu And Kashmir | Bandipora | 142 |
| 233 | Jammu And Kashmir | Baramulla | 78 |
| 234 | Jammu And Kashmir | Budgam | 92 |

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|---|---|---|---|
| 235 | Jammu And Kashmir | Doda | 66 |
| 236 | Jammu And Kashmir | Ganderbal | 120 |
| 237 | Jammu And Kashmir | Jammu | 214 |
| 238 | Jammu And Kashmir | Kathua | 99 |
| 239 | Jammu And Kashmir | Kishtwar | 79 |
| 240 | Jammu And Kashmir | Kulgam | 252 |
| 241 | Jammu And Kashmir | Kupwara | 38 |
| 242 | Jammu And Kashmir | Poonch | 221 |
| 243 | Jammu And Kashmir | Pulwama | 73 |
| 244 | Jammu And Kashmir | Rajouri | 211 |
| 245 | Jammu And Kashmir | Ramban | 28 |
| 246 | Jammu And Kashmir | Reasi | 35 |
| 247 | Jammu And Kashmir | Samba | 53 |
| 248 | Jammu And Kashmir | Shopian | 100 |
| 249 | Jammu And Kashmir | Srinagar | 82 |
| 250 | Jammu And Kashmir | Udhampur | 71 |
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| 754 | West Bengal | Paschim Bardhaman | 5 |
| 755 | West Bengal | Purba Bardhaman | 60 |
| 756 | West Bengal | Purulia | 15 |
| | | **Grand Total** | **1,72,707** |

## STATEMENT-II (A)

**Year-wise and State-wise Credit Linked Subsidy application received and loans sanctioned as on 31st December 2025:**

| | | 2021-22 | | 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2024-25 | | 2025-26 | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sl No. | States/UTs | Submitted | Sanctioned | Submitted | Sanctioned | Submitted | Sanctioned | Submitted | Sanctioned | Submitted | Sanctioned | Submitted | Sanctioned | Pending |
| 1 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 15 | 6 | 21 | 4 | 13 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 54 | 18 | 25 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 2110 | 306 | 4574 | 2808 | 3960 | 2237 | 2570 | 1667 | 3067 | 1633 | 16281 | 8651 | 1359 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 42 | 1 | 165 | 21 | 145 | 28 | 205 | 48 | 328 | 51 | 885 | 149 | 252 |
| 4 | Assam | 534 | 39 | 7236 | 659 | 5084 | 633 | 7070 | 1769 | 7153 | 2094 | 27077 | 5194 | 3583 |
| 5 | Bihar | 372 | 91 | 13303 | 2923 | 29428 | 10284 | 26740 | 10273 | 20016 | 5077 | 89859 | 28648 | 10953 |
| 6 | Chandigarh | 9 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 5 | 1 |
| 7 | Chhattisgarh | 226 | 24 | 737 | 211 | 977 | 350 | 1052 | 396 | 2243 | 461 | 5235 | 1442 | 1361 |
| 8 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and | 2 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 24 | 12 | 2 |

| | | 2021-22 | | 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2024-25 | | 2025-26 | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sl No.** | **States/UTs** | **Submitted** | **Sanctioned** | **Submitted** | **Sanctioned** | **Submitted** | **Sanctioned** | **Submitted** | **Sanctioned** | **Submitted** | **Sanctioned** | **Submitted** | **Sanctioned** | **Pending** |
| | Diu | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Delhi | 166 | 21 | 304 | 81 | 407 | 103 | 270 | 74 | 225 | 99 | 1372 | 378 | 115 |
| 10 | Goa | 12 | 2 | 58 | 42 | 42 | 23 | 55 | 36 | 38 | 38 | 205 | 141 | 11 |
| 11 | Gujarat | 158 | 5 | 267 | 103 | 737 | 286 | 590 | 314 | 1347 | 509 | 3099 | 1217 | 548 |
| 12 | Haryana | 524 | 74 | 837 | 329 | 1361 | 606 | 786 | 352 | 1119 | 376 | 4627 | 1737 | 653 |
| 13 | Himachal Pradesh | 337 | 156 | 928 | 603 | 832 | 550 | 667 | 496 | 1201 | 823 | 3965 | 2628 | 255 |
| 14 | Jammu and Kashmir | 283 | 35 | 435 | 170 | 922 | 480 | 1050 | 682 | 1365 | 754 | 4055 | 2121 | 789 |
| 15 | Jharkhand | 4 | 0 | 1205 | 198 | 5431 | 1527 | 4891 | 1851 | 4581 | 1089 | 16112 | 4665 | 2205 |
| 16 | Karnataka | 967 | 259 | 3091 | 1823 | 3922 | 2011 | 4207 | 2329 | 5902 | 1980 | 18089 | 8402 | 2514 |
| 17 | Kerala | 233 | 59 | 1180 | 807 | 2935 | 2573 | 3693 | 3116 | 2817 | 1923 | 10858 | 8478 | 1061 |
| 18 | Ladakh | 35 | 6 | 46 | 26 | 55 | 33 | 41 | 17 | 17 | 14 | 194 | 96 | 14 |
| 19 | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 20 | Madhya Pradesh | 1582 | 237 | 4964 | 1426 | 7230 | 2692 | 12974 | 5103 | 11938 | 3763 | 38688 | 13221 | 6036 |
| 21 | Maharashtra | 3087 | 636 | 17204 | 6040 | 20785 | 9493 | 16551 | 7546 | 11841 | 3645 | 69468 | 27360 | 7043 |
| 22 | Manipur | 1607 | 180 | 365 | 67 | 94 | 13 | 143 | 31 | 91 | 19 | 2300 | 310 | 175 |
| 23 | Meghalaya | 38 | 5 | 50 | 26 | 282 | 44 | 220 | 120 | 162 | 42 | 752 | 237 | 88 |
| 24 | Mizoram | 1 | 0 | 22 | 7 | 37 | 13 | 36 | 20 | 116 | 27 | 212 | 67 | 84 |
| 25 | Nagaland | 181 | 0 | 158 | 25 | 503 | 155 | 352 | 188 | 252 | 72 | 1446 | 440 | 210 |

| Sl No. | States/UTs | 2021-22 | | 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2024-25 | | 2025-26 | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Submitted** | **Sanctioned** | **Submitted** | **Sanctioned** | **Submitted** | **Sanctioned** | **Submitted** | **Sanctioned** | **Submitted** | **Sanctioned** | **Submitted** | **Sanctioned** | **Pending** |
| 26 | Odisha | 1339 | 149 | 1719 | 620 | 2874 | 627 | 2073 | 731 | 3534 | 948 | 11539 | 3075 | 1807 |
| 27 | Puducherry | 56 | 1 | 158 | 58 | 115 | 54 | 113 | 51 | 80 | 39 | 522 | 203 | 47 |
| 28 | Punjab | 390 | 134 | 1187 | 837 | 1640 | 1183 | 757 | 525 | 795 | 429 | 4769 | 3108 | 393 |
| 29 | Rajasthan | 669 | 98 | 419 | 192 | 623 | 242 | 1195 | 513 | 1688 | 399 | 4594 | 1444 | 1010 |
| 30 | Sikkim | 30 | 2 | 63 | 31 | 58 | 20 | 19 | 8 | 25 | 5 | 195 | 66 | 14 |
| 31 | Tamil Nadu | 950 | 288 | 7771 | 3717 | 13989 | 7666 | 5921 | 3587 | 5745 | 2611 | 34376 | 17869 | 3093 |
| 32 | Telangana | 1074 | 163 | 9386 | 2067 | 7332 | 3500 | 2986 | 1136 | 922 | 479 | 21700 | 7345 | 1114 |
| 33 | Tripura | 65 | 7 | 127 | 43 | 233 | 63 | 259 | 77 | 260 | 96 | 944 | 286 | 166 |
| 34 | Uttar Pradesh | 1777 | 212 | 5331 | 2304 | 13415 | 6654 | 16227 | 7449 | 17207 | 5441 | 53957 | 22060 | 6916 |
| 35 | Uttarakhand | 120 | 17 | 728 | 222 | 1009 | 416 | 531 | 221 | 507 | 211 | 2895 | 1087 | 435 |
| 36 | West Bengal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 185 | 22 | 903 | 149 | 1142 | 376 | 2230 | 547 | 561 |
| | Total | **18995** | **3218** | **84045** | **28492** | **126668** | **54594** | **115157** | **50875** | **107731** | **35528** | **452596** | **172707** | **54894** |

## STATEMENT-II (B)

**District-wise Credit Linked Subsidy applications received and loans sanctioned for the State of Andhra Pradesh as on 31st December 2025:**

| S. No. | Districts | Received | Loans Sanctioned | Pendency |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Alluri Sitharama Raju | 1438 | 1244 | 39 |
| 2 | Anakapalli | 700 | 389 | 79 |
| 3 | Anantapur | 626 | 248 | 40 |
| 4 | Annamayya | 213 | 122 | 37 |
| 5 | Bapatla | 399 | 261 | 28 |
| 6 | Chittoor | 1191 | 373 | 63 |
| 7 | East Godavari | 952 | 493 | 53 |
| 8 | Eluru | 440 | 323 | 13 |
| 9 | Guntur | 719 | 263 | 50 |
| 10 | Kakinada | 418 | 318 | 50 |
| 11 | Konaseema | 538 | 435 | 29 |
| 12 | Krishna | 538 | 199 | 36 |
| 13 | Kurnool | 884 | 419 | 131 |
| 14 | Nandyal | 267 | 152 | 34 |
| 15 | NTR | 320 | 189 | 39 |
| 16 | Palnadu | 308 | 137 | 45 |
| 17 | Parvathipuram Manyam | 304 | 257 | 9 |
| 18 | Prakasam | 687 | 254 | 59 |
| 19 | Spsr Nellore | 900 | 355 | 97 |
| 20 | Sri Sathya Sai | 255 | 158 | 25 |
| 21 | Srikakulam | 1250 | 685 | 85 |
| 22 | Tirupati | 731 | 327 | 114 |
| 23 | Visakhapatanam | 467 | 163 | 35 |
| 24 | Vizianagaram | 789 | 505 | 47 |
| 25 | West Godavari | 544 | 262 | 60 |
| 26 | Y.S.R. | 403 | 120 | 62 |
| | **Grand Total** | **16281** | **8651** | **1359** |

## STATEMENT-III (A)

**State-wise Subsidy approved under Credit Linked Subsidy as on 31st December 2025:**

| S.No. | State/ UT | Subsidy Approved (Rs. in Cr.) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andaman and Nicobar Island | 1.03 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 137.81 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 9.26 |
| 4 | Assam | 58.97 |
| 5 | Bihar | 660.88 |
| 6 | Chandigarh | 0.21 |
| 7 | Chhattisgarh | 62.49 |
| 8 | D and N Haveli and D n D | 0.42 |
| 9 | Delhi | 8.98 |
| 10 | Goa | 5.40 |
| 11 | Gujarat | 78.26 |
| 12 | Haryana | 110.76 |
| 13 | Himachal Pradesh | 63.57 |
| 14 | Jammu and Kashmir | 43.20 |
| 15 | Jharkhand | 94.82 |
| 16 | Karnataka | 315.18 |
| 17 | Kerala | 221.96 |
| 18 | Ladakh | 4.58 |
| 19 | Lakshadweep | 0 |
| 20 | Madhya Pradesh | 442.85 |
| 21 | Maharashtra | 810.63 |
| 22 | Manipur | 21.69 |
| 23 | Meghalaya | 4.07 |
| 24 | Mizoram | 2.56 |
| 25 | Nagaland | 7.84 |
| 26 | Odisha | 91.35 |
| 27 | Puducherry | 4.52 |
| 28 | Punjab | 266.83 |
| 29 | Rajasthan | 85.11 |
| 30 | Sikkim | 1.78 |
| 31 | Tamil Nadu | 410.20 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 32 | Telangana | 106.23 |
| 33 | Tripura | 7.05 |
| 34 | Uttar Pradesh | 803.30 |
| 35 | Uttarakhand | 33.49 |
| 36 | West Bengal | 32.39 |
| | **Total** | **5009.67** |

## STATEMENT-III (B)

**District-wise Subsidy approved for the State of Andhra Pradesh under Credit Linked Subsidy as on 31st December 2025:**

| S. No. | District | Subsidy Approved (Rs. In Cr.) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Alluri Sitharama Raju | 4.64 |
| 2 | Anakapalli | 5.48 |
| 3 | Anantapur | 7.38 |
| 4 | Annamayya | 1.85 |
| 5 | Bapatla | 3.05 |
| 6 | Chittoor | 5.06 |
| 7 | East Godavari | 7.37 |
| 8 | Eluru | 5.84 |
| 9 | Guntur | 8.02 |
| 10 | Kakinada | 7.32 |
| 11 | Konaseema | 5.19 |
| 12 | Krishna | 3.27 |
| 13 | Kurnool | 4.12 |
| 14 | Nandyal | 1.50 |
| 15 | NTR | 2.09 |
| 16 | Palnadu | 1.78 |
| 17 | Parvathipuram Manyam | 7.18 |
| 18 | Prakasam | 3.76 |
| 19 | Spsr Nellore | 5.05 |
| 20 | Sri Sathya Sai | 2.92 |
| 21 | Srikakulam | 18.10 |
| 22 | Tirupati | 5.20 |
| 23 | Visakhapatanam | 3.60 |
| 24 | Vizianagaram | 8.95 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 25 | West Godavari | 5.56 |
| 26 | Y.S.R. | 3.54 |
| | **Total** | **137.81** |

## उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना का कार्यान्वयन

**3354. डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवानः**

क्या **जल शक्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) बागपत जिले सहित उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) के कार्यान्वयन का ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके प्रारंभ से लेकर अब तक कुल कितने क्षेत्र में सिंचाई की सुविधा दी गई है;

(ख) विगत पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के अंतर्गत आवंटित और उपयोग की गई निधियों का ब्यौरा क्या है और प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के अंतर्गत लाभान्वित किसानों की वर्ष-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के अंतर्गत किसानों के बीच जल उपयोग दक्षता में सुधार लाने और सतत सिंचाई पद्धतियों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने कृषि उत्पादकता और किसानों की आय पर प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के प्रभाव का कोई आकलन किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) वर्ष 2015-16 में शुरू की गई थी, जिसका उद्देश्य खेतों में पानी की वास्तविक उपलब्धता बढ़ाना, सुनिश्चित सिंचाई के अंतर्गत कृषि योग्य क्षेत्र का विस्तार करना, खेतों में जल उपयोग की दक्षता में सुधार करना, सतत जल संरक्षण पद्धतियों को लागू करना आदि था। त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम (एआईबीपी) और हर खेत को पानी (एचकेकेपी) पीएमकेएसवाई के दो प्रमुख घटक हैं, जिन्हें जल शक्ति मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

उत्तर प्रदेश की चार (04) प्रमुख सिंचाई परियोजनाओं जिनमें सरयू नहर परियोजना, अर्जुन सहायक परियोजना, मध्य गंगा नहर परियोजना चरण-II और बाणसागर नहर परियोजना को पीएमकेएसवाई-एचकेकेपी के उप-घटक कमान क्षेत्र विकास और जल प्रबंधन (सीएडी और डब्लूएम) के अंतर्गत सरयू नहर परियोजना और अर्जुन सहायक परियोजना में कमान क्षेत्र विकास सहित पीएमकेएसवाई के एआईबीपी घटक में शामिल किया गया है। वर्ष 2016-25 के दौरान इन परियोजनाओं के अंतर्गत 768.63 हजार हेक्टेयर की सिंचाई क्षमता सृजित की गई है और 7.32 हजार हेक्टेयर कमान क्षेत्र विकसित किया गया है। इन परियोजनाओं से लक्षित लाभार्थियों की संख्या 43.22 लाख आंकी गई है। तथापि, इन परियोजनाओं से उत्तर प्रदेश के बागपत जिले को कोई लाभ नहीं मिलता है।

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही पर ड्रोप मोर क्रॉप (पीडीएमसी) योजना मार्च 2022 तक पीएमकेएसवाई की अम्ब्रैला योजना के अंतर्गत कार्यान्वित की गई थी और अब प्रधानमंत्री-राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (पीएम-आरकेवीवाई) के अंतर्गत कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। वर्ष 2015-16 से उत्तर प्रदेश के 556.79 हजार हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई विकसित की गई है, जिसमें से 6067 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र बागपत जिले में आता है। उत्तर प्रदेश में पीडीएमसी योजना से लाभान्वित किसानों की संख्या 3.97 लाख है।

पिछले पांच वर्षों में इन योजनाओं के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश को प्रदान की गई केंद्रीय सहायता का वर्ष-वार विवरण इस प्रकार है।

| **क्र.सं.** | **पीएमकेएसवाई के घटक** | **केंद्र सरकार द्वारा दी गई केंद्रीय सहायता (रुपये करोड़ में)** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **2020-21** | **2021-22** | **2022-23** | **2023-24** | **2024-25** | **2025-26*** |
| 1. | पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी | 391.84 | 0 | 23.91 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. | पीएमकेएसवाई-सीएडी और डब्ल्यूएम | 6.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. | पीडीएमसी | 200.00 | 150.00 | 149.25 | 133.49 | 173.87 | 264.21 |

*दिनांक 09.03.2026 तक

(ग) और (घ): प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) के अंतर्गत सिंचाई दक्षता में सुधार

के लिए सिंचाई प्रणालियों का आधुनिकीकरण, भूमिगत पाइपलाइनें, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई (ड्रिप और स्प्रिंकलर प्रणाली) और सटीक सिंचाई प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाने को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। किसानों को फसल विविधीकरण, जल-बचत कृषि पद्धतियों और जल उपयोगकर्ता संघों के माध्यम से सहभागी सिंचाई प्रबंधन को अपनाने के लिए भी प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, कमान क्षेत्र विकास और जल प्रबंधन (एमसीएडी) के आधुनिकीकरण के उद्देश्य से एक पायलट योजना शुरू की गई है, जिसका लक्ष्य स्थापित स्रोत से लेकर फॉर्म गेट तक भूमिगत दबावयुक्त पाइप सिंचाई के माध्यम से किसानों द्वारा सूक्ष्म सिंचाई के लिए मजबूत आधारभूत संरचना के साथ सिंचाई जल आपूर्ति नेटवर्क का आधुनिकीकरण करना है। इससे जल उपयोग दक्षता और कृषि उत्पादकता में वृद्धि होगी।

वर्ष 2016-25 के दौरान पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी के तहत 29.23 लाख हेक्टेयर अतिरिक्त सिंचाई क्षमता सृजित की गई है। इससे खेतों तक जल की पहुंच बढ़ी है। इस अवधि के दौरान 22.21 लाख हेक्टेयर में कमान क्षेत्र विकास और पीडीएमसी के अंतर्गत 11 मिलियन हेक्टेयर में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई विकास के साथ कृषि उत्पादकता में वृद्धि हुई है।

## PROMOTION OF LNG VEHICLES

**3355. SUSHRI KANGNA RANAUT:**

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

(a) the details of expenditure incurred by the Government during the last five financial years on schemes, incentives and initiatives aimed at promoting the use of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) as an automotive fuel, including support for infrastructure and vehicle adoption;

(b) the schemes and policy initiatives currently under implementation for encouraging the use of LNG in the transport sector particularly for long-

haul and heavy commercial vehicles;

(c) the progress achieved so far under these initiatives including the number of LNG fuelling stations established, LNG vehicles deployed and the impact on fuel diversification and emission reduction; and

(d) the Government's roadmap and future plans for further promotion of LNG vehicles in the country including proposed targets, policy support and integration with the broader clean mobility strategy?

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

(a) to (d): The Government has not implemented any scheme exclusively for promotion of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) as an automotive fuel. However, the Government promotes the use of cleaner automotive fuels like Compressed Bio Gas (CBG), Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), LNG etc, in the transport sector through broader policy initiatives such as Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) for promotion of CBG, expansion of natural gas pipeline infrastructure, development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) networks including CNG stations, allocation of domestic gas on priority basis to CNG (Transport) and establishment of LNG terminals and LNG fuelling stations.

Development of LNG infrastructure including establishment of LNG fuelling stations and deployment of LNG-based vehicles is primarily undertaken by Oil and Gas Marketing Companies (OGMCs) and private

entities based on techno-commercial considerations. In order to cater to emerging Auto-LNG demand, OGMCs as well as private entities have set up more than 30 LNG fueling stations along the Golden Quadrilateral and other national highways.

As informed by OGMCs, over 1300 LNG-fuelled trucks are presently plying on Indian roads, including vehicles manufactured by companies such as Tata Motors, Ashok Leyland, Volvo and Blue Energy Motors.

LNG, owing to its higher energy density and longer driving range, is considered suitable for long-haul heavy-duty vehicles and its use can contribute to reduction in vehicular emissions compared to conventional fuels.

Government have placed LNG under Open General License (OGL) category. This allows buyers to freely import LNG as per their requirement on mutually agreed commercial terms with suppliers. Expansion of LNG as a transport fuel is expected to be driven by industry demand and techno-commercial viability.

## ENCOURAGING USE OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT

**3356. SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:**

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

(a) the estimated number of vehicles including petrol diesel and electric vehicles running in the country’s major cities during the last ten years;

(b) whether the Government is aware that the increasing number of vehicles is

a major source of pollution in the cities of the country and if so, the steps taken by the Government to control their manufacturing and use by the common people; and

(c) whether the Government would consider imposing penalties for possessing more than one vehicle in a family and encouraging the use of passenger vehicles/metro and other public transport for daily travel by people?

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

(a): The total number of active vehicles based on valid fitness and registration, plying on roads in the country, as on 6$^{th}$ March, 2026, is 32,16,35,208. The State wise count for total active vehicles based on valid fitness and registration is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b): Road transport accounted for about 12% of national CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion in 2021 [Source: IEA and NITI Aayog Report- Transitioning India's Road Transport Sector; Published: July: 2023]. The Government has taken several steps to control and minimize air pollution caused by vehicles in the country which inter-alia include:

(i) Notified Bharat Stage (BS) VI Emission limits including use of alternative fuels vide G.S.R 889 dated 16.09.2016 to reduce pollutants from motor vehicles.

(ii) Notified E20 as a Mono fuel vide G.S.R 27 (E), dated 5th January, 2024 for all category of vehicles.

(iii) Notified Hydrogen as a fuel vide GSR 885(E) dated 16th December

2022 for ICE BS-IV vehicles.

(iv) Notified the Vehicle Scrapping Policy vide G.S.R 720 dated 5th October 2021 to phase out older, unfit polluting vehicles under the framework of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989.

(v) Mandated the fitment of FASTAG to all M and N category vehicles vide G.S.R 1361 dated 2nd November 2017 to reduce idling time at toll plazas, cutting fuel consumption and emissions.

2. Government has taken following initiatives to promote adoption of Electric Vehicles (EVs) in the country:

(i) Notification issued vide S.O. 5333(E) dated the 18th October, 2018 to grant exemption from the requirements of the permit to the battery operated transport vehicles.

(ii) Notification issued vide G.S.R. 525(E) dated the 2nd August, 2021 to grant exemption of Battery Operated Vehicles from payment of fees for the purpose of issue or renewal of registration certificate and assignment of new registration mark.

(iii) Notification issued vide G.S.R. 302(E) dated the 18th April, 2023 to grant All India Tourist Permit for battery-operated vehicles without payment of permit fee.

(iv) Notification issued vide G.S.R. 167(E) dated the 1st March, 2019 to facilitate retro-fitment of hybrid electric system or electric kit to vehicles.

(v) Notification issued vide G.S.R. 749(E) dated the 7th August 2018

enabling registration mark of Battery Operated Vehicles in Yellow colour on Green background for the transport vehicles and for all other cases, in White colour on Green background.

(vi) Further, an advisory dated 12th August 2020 has been issued to all States and UTs regarding sale and registration of two-wheeled Electric Vehicles without batteries.

(c): No such proposal is under consideration.

## STATEMENT

### State wise distribution of total active vehicles plying on road

| State name | Total vehicles plying on road |
|---|---|
| Andaman and Nicobar Island | 1,29,987 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 1,36,65,275 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 3,23,431 |
| Assam | 59,42,782 |
| Bihar | 1,34,25,192 |
| Chandigarh | 7,50,801 |
| Chhattisgarh | 76,63,213 |
| Delhi | 86,22,040 |
| Goa | 12,06,098 |
| Gujarat | 2,36,11,658 |
| Haryana | 1,09,50,548 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 19,77,445 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 22,08,385 |
| Jharkhand | 67,66,582 |
| Karnataka | 2,31,03,294 |
| Kerala | 1,46,04,604 |
| Ladakh | 44,758 |
| Lakshadweep | 19,374 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1,85,92,086 |
| Maharashtra | 3,57,67,382 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Manipur | 4,44,494 |
| Meghalaya | 4,34,451 |
| Mizoram | 3,19,717 |
| Nagaland | 3,13,388 |
| Odisha | 96,32,356 |
| Puducherry | 9,42,055 |
| Punjab | 1,06,91,701 |
| Rajasthan | 2,00,83,280 |
| Sikkim | 1,14,147 |
| Tamil Nadu | 2,80,92,139 |
| Telangana | 4,92,934 |
| Tripura | 6,74,144 |
| UT of DNH and DD | 2,80,192 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 4,19,63,252 |
| Uttarakhand | 34,99,054 |
| West Bengal | 1,42,82,969 |
| Total | 32,16,35,208 |

## STATUS OF ONGOING NATIONAL HIGHWAY PROJECTS IN TELANGANA

**3357. SHRI KUNDURU RAGHUVEER:**

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

(a) the total number of National Highway projects that are ongoing or recently sanctioned in the State of Telangana during the last five years, indicating the total length involved and the sanctioned cost thereof;

(b) the present physical and financial progress of each of these projects, district-wise;

(c) the timelines fixed for completion of these projects;

(d) whether any delays have been reported due to land acquisition issues,

forest or environmental clearances, contractor performance, fund constraints and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure quality control, transparency and timely completion of highway works in Telangana; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to prioritize highway development in backward and semi-urban districts of Telangana to promote industrial growth and improve connectivity and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The details are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(e): The Government has taken several steps to ensure quality control, transparency, and timely completion of National Highway works. These include transparent e-tendering, quality checks by Independent Engineer/ Authority's Engineer, third-party quality inspections by Independent Quality Auditor, using digital monitoring systems, and linking contractor payments to project milestones. Strict penalties are imposed for delays or poor-quality work, ensuring better execution of highway projects.

All the NH projects are constructed and maintained duly following the prescribed standards and specifications, India Road Congress (IRC) codes and manuals to ensure the quality of the NHs.

Regular review meetings are being conducted to monitor the progress of works to resolve the issues causing delays. Also, the State Government is regularly conducting Interdepartmental coordination meetings with all

stakeholders on pre-construction activities like Land Acquisition, Forest clearances and shifting of Utilities to ensure hindrance free and speedy implementation of the projects to complete within time schedule.

(f): The Government in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways receives proposals from various State Governments/ Union Territories (UTs), from time to time, for declaration / upgradation of State Roads, including backward region and semi-urban districts, as National Highways (NHs). Decisions are taken to notify State Roads as NHs from time to time based on the broad principles of declaration of NHs, requirement of connectivity, traffic density and synergy with PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan (NMP).

## STATEMENT

**The details of the total number of National Highway projects that are ongoing or recently sanctioned in Telangana during the last five years:**

| S. N0. | Name of the project | Total project cost (Rs.Cr.) | Length (Km) | Likely date of completion (DD.MM.YYYY) | Physical progress (%) | Financial progress (%) | Major reasons for delay | District Name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Construction of six lane Elevated Corridor from km.7/950 (Uppal) to km.14/200 of NH-163 to De-Congest the Urban Limits of Hyderabad-Bhoopalapatnam Section on EPC mode | 626.76 | 6.25 | 31.08.2027 | 50 | 48 | Land Acquisition, EPC contractor's Financial issues. | Medchal Malkajgiri |
| 2 | Improvements and widening to 6 lane + PS with drains from km 14/200- 18/600 of Hyderabad - | 48.32 | 4.4 | 30.06.2026 | 84 | 83 | Forest Clearance | Medchal Malkajgiri |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bhoopalapatnam section of NH-163 in the state of Telangana | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Nizampet - Bidar-Telangana/Karnataka Border) section of NH-161B<br>2L+PS from km 0/0 to km 45/946 | 512.98 | 45.946 | 31.12.2026 | 40 | 34 | Land Acquisition, Forest clearance | Sangareddy |
| 4 | Rehabilation and upgradation of LB nagar to Malkapur section to 6-lane main cariageway with service road, drains , come footpath , including VUPs and widening of minor bridge and road safety provision from Km 15/00 to Km 40/00 of NH-63 (old NH-9) under NH(O) for the year 2020-21 | 545.11 | 22.492 | 31.07.2026 | 79 | 77 | Encroachments issues. | Rangareddy ,Yadadri Bhuvanagiri |
| 5 | 6 Lanning of Pune-Hyderabad section of NH-65 from km 493+00 to 524+000 from Sangareddy X Road to Madinaguda (Excluding BHEL Flyover from Km 520+000 to Km 521+650) in the State of Telangana | 1297.75 | 29.35 | 31.03.2027 | 34 | 32 | Land Acquisition | Sangareddy, Rangareddy |
| 6 | Construction/ Reconstruction of 4 lane ROB in Jadcherla town in Km 17+000 to Km 18+000 of Jadcherla - Kalwakurthy section of NH-167in the state of Telangana | 45.81 | 1 | 31.10.2026 | 67 | 66 | Railway clearance, Land acquistion | Mahabubnagar |
| 7 | Widening to two lane with paved shoulders from Km 0/000 to Km 79/300 of Kalwakurthy - Kollapur section of NH-167K in the State of Telangana under | 886.69 | 79.3 | 30.06.2026 | 80 | 77 | Land Acquisition | Nagarkurnool |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Annual Plan 2021-22 on EPC mode under NH(O) | | | | | | |
| 8 | Construction of 4 lane with paved shoulders Bypass to Nalgonda Town from design Km 0.000 to 14.000 (length 14.00Km) (Existing Ch Km 18/710 to 28/685) of Nakrekal to Nagarjunasagar section of NH-565 in the state of Telangana on EPC Mode under Annual plan 2024-25 | 516.17 | 14 | 06.10.2027 | 23 | 16 | Land Acquisition | Nalgonda |
| 9 | Widening and strengthening to 2 Lane/4lane with paved shoulders from km 0+000 to km 60+255 of Mahabubnagar - Chincholi section of NH-167N in the state of Telangana | 703.68 | 60.255 | 31.12.2026 | 91 | 88 | Land Acquisition and Forest Clearance | Mahabubnagar, Narayanpet and Vikarabad |
| 10 | Widening and strengthening to 4lane/2 lane with paved shoulders of Mahabubnagar - Chincholi section from km 60+255 to Km 102/834 of NH-167N in the state of Telangana under Annual Plan 2021-22 on EPC mode | 631.49 | 42.579 | 31.12.2026 | 34 | 30 | Railway clearance and Slow progress by EPC contractor | Vikarabad |
| 11 | Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-365 from Design km.121/0 to 154/0 to two lane with paved shoulders on EPC mode | 192.67 | 33 | 31.05.2026 | 96 | 93 | Forest Clearance and slow progress by EPC contractor | Warangal, Mahabubabad |
| 12 | Widening and Strenthening of Existing 2L+PS to 4 lane +PS from Km 150+000 to Km 159+000 and from Km 165+400 to Km 186+000 of NH-163 (Old NH-202) under | 317.19 | 29.6 | 30.04.2026 | 83 | 80 | Land Acquisition | Hanumakonda,Mulugu |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NH(O) - TSP for the year 2020-21 on EPC mode in the state of Telangana | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Strengthening and improvement of Road Safety of Hyderabad - Bhupalapatnam section of NH-163 from km 215/0 to 231/0, km 236/0 to km 247/0, km 294/6 to km 307/3 in the state of Telangana under Annual Plan 2021-22 on EPC mode under NH(O)-TSP | 48.2 | 39.7 | 31.05.2026 | 94 | 89 | LWE affected area (Law and order) and Slow progress by EPC contractor | Mulugu |
| 14 | Improvement of Road Safety through rectification of identified Black Spot ID TG (02)-249 by Permanent improvement of junctions near Peddagollagudem from km 287.200 to km 288.240 of Warangal Mulugu section of NH-163 | 10.08 | 1.04 | 31.03.2026 | 82 | 66 | LWE affected area (Law and order) and Slow progress by EPC contractor | Mulugu |
| 15 | Widening of existing 2 lane road to 2 lane with Paved shoulders configuration from km 279/150 to 290/500 (excluding from km 287/200 to 288/240) section of NH-163 of Hyderabad - Bhupalapatnam road in the state of Telangana on EPC mode under Annual Plan 2022-23 | 136.22 | 10.31 | 31.08.2026 | 30 | 17 | LWE affected area (Law and order) and Slow progress by EPC contractor | Mulugu |
| 16 | One time improvement to Mahabubabad to Nellikuduru stretch from Km 0/0 to 7/0 (Bypassed stretch) and Km 26/100 to | 29.61 | 21.5 | 21.04.2026 | 36 | 28 | Slow progress by Contractor | Mahabubabad |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 30/200 (Bypassed stretch), Thorrur to Nellikuduru stretch from Km 0/0 to 3/0 (Bypassed stretch), Thorrur to Valigonda stretch from Km 0/0 to 5/600 (Bypassed stretch) and Mahabubabad to Yellandu stretch from Km 0/6 to 2/4 (Bypassed stretch)of Gowrelly to Kothagudem road of NH 930P in the state of Telangana | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-221 (new No.30) from km.121/0 to 165/0 (Rudrampur-Bhadrachalam Section) in the State of Telangana to two lanes with paved shoulders under NHDP-IV on EPC | 334.82 | 43.185 | Under Termination | 80 | 80 | Contractor financial issues | Bhadadri Kothagudem |
| 18 | Construction of HLB across river Godavari at km 166/0 of NH 221 under Annual Plan on EPC mode in the State of Telangana. | 98.45 | 2.4 | 31.07.2026 | 94 | 94 | Contractor financial issues | Bhadadri Kothagudem |
| 19 | Improvement from Km 182/570 to Km 187+723 and link road including widening of road from Km 185/230 to Km 185/920 of NH-167 in the Municipality limits of Miryalaguda town | 124 | 5.47 | 30.06.2026 | 84 | 82 | Land Acquisition | Nalgonda |
| 20 | Permanent rectification of black spots at TG-(02)-115 (km 39/6 to 40/10), TG-(02)-448(38/650-39/1s0), TG (02)-387(41/4-41/9), TG-(02)-388 (km 43/8-44/3) | 57.52 | 7.05 | 31.05.2026 | 82 | 62 | Shifting of utilities | Khammam |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | including improving road safety and the riding quality of the road surface and Junction at Km.38/875, 40/775, 41/75O , 43/410 on Khammam-Kurvi section ol NH-365A | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Widening to 2 lane with paved shoulders from km 34/250 to km 71/675 of Khammam-Kuravi Section of NH-365A on EPC mode in the State of Telangana | 445.76 | 37.425 | 31.12.2027 | 4 | 3 | Land Acquisition | Khammam |
| 22 | Rehabilitation and Upgradation of Valigonda Thorrur section to two lane with paved shoulders from Km 39.180 to Km 108.30 of NH-930P | 549.28 | 69.12 | 30.04.2026 | 93 | 89 | Land Acquisition | Yadadri Bhongir, Mahabubabad |
| 23 | Widening and improvement of existing carriageway to two lane with paved shoulder from km 86/160 to Km 131/730 of Duddeda to Jangaon section of NH-365B | 423.48 | 45.57 | 31.08.2026 | 75 | 73 | Land Acquisition | Jangaon,Siddipet |
| 24 | Widening to 2 lane with paved shoulders of 'Bodhan - Basar - Bhainsa' section from Km 38/900 to Km 95/300 of NH-161BB in the state of Telangana under Annual Plan 2021-22 on EPC mode under NH(O) | 644.45 | 56.4 | 30.03.2026 | 99 | 96 | Land Acquisition | Nirmal and Nizamabad |
| 25 | Widening to 2 lane with paved shoulders from Km 0+00 to km 32+970 of Adilabad - bela section of NH 353B in the State of Telangana on EPC Mode under Annual Plan 2022-23 on EPC | 490.92 | 32.62 | 03.05.2026 | 59 | 55 | Land Acquisition | Adilabad |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | mode. | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Widening to 4 lane for the permanent rectification of 7 black spots falling in Km 170.250 to 180.60 on Nizamabad - Jagadalpur section of NH-63 | 59.79 | 9.8 | 31.07.2026 | 51 | 40 | Forest Clearance | Mancherial |
| 27 | Widening to 2 lane with paved shoulders of Siddipet - Elkathurthy section from km 69/978 to Km 133/619 of NH-765 DG | 578.85 | 63.641 | 30.06.2026 | 86 | 85 | Forest Clearance and land acquistion | Siddipet, Hanumakonda |
| 28 | Widening to 2 lane with paved shoulders of Medak - Siddipet section from km 0/000 to Km 69/978 of NH-765 DG in the state of Telangana | 882.18 | 69.978 | 30.06.2026 | 74 | 73 | Forest Clearance and Land acquistion | Medak and Siddipet |
| 29 | Widening to 2 lane with paved shoulders from Km 62/920 to Km 106/830 of Medak - Yellareddy Section of NH-765D in the state of Telangana on EPC mode under NH(O) under Annual plan 2022-23 | 399.01 | 43.9 | 20.08.2026 | 63 | 60 | Forest Clearance | Medak and Kamareddy |
| 30 | Widening to Two lane with paved shoulders from 106/830 to 158/496 of Yellareddy - Rudrur Section of NH-765D in the state of Telangana on EPC mode under NH(O) under Annual plan 2022-23 | 499.88 | 51.7 | 05.07.2026 | 54 | 53 | Forest Clearance | Kamareddy and Nizamabad |
| 31 | One time improvement of left over stretches (at Bypasses and realignment stretches) on NH 365 Nakrekal – Tanamcherla section from km 0/0 to 72/0 and NH-167 | 18.72 | 28.67 | 23.07.2026 | 20 | - | No issues | Nalgonda and Suryapet |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Miryalaguda – Kodad Section Km 187.723 to 234.434 in Telangana State under Annual Plan 2024-25 | | | | | | | |
| 32 | One time improvement from Km 0/7 to 2/7, Km 4/3 to 5/6, Km 6/0 to 7/5 of Maharashtra State Border to Bodhan section of NH -63 extended in the state of Telangana | 4.97 | 4.8 | 14.04.2026 | 80 | - | No issues | Nizamabad |
| 33 | Construction of Foot Over Bridge at Km 24/570 of Nakrekal Nagarjunasagar section of NH-565 in Telangana State under Annual Plan 2024-25 on EPC mode | 4.9 | 0 | 08.07.2026 | 10 | - | No issues | Nalgonda |
| 34 | Improvement of riding quality from Km 668+315 to Km 671+555 of Nirmal-Khanapur section of NH 61 in the State of Telangana under Annual Plan 2024-25 | 14.54 | 3.24 | 07.07.2026 | 3 | - | No issues | Nirmal |
| 35 | Six laning of existing 4-lane from Km 22.300 (Thondupally) to Km 34.144 (Kothur) on Hyderabad to Bangalore section of NH-44 on EPC mode | 527.43 | 12 | Intention to terminate due to poor performance of Contractor | 17 | 14 | Contractor financial issues | Ranga Reddy |
| 36 | Four laning of NH -163 from Hyderabad (ORR near Appa Junction at Km. 14+000) to Manneguda (Km. 59+500) in the State of Telangana | 1138.99 | 46.41 | 26.11.2026 | 10 | 5 | Environmental clearances issues and Concessionaire financial issues | Rangareddy and Vikarabad |
| 37 | Six laning of Km.471 (Gundlapochampally) to Km.481 (Bowenpally) of Nagpur-Hyderabad | 528.21 | 10.03 | 22.04.2026 (Intention to terminat | 50 | 46 | Contractor financial issues | Medchal - Malkajgiri |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Section of NH-44. | | | e due to poor performance of Contractor) | | | | |
| 38 | Six laning with Elevated corridor from Km.454.000 (Kalakallu) to Km.471.000 (Gundlapochanpalli) of Nagpur - Hyderabad Section of NH-44 on EPC mode. | 903.17 | 17 | 30.07.2026 | 36 | 35 | Delay due to change in design and Contractor financial issues | Medak and Medchal - Malkajgiri |
| 39 | Construction of 6 lane Access Controlled Highway of Nandinne village to Julekal village fromKm.202.900 to Km.242.200 under BM (Akalkot-Kurnool Section) (Package-I) | 1044.06 | 39.3 | 30.06.2026 | 84 | 84 | Concessionaire financial issues | Jogulamba Gadwal |
| 40 | Construction of 6 lane Access Controlled Highway of Julekal village to Dinnedevarapadu village from Km.242.200 to Km.280.400 under BM (Akalkot- Kurnool Section) (Package-II) | 1315.87 | 38.2 | 30.09.2026 | 63 | 63 | Delay in approval of Design and Concessionaire financial issues | Jogulamba Gadwal and Kurnool |
| 41 | Four laning of Karimnagar to Warangal section of NH-563from Design Ch.48.860 (near SH-1 ch.170.400) at Manakondur bypass to Design Ch.116.875 (existing Ch.144.050 on NH-163) at Palvelpula near Hanamkonda as part of Jagital – Karimnagar – Warangal Section of NH-563in the State of Telangana (HAM | 2486.51 | 68.02 | 30.07.2026 | 89 | 92 | Land Acquisition | Karimnagar and Warangal |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mode) | | | | | | | |
| 42 | 4 lane AC New Greenfield Highway Sec on NH-163G (Mancherial Warangal) from Narva to Puttapaka as part of Nagpur Vijayawada Corridor on HAM in Telangana (Package I) | 1104.2 | 31.47 | 22.12.2026 | 5 | - | Concessionaire financial issues | Mancherial |
| 43 | 4lane Greenfield Highway Section of NH-163G (Mancherial Warangal) from Puttapaka to Pangidipalle as part of Nagpur Vijayawada Corridor on HAM in Telangana (Package II) | 1145.24 | 37.05 | 12.06.2027 | 5 | - | Land acquisition, forest and Concessionaire issues | Peddapalli and Jayashankar Bhupalapally |
| 44 | 4 lane AC New GF Highway Sec on NH-163G (Mancherial Warangal) from Pangidipalle to Oorugonda as part of Nagpur Vijayawada Corridor on HAM in Telangana (Package III) | 1170.64 | 39.89 | 12.06.2027 | - | - | Land acquisition, forest and Concessionaire issues | Jayashankar Bhupalapally and Hanumakonda |
| 45 | 4-Lane AC GH section on NH-163G (Warangal-Khammam) from Oorugonda village to Venkatpur village as part of Nagpur Vijayawada Corridor on HAM in Telangana (Package-I) | 1140.82 | 38 | 12.06.2027 | - | - | Land acquisition and Concessionaire issues | Warangal and Hanumakonda |
| 46 | Construction of 4 Lane Access Controlled Greenfield Highway section on NH-163G (Warangal-Khammam) Venkatpur village in Warangal District at Design Ch. 150.240 Km to Thallasenkesa village in Mahabubabed District at Design Ch. 189.650 km(Package- | 1083.11 | 39.41 | 31.12.2026 | 59 | 59 | Land Acquisition | Warangal and Hanumakonda |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | II) | | | | | | | |
| 47 | Construction of 4 Lane Access Controlled Greenfield Highway section on NH-163G (Khammam-Vijayawada) from V. Venkatayapalem village at Design Ch.220.480 Km to Brahmanapalli(K) village at Design Ch.250.400 Km (Package-I) | 1021.96 | 29.92 | 18.03.2027 | 32 | 32 | Land Acquisition | Khammam |
| 48 | 4-Lane AC GH section on NH-163G (Khammam-Vijayawada) from Brahmanapalli(K) village to Remidicherla village as part of Nagpur Vijayawada Corridor on HAM in Telangana and AP (Package-II) | 862.58 | 29.8 | 25.03.2027 | 11 | 11 | Land acquisition and Concessionaire issues | Khammam |
| 49 | Construction of 4-Lane Access Controlled Greenfield Highway section on NH-163G (Khammam-Vijayawada) from Remidicherla village to Jakkampudi village as part of Nagpur Vijayawada Corridor on HAM in Telangana (Package-III) | 1225.14 | 29.71 | 06.05.2027 | 2 | 2 | Land acquisition and Concessionaire issues | Khammam and NTR District |
| 50 | 4-Lane AC GH section on NH-163G (Warangal-Khammam) from Thallasenkesa village to V.Vekatayapalem village as part of Nagpur Vijayawada Corridor on HAM in Telangana (Package-III) | 1098.05 | 30.83 | 03.07.2027 | 2 | 2 | Land acquisition and Forest issues | Mahabubabad and Khammam |
| 51 | Construction of 4 lane Access Controlled New Greenfield | 1337.18 | 33.604 | 03.05.2026 | 92 | 92 | Land Acquisition | Khammam |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Highway Section of NH-365BG Khammam-Devarapalle from Thallampadu village to Somavaram village (Design Km 0+000 to Km 33+604) of length 33.604 km in the states of Telangana under Bharatmala Pariyojana on Hybrid Annuity Mode (Package-I) | | | | | | | |
| 52 | Upgradation to Two Lane with Paved Shoulders from Km 0.000 to Km 41.92O (Green Field Alignment) of Gowrelty to Valigonda Section of NH-930P in the State of Telangana on EPC Mode under Annual Plan 2022-23 | 690.33 | 41.92 | Recently awarded | | | | Rangareddy, Yadadri Bhuvanagiri |
| 53 | Rehabilitation and Up gradation of Thorrur to Nehru Nagar Section to Two Lane with Paved Shoulders from Km 109.420 to Km 178.500 of NH-930P in the State of Telangana on EPC mode under Annual Plan 2022-2023 | 675.45 | 69.08 | Recently awarded | | | | Mahabubabad |
| 54 | Construction of Iconic Hybrid Cable Stayed and Suspension Bridge Across Krishna River on NH - 167K (Design Chainage km 87+360 to km 88+437) in the State of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh on EPC Mode Under NH(O) | 1082.56 | 1.08 | Tendering stage. | | | | Nagarkurnool |
| 55 | Rehabilitation and Upgradation to 2/4 lane with paved shoulders from Km | 436.91 | 13.44 | Tendering stage. | | | | Nagarkurnool |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 79/300 to Km 87/360 and Km 88/437 to Km 93/819 of NH-167K (Bridge Approaches of Iconic Bridge across river Krishna) in the State of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh on EPC mode under NH(O) under Annual plan 2022-23 | | | | |
| 56 | Rehabilitation and Up gradation of Nehru Nagar to Kothagudem junction Section to Two Lane/ four lane with Paved Shoulders from Km 178+500 to 230.58 of NH-930P in the State of Telangana on EPC basis | 826.71 | 52.08 | Tendering stage. | Bhadadri Kothagud em |
| 57 | Widening to 4 Lane + PS from Km 67/200 (Design Km 67/200) to Km 108/556 (Design Km 108/542) of Sironcha-Atmakur Section of NH 353C in the State of Telangana on EPC Mode under Annual Plan | 662.67 | 41.339 | Tendering stage. | Jayashnak ar Bhupalpall y |
| 58 | 4-Laning of Gudebellur (Design Km. 182+930) to Junction with NH 167N (Bhootpur – Chincholi Road) near Palamuru University (Design Ch. 262+940) in Hyderabad - Panaji section of NH-167 (Length 80.01km) under NH(O) in the State of Telangana on HAM Mode | 3175.08 | 80.01 | Tendering stage. | Narayanpe tand Mahabubn agar |

## WAINGANGA-NALGANGA RIVER LINKING PROJECT

**3358. DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:**

**SHRI SANJAY UTTAMRAO DESHMUKH:**

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

(a) the present status of the National River Linking Project (NRLP);

(b) whether the Government has approved the 463 kms Wainganga–Nalganga river linking project and if so, the details thereof along with the districts covered under the said project;

(c) whether the Government is aware that large parts of Maharashtra suffer from malnutrition due to lack of irrigation and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether several regions have been excluded from NRLP despite serious irrigation issues and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to include such districts under the said project including Washim district?

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

(a): The Government of India has formulated the National Perspective Plan (NPP) for interlinking of rivers, under which 30 Interlinking of Rivers (ILR) projects comprising 16 Peninsular and 14 Himalayan links have been identified to address water scarcity and augment irrigation and other water-related benefits across the country. The National Water Development Agency (NWDA), the nodal agency for this programme, has completed Pre-Feasibility Reports (PFRs) for all 30 links, Feasibility Reports (FRs) for 26 links, and Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for 11 links. The status of these 30 link projects under the NPP is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b): NWDA has prepared the PFR and subsequently the DPR of the Wainganga–Nalganga river linking project and submitted it to the Government of Maharashtra. As informed by the State Government, the project has been accorded in-principal approval by the State Government. The project proposes diversion of 1,804.78 MCM of water from the Gosikhurd Project on the Wainganga River to the Nalganga basin through a 388.28 km link canal, to provide irrigation benefits over 4,04,281 hectares in eight districts, i.e., Nagpur, Wardha, Amravati, Yavatmal, Akola, Buldhana, Washim, and Bhandara.

(c): Matters relating to malnutrition fall primarily within the purview of the health and social welfare sectors. However, the Government recognises that improved irrigation contributes to agricultural stability, and projects such as the Wainganga–Nalganga link are expected to enhance water availability in drought-prone regions of Maharashtra.

(d) and (e): The identification of ILR projects under the National Perspective Plan is based on hydrological feasibility, water balance studies, technical parameters, and interstate considerations. The State Government has informed that no regions have been excluded from the NPP. The Wainganga–Nalganga River Linking Project already includes the Washim district among its beneficiary districts.

## STATEMENT

## Details and current status of ILR projects under the NPP

## Peninsular Component

| Sl. No | Name | States benefited | Status |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link | Andhra Pradesh (AP) and Odisha | FR completed |
| | Alternate Mahanadi (Barmul)- Rushikulya–Godavari Dowlaiswaram) link | AP and Odisha | FR completed |
| 2 | Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link @ | AP, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Telangana | FR Completed |
| 3 | a.) Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link | Telangana | FR completed |
| | b.) Alternate Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link * | Telangana | DPR completed |
| 4 | Godavari (Inchampalli/ SSMPP) - Krishna (Pulichintala) link | Telangana and AP | DPR completed |
| 5 | a.) Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila ) link | AP | FR completed |
| | b.)Alternate Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila ) link * | AP | DPR completed |
| 6 | Krishna (Srisailam) – Pennar link | AP | DPR Completed |
| 7 | Krishna (Almatti) – Pennar link | Karnataka andAP | DPR completed |
| 8 | a.) Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link | AP, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry | FR completed |
| | b.) Alternate Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link * | AP, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry | DPR completed |
| 9 | Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai -Gundar link | Tamil Nadu | DPR completed |
| 10 | Parbati –Kalisindh - Chambal link | Madhya Pradesh (MP) and Rajasthan | FR completed |
| | b) Modified Parbati – Kalisindh-Chambal link | MP and Rajasthan | MoA for implementation has been signed by both the States |
| 11 | Damanganga - Pinjal link | Maharashtra (only water supply to Mumbai) | DPR completed and dropped from status of |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | “priority links” |
| 12 | Par-Tapi-Narmada link | Gujarat and Maharashtra | DPR completed and dropped from status of “priority links” |
| 13 | Ken-Betwa link | Uttar Pradesh (UP) and MP | DPR completed and project is under implementation |
| 14 | Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link | Tamil Nadu and Kerala | FR completed |
| 15 | Bedti - Varda link @@ | Karnataka | DPR completed |
| 16 | Netravati – Hemavati link*** | Karnataka | PFR completed |

* Due to pending consensus on Manibhadra and Inchampalli dams, Phase-I of Project to divert unutilized waters of Godavari river, Study was carried out and DPR of Godavari (Inchampalli) – Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) – Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link projects (combined) called as Godavari-Cauvery link was completed. The report has further been updated terminating the link canal at Manimukhtanadi, a Tributary of Vellar river flowing adjacent to Cauvery basin.

@@ Bedti – Varda Link - DPR was prepared directly after preparation of its PFR, no FR was prepared.

@ Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) Link- the project has been taken up by Govt. of Andhra Pradesh and is under execution by Polavaram Project Authority.

*** Netravati – Hemavati link: Further studies not taken up after PFR preparation since after implementation of Yettinahole project by Govt. of Karnataka, no surplus water is available in Netravati basin for diversion through this link.

## **Himalayan Component**

| **Sl. No** | **Name** | **States / Countries benefited** | **Status** |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Kosi-Mechi link** | Bihar and Nepal | PFR completed |
| 2. | Kosi-Ghaghra link | Bihar, Uttar Pradesh (UP) and Nepal | FR completed |
| 3. | Gandak - Ganga link | UP and Nepal | FR completed |
| 4. | Ghaghra - Yamuna link | UP and Nepal | FR completed |
| 5. | Sarda - Yamuna link | UP and Uttarakhand | FR completed |
| 6. | Yamuna-Rajasthan link | Haryana and Rajasthan | FR completed |
| 7. | Rajasthan-Sabarmati link | Rajasthan and Gujarat | FR completed |
| 8. | Chunar - Sone Barrage link | Bihar and UP | FR completed |
| 9. | Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link | Bihar and Jharkhand | Draft FR completed |
| 10. | Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link | Assam, West Bengal and Bihar | FR completed |
| 11. | Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G) | Assam, WB and Bihar | PFR completed (The proposal has been dropped) |
| 12. | Farakka-Sundarbans link | WB | FR completed |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13. | Ganga (Farakka) - Damodar-Subarnarekha link | WB, Odisha and Jharkhand | FR completed |
| 14. | Subarnarekha-Mahanadi link | WB and Odisha | FR completed |

**Kosi-Mechi Inter State link - PFR prepared and proposal was dropped due to international issues, subsequently, on request of Govt. of Bihar, NWDA has taken up Kosi-Mechi Intra State link project.

## सीमांचल क्षेत्र में बिजली आपूर्ति की स्थिति

**3359. श्री तारिक अनवर:**

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

(क) बिहार में सीमांचल क्षेत्र में विद्युत आपूर्ति और अवसंरचना की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है जहां हाल ही में प्रतिकूल मौसम की घटनाओं के कारण व्यापक व्यवधान की खबरें सामने आई हैं;

(ख) विगत तीन महीनों के दौरान इस विशिष्ट क्षेत्र में विद्युत आपूर्ति में व्यवधान के संबंध में आंकड़े क्या हैं और प्रभावित घरों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उक्त क्षेत्र में पुनरुद्धार हेतु की गई कार्रवाई क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार के पास राज्य एसेंसियों के समन्वय से इस क्षेत्र के लिए ग्रिड सुदृढ़ीकरण, दुर्गम क्षेत्रों में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा समाधान और त्वरित कार्रवाई दलों (क्यूआरटी) की तैनाती जैसे दीर्घकालिक उपायों को लागू करने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) : देश में पर्याप्त मात्रा में विद्युत उपलब्ध है। देश की वर्तमान संस्थापित उत्पादन क्षमता 520.511 गीगावाट है। भारत ने अप्रैल, 2014 से 296.388 गीगावाट की नई उत्पादन क्षमता जोड़कर विद्युत की कमी के गंभीर मुद्दे का समाधान किया है और देश को विद्युत की कमी से विद्युत पर्याप्तता में बदल दिया है।

पिछले तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष अर्थात 2025-26 (जनवरी, 2026 तक) के दौरान ऊर्जा

के संदर्भ में बिहार राज्य के लिए विद्युत आपूर्ति की स्थिति का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है। ऊर्जा आपूर्ति और ऊर्जा आवश्यकता के बीच का अंतर वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान 2.0% से घटकर वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान लगभग 'शून्य' हो गया है। इसलिए, बिहार राज्य के लिए ऊर्जा आपूर्ति ऊर्जा आवश्यकता के अनुरूप रही है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, चूंकि विद्युत एक समवर्ती विषय है, सभी उपभोक्ताओं को विद्युत की आपूर्ति एवं वितरण संबंधित राज्य सरकार/वितरण यूटिलिटी के अधिकार-क्षेत्र में है। भारत सरकार सभी उपभोक्ताओं को गुणवत्तापूर्ण और विश्वसनीय विद्युत की आपूर्ति के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में राज्यों की सहायता के लिए विभिन्न स्कीमों के माध्यम से उनके प्रयासों में सहायता कर रही है।

राष्ट्रीय फीडर निगरानी प्रणाली (एनएफएमएस) से प्राप्त विवरण के अनुसार, वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष (दिसंबर, 2025 तक) में बिहार राज्य में ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में विद्युत आपूर्ति के औसत दैनिक घंटे क्रमशः 22.9 घंटे और 23.4 घंटे हैं।

भारत सरकार ने जुलाई 2021 में संशोधित वितरण क्षेत्र स्कीम (आरडीएसएस) शुरू की, जिसका उद्देश्य वित्तीय रूप से स्थिर और प्रचालन रूप से दक्ष वितरण क्षेत्र के माध्यम से उपभोक्ताओं को विद्युत आपूर्ति की गुणवत्ता और विश्वसनीयता में सुधार करना है। इस स्कीम का परिव्यय 3,03,758 करोड़ रुपये और केंद्र सरकार से अनुमानित सकल बजटीय सहायता (जीबीएस) 97,631 करोड़ रुपये है। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत, वितरण यूटिलिटी (निजी क्षेत्र यूटिलिटी को छोड़कर) को हानि न्यूनीकरण वाले अवसंरचना कार्यों और स्मार्ट मीटरिंग कार्यों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है। वितरण अवसंरचना कार्यों के लिए 1.53 लाख करोड़ रुपये और स्मार्ट मीटरिंग कार्यों के लिए 1.31 लाख करोड़ रुपये की परियोजनाओं को संस्वीकृति दी गई है, जिसमें से वितरण अवसंरचना कार्यों के लिए 10,559 करोड़ रुपये और स्मार्ट मीटरिंग कार्यों के लिए 2,021 करोड़ रुपये की राशि बिहार राज्य के लिए स्वीकृत की गई है, जिससे ग्रिड सुदृढ़ीकरण सहित देश में विद्युत आपूर्ति की विश्वसनीयता और गुणवत्ता में सुधार होगा। बिहार राज्य के लिए जिलावार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** पर दिया गया है।

## विवरण-I

### पिछले तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष अर्थात 2025-26 (जनवरी, 2026 तक) के दौरान ऊर्जा के संदर्भ में बिहार राज्य के लिए विद्युत आपूर्ति की स्थिति का ब्यौरा:

| वित्तीय वर्ष | ऊर्जा आवश्यकता | आपूर्तित ऊर्जा | अनापूर्तित ऊर्जा | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (एमयू) | (एमयू) | (एमयू) | (%) |
| **2022-23** | 39,545 | 38,762 | 783 | 2.0 |
| **2023-24** | 41,514 | 40,918 | 596 | 1.4 |
| **2024-25** | 44,393 | 44,217 | 176 | 0.4 |
| **2025-26** (जनवरी, 2026 तक) | 40,749 | 40,735 | 14 | 0.0 |

## विवरण-II

### आरडीएसएस के अंतर्गत संस्वीकृत कार्यों का जिला वार ब्यौरा

| क्रम सं. | जिला | संस्वीकृत वितरण अवसंरचना कार्य (करोड़ रुपये) | संस्वीकृत स्मार्ट मीटरिंग कार्य (करोड़ रुपये) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | अररिया | 204 | 45 |
| 2 | बेगूसराय | 235 | 57 |
| 3 | दरभंगा | 277 | 71 |
| 4 | गोपालगंज | 152 | 43 |
| 5 | कटिहार | 231 | 42 |
| 6 | खगड़िया | 175 | 26 |
| 7 | किशनगंज | 178 | 36 |
| 8 | मधेपुरा | 124 | 25 |
| 9 | मधुबनी | 240 | 44 |
| 10 | मुजफ्फरपुर | 252 | 29 |
| 11 | पश्चिम चंपारण | 400 | 63 |
| 12 | पूर्वी चंपारण | 260 | 73 |
| 13 | पूर्णिया | 257 | 56 |
| 14 | सहरसा | 125 | 33 |
| 15 | समस्तीपुर | 286 | 61 |
| 16 | सारण | 182 | 57 |
| 17 | शिवहर | 66 | 7 |
| 18 | सीतामढ़ी | 161 | 42 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | सिवान | 185 | 54 |
| 20 | सुपौल | 285 | 38 |
| 21 | वैशाली | 308 | 61 |
| 22 | अरवल | 105 | 9 |
| 23 | औरंगाबाद | 214 | 44 |
| 24 | बांका | 164 | 25 |
| 25 | भागलपुर | 243 | 26 |
| 26 | भोजपुर | 329 | 57 |
| 27 | बक्सर | 258 | 33 |
| 28 | गया | 453 | 37 |
| 29 | जमुई | 182 | 25 |
| 30 | जहानाबाद | 114 | 24 |
| 31 | कैमूर | 282 | 33 |
| 32 | लखीसराय | 124 | 24 |
| 33 | मुंगेर | 170 | 42 |
| 34 | नालंदा | 346 | 80 |
| 35 | नवादा | 256 | 40 |
| 36 | पटना | 1,751 | 466 |
| 37 | रोहतास | 304 | 66 |
| 38 | शेखपुरा | 125 | 18 |
| | **कुल योग** | **10,003** | **2,013** |
| | आईटी/ओटी कार्य | 400 | 0 |
| | पीएमए लागत | 156 | 8 |
| | **कुल** | **10,559** | **2,021** |

## URBAN AND DRAINAGE INFRASTRUCTURE IN ROHTAK

**3360. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:**

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

(a) the steps taken to address chronic waterlogging of roads, streets and underpasses in Rohtak following heavy and incessant rains which has repeatedly disrupted commuting and daily life;

(b) whether an assessment has been made of drainage infrastructure gaps,

stormwater network capacity and urban flood management systems in Rohtak to prevent recurrent inundation and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken to ensure timely desilting of drains, cleaning of stormwater channels and prompt pumping arrangements to reduce stagnation and associated health hazards;

(d) the measures being introduced to integrate solid waste management with drainage upkeep, given reports of garbage accumulation in waterlogged areas;

(e) whether the Government proposes a time-bound roadmap with specific targets and funding under national urban schemes to strengthen Rohtak's drainage resilience and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the monitoring mechanisms instituted to ensure coordination between urban local bodies, State authorities and national programmes to prevent recurrence of such flooding and sanitation crises?

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

(a) to (f): As per 12th Schedule of the Constitution, Urban Planning including Town Planning is the function of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ Urban Development Authorities. Further, management of urban flooding falls under the purview of the State Governments and the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ Urban Development Authorities, who are responsible for maintaining the drainage and sewerage system. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through schematic interventions/ advisories. It provides financial

and technical support to the States to strengthen Urban Planning ecosystem.

The State of Haryana has informed that a partial assessment has been carried out by the Municipal Corporation Rohtak regarding drainage infrastructure gaps, storm water network capacity, and urban flood management systems in the area from village Sunaria to Sugar Mill STP in Rohtak town and in HSVP Sectors- 1, 2, 3 and 4 of MC Rohtak for disposal of dirty Rain Water.

The State has also informed that the Municipal Corporation Rohtak has framed an estimate amounting to Rs.994.32 lakh for work of “Construction of 4 numbers of storm water disposal and laying of HDPE drainage line of different sizes from village Sunaria to Sugar Mill STP in Rohtak town” and also framed an estimate amounting to Rs. 7017.22 Lakh for “Laying of pipeline in HSVP Sectors-1, 2, 3 and 4 in MC Rohtak for disposal of dirty Rain Water”. The State Government has accorded the administrative approvals for the both works to MC Rohtak. One number of super sucker machine has also been deployed for desilting of drains at regular interval and to address chronic waterlogging of roads, streets and underpasses in Rohtak. The Municipal Corporation Rohtak has also allotted a tender amounting to Rs. 94.00 lakh for the desilting of drains and cleaning of storm water channels.

The State has further informed that the solid waste at Garbage Vulnerable Points (GVPs) near drains have been covered with slabs to prevent dumping of waste and also provision of Jali with manhole have been made so that garbage does not enter in the storm water drain.

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

i. Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, 2014 (https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/URDPFI%20Guidelines%20 Vol 20I(2).pdf )

ii. Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Urban Flooding (https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/SOP%20Urban%20flooding_5%20May%202017.pdf)

iii. River Centric Urban Planning Guidelines in 2021 to enable cities in the development of conjunctive water management approaches including nature-based solution (https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/RCUP%20Guidelines.pdf)

iv. Guidance Document on Creation of Rain Water Harvesting Parks (https://mohua.gov.in/pdf/6566e1048ab41guidance-document-on-rainwater-harvesting-parks-final.pdf)

v. Manual on Storm Water Drainage System (https://mohua.gov.in/publication/manual-on-storm-water-drainage-systems--2019.php)

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) launched in the year 2015, inter alia, has a component on storm water drainage, which involved construction and improvement of drains/ storm water

drains in order to reduce and eliminate flooding and creating green spaces and parks. Under AMRUT, the State of Haryana has grounded 19 Storm Water Drainage projects worth ₹452.37 crore. However, no storm water drainage project was taken by the State in Rohtak. Under AMRUT, 33 green spaces and park projects worth ₹42.2 crore 15.40 acres of permeable green space area were taken up by the State, of which, 02 projects worth ₹0.82 crore were taken up in Rohtak.

Under AMRUT 2.0, projects for green spaces and parks and rejuvenation of water bodies are taken up by the States. However, the State of Haryana has not taken up any water body rejuvenation or green spaces and park projects under AMRUT 2.0.

Besides, under AMRUT and AMRUT 2.0 sewerage and septage management projects have been undertaken, which inter alia help in evacuation of storm water. Under AMRUT, as updated by State on Amrut portal, 44 sewerage/septage management projects have been grounded, which has led to creation of 1820.21 km length of sewer network, which include 03 projects in Rohtak. Under AMRUT 2.0, the State has taken up 17 Sewerage and Septage Management projects covering 325.82 KM of sewer network, which include 2 sewerage/ septage management projects in Rohtak covering 20 km of sewer network.

Under AMRUT/ AMRUT 2.0, the State is empowered to select, appraise, prioritise and implement the State. The Mission guidelines provide for formation of State High Powered Steering Committee (SHPSC) headed by the

Chief Secretary of the State, to monitor and supervise implementation of the scheme at the State/ UT level. State Level Technical Committee (SLTC) headed by the Secretary, Urban Development and Housing Department provides technical support to the SHPSC in monitoring and supervising the scheme at the State level. Further, an Apex Committee constituted under the ambit of Mission guidelines reviews and monitor the Mission periodically.

## गुजरात में प्रधान मंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी)

**3361. श्री प्रभुभाई नागरभाई वसावाः**

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

(क) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान गुजरात में प्रधान मंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी) के अंतर्गत कितनी इकाइयों को सहायता प्रदान की गई है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) के पंजीकरण की प्रक्रिया को और अधिक सरल और डिजिटाइज करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) : पिछले तीन वर्षों अर्थात वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 से वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान गुजरात में प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी) के अंतर्गत मार्जिन मनी (एमएम) सब्सिडी के रूप में 7,854 इकाइयों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है।

(ख) : सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) के निर्बाध और डिजिटल पंजीकरण को व्यापार में सहजता के अनुरूप सुविधाजनक बनाने हेतु, उद्यम पंजीकरण पोर्टल वर्तमान में क्रियाशील है, जिसमें ऑनलाइन पंजीकरण प्रक्रिया स्वैच्छिक, नि:शुल्क, कागज़-रहित और स्व-घोषणा आधारित है। पोर्टल पर पंजीकरण के लिए आधार संख्या और पैन के अतिरिक्त किसी भी

दस्तावेज़ या प्रमाण को अपलोड करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

## ईएमआरएस से उत्तीर्ण छात्रों से संबंधित डेटा

**3362. श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:**

**श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:**

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

(क) क्या सरकार एकलव्य आदर्श आवासीय विद्यालयों (ईएमआरएस) से उत्तीर्ण होने वाले और उच्च शिक्षा पूरी करने वाले छात्रों की प्रगति के संबंध में कोई आंकड़े रखती है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव तथा महाराष्ट्र के छत्रपति संभाजीनगर जिले सहित देश में उक्त विद्यालयों को राज्य-वार कितनी-कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है;

(ग) क्या सरकार उक्त विद्यालयों से उत्तीर्ण होने वाले छात्रों के लिए कॉलेज शिक्षा प्राप्त करने हेतु कोई छात्रवृत्ति योजना चलाती है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

**जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दुर्गा दास उइके):**

(क): राष्ट्रीय आदिवासी छात्र शिक्षा समिति एमआईएस पोर्टल पर पूर्व छात्र मॉड्यूल के माध्यम से 12वीं पास (उत्तीर्ण) करने वाले छात्रों का डेटा रखती है, जहां उनकी उच्च शिक्षा का विवरण एकत्रित किया जाता है। 06.03.2026 तक, 4,348 छात्र उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों में नामांकित हैं।

(ख): 28.02.2026 तक ईएमआरएस की स्थापना और संचालन के लिए जारी की गई निधियां संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दी गई हैं।

(ग) और (घ): जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय ईएमआरएस के छात्रों सहित अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए विभिन्न छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित (लागू) करता है, जैसे कि मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति

(पीएमएस), चयनित संस्थानों में स्नातक और स्नातकोत्तर के लिए उच्चत्तर शिक्षा हेतु राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति योजना (शीर्ष श्रेणी शिक्षा योजना), भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों में पीएचडी करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय अध्येतावृत्ति (एनएफएसटी), विदेशों में शीर्ष क्यूएस 1000 विश्व रैंकिंग विश्वविद्यालयों में स्नातकोत्तर, डॉक्टरेट और पोस्ट डॉक्टरेट डिग्री प्राप्त करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय समुद्रपारीय छात्रवृत्ति (एनओएस)। मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति (पीएमएस) में 11वीं, 12वीं कक्षा और कॉलेज के छात्र शामिल हैं। विभिन्न छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं के तहत 2024-25 के दौरान कवर किए गए लाभार्थियों की राज्य-वार संख्या संलग्न **विवरण-II** के अनुसार दी गई हैं।

**विवरण-I**

**28.02.2026 तक ईएमआरएस की स्थापना और संचालन के लिए वर्ष-वार जारी की गई निधियां**

**(लाख रुपये में)**

| क्र.सं. | राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | 2025-26 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | आंध्र प्रदेश | 14,591.28 | 12,600.57 | 10,795.05 | 23,669.35 | 22,990.25 |
| 2 | अरुणाचल प्रदेश | 119.54 | 1,010.87 | 693.91 | 2,021.21 | 4,504.37 |
| 3 | असम | 1,800.00 | 1,433.65 | 2,732.67 | 10,654.29 | 11,458.52 |
| 4 | बिहार | - | - | 8.95 | 34.12 | 1,948.30 |
| 5 | छत्तीसगढ़ | 13,259.66 | 19,435.93 | 15,888.89 | 86,649.55 | 44,234.16 |
| 6 | दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन व दीव | 252.55 | 568.22 | 163.45 | 353.32 | 458.57 |
| 7 | गुजरात | 1,060.00 | 10,088.95 | 15,667.55 | 27,444.15 | 23,065.08 |
| 8 | हिमाचल प्रदेश | 599.11 | 483.18 | 829.76 | 1,616.71 | 1,505.72 |
| 9 | जम्मू और कश्मीर | 392.4 | 1,200.00 | 891.4 | 824.19 | 1,564.64 |
| 10 | झारखंड | 11,309.20 | 23,562.27 | 23,915.13 | 64,305.31 | 58,776.47 |
| 11 | कर्नाटक | 3,672.86 | 1,768.84 | 2,677.67 | 7,933.24 | 4,416.73 |
| 12 | केरल | 229.56 | 1,515.66 | 249 | 1,252.21 | 1,493.90 |
| 13 | लद्दाख | 10 | 450 | 800 | 17.41 | 400 |
| 14 | मध्य प्रदेश | 3,560.00 | 31,817.79 | 13,157.19 | 37,339.69 | 42,298.44 |
| 15 | महाराष्ट्र | 4,393.74 | 12,919.16 | 8,525.91 | 30,489.87 | 20,122.96 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | मणिपुर | 398.08 | 2,369.98 | 3,044.92 | 2,397.58 | 15,755.94 |
| 17 | मेघालय | 1,100.00 | 800 | 21,014.66 | 31,942.72 | 11,403.80 |
| 18 | मिजोरम | 6,085.41 | 2,094.54 | 1,242.52 | 14,619.30 | 3,501.15 |
| 19 | नागालैंड | 9,481.60 | 557.71 | 18,377.12 | 698.27 | 855.1 |
| 20 | ओडिशा | 10,648.82 | 28,164.31 | 48,934.80 | 64,965.47 | 60,895.45 |
| 21 | राजस्थान | 18,214.71 | 19,463.30 | 13,687.79 | 14,322.63 | 12,905.70 |
| 22 | सिक्किम | 1,037.88 | 1,047.35 | 1,118.83 | 1,058.36 | 1,296.03 |
| 23 | तमिलनाडु | 1,190.62 | 1,098.78 | 1,099.80 | 1,738.95 | 2,797.39 |
| 24 | तेलंगाना | 19,695.52 | 12,794.53 | 14,276.17 | 16,813.70 | 16,063.43 |
| 25 | त्रिपुरा | 5,715.44 | 6,435.19 | 6,670.35 | 11,728.87 | 17,687.35 |
| 26 | उत्तर प्रदेश | 337.49 | 596.23 | 624.14 | 1,384.63 | 1,434.71 |
| 27 | उत्तराखंड | 598.39 | 474.95 | 1,537.53 | 3,880.32 | 2,777.18 |
| 28 | पश्चिम बंगाल | - | 2,303.67 | 1,869.70 | 1,789.50 | 900 |
| कुल | | **1,29,753.86** | **1,97,055.63** | **2,30,494.86** | **4,61,944.92** | **3,87,511.34** |

## विवरण-II

**वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय की विभिन्न छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं के तहत लाभार्थियों की राज्य-वार संख्या:**

| क्र.सं. | राज्य | कुल लाभार्थी |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप | 313 |
| 2 | आंध्र प्रदेश | 68291 |
| 3 | अरुणाचल प्रदेश | 45366 |
| 4 | असम | 77776 |
| 5 | बिहार | 3579 |
| 6 | छत्तीसगढ़ | 34327 |
| 7 | दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन व दीव | 1629 |
| 8 | गोवा | 3168 |
| 9 | गुजरात | 233345 |
| 10 | हिमाचल प्रदेश | 5049 |
| 11 | जम्मू और कश्मीर | 15447 |
| 12 | झारखंड | 65480 |
| 13 | कर्नाटक | 126253 |
| 14 | केरल | 13051 |
| 15 | लद्दाख | 9105 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 16 | लक्षद्वीप | 3 |
| 17 | मध्य प्रदेश | 326626 |
| 18 | महाराष्ट्र | 144992 |
| 19 | मणिपुर | 32588 |
| 20 | मेघालय | 74175 |
| 21 | मिजोरम | 28887 |
| 22 | नागालैंड | 42239 |
| 23 | ओडिशा | 230656 |
| 24 | पुडुचेरी | 11 |
| 25 | राजस्थान | 929 |
| 26 | सिक्किम | 2467 |
| 27 | तमिलनाडु | 28322 |
| 28 | तेलंगाना | 134155 |
| 29 | त्रिपुरा | 33668 |
| 30 | उत्तर प्रदेश | 10547 |
| 31 | उत्तराखंड | 3932 |
| 32 | पश्चिम बंगाल | 29686 |
| | कुल | **1826062** |

## GRAM UDYOG VIKAS YOJANA

**3363. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:**

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to include handmade jewellery and decorative items such as silver jewellery of Kutch, Dhokra of Bastar, Lac jewellery and Etikoppaka of Andhra Pradesh and terracotta jewellery made by Santhal women in Purulia as a distinct component/activity for employment generation under Gram Udyog Vikas Yojana and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether steps are proposed to ensure market linkage and income

sustainability for such artisans under the scheme and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), a statutory body under the Ministry is implementing Gramodyog Vikas Yojana (GVY) for the development of Village industries, in which training is being impartedand toolkits are provided to rural and traditional artisans under various verticals of village industries like Mineral Based Industry (MBI), Agro Based and Food Processing Industry (ABFPI),Wellness and Cosmetic Industry (WCI), Handmade Paper, Leather and Plastic Industry (HPLPI), Rural Engineering and New Technology Industry (RENTI) and Service Industry.

At present, there is no specific proposal to include decorative items such as silver jewellery of Kutch, Dhokra of Bastar, Lac Jewellery and Etikoppaka of Andhra Pradesh and terracotta jewellery made by Santhal women in Purulia as a distinct component/activity under GVY.

## PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL STATUS OF SCHEMES UNDER JJM

**3364. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHEIKH:**

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

(a) the physical and financial status of each scheme under the Ministry of Jal Shakti in Baramulla Lok Sabha Constituency; and

(b) the total number of working and defunct filtration plants in each Public Health Engineering Division of the said constituency?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI V. SOMANNA):**

(a): Since August 2019, the Government of India is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal, in partnership with States/ UTs including Jammu and Kashmir, to make provision of tap water connection to every rural household of the country. The Government of India supports the states by providing technical and financial assistance.

As informed by UT of Jammu and Kashmir, a total of 460 schemes across the three districts viz. Baramulla, Bandipura and Kupwara falling under the Baramulla Lok Sabha constituency, are at various stages of implementation under JJM. The details of progress of schemes under JJM are available in public domain and can be accessed on JJM dashboard at https://ejalshakti.gov.in/jjmreport/JJMIndia.aspx

(b): As informed by UT of Jammu and Kashmir, there are 195 working filtration plants in Baramulla Lok Sabha constituency, out of which 02 filtration plants are defunct. The division-wise details of the filtration plants in the said constituency are as under:

| Name of Division | No. of working filtration plants | No. of defunct filtration plants |
|---|---|---|
| Hyd Division Uri | 31 | 0 |
| PHE Division Kupwara | 36 | 0 |
| PHE Division Handwara | 02 | 0 |
| PHE Division Baramulla | 45 | 2 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hyd. Division Bandipora | 18 | 0 |
| PHE Division Sopore | 31 | 0 |
| FBI Tangmarg | 28 | 0 |
| SSD Tangdar | 0 | 0 |
| SSD Gurez | 04 | 0 |
| **Total** | **195** | **2** |

## REDUCTION IN CARBON EMISSIONS

**3365. SHRI ROBERT BRUCE C.:**

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any national roadmap to reduce carbon emissions and improve energy efficiency at Union Government operated airports across the country including Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the measures taken by the Airports Authority of India (AAI) to promote renewable energy use, waste management and carbon-neutral airport operations; and

(c) whether the Government has entered into any international collaborations or pilot projects on green aviation infrastructure and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) has advised all the State Governments/UTs and developers of the upcoming Greenfield airports to work

towards achieving Carbon Neutrality and Net Zero. Further, MoCA has also advised all the States/UTs to ensure Carbon Emission reduction measures and achieving Net Zero target ab-initio by incorporating design/standards in the Greenfield airport development proposal, Detailed Project Report (DPR), etc.

Renewable Energy (RE) sources help in reducing carbon emissions at airports. Accordingly, the airport operators including Airports Authority of India (AAI) have installed solar power plants for generation and self-consumption of green and renewable energy. Few airports are also procuring green energy through open access. As of now, 100 airports, including 94 of AAI airports have switched to 100% green energy usage. AAI has also taken measures for Solid Waster Management and Waste Water Management. Further, Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) with cumulative capacity of 18 Million Litres Per Day (MLD) have been commissioned at 72 AAI airports.

Airports are participating in the Airport Carbon Accreditation (ACA) programme of Airports Council International (ACI), a voluntary global carbon management standard for airports. Under this, 4 airports namely, Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore and Hyderabad have achieved the highest Level 5 of the Accreditation and have become Carbon Neutral Airports.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) has adopted a market based measure Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA) to reduce carbon emissions from international aviation, and India, as a Member State, is required to comply with the mandatory phase from 2027. India has also joined ICAO's Assistance, Capacity-building and Training

for Sustainable Aviation Fuels (ACT-SAF) programme and participates in the Committee on Aviation Environmental Protection (CAEP) working groups for development of global environmental standards for aviation.

## GLOBAL HUB FOR FOOD PROCESSING

**3366. SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:**

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

(a) the details regarding the long term strategy to position India as a global hub for food processing and food ingredients beyond Financial Year 2026 targets;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to support sustainable packaging, eco-friendly processing technologies and green supply chains in the food processing sector;

(c) the details regarding performance of the Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme, State-wise;

(d) the number of employees working under such enterprises and the profits achieved during the Financial Year 2024-25;

(e) the number of jobs created so far in the food processing sector as a result of Government schemes; and

(f) whether the North Eastern Region is lagging behind in terms of food processing, if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for the same and the measures taken by the Government to improve the state of food processing in the region and deal with the challenges faced therein?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):**

(a): In order to promote and ensure overall development of Food Processing Industries, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been incentivizing setting up/ expansion of related infrastructure, through its two Central Sector Scheme viz. Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY), Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI) and a Centrally sponsored PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme across the country. These schemes are not region or state specific but demand driven.in nature.

(b): MoFPI supports use of renewable source of energy viz. Solar, Bio-mass, Wind, etc. in the schemes and provides financial assistance for incorporating renewable/alternate energy technologies in food processing units, with a maximum permissible cost of ₹35 lakh per project under component schemes of PMKSY. Under component schemes of PMKSY, consent to operate (CTO) issued by the concerned state Pollution board/Agency in respect of Water and Air, is mandatory for release of Grant-In-Aid/Subsidy to the approved projects. Further, Project Implementation Agency (PIA) has to comply with the requirements of Cold Chain infrastructure as per the directions of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India with respect to use of Non-ODS (Non- Ozone Depleting Substances) and low GWP (Low Global Warming Potential) refrigerants-based energy efficient cooling systems.

Further, to encourage sustainable food processing through adoption of green technologies, one of the focus pillar was “Sustainable and Net Zero in Food Processing, in the 4th edition of World Food India 2025, organized by MoFPI during 25-28 September, 2025 in Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi. It aimed to promote resource efficiency, waste reduction, energy efficiency and environmentally friendly packaging solutions across the sector.

National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management -Thanjavur under MoFPI has made efforts to promote and develop sustainable packaging technology through development of biodegradable plastics, safe and environment friendly packaging solutions from biopolymers such as poly lactic acid (PLA), starch, nano fibres etc.

(c) to (e): Under PMFME Scheme, Loans for 1,72,707 micro food processing enterprises with approved subsidy of Rs. 5009.61 crore and Seed capital for 3,76,326 Self Help Group members have been sanctioned. 76 proposals for Incubation centres and 25 proposals for Branding and Marketing have been approved. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

As on 31.12.2025, 5.18 lakh direct and indirect employment opportunities have been generated under PMFME scheme, out of which 1.52 lakh direct and indirect employment has been generated in FY 2024-25 across the country. Data regarding profits achieved by these enterprises is not maintained at MoFPI level.

Further, as on 31.12.2025, 4.69 lakh direct/ indirect employment opportunities have been generated from the operational projects under

component schemes of PMKSY and 3.29 lakh direct/ indirect employment opportunities has been generated under PLISFPI across the country.

(f): In order to ensure overall development of Food Processing Sector and to help it face various challenges, MoFPI is implementing PMKSY Scheme, PLISFPI and PMFME scheme across the country including North Eastern Region (NER). Further, in order to encourage entrepreneurs in the food processing sector from NER, the following preferential provisions have been made in component scheme guidelines of PMKSY-

(i) Net Worth requirement reduced to amount equal to grant sought, in comparison to 1.5 times for general areas;

(ii) Term Loan requirement reduced to 10% of eligible project cost, in comparison to 20% for general areas;

(iii) Equity requirement reduced to 10%of eligible project cost, in comparison to 20% for general areas;

(iv) Quantum of grant at enhanced level of 50% of eligible project cost, in comparison to 35% for general areas (Subject to the maximum ceiling under respective sub-schemes);

(v) Requirement of minimum project cost reduced to Rupees One Crore, in comparison to rupees Three Crores in for general areas in case of Creation / Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities (CEFPPC) Scheme projects [for other schemes, no such criteria is fixed]

Further, under PMKSY and PMFME Scheme, 10% of the budget

allocation, is earmarked for NER.

One District One Product (ODOP) approach under PMFME Scheme has been adopted to reap the benefit of scale in terms of procurement of inputs, availing common services and marketing of products. It provides the framework for value chain development and alignment of support infrastructure. The ODOP are identified by States / UTs based on the agriculture production, raw material availability, perishability of the product etc. All districts of the North Eastern Region (NER) have been covered under the ODOP approach, with each district identifying one product based on its local strengths for focused support and value addition under the PMFME Scheme.

All these schemes are implemented across the country and aim towards creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet which includes storage, transportation, creation of market linkages etc., thereby help in reducing post-harvest losses and facilitating enhance farmer incomes and creating off-farm employment opportunities.

# STATEMENT

## Performance of PMFME Scheme

| S.No. | State/UT | Number of Micro Food Processing Sanctioned (Nos.) | Approved Subsidy of Micro Food Processing (Rs in cr.) | Number of Self Help Group (SHG) members sanctioned | Amount Sanctioned to SHG members (Rs in Cr.) | Number of Approved Incubation Centre | Approved Grant in Aid of Incubation Centre (Rs in cr.) | Number of Approved Branding and Marketing Projects | Approved Grant in Aid of Branding and Marketing Projects (Rs in cr.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andaman And Nicobar Islands | 18 | 1.03 | 110 | 0.42 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 8651 | 137.81 | 36926 | 139.88 | 2 | 6.11 | 2 | 0.78 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 149 | 9.26 | 2524 | 6.56 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Assam | 5194 | 58.97 | 33454 | 100.43 | 1 | 2.75 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 5 | Bihar | 28648 | 660.88 | 24254 | 86.30 | 2 | 4.81 | 1 | 0.59 |
| 6 | Chandigarh | 5 | 0.21 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 7 | Chhattisgarh | 1442 | 62.49 | 10914 | 14.13 | 2 | 5.50 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 8 | Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu | 12 | 0.42 | 13 | 0.02 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 9 | Delhi | 378 | 8.98 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 4.67 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 10 | Goa | 141 | 5.40 | 2077 | 7.77 | 1 | 2.03 | 1 | 1.04 |
| 11 | Gujarat | 1217 | 78.26 | 7185 | 18.39 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 12 | Haryana | 1737 | 110.76 | 1675 | 6.10 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 2.71 |
| 13 | Himachal Pradesh | 2628 | 63.57 | 15602 | 58.67 | 3 | 8.84 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 14 | Jammu And Kashmir | 2121 | 43.20 | 1114 | 3.97 | 3 | 7.80 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 15 | Jharkhand | 4665 | 94.82 | 6158 | 20.72 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 2.48 |
| 16 | Karnataka | 8402 | 315.18 | 19054 | 74.91 | 14 | 32.17 | 5 | 5.30 |
| 17 | Kerala | 8478 | 221.96 | 6802 | 21.49 | 1 | 2.75 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 18 | Ladakh | 96 | 4.58 | 412 | 1.15 | 2 | 5.50 | 2 | 0.82 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Madhya Pradesh | 13221 | 442.85 | 13733 | 43.46 | 3 | 9.88 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 20 | Maharashtra | 27360 | 810.63 | 53857 | 192.67 | 3 | 7.27 | 4 | 4.53 |
| 21 | Manipur | 310 | 21.69 | 421 | 1.52 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 22 | Meghalaya | 237 | 4.07 | 4285 | 13.06 | 1 | 2.75 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 23 | Mizoram | 67 | 2.56 | 2641 | 10.11 | 1 | 2.75 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 24 | Nagaland | 440 | 7.84 | 3797 | 6.90 | 1 | 2.43 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 25 | Odisha | 3075 | 91.35 | 31195 | 93.05 | 1 | 1.85 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 26 | Puducherry | 203 | 4.52 | 1986 | 7.68 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.58 |
| 27 | Punjab | 3108 | 266.83 | 1404 | 4.36 | 1 | 3.45 | 2 | 4.33 |
| 28 | Rajasthan | 1444 | 85.11 | 7857 | 27.03 | 8 | 23.11 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 29 | Sikkim | 66 | 1.78 | 1275 | 5.07 | 2 | 4.92 | 2 | 1.86 |
| 30 | Tamil Nadu | 17869 | 410.20 | 31174 | 119.37 | 4 | 8.78 | 1 | 0.15 |
| 31 | Telangana | 7345 | 106.23 | 24502 | 95.92 | 3 | 8.43 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 32 | Tripura | 286 | 7.05 | 4278 | 16.26 | 1 | 2.65 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 33 | Uttar Pradesh | 22060 | 803.30 | 8511 | 25.97 | 14 | 46.91 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 34 | Uttarakhand | 1087 | 33.49 | 9349 | 31.27 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 35 | West Bengal | 547 | 32.39 | 7787 | 28.37 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| | **Total** | **172707** | **5009.67** | **376326** | **1282.99** | **76** | **208.11** | **25** | **26.17** |

## वन धन विकास केन्द्र

**3367. श्री सनातन पांडेय:**

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

(क) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रधान मंत्री वन धन योजना (पीएमवीडीवाई) के अंतर्गत सरकार द्वारा स्थापित किए गए वन धन विकास केन्द्रों (वीडीवीके) का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश में उक्त योजना के लिए कितनी धनराशि निर्धारित की गई है और इसमें से अब तक कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई तथा तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने प्रशिक्षण सत्र आयोजित किए गए और उक्त सत्रों से कितने लोग लाभान्वित हुए?

**जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दुर्गा दास उइके):**

(क): प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय विकास मिशन (पीएमजेवीएम) और प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान योजनाओं के अंतर्गत पिछले तीन वर्षों (वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 से 2025-26) के दौरान देश भर में कुल 11,288.70 लाख रुपये के कुल आवंटन के साथ कुल 1,146 वन धन विकास केंद्रों को मंजूरी दी गई है। वीडीवीके का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग): पीएमजेवीएम के तहत, उत्तर प्रदेश में 359.55 लाख रुपये के आवंटन के साथ 7,238 लाभार्थियों वाले 25 वीडीवीके को मंजूरी दी गई है, जिसमें से अब तक 209.55 लाख रुपये जारी किए जा चुके हैं। इसके अलावा, पीएम-जनमन के तहत, उत्तर प्रदेश में 319 लाभार्थियों वाले 5 वीडीवीके को 15.95 लाख रुपये के आवंटन के साथ मंजूरी दी गई है, जिसमें से 7.97 लाख रुपये जारी किए जा चुके हैं।

क्षमता निर्माण और लाभार्थियों का प्रशिक्षण इन वीडीवीके के माध्यम से की जाने वाली गतिविधियों का एक अभिन्न घटक है और वीडीवीके से जुड़े लाभार्थियों को इस तरह के उपायों के माध्यम से सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है।

# विवरण

## पीएमजेवीएम वीडीवीके का ब्यौरा

| क्र.सं. | वर्ष | 2023-2024 | | | 2024-2025 | | | 2025-26 | | | कुल | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | राज्य | स्वीकृत वन धन विकास केंद्रों की संख्या | स्वीकृत राशि (लाख रुपये में) | जारी की गई राशि (लाख रुपये में) | स्वीकृत वन धन विकास केंद्रों की संख्या | स्वीकृत राशि (लाख रुपये में) | जारी की गई राशि (लाख रुपये में) | स्वीकृत वन धन विकास केंद्रों की संख्या | स्वीकृत राशि (लाख रुपये में) | जारी की गई राशि (लाख रुपये में) | स्वीकृत वन धन विकास केंद्रों की संख्या | स्वीकृत राशि (लाख रुपये में) | जारी की गई राशि (लाख रुपये में) |
| 1 | अरुणाचल प्रदेश | 21 | 315 | 157.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 315 | 157.5 |
| 2 | असम | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 61 | 915 | 180 | 61 | 915 | 180 |
| 3 | गुजरात | 84 | 1174.45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 587.225 | 84 | 1174.45 | 587.225 |
| 4 | महाराष्ट्र | 1 | 15 | 7.5 | 8 | 120 | 47.5 | 6 | 90 | 57.5 | 15 | 225 | 112.5 |
| 5 | मणिपुर | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 91.65 | 45.825 | 7 | 91.65 | 45.825 |
| 6 | मेघालय | 130 | 1950 | 975 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 130 | 1950 | 975 |
| 7 | मिजोरम | 100 | 1500 | 750 | 0 | 0 | 862.5 | 27 | 405 | 202.5 | 127 | 1905 | 1815 |
| 8 | नागालैंड | 68 | 1020 | 510 | 63 | 943.5 | 390 | 0 | 0 | 1521.75 | 131 | 1963.5 | 2421.75 |
| 9 | राजस्थान | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 377.95 | 188.975 | 26 | 377.95 | 188.975 |
| 10 | पश्चिम बंगाल | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 73.1 | 0 | 5 | 73.1 | 0 |
| | कुल | **404** | **5974.45** | **2400** | **71** | **1063.5** | **1300** | **132** | **1952.7** | **2783.775** | **607** | **8990.65** | **6483.775** |

## पीएम जनमन वीडीवीके का ब्यौरा

| | वर्ष | वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 | | | वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 | | | वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 | | | कुल | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| क्र.सं. | राज्य | स्वीकृत निधियां (लाख रुपए में) | जारी की गई निधियां (लाख रुपये में) | स्वीकृत वीडीवीके | स्वीकृत निधियां (लाख रुपए में) | जारी की गई निधियां (लाख रुपये में) | स्वीकृत वीडीवीके | स्वीकृत निधियां (लाख रुपए में) | जारी की गई निधियां (लाख रुपये में) | स्वीकृत वीडीवीके | स्वीकृत निधियां (लाख रुपए में) | जारी की गई निधियां (लाख रुपये में) | स्वीकृत वीडीवीके |
| **1** | अंडमान और निकोबार | 2.8 | 1.4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.4 | 0 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 1 |
| **2** | आंध्र प्रदेश | 307.55 | 153.825 | 73 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 307.55 | 153.825 | 73 |
| **3** | छत्तीसगढ़ | 119.75 | 59.875 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 119.75 | 59.875 | 16 |
| **4** | गुजरात | 52.5 | 26.25 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 52.5 | 26.25 | 21 |
| **5** | झारखंड | 143.8 | 72 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 143.8 | 72 | 35 |
| **6** | कर्नाटक | 89.2 | 29.2 | 32 | 2.6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 16.7 | 0 | 91.8 | 45.9 | 33 |
| **7** | केरल | 21.65 | 10.825 | 5 | 5.2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2.6 | 0 | 26.85 | 13.425 | 7 |
| **8** | मध्य प्रदेश | 254.5 | 73.825 | 83 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 53.45 | 0 | 254.5 | 127.275 | 83 |
| **9** | मणिपुर | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 15 | 2 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 2 |
| **10** | महाराष्ट्र | 181.2 | 90.635 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 181.2 | 90.635 | 40 |
| **11** | ओडिशा | 178.4 | 88.91 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 84.55 | 42.27 | 23 | 262.95 | 131.18 | 66 |
| **12** | राजस्थान | 432.95 | 215.475 | 50 | 9.15 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4.57 | 0 | 442.1 | 220.045 | 51 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | तमिलनाडु | 120.15 | 60.075 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 120.15 | 60.075 | 37 |
| 14 | तेलंगाना | 73.05 | 36.525 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 73.05 | 36.525 | 25 |
| 15 | त्रिपुरा | 127.5 | 57.35 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5.35 | 0 | 127.5 | 62.7 | 30 |
| 16 | उत्तर प्रदेश | 15.95 | 7.97 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15.95 | 7.97 | 5 |
| 17 | उत्तराखंड | 15.7 | 7.85 | 5 | 16 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 31.7 | 15.85 | 9 |
| 18 | पश्चिम बंगाल | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13.9 | 6.95 | 5 | 13.9 | 6.95 | 5 |
| **#** | **कुल योग** | **2136.65** | **991.99** | **501** | **62.95** | **15** | **10** | **98.45** | **156.29** | **28** | **2298.05** | **1163.28** | **539** |

## CHAMPION MSMEs

**3368. SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:**

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

(a) the steps taken for creating Champion Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and the role of the States therein;

(b) the steps taken for creating "Champion SMEs" and supporting micro enterprises;

(c) the steps taken for recognising MSMEs as a vital engine of growth;

(d) the steps taken for setting up a dedicated Ten thousand crore SME Growth Fund, to create future Champions and incentivizing enterprises based on select criteria;

(e) the steps proposed to top up the Self-Reliant India Fund set up with Two thousand crore to continue support to micro enterprises and maintain their access to risk capital; and

(f) the details of the schemes implemented, present status and the funds sanctioned/released and utilised thereunder, State-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND**

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

(a) to (f): In the Union Budget 2026-27, Government has announced a dedicated ₹10,000 crore SME Growth Fund to create future Champions, incentivizing enterprises through equity support, based on select criteria. To support aspirations of India’s small businesses, artisans and start-ups to access global markets through e-commerce, Government has also announced complete removal of the current value cap of ₹10 lakh per consignment on courier exports. Modalities of these announcements are being worked out.

## बनासकांठा, गुजरात में वन अधिकार अधिनियम के अंतर्गत दावे

**3369. श्रीमती गनीबेन नागाजी ठाकोर:**

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

(क) बनासकांठा जिले में वन अधिकार अधिनियम (एफआरए) के अंतर्गत श्रेणी-वार कितने दावे दायर किए गए तथा कितने अनुमोदित, अस्वीकृत और लंबित हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार को जिले में भूमि अधिकारों के संबंध में वन अधिकारियों और जनजातीय समुदायों के बीच टकराव की जानकारी है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या वन अधिकार अधिनियम के अंतर्गत दावों के अंतिम निपटान से पहले बेदखली या विध्वंस की कोई कार्रवाई की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के उल्लंघन के लिए किसी अधिकारी के विरुद्ध जवाबदेही तय की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ.) सरकार द्वारा जनजातीय समुदायों की आजीविका, गरिमा और कानूनी अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

**जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दुर्गा दास उइके):**

(क): गुजरात राज्य सरकार द्वारा (31 जुलाई 2025 तक) दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, बनासकांठा जिले में ग्राम सभा स्तर पर कुल 10272 दावे (9488 व्यक्तिगत और 784 सामुदायिक) दायर किए गए हैं, जिनमें से कुल 7403 दावे अनुमोदित किए गए हैं (जिसमें 6619 व्यक्तिगत और 784 सामुदायिक शामिल हैं)। इसके अलावा, कुल 2869 दावे निर्णय के लिए लंबित हैं और दावों की कोई अस्वीकृति नहीं है।

(ख) से (घ): गुजरात राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि एक ऐसा प्रासंगिक मामला (घटना) सामने आया था जिसमें 1 दावेदार का क्षेत्र भी प्रस्तावित वृक्षारोपण क्षेत्र में शामिल था। राज्य सरकार ने आगे कहा है कि यह कार्रवाई अनजाने में हुई थी और इस संबंध में जिला स्तरीय समिति के अध्यक्ष द्वारा आवश्यक निर्देश जारी किए गए हैं।

(ङ): जनजातीय समुदायों के विकास के लिए कार्यक्रमों की समग्र नीति, योजना और समन्वय के लिए नोडल मंत्रालय होने के नाते जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओटीए), अनुसूचित जनजाति के कल्याण और विकास के लिए विभिन्न योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित कर रहा है जो अनुसूचित जनजाति समुदायों की आजीविका सुरक्षा भी सुनिश्चित करता है। इस दिशा में, जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय ने धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीए-जेजीयूए) सहित कई योजनाओं के माध्यम से विभिन्न पहलें भी की हैं, जो अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ राज्य, जिला और उपखंड स्तरों पर समर्पित एफआरए सेलो की स्थापना करके एफआरए के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन और सामाजिक आर्थिक विकास सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एफआरए पट्टा धारकों को विभिन्न सरकारी योजनाओं (पशुपालन विभाग, कृषि विभाग और मत्स्य पालन विभाग की योजनाओं से संबंधित) के लाभों के अभिसरण पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है।

## IMPACT OF ELECTRICITY AMENDMENT BILL

**3370. SHRI KARTI P. CHIDAMBARAM:**

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

(a) the impact of the Electricity (Amendment) Bill proposals on tariff rationalisation and distribution reforms;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the financial viability of DISCOMs post- Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) implementation, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures taken to address grid stability issues arising from increased renewable energy penetration;

(d) the status of smart metering rollout across States; and

(e) whether legislative or regulatory reforms are proposed to ensure time-bound payments to power generators and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The draft Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2025 proposes several measures aimed at introducing reforms in the distribution sector, ensuring financial viability of the power sector as well as economic competitiveness through tariff rationalisation. The Bill reinforces the principle of cost-reflective tariffs and seeks to progressively reduce cross-subsidies, thereby aligning tariffs with the actual cost of supply leading to financial viability of the power sector and reduction of tariff for industries. The draft Bill introduces important reforms to facilitate competition in power distribution. While the Electricity Act, 2003 already provides for competition in power supply through multiple distribution

licensees in the same area and mandates non-discriminatory open access to the distribution network, but any new distribution licensee is presently required to establish its own network infrastructure. This results in duplication leading to higher system costs. The proposed amendments seek to remove such duplication by enabling the use of the existing distribution network by multiple licensees. For effective implementation, the Bill proposes to mandate State Electricity Regulatory Commissions to establish a transparent framework for the operation of multiple distribution licensees within the same supply area. The Bill also proposes to exempt the distribution licensees from obligation of supply to consumers having demand more than 1 MW, in consultation with State Government. This would reduce fixed cost burden on distribution licensees and would ultimately benefit the consumers in terms of reduced tariff.

(b): Central Government, in July 2021, launched the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution sector in the country. Under the scheme, financial assistance is being provided to the Distribution Utilities eligible under the scheme for upgradation of distribution infrastructure and smart metering works based on meeting pre-qualifying criteria like timely issuance of tariff and true-up order, timely publishing of quarterly and annual accounts, timely payment to Gencos, clearing the govt dept dues and achieving basic minimum benchmarks in reforms. As of 28th February, 2026, projects worth Rs. 2.83 lakh crore have been sanctioned for 32 States/UTs for loss reduction and smart

metering works.

Additionally, following initiatives have been taken by the Central Government to improve financial viability of the distribution utilities:

i. Sub-ordinate legislations and standard operating procedures have been issued for proper subsidy accounting and timely payment of subsidies by State Governments.
ii. Sub-ordinate legislations have been framed for automatic pass through of Fuel and Power Purchase Cost Adjustment (FPPCA) and cost-reflective tariff so as to ensure that all prudent costs for supply of electricity are passed through.
iii. Payment of dues on time through promulgation of Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and Related Matters) Rules.
iv. Prudential Norms for providing loans to State Power utilities.
v. Performance based additional borrowing space of 0.5% of GSDP.

With these efforts, AT and C losses at national level have reduced from 21.91% in FY21 to 15.04% in FY25, while the ACS-ARR gap has narrowed from ₹0.69/kWh to ₹0.06/kWh. DISCOM wise financial and operational parameters as on 31.03.2025 is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(c): A number of regulatory and operational measures have been undertaken to address grid stability challenges arising from the increasing penetration of renewable energy. These include the formulation and implementation of the Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Connectivity to the Grid) Regulations and the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Indian

Electricity Grid Code) Regulations, which prescribe technical and operational requirements for maintaining grid discipline and reliability. In addition, flexible operation of thermal generating units has been promoted to support system balancing. Further, transmission infrastructure is being planned and strengthened in accordance with the National Electricity Plan (Transmission) to facilitate large-scale integration of renewable energy. Development of Energy Storage Systems (ESS) like Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) and Hydro Pumped Storage System (PSP) is being facilitated to enable renewable energy integration. A number of measures including Viability Gap Funding for BESS, waiver of inter-state transmission charges for ESS, financial support for PSP, bidding guidelines for procurement of ESS, national framework for ESS development have been taken to develop ESS, which is essential for integration of renewable sources at large scale in the grid. Renewable Energy Management Centres (REMCs) have also been established for improved forecasting, scheduling, and real-time monitoring of renewable generation. In addition, the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Ancillary Services) Regulations provide a framework for procuring ancillary services to maintain system frequency and ensure reliable grid operation.

(d): Smart metering is one of the critical interventions envisaged under RDSS to improve the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (ATandC) losses. Under RDSS, smart metering works have been sanctioned for 45 distribution utilities in 28 States/ UTs. This covers smart metering of 19.79 Cr. consumers, 52.53 Lakh Distribution Transformers and 2.05 Lakh feeders. So far, 4.54 Cr smart

meters have been installed under RDSS. In addition, smart meters have been installed by States under their State plans/ other schemes. Overall, 5.97 crore smart meters have been installed across the country under various schemes as on 28th February 2026. The State/ UT-wise details of smart metering works under RDSS as on 28th February 2026 are given in the enclosed **Statement – II**.

(e): The Central Government has notified the Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and Related Matters) Rules, 2022, as amended from time to time, which provide a structured mechanism for liquidation of legacy dues and to ensure timely payment of current dues to generating companies, transmission licensees and trading licensees. These Rules have established a payment discipline framework through the levy of late payment surcharge and regulation of access to ensure adherence to payment schedules. In addition, payment security mechanisms in electricity market transactions have been provided to ensure timely settlement of dues payable to generating companies.

## STATEMENT-I

### DISCOM wise financial and operational parameters as on 31.03.2025

| State/ DISCOM | ATandC Loss (%) | ACS-ARR Gap (Rs./kWh) | Accumulated Surplus/ (Loss) (Rs Cr) | Total Borrowings (Rs Cr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Sector | 15.40 | 0.11 | (6,77,561) | 7,11,402 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 24.14 | 2.22 | - | - |
| Andaman and Nicobar PD | 24.14 | 2.22 | - | - |
| Andhra Pradesh | 7.87 | (0.15) | (29,420) | 77,583 |
| APCPDCL | 7.95 | (0.62) | (9,688) | 21,204 |
| APEPDCL | 7.70 | (0.02) | (7,155) | 20,693 |
| APSPDCL | 7.99 | (0.01) | (12,577) | 35,687 |

| State/ DISCOM | ATandC Loss (%) | ACS-ARR Gap (Rs./kWh) | Accumulated Surplus/ (Loss) (Rs Cr) | Total Borrowings (Rs Cr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arunachal Pradesh | 46.20 | 0.00 | - | - |
| Arunachal PD | 46.20 | 0.00 | - | - |
| Assam | 15.44 | (0.26) | (1,028) | 1,131 |
| APDCL | 15.44 | (0.26) | (1,028) | 1,131 |
| Bihar | 15.51 | (0.41) | (16,526) | 14,002 |
| NBPDCL | 14.49 | (0.57) | (4,917) | 6,509 |
| SBPDCL | 16.35 | (0.28) | (11,608) | 7,494 |
| Chhattisgarh | 14.25 | (0.19) | (10,423) | 5,428 |
| CSPDCL | 14.25 | (0.19) | (10,423) | 5,428 |
| Delhi | 8.36 | (0.86) | - | - |
| NDMC | 8.36 | (0.86) | - | - |
| Goa | 10.39 | 0.20 | - | - |
| Goa PD | 10.39 | 0.20 | - | - |
| Gujarat | 8.25 | (0.40) | 7,355 | 258 |
| DGVCL | 4.26 | (0.46) | 2,507 | 26 |
| MGVCL | 8.37 | (0.24) | 877 | 9 |
| PGVCL | 12.73 | (0.44) | 2,276 | 208 |
| UGVCL | 6.16 | (0.33) | 1,695 | 15 |
| Haryana | 11.76 | 0.10 | (27,915) | 20,311 |
| DHBVNL | 12.20 | 0.03 | (13,052) | 12,099 |
| UHBVNL | 11.12 | 0.20 | (14,862) | 8,213 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 19.44 | 0.23 | (3,391) | 7,024 |
| HPSEBL | 19.44 | 0.23 | (3,391) | 7,024 |
| Jharkhand | 28.19 | 0.95 | (20,512) | 22,381 |
| JBVNL | 28.19 | 0.95 | (20,512) | 22,381 |
| Karnataka | 11.92 | 0.69 | (34,980) | 47,993 |
| BESCOM | 12.50 | 1.21 | (13,819) | 22,611 |
| CHESCOM | 8.76 | 0.36 | (4,064) | 5,410 |
| GESCOM | 13.48 | 0.10 | (5,661) | 6,147 |
| HESCOM | 12.14 | 0.23 | (11,398) | 12,251 |
| MESCOM | 10.02 | (0.00) | (37) | 1,575 |
| Kerala | 6.61 | (0.17) | (38,648) | 17,638 |
| KSEBL | 6.61 | (0.17) | (38,648) | 17,638 |
| TCED | 6.94 | (0.13) | - | - |
| Ladakh | 26.82 | (0.89) | - | - |
| Ladakh PD | 26.82 | (0.89) | - | - |
| Madhya Pradesh | 22.76 | (0.04) | (71,394) | 49,239 |
| MPMaKVVCL | 29.60 | 0.22 | (30,900) | 18,176 |

| State/ DISCOM | ATandC Loss (%) | ACS-ARR Gap (Rs./kWh) | Accumulated Surplus/ (Loss) (Rs Cr) | Total Borrowings (Rs Cr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MPPaKVVCL | 12.78 | (0.36) | (12,503) | 14,184 |
| MPPoKVVCL | 26.66 | 0.02 | (27,992) | 16,878 |
| Maharashtra | 17.69 | 0.56 | (35,671) | 90,659 |
| BEST | 5.07 | 0.60 | - | - |
| MSEDCL | 18.09 | (0.70) | (35,671) | 90,659 |
| Manipur | 12.90 | (0.20) | (290) | 745 |
| MSPDCL | 12.90 | (0.20) | (290) | 745 |
| Meghalaya | 17.52 | 0.13 | (4,962) | 1,474 |
| MePDCL | 17.52 | 0.13 | (4,962) | 1,474 |
| Mizoram | 32.31 | (0.34) | - | - |
| Mizoram PD | 32.31 | (0.34) | - | - |
| Nagaland | 48.86 | (0.50) | - | - |
| Nagaland PD | 48.86 | (0.50) | - | - |
| Puducherry | 14.72 | (0.64) | - | - |
| Puducherry PD | 14.72 | (0.64) | - | - |
| Punjab | 19.21 | (0.30) | (3,404) | 17,411 |
| PSPCL | 19.21 | (0.30) | (3,404) | 17,411 |
| Rajasthan | 15.18 | (0.04) | (90,303) | 98,488 |
| AVVNL | 9.22 | (0.45) | (25,563) | 26,126 |
| JdVVNL | 21.42 | 0.02 | (34,689) | 36,793 |
| JVVNL | 13.75 | 0.18 | (30,052) | 35,569 |
| Sikkim | 21.84 | 0.33 | - | - |
| Sikkim PD | 21.84 | 0.33 | - | - |
| Tamil Nadu | 10.96 | (0.19) | (1,19,153) | 1,01,782 |
| TNPDCL | 10.96 | (0.19) | (1,19,153) | 1,01,782 |
| Telangana | 19.84 | 0.27 | (69,741) | 59,230 |
| TSNPDCL | 23.22 | 0.53 | (21,399) | 21,885 |
| TSSPDCL | 18.51 | 0.17 | (48,342) | 37,345 |
| Tripura | 29.61 | 1.40 | (991) | 842 |
| TSECL | 29.61 | 1.40 | (991) | 842 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 19.54 | 0.73 | (1,00,858) | 61,395 |
| DVVNL | 19.70 | 1.03 | (33,974) | 16,412 |
| KESCO | 14.29 | 1.09 | (5,232) | 2,243 |
| MVVNL | 17.70 | 1.11 | (25,236) | 14,338 |
| PaVVNL | 11.91 | (0.29) | (8,782) | 6,562 |
| PuVVNL | 30.70 | 1.30 | (27,634) | 21,840 |
| Uttarakhand | 15.08 | 0.06 | (5,482) | 1,729 |
| UPCL | 15.08 | 0.06 | (5,482) | 1,729 |

| State/ DISCOM | ATandC Loss (%) | ACS-ARR Gap (Rs./kWh) | Accumulated Surplus/ (Loss) (Rs Cr) | Total Borrowings (Rs Cr) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| West Bengal | 17.17 | (0.03) | 174 | 14,658 |
| WBSEDCL | 17.17 | (0.03) | 174 | 14,658 |
| Private Sector | 10.05 | (0.64) | 30,351 | 14,975 |
| Delhi | 6.48 | (1.13) | 22,184 | 2,914 |
| BRPL | 6.70 | (0.89) | 12,892 | 894 |
| BYPL | 7.15 | (0.95) | 5,650 | 701 |
| TPDDL | 5.70 | (1.58) | 3,642 | 1,319 |
| Gujarat | 3.63 | (0.42) | 3,892 | 3,562 |
| Torrent Power Ahmedabad | 3.80 | (0.30) | 3,206 | 3,354 |
| Torrent Power Surat | 3.24 | (0.67) | 686 | 208 |
| Maharashtra | 4.99 | (2.04) | 1,245 | 3,818 |
| AEML | 4.99 | (2.04) | 1,245 | 3,818 |
| Odisha | 17.81 | 0.18 | 1,263 | 4,531 |
| TPNODL | 12.51 | (0.06) | 480 | 1,006 |
| TPSODL | 23.36 | 0.82 | 219 | 1,498 |
| TPWODL | 17.64 | 0.36 | 301 | 1,093 |
| TPCODL | 19.11 | (0.09) | 262 | 933 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 8.48 | (0.15) | 1,561 | 0 |
| NPCL | 8.48 | (0.15) | 1,561 | 0 |
| West Bengal | 4.68 | 0.19 | 205 | 151 |
| IPCL | 4.68 | 0.19 | 205 | 151 |
| Grand Total | 15.04 | 0.06 | (6,47,210) | 7,26,378 |

## STATEMENT-II

## State-wise Smart Metering status under RDSS

| State/UTs | Smart Meters under RDSS (Nos.) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Sanctioned | Awarded | Installed |
| Andaman and Nicobar | 84,835 | 84,835 | - |
| Andhra Pradesh | 59,19,344 | 59,81,561 | 26,01,414 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 2,98,250 | 2,98,250 | 63,151 |
| Assam | 64,45,127 | 65,58,446 | 50,36,390 |
| Bihar | 26,07,153 | 25,98,542 | 22,11,931 |
| Chhattisgarh | 61,79,479 | 73,45,604 | 36,31,325 |
| Delhi | 3,521 | - | - |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Goa | 7,50,356 | 7,50,356 | 2,775 |
| Gujarat | 1,67,87,587 | 1,67,91,087 | 41,06,870 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 28,41,908 | 29,18,432 | 8,36,338 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 14,97,690 | 14,90,727 | 6,54,247 |
| Jharkhand | 13,62,044 | 13,62,044 | 6,53,756 |
| Kerala | 1,33,83,001 | 2,92,960 | 1,76,657 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1,34,29,206 | 62,66,494 | 36,02,845 |
| Maharashtra | 2,40,04,866 | 2,52,73,775 | 95,31,245 |
| Manipur | 1,66,208 | 1,66,208 | 40,304 |
| Meghalaya | 4,72,743 | 4,72,743 | - |
| Mizoram | 2,92,081 | 2,92,081 | 30,987 |
| Nagaland | 3,23,878 | 3,23,878 | 37,231 |
| Puducherry | 4,07,052 | 4,07,052 | 26,258 |
| Punjab | 89,81,414 | 6,48,607 | 2,788 |
| Rajasthan | 1,47,36,692 | 1,47,54,023 | 29,50,007 |
| Sikkim | 1,48,542 | 1,48,542 | 88,900 |
| Tamil Nadu | 3,04,90,774 | 10,570 | 9,746 |
| Tripura | 5,62,870 | 5,27,013 | 2,05,380 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 2,85,26,730 | 2,85,26,730 | 78,42,941 |
| Uttarakhand | 16,49,684 | 16,49,684 | 4,86,541 |
| West Bengal | 2,10,35,262 | 40,31,566 | 6,34,255 |
| All India Total | 20,33,88,297 | 12,99,71,810 | 4,54,64,282 |

## TAMBARAM-TINDIVANAM DIGITAL HIGHWAY PROJECT

**3371. DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:**

**SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND:**

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

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India is preparing to launch Tamil Nadu's first Internet of Things (IoT) integrated highway on the busy Tambaram-Tindivanam stretch of National Highway-32 and if so, the

details thereof along with its salient features;

(b) the time-frame by which the Tambaram-Tindivanam Digital Highway project will be completed;

(c) whether the Government has allocated funds for the implementation of Internet of Things enabled Digital Highways in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has inked any MoU with IT companies for the smooth execution of the Digital Highway projects in the country, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): Government keeps on upgrading the network of National Highway with modern technology to operate and maintain the project highway in safe and traffic worthy condition. National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has taken up the work of additional Illumination and Major maintenance of existing Illumination in the Tambaram–Tindivanam section of NH-32 at a cost of Rs. 8.34 Crore.

The project includes installation of IoT (Internet of Things) -enabled lighting systems for remote monitoring and control through Windows and Android platforms to ensure efficient management of highway illumination.

The aforesaid work is currently in progress (65% achieved) and scheduled for completion by April 2026.

(d): NHAI has signed an MoU with Digital India Corporation, a not-for-profit

Section-8 company under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), Government of India.

## DATA OF BLACK SPOTS ON NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

**3372. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:**

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

(a) whether the Ministry has released the data of 'black spots' on National Highways using the Electronic Detailed Accident Report (e-DAR) and integrated Road Accident Database (iRAD) system;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of corrective measures taken to prevent accidents at such locations?

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

(a) to (c): Government notifies blackspots on the basis of the Road Accident Data received from States/ UTs. Further, rectification of black spots on National Highways (NHs) is a continuous process and temporary measures are taken on immediate basis. Out of total 16,542 blackspots identified on National Highways (NHs) in the country, short-term rectifications has been completed on 14,138 black spots such as road markings, signages, crash barriers, road studs, delineators, closure of unauthorized median openings, traffic calming measures, etc. Long-term rectification measures, as

recommended by the road safety audit, are implemented only at locations deemed necessary. Accordingly, long-term measures have been completed at 6,649 black spots such as improvement of road geometrics, junction improvements, spot widening of carriageway, construction of underpasses/overpasses, etc., while 4,077 black spots have been assessed as not requiring long-term interventions.

## FRAUDULENT CARBON CREDIT TRANSACTIONS

**3373. SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:**

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

(a) the specific measures taken/to be taken by the Government to prevent fraudulent carbon credit transactions in India's evolving carbon market framework;

(b) the manner in which the Government plans to balance economic growth with carbon reduction targets set for 2027 and 2030;

(c) the mechanisms to be put in place to ensure private sector compliance with carbon reduction targets; and

(d) the manner in which the Government plans to integrate learnings from international best practices discussed at Prakriti 2025 into India's climate policy framework?

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

(a) : As per Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS), notified in June, 2023 (as amended), the Grid Controller of India is the registry for the Indian carbon market. In order to prevent fraudulent carbon credit transactions in Indian carbon market, the functions assigned to the registry for the Indian carbon market include maintaining secure data base and records of all transactions. This registry is also the meta-registry for India.

(b) : The mandatory compliance of greenhouse gas emission intensity (GEI) targets under CCTS covers only emission intensive industries, designated as "Obligated Entities" whose annual energy consumption are above certain thresholds. Further, while finalizing the GEI targets for different obligated entities, the marginal abatement cost of possible technological measures in the units of obligated entities are taken into consideration to ensure that such entities are given pragmatic and achievable targets.

(c) : Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) has published Detailed Procedure for Compliance Mechanism under CCTS in July 2024 which covers comprehensive Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) framework to ensure accurate, transparent, and credible compliance. An essential aspect of the MRV framework is the verification process, which requires annual verification of GHG emissions data. Further, the environmental compensation may be levied and penalty may be imposed under Environment Protection Act in case of non-compliance of GEI targets by obligated entities.

(d) : An international conference on carbon markets titled "PRAKRITI" was held in February, 2025 at New Delhi wherein industries, financial institutions

and other stakeholders participated to deliberate various aspects of carbon market, greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction measures, financing for clean technologies etc. Learnings from this conference would enable the obligated entities to opt for the optimum measures to achieve GHG emission reduction targets. Further, learnings from this conference would also enable the Government optimize the policy framework of CCTS.

## CREDIT CARDS FOR MICRO ENTERPRISES THROUGH THE UDYAM PORTAL

**3374. SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:**

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

(a) the number of credit cards issued to micro enterprises registered on the Udyam portal and the total amount of credit extended thereunder and the status of repayment of the same;

(b) the mechanism adopted for issuing such credit cards to micro enterprises and whether the same would be continued during the financial year 2026-27 and if so, the projected number of beneficiaries and the estimated amount of credit to be extended;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make any modifications in the said initiative and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken for implementation, the anticipated timeline and the expected impact thereof?

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

(a) to (d): Union Budget 2025-26 announced introduction of customized credit cards with Rs.5 lakh limit for micro enterprises registered on Udyam Portal. The scheme is being implemented by Department of Financial Services (DFS), Ministry of Finance. As informed by DFS, the implementation of the Budget announcement has been taken up. Model scheme is being developed in consultation with the Indian Bank Association and the National Payments Corporation of India.

## उत्तराखंड में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयां

**3375. श्री त्रिवेन्द्र सिंह रावतः**

क्या **खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि**:**

(क) क्या सरकार ने खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों को उनके कारोबार और रोजगार सृजन क्षमता के आधार पर वर्गीकृत किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या आकांक्षी जिलों विशेषकर हरिद्वार में सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों के विकास के लिए कोई विशेष योजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है अथवा कार्यान्वित किए जाने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या किसी अध्ययन के आधार पर उत्तराखंड के हरिद्वार और उधम सिंह नगर जिलों के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त प्रकार की खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों की पहचान की गई है और इन दोनों जिलों में ऐसी इकाइयों की स्थापना के लिए वर्तमान में क्या योजनाएं और राजसहायता उपलब्ध हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) केन्द्र सरकार की सहायता से इन दोनों जिलों में अब तक कितनी खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों ने उत्पादन शुरू कर दिया है?

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

(क): स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय के अधीन भारतीय खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं मानक प्राधिकरण (एफएसएसएआई) खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं मानक (खाद्य व्यवसायों का लाइसेंस एवं पंजीकरण) विनियम , 2011 के अनुसार खाद्य व्यवसायों को लाइसेंस/पंजीकरण जारी करता है। एफएसएसएआई ने दिनांक 05.03.2012 के आदेश के अनुसार खाद्य व्यवसाय संचालकों को वर्गीकृत किया है और इसका ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी अधिसूचना दिनांक 21 मार्च, 2025 के अनुसार, किसी उद्यम को निम्नलिखित मानदंडों के आधार पर सूक्ष्म, लघु या मध्यम उद्यम के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है, अर्थात्:-

(i) एक सूक्ष्म उद्यम, जहां संयंत्र और मशीनरी या उपकरण में निवेश दो करोड़ पचास लाख रुपये से अधिक नहीं है और टर्नओवर दस करोड़ रुपये से अधिक नहीं है;

(ii) एक लघु उद्यम, जहाँ संयंत्र और मशीनरी या उपकरण में निवेश पच्चीस करोड़ रुपये से अधिक नहीं है और टर्नओवर एक सौ करोड़ रुपये से अधिक नहीं है; और

(iii) एक मध्यम उद्यम, जहाँ संयंत्र और मशीनरी या उपकरण में निवेश एक सौ पच्चीस करोड़ रुपये से अधिक नहीं है और टर्नओवर पाँच सौ करोड़ रुपये से अधिक नहीं है।

(ख) से (घ): खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों के समग्र विकास को बढ़ावा देने और सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमओएफपीआई) आकांक्षी जिलों और उत्तराखंड के हरिद्वार और उधम सिंह नगर सहित पूरे देश में अपनी दो केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजनाओं, अर्थात् प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई), खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के लिए उत्पादन-लिंक्ड प्रोत्साहन योजना (पीएलआईएसएफपीआई) और केंद्र प्रायोजित सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम

उन्नयन (पीएमएफएमई) योजना के माध्यम से संबंधित अवसंरचना की स्थापना/विस्तार को प्रोत्साहित कर रहा है। ये योजनाएं किसी क्षेत्र या राज्य विशेष के लिए नहीं बल्कि मांग-आधारित हैं।

सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम (एमएसएमई) भी एमओएफपीआई द्वारा कार्यान्वित योजनाओं के अंतर्गत सहायता के पात्र हैं। मध्यम एवं लघु परियोजनाओं के उद्यमियों तथा आकांक्षी जिलों के उद्यमियों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए पीएमकेएसवाई की घटक योजना दिशानिर्देशों में निम्नलिखित अधिमान्य प्रावधान किए गए हैं:

(i) पात्र परियोजना लागत से संबंधित अंकन मानदंड हटा दिया गया है (पहले उच्च पात्र परियोजना लागत वाली परियोजनाओं को उच्च अंक प्राप्त करने का लाभ मिलता था जो मध्यम और लघु पैमाने की परियोजनाओं के लिए प्रतिकूल था)।

(ii) नई संस्थाओं की भागीदारी बढ़ाने के लिए संस्था के टर्नओवर के संबंध में अंकन मानदंड हटा दिया गया है।

(iii) नीति आयोग द्वारा अधिसूचित आकांक्षी जिलों में प्रस्तावित परियोजनाओं के लिए पांच अंक दिए जाते हैं।

(iv) अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के अतिरिक्त स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज़ डेव्लपमेंट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया (सिडबी) से परियोजना मूल्यांकन की अनुमति दी गई है ताकि एमएसएमई की भागीदारी को प्रोत्साहित किया जा सके।

एमओएफपीआई ने उत्तराखंड में हरिद्वार और उधम सिंह नगर में निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है-

(i) पीएमकेएसवाई- हरिद्वार जिले में 114.19 करोड़ रुपये के स्वीकृत अनुदान के साथ 10 परियोजनाएं, जिनमें से 8 परियोजनाएं चालू हैं और उधम सिंह नगर जिले में 303.44 करोड़ रुपये के स्वीकृत अनुदान के साथ 39 परियोजनाएं, जिनमें से 35 परियोजनाएं चालू हैं।

(ii) पीएलआईएसएफपीआई- उधम सिंह नगर जिले में 116.05 करोड़ रुपये के प्रतिबद्ध निवेश के साथ 7 स्थानों पर खाद्य प्रसंस्करण परियोजनाएं और सभी परियोजनाएं चालू हैं।

(iii) पीएमएफएमई- हरिद्वार और उधम सिंह नगर ज़िले में 44 और 87 सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यमों के लिए क्रमश: 1.98 करोड़ रुपये और 4.19 करोड़ रुपये की सब्सिडी के साथ ऋृण मंज़ूर किए गए हैं।

# विवरण

## लाइसेंसिंग/पंजीकरण

| क्र. सं . | खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयाँ | केंद्रीय लाइसेंसिंग<br>[खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं मानक<br>(खाद्य व्यवसायों का लाइसेंस एवं पंजीकरण) विनियम 2011<br><br>, अनुसूची I, विनियम 2.I.2(3)] | राज्य लाइसेंसिंग | पंजीकरण<br>[खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं मानक (खाद्य व्यवसायों का लाइसेंस एवं पंजीकरण) विनियम 2011; विनियम 1.2.1(4बी)] |
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| I | डेयरी इकाइयाँ जिनमें शामिल हैं दूध द्रुतशीतन इकाइयाँ जो संभालना या प्रक्रिया के लिए सुसज्जित हैं | प्रतिदिन 50,000 लीटर से अधिक तरल दूध<br>या 2500 मीट्रिक टन दूध ठोस पदार्थ प्रति वर्ष | 500 लीटर से अधिक<br>प्रतिदिन 50,000 लीटर तक दूध | 500 लीटर तक प्रतिदिन |
| II | वनस्पति तेल प्रसंस्करण इकाइयाँ और विलायक निष्कर्षण प्रक्रिया द्वारा वनस्पति तेल उत्पादन करने वाली इकाइयाँ और तेल निक्षेपक इकाई सहित रिफाइनरियाँ | 2 मीट्रिक टन प्रतिदिन से अधिक। | प्रतिदिन 2 मीट्रिक टन तक<br>और 12 लाख रुपये प्रति वर्ष से अधिक का टर्नओवर। | 12 लाख/वर्ष तक का टर्नओवर |
| III | स्लौटेरींग इकाइयां | बड़े जानवर : 50 से अधिक बड़े जानवर<br><br>छोटे जानवर जिनमे भेड़ और बकरियां शामिल है<br>: 150 या अधिक<br>मुर्गी पालन: प्रतिदिन 1000 या अधिक | बड़े जानवर: 2 से अधिक<br>50 तक<br><br>छोटे जानवर: 10 से अधिक<br>150 तक<br>मुर्गी पालन: 50 से अधिक<br>1000 प्रति दिन | बड़े जानवर: अधिकतम 2<br>छोटे जानवर: अधिकतम 10<br>मुर्गी पालन: अधिकतम 50 प्रति दिन |

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| IV | मांस प्रसंस्करण इकाइयाँ | प्रतिदिन 500 किलोग्राम से अधिक मांस<br>या प्रति वर्ष 150 मीट्रिक टन | प्रतिदिन 500 किलोग्राम तक मांस या प्रति वर्ष 150 मीट्रिक टन | 12 लाख रुपये प्रति वर्ष तक का टर्नओवर |
| V | ऊपर उल्लिखित इकाइयों के अलावा सभी खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयाँ, जिनमें रीलेबलर और रीपैकर भी शामिल हैं। | अनाज को छोड़कर 2 मीट्रिक टन/दिन से अधिक,<br>अनाज और दालों की पिसाई इकाइयाँ | 100 किलोग्राम/1 ट्रिलियन से अधिक 2 मीट्रिक टन/दिन तक। सभी प्रकार के अनाज, दालें और<br>दालों की पिसाई इकाइयाँ। | जिसका टर्नओवर 12 लाख रुपये से अधिक न हो और जिसकी<br>उत्पादन क्षमता<br>100<br>किग्रा/लीटर प्रति दिन से अधिक न हो |
| VI | 100 % निर्यात उन्मुखी इकाइयों | सभी | | |
| VII | खाद्य पदार्थों का आयात करने वाले आयातक, जिनमें खाद्य सामग्री और योजक शामिल हैं, वाणिज्यिक उपयोग के लिए | सभी | | |
| VIII | खाद्य व्यवसाय संचालक जो किसी भी खाद्य पदार्थ का निर्माण करते हैं,<br>जिसमें ऐसे तत्व या सामग्रियां हों या ऐसी तकनीकें या प्रक्रियाएं या उनका संयोजन उपयोग किया जाता हो जिनकी सुरक्षा इन विनियमों के माध्यम से स्थापित नहीं की गई हो या जिनका सुरक्षित उपयोग का कोई इतिहास न हो, या ऐसे खाद्य पदार्थ जिनमें ऐसे तत्व हों जिन्हें पहली बार देश में पेश किया जा रहा हो। (उन्हें **लाइसेंस के लिए आवेदन करने से पहले एफएसएसएआई (मुख्यालय) में उत्पाद स्वीकृति के लिए अलग से आवेदन करना होगा।)** | सभी | | |
| IX | खाद्य व्यवसाय संचालक | दो या अधिक राज्यों मे चालू | | |
| | क) भंडारण (जमे हुए के अलावा ) | 50,000 मीट्रिक टन क्षमता से अधिक | 50,000 मीट्रिक टन क्षमता तक | 12 लाख/वर्ष तक का टर्नओवर |
| | ख) भंडारण (जमे हुए) भंडारण(जमे हुए) +सीए) | 10,000 मीट्रिक टन क्षमता से अधिक | 10,000 मीट्रिक टन<br>क्षमता तक 1,000 मीट्रिक टन क्षमता तक | 12 लाख/वर्ष तक का टर्नओवर |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1,000 मीट्रिक टन क्षमता से अधिक | | |
| | ग) थोक विक्रेता | 30 करोड़ से अधिक का टर्नओवर। | 30 करोड़ तक का टर्नओवर | 12 लाख/वर्ष तक का टर्नओवर |
| | घ) खुदरा व्यापारी | 20 करोड़ से अधिक का टर्नओवर | 20 करोड़ तक का टर्नओवर | 12 लाख/वर्ष तक का टर्नओवर |
| | ङ) वितरणकर्ता | 20 करोड़ से अधिक का टर्नओवर | 20 करोड़ तक का टर्नओवर | 12 लाख/वर्ष तक का टर्नओवर |
| | च) पूर्तिकार | 20 करोड़ से अधिक का टर्नओवर | 20 करोड़ तक का टर्नओवर | 12 लाख/वर्ष तक का टर्नओवर |
| | छ) केटरर | 20 करोड़ से अधिक का टर्नओवर | 20 करोड़ तक का टर्नओवर | ------ - |
| | ज) ढाबा या कोई अन्य भोजन विक्रेता स्थापना | ---- - | 12 लाख/ वर्ष से ऊपर का टर्नओवर | 12 लाख/वर्ष तक का टर्नओवर |
| | झ ) क्लब/कैंटीन | | कारोबार 12 लाख/ वर्ष से ऊपर | 12 लाख/वर्ष तक का टर्नओवर |
| | ञ) होटल | पाँच सितारा और ऊपर | चार सितारा तक | 12 लाख/वर्ष तक का टर्नओवर |
| | ट ) रेस्टोरेंट | 20 करोड़ से अधिक टर्नओवर | 20 करोड़ तक का टर्नओवर | 12 लाख/वर्ष तक का टर्नओवर |
| | ठ ) खाद्य परिवहनकर्ता (जिसमें कई विशिष्ट वाहन हों जैसे कि इन्सुलेटेड रेफ्रिजरेटेड वैन/वैगन, दूध टैंकर आदि) | जिनके पास 100 से अधिक वाहन/वैगन हों या जिनका टर्नओवर 30 करोड़ से अधिक हो। | अधिकतम 100 वाहन/वैगन या 30 करोड़ रुपये तक का टर्नओवर। | 12 लाख/वर्ष तक का टर्नओवर |
| | ड ) खाद्य सामग्री | 20 करोड़ से अधिक टर्नओवर | 20 करोड़ तक का टर्नओवर | 12 लाख/वर्ष तक का टर्नओवर |
| | ढ ) मार्केटर | 20 करोड़ से अधिक टर्नओवर | 20 करोड़ तक का टर्नओवर | 12 लाख/वर्ष तक का टर्नओवर |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| X | केंद्रीय सरकारी एजेंसियों जैसे रेल, वायु और हवाई अड्डा, बंदरगाह, रक्षा आदि के अंतर्गत आने वाले प्रतिष्ठानों और इकाइयों में खाद्य खानपान सेवाएं। | सभी | | |

*उत्पाद की स्वीकृति के बाद, ऊपर दिए गए कॉलम में उल्लिखित उत्पादन/संचालन आदि की क्षमता के अनुसार सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा लाइसेंस जारी किया जाएगा।

**प्रत्येक स्थान के लिए अलग-अलग लाइसेंस जारी किए जाएंगे (ट्रांसपोर्टर को छोड़कर, जहां एक ही ट्रांसपोर्टर/व्यवसाय के सभी वाहनों के लिए एक ही लाइसेंस जारी किया जाएगा)। यदि एफबीओ दो से अधिक राज्यों में कार्यरत है, तो उसे प्रधान कार्यालय/पंजीकृत कार्यालय के लिए एक अतिरिक्त केंद्रीय लाइसेंस और क्षमता/टर्नओवर के अनुसार प्रत्येक स्थान के लिए अलग-अलग लाइसेंस (राज्य/केंद्रीय लाइसेंस) प्राप्त करना होगा।

## SCADA-IOT BASED IRRIGATION MODERNISATION UNDER PMKSY

**3376. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:**

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

(a) the current status of implementation of Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition (SCADA)-IoT based monitoring and control systems under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Modernization of Command Area Development and Water Management (M-CADWM) and other irrigation programmes;

(b) the details of irrigation projects where such systems have been successfully implemented are under implementation or have been sanctioned indicating the number of projects in each category, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether any specific allocation has been earmarked in BE 2026–27 for SCADA-enabled or sensor-based irrigation modernisation, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of command area coverage, project cost and funds released under such initiatives, State/UT-wise; and

(e) whether any evaluation has been undertaken regarding improvements in water-use efficiency, energy savings and overall irrigation performance through such systems, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Water being a State subject, it is for the State 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.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched during the year 2015-16, with an aim to enhance physical access of water on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on-farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices, etc. Extension for implementation of PMKSY during 2021-22 to 2025-26 has been approved by Government of India in December, 2021.

Technological innovations such as underground pipelines, micro-irrigation, SCADA based monitoring etc. are promoted under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana- Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (PMKSY-AIBP). States are encouraged to adopt such interventions for enhanced water use efficiency.

Some of the important projects under PMKSY-AIBP with SCADA as a component are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

Further, the Cabinet has approved to implement pilot projects for Modernization of Command Area Development and Water Management (M-CADWM) as a sub-scheme of PMKSY on 09.04.2025. The scheme aims for efficient distribution and utilisation of water through pressurised piped network and use of micro-irrigation in a designated cluster by adopting the principles of integrated water resources management. The Supervisory Control and Data

Acquisition (SCADA) and Internet of Things (IoT) are also envisaged for water accounting and water management under the scheme. A total of 32 nos. of clusters in 23 States/UTs are sanctioned for inclusion under the M-CADWM Scheme. The details of 32 nos. of clusters are given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

(c): Mother Sanctions (Budget allotment) under PMKSY-AIBP are issued to States project wise. Components under a project is undertaken in a financial year on the basis of progress made under the project and their action plan for execution of the project in that financial year. For M-CADWM Scheme, the approved total outlay is Rs. 1600 crores of which Central Share is Rs. 1100 crores (including Rs.100 crores for Administrative and Other Expenses) and State share is Rs. 500 crores. Rs. 550 crores is the budget outlay in BE 2026-27.

(d): The details in respect of M-CADWM Scheme are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(e): No. However, M-CADWM Scheme will develop suitable models for different agro-climatic zones, integrating various sources of water, and different levels of water availability, covering both areas of assured irrigation and protected irrigation. These models will pave the way for development of a national plan for modernization of water management in rural area in general and irrigation services in particular based on integrated, sustainable, efficient and inclusive water management.

## STATEMENT-I

## Important projects under PMKSY-AIBP with SCADA as a component

| Sl. No. | State | Name of the Project | Status of the project |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 1. | Karnataka | ERM of Narayanpur Left Bank Canal | Completed |
| 2. | Madhya Pradesh | Indira Sagar Canal Project Phase-V (Khargaon Lift) | Completed |
| 3. | Maharashtra | Lower Wardha Project | Completed |
| 4. | Maharashtra | Bembla River Project | Completed |
| 5. | Maharashtra | Dongargaon Project | Completed |
| 6. | Maharashtra | Bodwad Parisar Sinchan Yojna Stage-I | Ongoing |
| 7. | Maharashtra | Gosikhurd Project | Ongoing |
| 8. | Maharashtra | Lower Pedhi Project | Ongoing |
| 9. | Telangana | J. Chokka Rao Devadula Lift Irrigation Scheme | Ongoing |
| 10. | Jharkhand | Subernrekha Multipurpose Project | Ongoing |

## STATEMENT-II

## List of Projects/Clusters sanctioned under M-CADWM

| SN | State / UT | Cluster Name | District | Cluster CCA (Ha) | Total Cost (Rs. In Cr.) | Amount Released to State/UT (5% of CA) (Rs. in Thousand) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | Peddagedda Project WUA - 3,4,5,6 Clusters | Vizianagaram, Paravathipuram Manayam | 3061 | 60.76 | 18,228 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | Dekam Rikmeng (Ledum Village) | East Siang | 978 | 19.41 | 8,736 |
| 3 | Assam | Singua FIS | Kamrup | 1200 | 23.82 | 10,719 |
| 4 | Bihar | Mahmadpur Badal(480) | Muzaffarpur | 2450 | 48.6325 | 14,590 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Bihar | Bangra-<br>Kishunpur | Saran | 2,195 | 43.57 | 13,071 |
| 6 | Chhattisgarh | Bagiya | Jashpur | 4831 | 95.90 | 28,769 |
| 7 | Goa | Sal, Vadaval, Mencurem /Advalpal | North Goa | 1,563 | 31.03 | 9,308 |
| 8 | Gujarat | Mandvi- Mangrol Taluka Villages | Surat | 6,069 | 120.46 | 36,139 |
| 9 | Gujarat | Pinchhavi | Gir Somnath | 523 | 10.38 | 3,114 |
| 10 | Haryana | Panihar- Choudhariwas | Hisar | 4,950 | 98.26 | 29,477 |
| 11 | Himachal Pradesh | Haroli<br>Block,District Una | Una | 4889 | 97.05 | 43,671 |
| 12 | Karnataka | Distributary 54 9R of Tungabhadra Left Bank Canal | Raichur | 2,600 | 51.61 | 15,483 |
| 13 | Karnataka | Hattikuni | Yadgiri | 2,145 | 42.58 | 12,773 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | Gudariya | Khandwa | 2,320 | 46.05 | 13,816 |
| 15 | Madhya Pradesh | Netangaon | Khandwa | 2,387 | 47.38 | 14,213 |
| 16 | Madhya Pradesh | Bahuti PH2 | Rewa | 3160 | 62.73 | 18,818 |
| 17 | Maharashtra | AsodaBhadali Branch canal of Waghur LBC | Jalgaon | 4996 | 99.17 | 29,751 |
| 18 | Manipur | Pengjang | Churachandpur | 500 | 9.93 | 4,466 |
| 19 | Meghalaya | Lyngkhoi FIP | East khasi Hills | 170 | 3.37 | 1,519 |
| 20 | Mizoram | Champhai Sub- Valley MCAD Cluster, Champhai | Champhai | 320 | 6.35 | 2,858 |
| 21 | Nagaland | Mongleu<br>Jalukie | Peren | 200 | 3.97 | 1,787 |
| 22 | Odisha | MCAD Cluster-<br>V | Nuapada | 3,180 | 63.12 | 18,937 |
| 23 | Punjab | SBS Nagar | SBS Nagar | 856 | 16.99 | 5,097 |
| 24 | Punjab | Ludhiana, Malerkotla, Fatehgarh<br>Sahib | Ludhiana, Malerkotla, Fatehgarh Sahib | 1500 | 29.78 | 8,933 |
| 25 | Rajasthan | Right Main Canal (RMC) of Bisalpur<br>Project | Tonk | 5,000 | 99.25 | 29,775 |
| 26 | Tamil Nadu | Palladam Extension canal | Tiruppur | 4,989 | 99.03 | 29,709 |
| 27 | Tripura | Brahmacherra | Khowai | 135 | 2.68 | 1,206 |
| 28 | Uttar Pradesh | Bargadwa | Gorakhpur | 149 | 2.96 | 887 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | Uttar Pradesh | Malaon and Majhagavan | Gorakhpur | 550 | 10.92 | 3,275 |
| 30 | Uttar Pradesh | Prajapatipur | Sant Kaabir Nagar | 284 | 5.64 | 1,691 |
| 31 | Uttar Pradesh | Rajdhani | Gorakhpur | 790 | 15.68 | 4,704 |
| 32 | J and K | Patyari | Samba | 400 | 7.94 | 3,573 |

## FLIGHT SERVICES FROM BATHINDA

**3377. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:**

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

(a) whether it is true that Alliance Air, after resuming the Delhi-Bathinda-Delhi flight post Covid, has reduced the frequency of flights despite consistently high occupancy rates, especially when passenger demand remains strong and the route is often running full and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the introduction and expansion of Alliance Air flights to other regional airports such as Hisar and Amravati have led to the diversion of aircraft or resources from Bathinda, thereby affecting its connectivity and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government would consider restoring daily flights between Delhi and Bathinda-given the strategic importance of Bathinda airport for the region's economic, educational and defence infrastructure-and also explore the possibility of introducing additional routes connecting Bathinda to other major cities and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI**

**MURLIDHAR MOHOL):**

(a) to (c): Under UDAN 5.0, the RCS route Bathinda-Delhi-Bathinda was awarded to Alliance Air for the operation of RCS flights with seven frequencies per week. Alliance Air commenced flight operations on this route on 09.10.2023. However, due to shortage of aircraft and to maintain the rotation, the airline is currently operating only four days a week.

Alliance Air is likely to increase the frequency in the first week of April, 2026 to 5 days a week.

With the repeal of the Air Corporations Act in March 1994, Indian domestic aviation has been deregulated. Airlines are free to induct capacity with any aircraft type and free to select whatever markets and networks they wish to serve and operate. Hence, it is up to the airline operators to consider the introduction or expansion of air services to/from any airport including Bathinda, depending upon their operational and commercial viability.

**डीडीए द्वारा भूमि अधिग्रहण**

**3378. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:**

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

(क) दिल्ली में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण (डीडीए) द्वारा जिन किसानों की भूमि अधिग्रहित की गई है, उन्हें कितनी मुआवजा राशि प्रदान की गई है;

(ख) इस मुआवजे की दर को पिछली बार किस तिथि को संशोधित किया गया था; और

(ग) क्या इसमें संशोधन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

**आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू):**

(क) : दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण (डीडीए) ने सूचित किया है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण भूमि का अधिग्रहण नहीं करता है और किसानों/व्यक्तियों को दिए गए मुआवजे सहित अधिग्रहण कार्य राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली सरकार द्वारा किया जा रहा है। इसके अलावा, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि उनके पास ऐसी कोई जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) : राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि उनके अभिलेख के अनुसार, पिछली बार इस दर को राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली सरकार के भूमि और भवन विभाग के दिनांक 24.01.2008 के आदेश के माध्यम से संशोधित किया गया था।

(ग) : राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

## सीएसआर निधि का आवंटन

**3379. श्री अरुण कुमार सागरः**

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

(क) क्या मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत विभिन्न उपक्रमों ने विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान और आज की तिथि तक कारपोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व (सीएसआर) के अंतर्गत निधि आवंटित की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) देश के विशेषकर पिछड़े और अनुसूचित जाति बहुल क्षेत्रों में उपक्रम-वार किन-किन क्षेत्रों में निधि खर्च की गई है, उक्त अवधि के दौरान विभिन्न मदों के अंतर्गत कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है और इससे लाभान्वित होने वाले लाभार्थियों की स्थान-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या देश के विशेषकर पिछड़े और अनुसूचित जाति बहुल क्षेत्रों में सीएसआर निधि का उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या

है; और

(घ) क्या देश के अनुसूचित जाति बहुल क्षेत्रों, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश के शाहजहाँपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र को इसमें शामिल किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

**पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश गोपी):**

(क): कंपनी अधिनियम 2013 की धारा 135 के अनुसार प्रत्येक कंपनी जिसका पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान निवल मूल्य 500 करोड़ रुपए या उससे अधिक है, या कारोबार 1,000 करोड़ रुपए या उससे अधिक है, या निवल लाभ 5 करोड़ रुपए या उससे अधिक है, उसे कंपनी की सीएसआर नीति के अनुसार पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों में कंपनी के औसत निवल लाभ का कम से कम 2 प्रतिशत सीएसआर पर व्यय करना अनिवार्य है। विगत तीन वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान एवं आज की तिथि तक, पेट्रोलियम क्षेत्र के प्रमुख उपक्रमों द्वारा आवंटित सीएसआर निधि का विवरण निम्नानुसार है–

(करोड़ रु. में)

| पेट्रोलियम पीएसयू | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | 2025-26 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ओएनजीसी | 452 | 650 | 908 | 949 |
| आईओसीएल | 264 | 458 | 583 | 417 |
| बीपीसीएल | 227 | 206 | 358 | 397 |
| एचपीसीएल | 155 | 64 | 80 | 97 |
| गेल | 91 | 142 | 149 | 154 |
| ओआईएल | 98 | 123 | 130 | 138 |

(ख) से (घ): कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 की अनुसूची VII के अन्तर्गत अभिज्ञात शीर्षों के अंतर्गत सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की तेल कंपनियों द्वारा स्वास्थ्य (पोषण, स्वच्छता एवं पेयजल), शिक्षा, कौशल विकास, ग्रामीण विकास, महिला सशक्तिकरण, पर्यावरण उन्मुखी पहलों एवं वयोवृद्धों और दिव्यांगों की देखभाल पर विशेष बल देते हुए नैगम सामाजिक दायित्व (सीएसआर) संबंधी कार्यकलाप किए

जाते हैं। प्रमुख तेल एवं गैस पीएसयू द्वारा चलाई जा रही सीएसआर परियोजनाओं/कार्यकलापों का राज्य एवं जिला-वार सीएसआर व्यय का विवरण उनके संबंधित वेबसाइटों अर्थात् www.ongcindia.com, www.iocl.com, www.bharatpetroleum.com, www.hindustanpetroleum.com, www.gailonline.com, www.oil-india.com पर उपलब्ध हैं। सीएसआर परियोजनाएँ पूरे सीमान्त समाज के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के लिए की जाती हैं, जहाँ परियोजना का क्रियान्वयन किया जाता है। चूँकि, सीएसआर गतिविधियां व्यापक क्षेत्र को आच्छादित करती हैं, इसलिए परियोजना से लाभान्वित व्यक्तियों की संख्या और विवरण अनुरक्षित नहीं किए जाते हैं। सीएसआर एक बोर्ड संचालित प्रक्रिया है और कंपनी का बोर्ड अपनी सीएसआर समिति की अनुशंसा के आधार पर कंपनी की सीएसआर गतिविधियों की योजना बनाने, निर्णय लेने, निष्पादित करने और निगरानी करने के लिए सक्षम है। सरकार किसी विशिष्ट भौगोलिक क्षेत्र या गतिविधि में व्यय करने के निमित्त कंपनियों को कोई विशेष दिशानिर्देश जारी नहीं करती है। सीएसआर निधि व्यय करने के मानदण्ड, कंपनी अधिनियम 2013 की धारा 135 के तहत निर्दिष्ट प्रावधानों, लोक उद्यम विभाग (डीपीई), वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी सीएसआर व्यय सम्बन्धी दिशानिर्देशों और कंपनी की सीएसआर नीति द्वारा निर्धारित किए जाते हैं। तेल एवं गैस पीएसयू के सीएसआर प्रावधान उत्तर प्रदेश के शाहजहाँपुर लोक सभा संसदीय क्षेत्र सहित देश के सामाजिक, आर्थिक तथा शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों (आकांक्षी जिलों) सहित पूरे क्षेत्रों या इलाकों में लागू होते हैं।

## बिहार में सिंचाई और बाढ़ प्रबंधन परियोजनाएं

**3380. श्री राजेश रंजनः**

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

(क) प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) और त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम (एआईबीपी) के अंतर्गत बिहार में अनुमोदित वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई और बाढ़ प्रबंधन

परियोजनाओं का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) इन परियोजनाओं के लिए मूल समय-सीमा, वर्तमान स्थिति और सृजित सिंचाई क्षमता क्या है और विलंबित परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान इन परियोजनाओं के लिए संस्वीकृत, जारी और व्यय की गई निधियों का परियोजना-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) राज्य में बार-बार आने वाली बाढ़ और सूखे की स्थिति को देखते हुए सिंचाई परियोजनाओं में हो रही देरी को दूर करने तथा समय पर पूरा करने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अपनाए गए निगरानी और समीक्षा तंत्र का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) बिहार में लंबित सिंचाई और बाढ़ प्रबंधन परियोजनाओं को शीघ्र पूरा करने और जलवायु-अनुकूल सिंचाई अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): वर्ष 2016-17 के दौरान 88 परियोजनाओं में कमान क्षेत्र विकास सहित निनान्बे (99) चल रहीं बृहद/मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं की पहचान की गई और उन्हें प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) के अंतर्गत शामिल किया गया। इनमें से बिहार की दो परियोजनाएं अर्थात् रोहतास और कैमूर जिले को लाभ पहुंचाने वाली दुर्गावती परियोजना और पटना, अरवल और जहानाबाद जिले को लाभ पहुंचाने वाली पुनपुन बैराज परियोजना, प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना-कमान क्षेत्र विकास और जल प्रबंधन (पीएमकेएसवाई-सीएडी और डब्ल्यूएम) के अंतर्गत दुर्गावती परियोजना में कमान क्षेत्र विकास सहित प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना-त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम (पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी) के अंतर्गत शामिल किया गया।

इसके अलावा, वर्ष 2021-26 की अवधि के लिए पीएमकेएसवाई के कार्यान्वयन की मंजूरी के उपरांत पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी के तहत वित्तपोषण के लिए उन्नीस (19) बृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं। इनमें से दो परियोजनाएं, अर्थात् कोसी-मेची अंतरराज्यीय लिंक, जो अररिया, पूर्णिया, किशनगंज और कटिहार जिले को लाभान्वित करती हैं और नॉर्थ

कोयल परियोजना, बिहार के औरंगाबाद, गया, पलामू और गढ़वा जिले को लाभान्वित करती हैं। परियोजना-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(घ) और (ङ): इन परियोजनाओं में विलंब को रोकने और समय पर इनका पूरा होना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, मंत्रालय और राज्य सरकार परियोजनाओं की वास्तविक और वित्तीय प्रगति की निगरानी हेतु परियोजना-वार आवधिक समीक्षा बैठकें करते हैं। परियोजनाओं से संबंधित मुद्दों और बाधाओं को परियोजना निगरानी समूह (पीएमजी) पोर्टल पर उठाया जाता है और पीएमजी समीक्षा बैठकों में उनका समाधान किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, सरकार, जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग द्वारा संचालित प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली द्वारा समर्थित एक समर्पित डैशबोर्ड के माध्यम से इन परियोजनाओं की निगरानी करती है। परियोजनाओं को शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिए, जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग के अंतर्गत केंद्रीय जल आयोग और इस मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत एक समर्पित परियोजना प्रबंधन इकाई (पीएमयू) द्वारा नियमित रूप से इन परियोजनाओं का दौरा और निगरानी की जाती है।

## विवरण

### पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी और पीएमकेएसवाई-सीएडीडब्ल्यूएम के अंतर्गत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

(रुपए करोड़ में और सिंचाई क्षमता एवं कमान क्षेत्र हजार हेक्टेयर में)

| क्र.सं. | परियोजना का नाम | लाभान्वित जिले | अनुमानित लागत | व्यय | पीएमकेएसवाई के तहत उपयुक्त केंद्रीय सहायता | वर्ष 2020-25 के दौरान जारी केंद्रीय सहायता | अधिकतम सिंचाई क्षमता | सृजित सिंचाई क्षमता | पीएमकेएसवाई के तहत पूरा होने की समय-सीमा | वर्तमान स्थिति |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | दुर्गावती परियोजना | रोहतास, कैमूर | 1207.39 | 1183.46 | 90.07 | 14.12 | 39.61 | 35.50 | दिसंबर, 2019 | पूर्ण |
| 2 | पुनपुन बैराज परियोजना | पटना, अरवल, जहानाबाद | 685.28 | 409.17 | 106.02 | 0 | 13.68 | 3.68 | दिसंबर, 2019 | मुख्य कार्य पूर्ण हुआ। |
| 3 | कोसी-मेची अंतरराज्यीय लिंक परियोजना | अररिया, पूर्णिया, किशनगंज और कटिहार | 6282.32 | 132.00 | 3652.56 | 0 | 210.516 | 0 | मार्च, 2029 | वास्तविक प्रगति - 4% |
| 4 | नोर्थ कोयल परियोजना | औरंगाबाद, गया, पलामू और गढ़वा | 2431.00 | 946.39 | 1836.41 | 49.82 | 95.521 | 0 | जून, 2026 | वास्तविक प्रगति - 38% |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **कुल:** | **10605.99** | **2671.02** | **5685.06** | **63.94** | **359.327** | **39.18** | | |

| क्र.सं. | परियोजना का नाम | लाभान्वित जिले | अनुमानित लागत | व्यय | पीएमकेएसवाई के तहत उपयुक्त केंद्रीय सहायता | वर्ष 2020-25 के दौरान जारी केंद्रीय सहायता | अधिकतम सिंचाई क्षमता | सृजित सिंचाई क्षमता | पीएमकेएसवाई के तहत पूरा होने की समय-सीमा | वर्तमान स्थिति |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| पीएमकेएसवाई-सीएडी एण्ड डब्ल्यूएम | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | दुर्गावती सीएडीडब्ल्यूएम परियोजना | रोहतास, कैमूर | 142.20 | 75.64 | 50.66 | 0 | 30.51 | 19.13 | दिसंबर, 2019 | वास्तविक प्रगति - 63% |

## SCHEMES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF TRIBALS

**3381. DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:**

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

(a) the list of all autonomous and non-autonomous organisations functioning under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs;

(b) the details of funds disbursed to State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) and the number of direct beneficiaries under schemes such as Skill and Entrepreneurship Development, Term Loans, Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana (AMSY), Adivasi Shiksha Rinn Yojana (ASRY), Micro Credit Scheme (MCS), Tribal Forest Dweller Empowerment Scheme and assistance to TRIFED-panelled Scheduled Tribe artisans during the last five financial years, State-wise including the State of Maharashtra;

(c) the details of the number of projects financed by National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation that have been considered successful across the country, State-wise including

Maharashtra;

(d) the number of Eklavya Model Residential Schools and Eklavya Model Day Boarding Schools functioning under the Rashtriya Adivasi Chhatra Shiksha Society; and

(e) the number of students enrolled in these schools and the total number of students benefited so far in the country, State-wise including Maharashtra?

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

(a): Autonomous organizations under Ministry of Tribal Affairs:

i. Tribal Co-Operative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED)

ii. National Education Society for Tribal Students (NESTS)

Non-autonomous organizations under Ministry of Tribal Affairs:

i. National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC)

ii. National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST)

(b) and (c): The details of the funds disbursed to SCAs by NSTFDC and the number of direct beneficiaries under the schemes of NSTFDC such as Term Loan, Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana (AMSY), Adivasi Shiksha Rrinn Yojana (ASRY) and Micro Credit Scheme for Self Help Groups (MCS) during the last five financial years, State-wise including Maharashtra is given in the enclosed **Statement**. Some of the success stories of beneficiaries assisted

under NSTFDC schemes across the country including the state of Maharashtra are given at (https://nstfdc.tribal.gov.in ).

(d) and (e): Eklavya Model Day Boarding Schools (EMDBS) have been merged with Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) w.e.f. 29.04.2022. As on 28.02.2026, 499 EMRSs are functioning across the country, including 37 EMRSs in the State of Maharashtra. State-wise enrolment in EMRSs, including Maharashtra is as under:

| Sl. No | State / UT | Functional EMRS | Enrolment (2025-26) (Till 06.03.2026) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 28 | 10710 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 5 | 932 |
| 3. | Assam | 6 | 300 |
| 4. | Bihar | 2 | 286 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 75 | 27411 |
| 6. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu | 1 | 408 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 44 | 11878 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 4 | 1013 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 6 | 1181 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 51 | 8380 |
| 11. | Karnataka | 12 | 4437 |
| 12. | Kerala | 4 | 1065 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 63 | 25457 |
| 14. | **Maharashtra** | **37** | **11361** |
| 15. | Manipur | 5 | 1723 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 2 | 308 |
| 17. | Mizoram | 11 | 2399 |
| 18. | Nagaland | 3 | 747 |
| 19. | Odisha | 47 | 13392 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 31 | 10885 |
| 21. | Sikkim | 4 | 1250 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | 8 | 2909 |
| 23. | Telangana | 23 | 10182 |
| 24. | Tripura | 12 | 2476 |
| 25. | Uttar Pradesh | 3 | 1056 |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 4 | 1261 |
| 27. | West Bengal | 8 | 3157 |
| | **Total** | **499** | **156564** |

## STATEMENT

## YEARWISE DETAILS OF FUND DISBURSED (BREAKUP) AS ON 31.03.2021

**(Rs. In lakhs)**

| Sl. No. | Name of the State | Term Loan | | MCF | | AMSY | | ASRY | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Amt. | No. of benefi. | Amt. | No. of benefi. | Amt. | No. of benefi. | Amt. | No. of benefi. | Amt. | No. of benefi. |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | | | 5022.24 | 12533 | | | | | **5022.24** | **12533** |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 794.53 | 224 | 175.99 | 211 | | | | | **970.52** | **435** |
| 3 | Assam | 5.00 | 2 | | | | | | | **5.00** | **2** |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 195.76 | 235 | | | | | 1.73 | 1 | **197.49** | **236** |
| 5 | Gujarat | 1440.90 | 8230 | | | | | 1.13 | 0 | **1442.03** | **8230** |
| 6 | Himachal Pradesh | 13.40 | 2 | | | | | | | **13.40** | **2** |
| 7 | Jammu and Kashmir | 318.75 | 125 | | | 90.00 | 50 | | | **408.75** | **175** |
| 8 | Jharkhand | 1.60 | 2 | 1000.00 | 10750 | | | | | **1001.60** | **10752** |
| 9 | Karnataka | 2316.94 | 1905 | | | 792.14 | 1109 | | | **3109.08** | **3014** |
| 10 | Kerala | 269.71 | 169 | | | 29.05 | 23 | | | **298.76** | **192** |
| 11 | Madhya Pradesh | 3360.10 | 5685 | | | | | | | **3360.10** | **5685** |
| 12 | Maharashtra | 37.27 | 822 | | | | | | | **37.27** | **822** |
| 13 | Manipur | 62.37 | 65 | | | | | | | **62.37** | **65** |
| 14 | Meghalaya | 4485.43 | 35016 | | | | | | | **4485.43** | **35016** |
| 15 | Mizoram | 3324.18 | 1399 | | | | | | | **3324.18** | **1399** |
| 16 | Nagaland | 1098.72 | 48240 | | | | | | | **1098.72** | **48240** |
| 17 | Odisha | 126.65 | 202 | 1667.79 | 22029 | 219.98 | 250 | | | **2014.42** | **22481** |
| 18 | Rajasthan | 1985.18 | 2414 | | | | | | | **1985.18** | **2414** |
| 19 | Sikkim | 82.11 | 21 | | | | | | | **82.11** | **21** |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Tamil Nadu | 12.50 | 1609 | | | | | | | **12.50** | **1609** |
| 21 | Telangana | 273.00 | 442 | 5086.23 | 12623 | | | | | **5359.23** | **13065** |
| 22 | Tripura | 2134.35 | 1000 | | | | | 81.93 | 56 | **2216.28** | **1056** |
| 23 | Uttarakhand | 6.15 | 2 | | | | | | | **6.15** | **2** |
| 24 | Uttar Pradesh | 1.55 | 4 | | | | | | | **1.55** | **4** |
| 25 | West Bengal | | | 231.20 | 2042 | 6.35 | 35 | 38.09 | 12 | **275.64** | **2089** |
| | **TOTAL** | **22346.15** | **107815** | **13183.45** | **60188** | **1137.52** | **1467** | **122.88** | **69** | **36790.00** | **169539** |

## YEARWISE DETAILS OF FUND DISBURSED (BREAKUP) AS ON 31.03.2022

**(Rs. In lakhs)**

| **Sl. No.** | **Name of the State** | **Term Loan** | | **MCF** | | **AMSY** | | **ASRY** | | **Total** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Amt.** | **No. of benefi.** | **Amt.** | **No. of benefi.** | **Amt.** | **No. of benefi.** | **Amt.** | **No. of benefi.** | **Amt.** | **No. of benefi.** |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 127.19 | 6 | 1000.00 | 2000 | | | | | **1127.19** | **2006** |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 248.65 | 103 | 565.36 | 8040 | | | | | **814.01** | **8143** |
| 3 | Assam | | | | | | | | | **0.00** | **0** |
| 4 | Bihar | 11.48 | 955 | | | | | | | **11.48** | **955** |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 1098.16 | 565 | 225.00 | 500 | 74.06 | 41 | 1.77 | 1 | **1398.99** | **1107** |
| 6 | Gujarat | 2022.50 | 11053 | | | | | | | **2022.50** | **11053** |
| 7 | Himachal Pradesh | 14.00 | 2 | | | | | | | **14.00** | **2** |
| 8 | Jammu and Kashmir | 1273.75 | 361 | | | 86.40 | 48 | 2.72 | 1 | **1362.87** | **410** |
| 9 | Jharkhand | 22.00 | 853 | 1400.00 | 14670 | | | | | **1422.00** | **15523** |
| 10 | Karnataka | 1250.15 | 812 | | | 119.16 | 150 | | | **1369.31** | **962** |
| 11 | Kerala | 432.29 | 216 | | | 205.01 | 220 | | | **637.30** | **436** |
| 12 | Madhya Pradesh | 2755.00 | 2373 | | | | | | | **2755.00** | **2373** |
| 13 | Maharashtra | 209.06 | 7408 | | | | | | | **209.06** | **7408** |
| 15 | Meghalaya | 694.81 | 1883 | | | | | | | **694.81** | **1883** |
| 16 | Mizoram | 4496.77 | 10108 | 953.91 | 6170 | | | | | **5450.68** | **16278** |
| 17 | Nagaland | 693.36 | 48257 | | | | | | | **693.36** | **48257** |
| 18 | Odisha | 59.20 | 146 | 2398.72 | 29880 | | | | | **2457.92** | **30026** |
| 19 | Rajasthan | 508.60 | 588 | | | | | | | **508.60** | **588** |
| 20 | Sikkim | 62.56 | 16 | | | | | | | **62.56** | **16** |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | Tamil Nadu | 15.00 | 1609 | | | | | | | **15.00** | **1609** |
| 22 | Telangana | 111.55 | 1855 | 3000.00 | 7500 | | | | | **3111.55** | **9355** |
| 23 | Tripura | 500.00 | 2143 | | | | | 80.26 | 53 | **580.26** | **2196** |
| 24 | West Bengal | | | 517.05 | 4406 | 14.64 | 105 | 42.23 | 4 | **573.92** | **4515** |
| | **TOTAL** | **16606.08** | **91312** | **10060.04** | **73166** | **499.27** | **564** | **126.98** | **59** | **27292.37** | **165101** |

## YEARWISE DETAILS OF FUND DISBURSED (BREAKUP) AS ON 31.03.2023

**(Rs. In lakhs)**

| **Sl. No.** | **Agency Name** | **Term Loan** | | **MCF** | | **AMSY** | | **ASRY** | | **Total** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Amt.** | **No. of benefi.** | **Amt.** | **No. of benefi.** | **Amt.** | **No. of benefi.** | **Amt.** | **No. of benefi.** | **Amt.** | **No. of benefi.** |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 119.8 | 3669 | 4000 | 10000 | | | | | **4119.80** | **13669** |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 488.52 | 375 | 211.38 | 1460 | | | | | **699.90** | **1835** |
| 3 | Chhattisgarh | 293.11 | 1216 | | | | | 2.58 | | **295.69** | **1216** |
| 4 | Gujarat | 1017.53 | 5223 | | | | | 2.08 | 1 | **1019.61** | **5224** |
| 5 | Himachal Pradesh | 48.9 | 100 | | | 8 | 20 | | | **56.90** | **120** |
| 6 | Jammu and Kashmir | 1092.54 | 335 | | | 180 | 200 | | | **1272.54** | **535** |
| 7 | Jharkhand | 3 | 756 | | | | | | | **3.00** | **756** |
| 8 | Karnataka | 1582.42 | 1927 | | | | | | | **1582.42** | **1927** |
| 9 | Kerala | 383.13 | 225 | 85 | 175 | 252.6 | 266 | | | **720.73** | **666** |
| 10 | Madhya Pradesh | 5392.05 | 10857 | | | | | | | **5392.05** | **10857** |
| 11 | Maharashtra | 360.29 | 965 | 103.5 | 23 | 194.4 | 216 | | | **658.19** | **1204** |
| 12 | Manipur | 25 | 57 | | | | | | | **25.00** | **57** |
| 13 | Meghalaya | 470.6 | 1227 | | | | | | | **470.60** | **1227** |
| 14 | Mizoram | 5121.68 | 3044 | 174.06 | 540 | | | | | **5295.74** | **3584** |
| 15 | Nagaland | 20.39 | 1 | | | | | | | **20.39** | **1** |
| 16 | Odisha | 63.19 | 4337 | | | | | | | **63.19** | **4337** |
| 17 | Rajasthan | 789.35 | 1856 | | | | | | | **789.35** | **1856** |
| 18 | Tamil Nadu | 1087.13 | 3403 | | | | | | | **1087.13** | **3403** |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Telangana | 83.99 | 611 | 4500 | 11250 | | | | | **4583.99** | **11861** |
| 20 | Tripura | | | | | | | 48.02 | 20 | **48.02** | **20** |
| 21 | Uttarakhand | 81.42 | 244 | | | | | | | **81.42** | **244** |
| 22 | West Bengal | 745.94 | 1747 | 790.5 | 6540 | 9.09 | 80 | 97.81 | 26 | **1643.34** | **8393** |
| | | **19269.98** | **42175** | **9864.44** | **29988** | **644.09** | **782** | **150.49** | **47** | **29929.00** | **72992** |

## YEARWISE DETAILS OF FUND DISBURSED (BREAKUP) AS ON 31.03.2024

**(Rs. In lakhs)**

| Sl. No. | Agency Name | Term Loan | | MCF | | AMSY | | ASRY | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Amt. | No. of benefi. | Amt. | No. of benefi. | Amt. | No. of benefi. | Amt. | No. of benefi. | Amt. | No. of benefi. |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 251.49 | 4900 | 5300.00 | 22321 | | | | | **5551.49** | **27221** |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 25.77 | 13 | | | | | | | **25.77** | **13** |
| 3 | Assam | 40.02 | 43 | | | | | | | **40.02** | **43** |
| 4 | Bihar | 3.06 | 3 | | | | | | | **3.06** | **3** |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 226.42 | 503 | | | | | 0.87 | | **227.29** | **503** |
| 6 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 4.55 | 6 | | | | | | | **4.55** | **6** |
| 7 | Gujarat | 2810.12 | 11848 | | | | | | | **2810.12** | **11848** |
| 8 | Goa | 0.22 | 1 | | | | | | | **0.22** | **1** |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 0 | | | | | 2.19 | 2 | **2.19** | **2** |
| 10 | Jammu and Kashmir | 270.90 | 93 | | | 23.40 | 13 | 0.89 | 0 | **295.19** | **106** |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 532.97 | 571 | | | 150.00 | 1131 | 1.28 | 1 | **684.25** | **1703** |
| 12 | Karnataka | 853.41 | 1003 | | | | | | | **853.41** | **1003** |
| 13 | Kerala | 199.84 | 74 | 26.90 | 20 | 220.00 | 164 | | | **446.74** | **258** |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 1759.58 | 828 | | | | | | | **1759.58** | **828** |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 1905.22 | 1291 | 319.50 | 71 | 298.8 | 166 | | | **2523.52** | **1528** |
| 16 | Manipur | 235.49 | 174 | | | | | | | **235.49** | **174** |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 475.91 | 1193 | | | | | | | **475.91** | **1193** |
| 18 | Mizoram | 6856.69 | 4573 | | | | | | | **6856.69** | **4573** |
| 19 | Nagaland | 1199.77 | 771 | | | | | | | **1199.77** | **771** |
| 20 | Odisha | 362.35 | 17025 | | | | | | | **362.35** | **17025** |
| 21 | Rajasthan | 712.22 | 885 | | | | | | | **712.22** | **885** |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | Sikkim | 34.23 | 27 | | | | | | | **34.23** | **27** |
| 23 | Tamil Nadu | 3264.21 | 7326 | | | | | 1.46 | 1 | **3265.67** | **7327** |
| 24 | Telangana | 718.52 | 5119 | 2500.00 | 6250 | | | | | **3218.52** | **11369** |
| 25 | Tripura | 1906.27 | 2181 | | | 36.00 | 20 | 72.35 | 33 | **2014.62** | **2234** |
| 26 | Uttarakhand | 32.59 | 8 | | | | | | | **32.59** | **8** |
| 27 | Uttar Pradesh | 3.37 | 4 | | | | | | | **3.37** | **4** |
| 28 | West Bengal | 95.06 | 1529 | 1327.60 | 2596 | 14.62 | 334 | 89.31 | 27 | **1526.59** | **4486** |
| | | **24780.25** | **61992** | **9474.00** | **31258** | **742.82** | **1828** | **168.35** | **64** | **35165.42** | **95142** |

## YEARWISE DETAILS OF FUND DISBURSED (BREAKUP) AS ON 31.03.2025

**(Rs. In lakhs)**

| Sl. No. | Agency Name | Term Loan | | MCF | | AMSY | | ASRY | | Tribal Forest Dwellers Empowerment Scheme | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Amt. | No. of benefi. | Amt. | No. of benefi. | Amt. | No. of benefi. | Amt. | No. of benefi. | Amt. | No. of benefi. | Amt. | No. of benefi. |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 39.21 | 899 | 6000.00 | 12000 | | | | | | | **6039.21** | **12899** |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 17.88 | 17 | | | | | | | | | **17.88** | **17** |
| 3 | Assam | 24.24 | 21 | | | | | | | | | **24.24** | **21** |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 499.43 | 4837 | | | | | | | | | **499.43** | **4837** |
| 5 | Gujarat | 4931.39 | 18461 | | | | | | | | | **4931.39** | **18461** |
| 6 | Himachal Pradesh | 24.90 | 22 | | | 4.00 | 10 | 1.7 | 1 | | | **30.60** | **33** |
| 7 | Jammu and Kashmir | 1080.00 | 397 | | | 21.60 | 12 | 0.89 | | | | **1102.49** | **409** |
| 8 | Jharkhand | 246.26 | 135 | | | | | 1.19 | | | | **247.45** | **135** |
| 9 | Karnataka | 1854.44 | 1368 | | | | | | | | | **1854.44** | **1368** |
| 10 | Kerala | 426.10 | 229 | 111.90 | 232 | 146.80 | 106 | | | | | **684.80** | **567** |
| 11 | Ladakh | 73.53 | 13 | | | | | | | | | **73.53** | **13** |
| 12 | Madhya Pradesh | 1660.72 | 1582 | | | | | | | | | **1660.72** | **1582** |
| 13 | Maharashtra | 466.96 | 961 | 36.00 | 8 | 64.8 | 36 | | | | | **567.76** | **1005** |
| 14 | Manipur | 102.80 | 65 | | | | | | | | | **102.80** | **65** |
| 15 | Meghalaya | 298.09 | 112 | | | | | | | | | **298.09** | **112** |
| 16 | Mizoram | 6948.28 | 3529 | | | | | | | | | **6948.28** | **3529** |
| 17 | Nagaland | 627.08 | 282 | | | | | | | | | **627.08** | **282** |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | Odisha | 857.27 | 15021 | 26.29 | 24 | | | | | | | **883.56** | **15045** |
| 19 | Rajasthan | 130.16 | 1091 | | | | | | | | | **130.16** | **1091** |
| 20 | Sikkim | 201.63 | 46 | | | | | | | | | **201.63** | **46** |
| 21 | Tamil Nadu | 1210.39 | 6437 | | | | | | | | | **1210.39** | **6437** |
| 22 | Telangana | 174.31 | 777 | 5000.00 | 10000 | | | | | | | **5174.31** | **10777** |
| 23 | Tripura | 1561.87 | 503 | | | | | 134.11 | 66 | | | **1695.98** | **569** |
| 24 | Uttarakhand | 85.81 | 628 | | | | | | | | | **85.81** | **628** |
| 25 | Uttar Pradesh | 1.92 | 2 | | | | | | | | | **1.92** | **2** |
| 26 | West Bengal | 1015.51 | 1627 | 1067.72 | 6945 | 67.10 | 229 | 71.42 | 21 | 12.00 | 6 | **2233.75** | **8828** |
| | | **24560.18** | **59062** | **12241.91** | **29209** | **304.30** | **393** | **209.31** | **88** | **12.00** | **6** | **37327.70** | **88758** |

## मेगा फूड पार्क और एपीसी योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन

**3382. श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरीः**

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने कृषि उत्पादों के मूल्यवर्धन, किसानों की आय में वृद्धि करने, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण अवसंरचना का विकास करने और ग्रामीण रोजगार सृजित करने के उद्देश्य से मेगा फूड पार्क और कृषि-प्रसंस्करण समूहों (एपीसी) योजनाएं कार्यान्वित की हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान देश में, विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश में कितने मेगा फूड पार्कों और कृषिप्रसंस्करण समूहों को संस्वीकृत किया गया है अथवा शुरू किया गया है और उक्त पार्कों और समूहों से लाभान्वित किसानों, किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (एफपीओ), स्वयं-सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) और सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम (एमएसएमई) इकाइयों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा मेगा फूड पार्कों और समूहों की प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि करने के उद्देश्य से शीत श्रृंखला और संभारतंत्र, निर्यात अवसंरचना, आसान ऋण और पूंजीगत सहायता तथा निजी निवेश को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए कोई अतिरिक्त कदम या संशोधित दिशा-निर्देश प्रस्तावित किए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमओएफपीआई) मेगा फूड पार्क (एमएफपी) योजना और कृषि प्रसंस्करण क्लस्टर (एपीसी) योजना को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जो केंद्रीय क्षेत्र अम्ब्रेला योजना "प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई)" की घटक योजनाएं हैं। एमएफपी और एपीसी योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य कृषि उत्पादों के अपव्यय को कम करना, मूल्य वर्धन में वृद्धि, किसानों की आय बढ़ाने और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों सहित रोजगार सृजित करने के लिए खेत से बाजार तक मूल्य श्रृंखला के साथ खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र के लिए आधुनिक अवसंरचना का सृजन करना है। मेगा फूड पार्क योजना एक क्लस्टर आधारित दृष्टिकोण अपनाती है और प्राथमिक प्रसंस्करण केंद्रों (पीपीसी) और संग्रह केंद्रों के साथ-साथ वेयरहाउसिंग, कोल्ड स्टोरेज, लॉजिस्टिक्स सुविधाओं, गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण प्रयोगशालाओं और पैकेजिंग सुविधाओं जैसे सामान्य अवसंरचना द्वारा समर्थित एक केंद्रीय प्रसंस्करण केंद्र (सीपीसी) की स्थापना के लिए प्रावधान करती है। इसी तरह, कृषि-प्रसंस्करण क्लस्टर योजना का उद्देश्य खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों की स्थापना को प्रोत्साहित करने और इस क्षेत्र में निवेश आकर्षित करने के लिए एक क्लस्टर-आधारित तरीके से खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों के लिए आधुनिक अवसंरचना और सामान्य सुविधाओं का विकास करना है। जबकि एपीसी योजना को 15वें वित्त आयोग चक्र के दौरान जारी रखा गया था, एमएफपी योजना को दिनांक 01.04.2021 से बंद कर दिया गया था।

मेगा फूड पार्क्स योजना के अंतर्गत देशभर में 41 मेगा फूड पार्कों को अनुमोदित किया गया है, इसी तरह कृषि-प्रसंस्करण क्लस्टर योजना के अंतर्गत 63 एपीसी को अनुमोदित किया गया है। जिनमें से पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान 5 एमएफपी और 19 एपीसी परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदित किया गया है। पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में किसी भी परियोजना को अनुमोदित नहीं किया है। तथापि, मंत्रालय ने योजनाओं के प्रारम्भ से मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में एमएफपी योजना के अंतर्गत 2 परियोजनाओं और एपीसी योजना के अंतर्गत 3 परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदित किया गया

है। मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में अनुमोदित एमएफपी और एपीसी परियोजनाओं सहित लाभान्वित किसान और एमएफपी और एपीसी में स्थापित सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) सहित खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों की संख्या का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सहित मेगा फूड पार्कों और समूहों की प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से आसान ऋण और पूंजी सहायता में वृद्धि और निजी निवेश को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए कई अतिरिक्त कदम उठाए हैं। अनुमोदित एमएफपी और एपीसी को खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों की स्थापना से भरने के लिए, एमएफपी और एपीसी के अंदर खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयां स्थापित करने के लिए विशेष अभिरुचि की अभिव्यक्ति (ईओआई) मंत्रालय की खाद्य प्रसंस्करण एवं परिरक्षण क्षमता सृजन/विस्तार योजना (सीईएफपीपीसी) के अंतर्गत जारी की गई है और मेगा फूड पार्कों (एमएफपी) और कृषि प्रसंस्करण समूहों (एपीसी) के अंदर खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों के लिए कुछ प्रतिशत निधि विशेष रूप से निर्धारित की गई है। इसके अलावा मेगा फूड पार्कों, एपीसी और पार्क में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों को किफायती ऋण उपलब्ध कराने के लिए नाबार्ड के साथ 2000 करोड़ रुपये का विशेष कोष भी बनाया गया है।

## विवरण

## मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में अनुमोदित एमएफपी और एपीसी परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

### एमएफपी अनुमोदित परियोजनाएं

| क्र.स. | एसपीवी / आईए नाम | जिला | राज्य | अनुमोदन की तिथि | परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रु. में) | अनुमोदित अनुदान (करोड़ रु. में) | जारी अनुदान (करोड़ रु. में) | स्थिति | लाभांवित्त किसान/ लाभांवित्त होने की उम्मीद | एमएसएमई सहित एफपी इकाइयों की संख्या |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | इंडस मेगा फूड पार्क प्रा. लि | खरगोन | मध्य प्रदेश | 27.08.2012 | 131.28 | 49.37 | 49.37 | प्रचालनरत | 400 | 4 |
| 2 | अवंति मेगा फूड | देवास | मध्य प्रदेश | 31.12.2015 | 146.07 | 50 | 40 | प्रचालनरत | 2000 | 4 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | पार्क प्रा. लि | | | | | | | | | |

## एपीसी अनुमोदित परियोजनाएं:

| क्र.स. | परियोजना निष्पादन एजेंसी (पीईए) का नाम | जिला | राज्य | अनुमोदन की तिथि | परियोजना लागत (करोड़ रु. में) | अनुमोदित अनुदान (करोड़ रु. में) | जारी अनुदान (करोड़ रु. में) | स्थिति | लाभांवित्त किसान/ लाभांवित्त होने की उम्मीद | एमएसएमई सहित एफपी इकाइयों की संख्या |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | मेसर्स निमार एग्रो पार्क | बरवानी | मध्य प्रदेश | 08.06.2018 | 31.55 | 10 | 7.15 | प्रचालनरत | 4000 | 2 |
| 2 | मेसर्स भारती एग्रो क्लस्टर | बेतुल | मध्य प्रदेश | 19.12.2018 | 26.13 | 9.8 | 6.93 | प्रचालनरत | 1200 | 5 |
| 3 | मेसर्स प्रशुन फूड्स प्रा. लि | धार | मध्य प्रदेश | 24.12.2020 | 23.6 | 9.86 | 6.65 | कार्यान्वयनाधीन | 4000 | - |

## जर्जर तारों को बदलना

**3383. श्री नीरज मौर्य:**

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

(क) बरेली, बदायूं और शाहजहांपुर जिलों सहित उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में संशोधित वितरण क्षेत्र योजना (आरडीएसएस) के अंतर्गत जर्जर तारों (उच्च हानि वाली लाइनों) को बदलने और नए 33/11 केवी उपकेंद्रों के निर्माण के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर आवंटित 12,585 करोड़ रूपये की राशि में से हिस्सेदारी का क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या आंवला के औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों जैसे इफको और मेंथा क्लस्टरों में वोल्टेज में उतार-चढ़ाव के कारण उत्पादन में दस प्रतिशत की गिरावट दर्ज की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या बरेली, बदायूं और शाहजहांपुर सहित उत्तर प्रदेश में कृषि फीडरों के पृथक्करण के कार्य को पूर्णत: पूरा कर लिया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का आंवला में सौर ऊर्जा से चलने वाला एक विशेष हरित ऊर्जा सब-स्टेशन स्थापित करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) : विद्युत एक समवर्ती विषय है, उपभोक्ताओं को विद्युत की आपूर्ति और वितरण संबंधित राज्य सरकार/वितरण यूटिलिटी के अधिकार क्षेत्र में है। भारत सरकार सभी उपभोक्ताओं को गुणवत्तापूर्ण और विश्वसनीय विद्युत आपूर्ति प्रदान करने के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए विभिन्न स्कीमों के माध्यम से राज्यों के प्रयासों में सहयोग करती है।

संशोधित वितरण क्षेत्र स्कीम जुलाई 2021 में शुरू की गई थी, जिसका उद्देश्य वित्तीय रूप से स्थिर और प्रचालनात्मक रूप से दक्ष वितरण क्षेत्र के माध्यम से उपभोक्ताओं को विद्युत आपूर्ति की गुणवत्ता और विश्वसनीयता में सुधार करना है। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत, राज्यों द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रस्तावों के आधार पर वितरण यूटिलिटी को वितरण अवसंरचना से संबंधित कार्यों जैसे नए सबस्टेशनों का निर्माण, सबस्टेशनों की क्षमता वृद्धि, नए वितरण ट्रांसफॉर्मरों की स्थापना, वितरण ट्रांसफॉर्मरों का उन्नयन, कंडक्टरों का प्रतिस्थापन, नई एचटी/एलटी लाइनों का निर्माण, फीडर का विभाजन, फीडर पृथक्करण आदि के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत वितरण अवसंरचना कार्यों के लिए 1.53 लाख करोड़ रुपये की राशि के कार्य स्वीकृत किए गए हैं, जिनमें उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए 21,780 करोड़ रुपये के कार्य शामिल हैं। इसमें बरेली, बदायूं और शाहजहांपुर जिलों में अधिक लाइन हानि वाली लाइनों के प्रतिस्थापन के लिए 767 करोड़ रुपये के कार्य भी शामिल हैं। आरडीएसएस के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के लिए स्वीकृत कार्यों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख) : राज्य द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, आंवला डिवीजन के अंतर्गत वोल्टेज में उतार-चढ़ाव

की कोई समस्या नहीं है और वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 में औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में विद्युत की खपत पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष की तुलना में लगभग 15% बढ़ी है। यह भी बताया गया है कि आंवला में एक इफको उर्वरक संयंत्र स्थित है, जिसे विश्वसनीय विद्युत आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए 132 केवी पारेषण सबस्टेशन से एक स्वतंत्र 132 केवी फीडर के माध्यम से सीधे विद्युत आपूर्ति की जा रही है।

(ग) : भारत सरकार भार का कुशल प्रबंधन करने तथा कृषि फीडरों के सौरकरण को सक्षम बनाने के उद्देश्य के लिए मिश्रित भार वाले फीडरों, जिनमें 30% से अधिक कृषि भार होता है, को कृषि और गैर-कृषि फीडरों में अलग करने पर जोर दे रही है। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना(डीडीयूजीजेवाई) और राज्य प्लान के अंतर्गत 2,878 फीडरों का पृथक्करण किया गया है। आरडीएसएस के अंतर्गत 1,799 फीडरों को स्वीकृति दी गई है, जिनमें से 1,205 फीडरों का पृथक्करण किया जा चुका है। आरडीएसएस स्कीम की अंतिम तिथि 31 मार्च 2028 है। जिला-वार ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है:

| राज्य | डीडीयूजीजेवाई/राज्य योजना के अंतर्गत पृथक किए गए | आरडीएसएस के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत | अब तक आरडीएसएस के अंतर्गत पृथक किए गए |
|---|---|---|---|
| बरेली | 32 | 19 | 12 |
| बदायूं | 31 | 102 | 57 |
| शाहजहांपुर | 39 | 52 | 21 |

(घ) : राज्य द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, बरेली जिले की आंवला तहसील के बरसर, अलीगंज और रहतुइया क्षेत्रों में क्रमशः 7.70, 7.10 और 7.80 मेगावाट क्षमता के सौर विद्युत संयंत्रों के निर्माण के लिए ग्रिड कनेक्टिविटी का निर्माण कार्य वर्तमान में चल रहा है।

## विवरण

### आरडीएसएस के अंतर्गत संस्वीकृत वितरण अवसंरचना कार्यों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा

| क्रम सं. | जिला | संस्वीकृत लागत (करोड़ रूपये) |
|---|---|---|
| **1** | आगरा | 198.65 |
| 2 | अलीगढ़ | 410.10 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 | औरैया | 145.83 |
| 4 | बांदा | 196.66 |
| 5 | चित्रकूट | 129.48 |
| 6 | एटा | 231.84 |
| 7 | इटावा | 171.78 |
| 8 | फर्रुखाबाद | 169.61 |
| 9 | फिरोजाबाद | 295.55 |
| 10 | हमीरपुर | 107.93 |
| 11 | हाथरस | 163.16 |
| 12 | जालौन | 169.54 |
| 13 | झांसी | 200.58 |
| 14 | कन्नौज | 133.95 |
| 15 | कानपुर देहात | 117.28 |
| 16 | कानपुर नगर | 114.71 |
| 17 | कासगंज (कांशीराम नगर) | 217.20 |
| 18 | ललितपुर | 119.48 |
| 19 | महोबा | 96.80 |
| 20 | मैनपुरी | 173.02 |
| 21 | मथुरा | 326.08 |
| 22 | कानपुर | 1,330.10 |
| 23 | अमेठी | 130.39 |
| 24 | अयोध्या | 174.52 |
| 25 | बदायूं | 266.37 |
| 26 | बहराइच | 156.24 |
| 27 | बाराबंकी | 197.86 |
| 28 | बरेली | 429.70 |
| 29 | श्रावस्ती | 75.72 |
| 30 | गोंडा | 367.43 |
| 31 | हरदोई | 221.98 |
| 32 | लखीमपुर खीरी | 196.77 |
| 33 | लखनऊ | 938.00 |
| 34 | रायबरेली | 228.42 |
| 35 | पीलीभीत | 199.03 |
| 36 | उन्नाव | 167.64 |
| 37 | अंबेडकरनगर | 158.42 |
| 38 | बलरामपुर | 130.42 |
| 39 | शाहजहांपुर | 230.89 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 40 | सीतापुर | 221.41 |
| 41 | सुल्तानपुर | 158.85 |
| 42 | बागपत | 98.96 |
| 43 | बिजनौर | 341.00 |
| 44 | बुलंदशहर | 362.56 |
| 45 | गौतमबुद्ध नगर | 190.25 |
| 46 | गाजियाबाद | 236.45 |
| 47 | हापुड़ | 183.73 |
| 48 | ज्योतिबा फुलेनगर (अमरोहा) | 131.27 |
| 49 | मेरठ | 327.66 |
| 50 | मुरादाबाद | 278.19 |
| 51 | मुजफ्फरनगर | 269.37 |
| 52 | रामपुर | 142.69 |
| 53 | सहारनपुर | 448.68 |
| 54 | संभल | 487.74 |
| 55 | शामली | 106.05 |
| 56 | नोएडा | 1,313.50 |
| 57 | प्रयागराज | 806.94 |
| 58 | प्रतापगढ़ | 355.37 |
| 59 | फतेहपुर | 369.94 |
| 60 | कौशाम्बी | 237.05 |
| 61 | मिर्जापुर | 169.42 |
| 62 | सोनभद्र | 204.08 |
| 63 | वाराणसी | 1,927.93 |
| 64 | चंदौली | 90.77 |
| 65 | गाजीपुर | 209.74 |
| 66 | जौनपुर | 327.42 |
| 67 | आजमगढ़ | 171.61 |
| 68 | बलिया | 294.80 |
| 69 | मऊ | 223.73 |
| 70 | गोरखपुर | 194.14 |
| 71 | देवरिया | 160.31 |
| 72 | कुशीनगर | 134.52 |
| 73 | महराजगंज | 74.96 |
| 74 | बस्ती | 96.70 |
| 75 | संत कबीर नगर | 39.90 |
| 76 | सिद्धार्थनगर | 195.43 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 77 | संत रविदास नगर | 131.93 |
| **कुल** | | **21,204.16** |
| आईटी/ओटी कार्य | | 256.2 |
| पीएमए प्रभार | | 319.960 |
| **कुल योग** | | **21,780.32** |

## मुरादाबाद में अपशिष्ट जल प्रबंधन

**3384.श्रीमती रुचि वीराः**

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के मुरादाबाद जिले में विशेषकर मुरादाबाद शहर और पकवारा के तेजी से बढ़ते शहरी और अर्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रों में अपशिष्ट जल प्रबंधन, नगरीय जल निकासी और शोधित जल के पुनः उपयोग की पर्याप्तता की समीक्षा की है जहां मानसून के दौरान अशोधित, जाम नालियों और जलभराव से जन स्वास्थ्य प्रभावित हो रहा है और सतही और भू-जल स्त्रोत संदूषित हो रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जिले में नगरीय जल की कमी और प्रदूषण को कम करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा सीवेज शोधन क्षमता का विस्तार, नाली पुनर्निर्माण कार्य, जल पुनः उपयोग पहल, निगरानी तंत्र और अंतर-विभागीय समन्वय सहित किए गए उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

**आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू):**

(क) से (ग): जल एवं स्वच्छता राज्य का विषय है। भारत सरकार योजनाबद्ध हस्तक्षेपों/परामर्शिकाओं के माध्यम से राज्यों के प्रयासों में सहयोग करती है। सरकार अटल नवीकरण और शहरी परिवर्तन मिशन (अमृत) और अमृत 2.0 जैसी विभिन्न योजनाओं/मिशनों के माध्यम से राज्यों को वित्तीय एवं तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करती है।

अमृत/अमृत 2.0 के तहत, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को परियोजनाओं का चयन, उनका मूल्यांकन, प्राथमिकता निर्धारण और उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने का अधिकार दिया गया है।

अमृत योजना के तहत, उत्तर प्रदेश ने मुरादाबाद जिले में 388.01 करोड़ रु. की 14 परियोजनाएं शुरू की हैं, जिनमें 365.62 करोड़ रु. की 4 सीवरेज/सेप्टेज प्रबंधन परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं, जिनमें 1.13 लाख सीवर कनेक्शन (सेप्टेज प्रबंधन के अंतर्गत आने वाले घरों सहित) शामिल हैं। राज्य ने मुरादाबाद जिले में अमृत योजना के तहत कोई भी सीवेज शोधन संयंत्र (एसटीपीएस) संवर्धन या तूफानी वर्षा जल निकासी परियोजना शुरू नहीं की है।

अमृत 2.0 के तहत मुरादाबाद जिले में 436.89 करोड़ रु. की 11 परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदित किया गया है। राज्य सरकार ने मुरादाबाद जिले में अमृत 2.0 के तहत कोई सीवरेज और सेप्टेज प्रबंधन परियोजना शुरू नहीं की है।

राज्य द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, मुरादाबाद नगर निगम में प्रयुक्त जल प्रबंधन के लिए, प्रतिदिन 130 मिलियन लीटर (एमएलडी) के अनुमानित वर्तमान सीवेज उत्पादन में से, सीवेज शोधन संयंत्र की कुल स्थापित क्षमता 103 एमएलडी है। सीवेज शोधन सुविधाओं में मौजूद कमियों को दूर करने के लिए, नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम के तहत मुरादाबाद के लिए नालियों के अवरोधन एवं मोड़ परिवर्तन तथा सीवेज शोधन संयंत्र परियोजना को स्वीकृति दी गई है, जिसमें कुल 80 एमएलडी क्षमता वाले 2 सीवेज शोधन संयंत्रों की स्थापना शामिल है। इसके अतिरिक्त, स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (शहरी) 2.0 के तहत काँठ और बिलारी कस्बों में सीवेज परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदित किया जा चुका है।

## CLOSURE OF MSMEs DUE TO COVID-19 PANDEMIC

**3385. SHRI RAO RAJENDRA SINGH:**

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the number of entrepreneurs whose enterprises had to face permanent closure due to the COVID-19

pandemic and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has extended any financial assistance to entrepreneurs running Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) who had to face permanent closure due to the COVID-19 pandemic and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government is taking any steps for development of entrepreneurship in the MSME sector, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): To extend financial support to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises during Covid-19 pandemic, the Government of India has taken the various steps, which inter alia includes the following:

(i) To provide the credit, Rs. 5 lakh crore Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS), for businesses, including MSMEs was announced during COVID-19 pandemic. The Scheme was operational till 31.03.2023. As per a research report dated 23.01.2023 of the State Bank of India on ECLGS, almost 14.6 lakh MSME accounts, of which about 98.3 % of the accounts were in the Micro and Small Enterprises categories, were saved.

(ii) The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State/UT Governments through various schemes, programmes and policy initiatives for overall development and promotion of MSMEs such as

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises, Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme, Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP), PM Vishwakarma and MSME Champions Scheme etc.

(iii) Non-tax benefits extended for 3 years in case of an upward change in status of MSMEs.

(iv) Rs. 50,000 crore equity infusion through Self Reliant India (SRI) Fund, which has a provision of Rs.10,000 crore from Government of India and Rs. 40,000 crore through Private Equity / Venture Capital funds. This Scheme is aimed at providing growth capital to the deserving and eligible units of MSME sector.

(v) To protect and extended relief to MSMEs from the adverse impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and to ensure the sustainability of their operations, the Ministry of Finance, Government of India vide O.M. No. F.1/1/2023-PPD dated 11.04.2023 introduced Vivad se Vishwas Scheme. In cases of failure by MSMEs to execute contracts during the Covid period, 95 per cent of the forfeited amount relating to bid or performance security, will be returned to them by government and government undertakings.

(vi) Inclusion of Retail and Wholesale traders as MSMEs w.e.f. 2.7.2021.

(vii) In order to unlock the potential of working capital for MSMEs through the TReDS platforms, the following four key measures have been announced in Budget Announcements 2026-27:

a. Mandate TReDS as the settlement platform for all purchases from MSMEs by CPSEs, setting a benchmark for other Corporate.
b. Introduce CGTMSE-backed credit guarantee support for invoice discounting on TReDS platform.
c. Integrate GeM with TReDS to enable information-sharing with financiers on government MSME purchases, facilitating faster and cheaper credit.
d. Introduce TReDS receivables as asset-backed securities to deepen the secondary market, improve liquidity, and speed up settlements.

In addition, to improve access to credit, enhance awareness of schemes and to strengthen institutional support for MSMEs in the country, the Ministry of MSME organizes workshops/ interactive sessions in coordination with MSME-Development and Facilitation Office (MSME-DFOs), Banks, Member Lending Institutions, SIDBI, CGTMSE, etc.

## विमानपत्तनों का सीमित उपयोग

**3386. श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधवः**

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

(क) देश में विमानपत्तनों के सीमित उपयोग के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या ऐसे विमानपत्तनों से कोई नियमित नागरिक उड़ानें संचालित नहीं की जा रही हैं और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) देश में कितने विमानपत्तनों को पट्टे पर दे दिया गया है;

(घ) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि अभी तक कई विमानपत्तनों से कोई नियमित नागरिक

उड़ान सेवा शुरू नहीं की गई है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का ऐसे विमानपत्तनों से नागरिक उड़ानों का प्रचालन यथाशीघ्र शुरू करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

**सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर मोहोल):**

(क): कुछ हवाई अड्डों का कम उपयोग होने के कई कारण हैं, जैसे केवल विज़ुअल फ्लाइट रूल्स (वीएफआर) वाले हवाईअड्डों पर दिन के समय रनवे प्रतिबंध, खराब दृश्यता की स्थिति, विमानों की कमी, लीज़ से जुड़ी समस्याएँ, एयरलाइनों द्वारा अस्थायी रूप से सेवाएँ बंद करना, मार्गों का नवीनीकरण और यात्रियों की कम संख्या होना।

(ख) से (ङ): देश के कुछ हवाईअड्डों पर अनुसूचित उड़ान परिचालन नहीं होता है, जिसका मुख्य कारण एयरलाइनों के परिचालनात्मक और व्यावसायिक सरोकार हैं। मार्च 1994 में वायु निगम अधिनियम को निरस्त किए जाने के बाद भारत में घरेलू विमानन क्षेत्र को विनियमन मुक्त कर दिया गया था। एयरलाइनें किसी भी प्रकार के विमान के साथ अपनी क्षमता बढ़ाने तथा ऐसे बाज़ारों और नेटवर्कों का चयन करने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं, जहां वे सेवाएँ प्रदान करना चाहती हैं। इसलिए, यह एयरलाइन प्रचालकों पर निर्भर करता है कि वे अपनी परिचालन और व्यावसायिक व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर देश के किसी भी हवाईअड्डे से या हवाईअड्डे के लिए हवाई सेवाएँ शुरू करें अथवा सेवाओं का विस्तार करें।

भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण )एएआई) ने अपने आठ हवाईअड्डों नामत: दिल्ली, मुंबई, लखनऊ, अहमदाबाद, मंगलुरु, जयपुर, गुवाहाटी और तिरुवनंतपुरम को प्रचालन, प्रबंधन और विकास के लिए दीर्घकालिक पट्टा आधार पर पट्टे पर दे दिया है।

## PMEGP IN DISTRICTS OF PUNJAB

**3387. SHRI MALVINDER SINGH KANG:**

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

(a) the total number of applications received, sanctioned and the number of units established under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Program (PMEGP) in the districts of Mohali, Rupnagar, Hoshiarpur and Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar (Nawanshahr) during the Financial Years 2024-25 and 2025-26;

(b) the details of applications pending for more than six months from the Garhshankar, Banga, Chamkaur Sahib and Kharar blocks, specifically categorizing those submitted by SC and women entrepreneurs;

(c) the reasons for the reported rejection rates of food-processing unit applications in the Hoshiarpur district and the steps taken to provide technical assistance to these applicants; and

(d) the measures being taken to streamline bank coordination to ensure that the 35% subsidy for special category applicants in semi-hilly and rural areas is disbursed without administrative delays?

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

(a): Number of applications received, sanctioned by Banks and units established under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) in the districts of Mohali, Rupnagar, Hoshiarpur and Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar (Nawanshahr) during FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26 (up to

09.03.2026) is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(b): Number of PMEGP applications submitted by SC and women entrepreneurs during FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26 (up to 09.03.2026) which are pending for more than six months with the financing banks for taking a credit decision from Garhshankar, Banga, Chamkaur Sahib and Kharar blocks is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(c): Under PMEGP, the final sanctioning of projects and release of loans are done by the concerned financing banks after appraising the viability of each project. Major reasons for rejection of PMEGP applications by financing banks related to food processing activities in the Hoshiarpur district include; project not economically viable, non-receipt of mandatory documents from beneficiary and beneficiary being unable to complete Bank formalities. Steps taken to provide technical assistance to all the PMEGP applicants including those belonging to food processing industries include:

i. A wide range of more than 1,000 Model Detailed Project Reports have been prepared on various industries and made available on the PMEGP online portal.

ii. A two-day free online Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) for prospective entrepreneurs.

iii. Applicant awareness and outreach programmes with participation of Banks to identify potential beneficiaries and provide necessary guidance and handholding support during the application process.

(d): Under PMEGP, the disbursement of Margin Money (MM) subsidy into

the beneficiary's loan account including special category beneficiaries is subject to fulfillment of mandatory requirements by the beneficiary to avoid administrative delays; these include submission of beneficiary's own contribution of the project cost and successful completion of Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) training.

Measures being undertaken to streamline bank coordination ensuring timely disbursement of subsidy to beneficiaries including special category applicants in semi-hilly and rural areas include the following:

i. Top level Banker's meetings, State Level Bankers Meetings and District level Bankers Meetings held on a regular basis to ensure proper sanctioning of loans and disbursement of margin money.
ii. State Level Monitoring Committee (SLMC) and District Level Monitoring Committee (DLMC) meetings held at State and District level on a regular basis to monitor and review the implementation of PMEGP including performance of Banks.
iii. Periodical review meetings by the Ministry with Implementing Agencies i.e. Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), State offices of KVIC, State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs), District Industries Centres (DICs) and financial institutions.
iv. Regular participation of banks in applicant awareness and outreach programmes organised by KVIC.
v. Banks have advised their respective branches to ensure time-bound appraisal and disposal of loan applications under PMEGP, particularly in

tribal areas of Maharashtra State.

## STATEMENT-I

**Number of applications received, sanctioned by Banks and units established under PMEGP in the districts of Mohali, Rupnagar, Hoshiarpur and Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar (Nawanshahr) during FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26 (up to 09.03.2026):**

| Financial Year | Sr. No. | District | No. of Applications received by Banks | No. of Applications sanctioned by Banks | No. of units established |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2024-25 | 1 | Mohali | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2 | Roopnagar | 169 | 68 | 27 |
| | 3 | Hoshiarpur | 257 | 107 | 63 |
| | 4 | Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar (Nawanshahr) | 120 | 60 | 21 |
| 2025-26 (up to 09.03.2026) | 1 | Mohali | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2 | Roopnagar | 127 | 54 | 49 |
| | 3 | Hoshiarpur | 170 | 68 | 54 |
| | 4 | Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar (Nawanshahr) | 94 | 38 | 37 |

## STATEMENT-II

**Number of PMEGP applications submitted by SC and women entrepreneurs during FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26 (up to 09.03.2026) which are pending for more than six months with the financing banks for taking a credit decision from Garhshankar, Banga, Chamkaur Sahib and Kharar blocks:**

| Sr. No. | Block | SC entrepreneurs | Women entrepreneurs |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Garhshankar | 4 | 3 |
| 2 | Banga | 3 | 1 |
| 3 | Chamkaur Sahib | 0 | 1 |
| 4 | Kharar | 3 | 8 |

## ROAD ACCIDENTS

**3388. SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS:**

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

(a) the number of fatal and non-fatal road accidents reported during the last five years, year-wise, State-wise, and district-wise, including Kakinada district;

(b) the primary causes of road accidents, including data on accidents due to potholes, speeding, head-on collisions and other factors, State-wise;

(c) the funds allocated, released and utilised for road safety initiatives during the last five years, year-wise;

(d) whether the Government is supporting Research and Development (R and D) in technologies or equipment for on-the-spot repair of road hazards such as potholes and if so, the details of funds allocated and progress made thereof;

(e) the steps taken to enhance road safety infrastructure and reduce accident risks in high-risk districts such as Kakinada; and

(f) whether there are any plans to strengthen public awareness, capacity building and monitoring mechanisms for road safety measures, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Government publishes report on “Road Accidents in India” based

on data received from States/ UTs. As per the report, State / UT - wise number of fatal and non-fatal road accidents on all categories of roads in the country, including Andhra Pradesh, during the year 2020 to 2024 is given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

As per the report, road accidents occur due to multiple causes such as over speeding, use of mobile phone, drunken driving/consumption of alcohol and drug, driving on wrong side/ lane indiscipline, jumping red light, non-use of safety devices such as helmets and seat belts, vehicular condition, weather condition, road condition, etc.

(c): There is no specific Road Safety Fund at the Central level. Road Safety funds are established at the level of States/UTs. However, Road Safety is an integral and indispensable component of every National Highway Project. Road Safety initiatives on National Highways commence with the inception of Detailed Project Report (DPR) as road safety audit of all National Highways projects has been made mandatory at all stages i.e. design, construction, operation and maintenance through auditors/experts. As per available data, expenditure on comprehensive road safety aspects varies from 2.21% to 15% of total cost of the development projects depending upon structures involved for construction of National Highways.

Besides, the Government also implements the scheme for creation of awareness and publicity among road users and provides financial support to Transport Departments of States/UTs for setting up of Model Driving Training Institutes/Centres, setting up of Model Inspection and Certification Centres,

improving and Strengthening of Public Transport System etc. The details of funds released for these initiatives during the last five Financial Years are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

(d): Pothole repairs are carried out in accordance with Indian Roads Congress guidelines such as special report on 'State of Art: Mobile Routine Maintenance Facility for Flexible Pavement'.

(e) and (f): Government has formulated a multi-pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on 4E's i.e. Education, Engineering (both of roads and vehicles), Enforcement and Emergency Care. Accordingly, various initiatives have been taken for road safety in the country are given in the enclosed **Statement-III**.

## STATEMENT-I

**State / UT - wise number of fatal and non-fatal road accidents on all categories of roads in the country, including Andhra Pradesh, during the year 2020 to 2024:**

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | 2020 | | 2021 | | 2022 | | 2023 | | 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Fatal | Non-Fatal | Fatal | Non-Fatal | Fatal | Non-Fatal | Fatal | Non-Fatal | Fatal | Non-Fatal |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 6531 | 12978 | 7585 | 13971 | 7688 | 13561 | 7516 | 12433 | 7722 | 11835 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 61 | 73 | 150 | 133 | 123 | 104 | 124 | 163 | 138 | 139 |
| 3 | Assam | 2483 | 4112 | 2893 | 4518 | 2837 | 4186 | 3101 | 4320 | 3176 | 4672 |
| 4 | Bihar | 6197 | 2442 | 7061 | 2492 | 8242 | 2559 | 8286 | 2728 | 8504 | 3106 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 4234 | 7422 | 4982 | 7393 | 5446 | 7833 | 5743 | 7725 | 6463 | 8394 |
| 6 | Goa | 213 | 2162 | 218 | 2631 | 253 | 2758 | 272 | 2574 | 271 | 2411 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 5622 | 7776 | 6825 | 8361 | 6999 | 8752 | 7225 | 9124 | 7088 | 8500 |
| 8 | Haryana | 4181 | 5250 | 4403 | 5530 | 4593 | 5836 | 4652 | 5811 | 4389 | 5417 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 734 | 1505 | 871 | 1533 | 864 | 1733 | 727 | 1526 | 741 | 1415 |
| 10 | Jharkhand | 2775 | 1630 | 3221 | 1507 | 3570 | 1605 | 3799 | 1516 | 3773 | 1423 |
| 11 | Karnataka | 9084 | 25094 | 9458 | 25189 | 10854 | 28908 | 11603 | 31837 | 11616 | 31446 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | **Kerala** | 2823 | 25054 | 3262 | 30034 | 4104 | 39806 | 3884 | 44207 | 3702 | 45132 |
| 13 | **Madhya Pradesh** | 9874 | 35392 | 10806 | 38071 | 12183 | 42249 | 12745 | 42582 | 13661 | 43008 |
| 14 | **Maharashtra** | 10773 | 14198 | 12554 | 16923 | 14058 | 19325 | 14119 | 21124 | 14565 | 21553 |
| 15 | **Manipur** | 112 | 320 | 99 | 267 | 109 | 399 | 71 | 327 | 68 | 231 |
| 16 | **Meghalaya** | 130 | 84 | 150 | 95 | 147 | 99 | 151 | 72 | 179 | 90 |
| 17 | **Mizoram** | 41 | 12 | 48 | 21 | 94 | 39 | 80 | 26 | 101 | 17 |
| 18 | **Nagaland** | 46 | 454 | 56 | 690 | 67 | 422 | 75 | 228 | 56 | 73 |
| 19 | **Odisha** | 4391 | 5426 | 4756 | 6227 | 5140 | 6523 | 5395 | 6597 | 5779 | 6596 |
| 20 | **Punjab** | 3646 | 1557 | 4250 | 1621 | 4418 | 1720 | 4516 | 1753 | 4445 | 1618 |
| 21 | **Rajasthan** | 8363 | 10751 | 9055 | 11896 | 10061 | 13553 | 10657 | 14037 | 10775 | 14063 |
| 22 | **Sikkim** | 34 | 104 | 40 | 115 | 58 | 153 | 56 | 126 | 63 | 86 |
| 23 | **Tamil Nadu** | 13868 | 35976 | 14747 | 40935 | 17080 | 47025 | 17526 | 49687 | 17640 | 49886 |
| 24 | **Telangana** | 6429 | 12743 | 7080 | 14235 | 7057 | 14562 | 7186 | 15717 | 7495 | 18491 |
| 25 | **Tripura** | 179 | 287 | 181 | 298 | 232 | 343 | 242 | 335 | 213 | 365 |
| 26 | **Uttarakhand** | 592 | 449 | 742 | 663 | 851 | 823 | 925 | 766 | 929 | 818 |
| 27 | **Uttar Pradesh** | 17075 | 17168 | 19026 | 18703 | 20524 | 21222 | 21653 | 22881 | 22013 | 24039 |
| 28 | **West Bengal*** | 4774 | 6089 | 5405 | 6532 | 5626 | 8060 | 5664 | 8131 | 6172 | 7530 |
| 29 | **Andaman and Nicobar Islands** | 12 | 129 | 19 | 96 | 19 | 122 | 23 | 120 | 26 | 109 |
| 30 | **Chandigarh** | 50 | 109 | 94 | 114 | 79 | 158 | 64 | 118 | 72 | 97 |
| 31 | **Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu** | 61 | 39 | 71 | 69 | 88 | 108 | 73 | 109 | 88 | 64 |
| 32 | **Delhi** | 1163 | 3015 | 1206 | 3514 | 1428 | 4224 | 1432 | 4402 | 1504 | 4153 |
| 33 | **Jammu and Kashmir** | 623 | 4237 | 642 | 4810 | 654 | 5438 | 730 | 5568 | 676 | 5132 |
| 34 | **Ladakh** | | 0 | 48 | 188 | 60 | 314 | 49 | 240 | 59 | 205 |
| 35 | **Lakshadweep** | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 36 | **Puducherry** | 133 | 836 | 158 | 891 | 175 | 1006 | 145 | 1163 | 216 | 1215 |
| | **Total** | **127307** | **244874** | **142163** | **270269** | **155781** | **305531** | **160509** | **320074** | **164378** | **323329** |

Note *figures of West Bengal for the year 2024 are re-casted based on the pattern of the data furnished by the State Police Department for the year 2023 and the aggregate e-DAR data of the State for the year 2024

## STATEMENT-II

**Details of funds released by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways for various road safety initiatives/schemes during the last five FYs:**

(Rs. In Crores)

| Sl. No. | Activity/ Programme | BE FY 2020-21 | Expenditure in FY 2020-21 | BE FY 2021-22 | Expenditure in FY 2021-22 | BE FY 2022 - 23 | Expenditure in FY 2022 – 23 | BE FY 2023 – 24 | Expenditure in FY 2023 – 24 | BE FY 2024 - 25 | Expenditure in FY 2024 - 25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Road Safety publicity measures and awareness campaigns, National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme (NHARSS), refresher Training of Drivers in Unorganised Sector and Human Resource Development, etc. | 171.00 | 65.94 | 109.00 | 41.48 | 189.50 | 68.67 | 138.10 | 85.04 | 103.50 | 99.20 |
| 2 | Inspection and Certification Centres (Revenue) | 29.00 | 16.20 | 29.00 | 14.15 | 33.00 | 14.60 | 24.00 | 17.77 | 19.50 | 10.65 |
| 3 | Improving and Strengthening of Public Transport System | 89.00 | 30.60 | 103.00 | 10.80 | 15.00* | 30.33 | 50.00 | 38.00 | 38.00 | 16.04 |

**Rs. 40.00 crore at RE Stage*

## STATEMENT-III

**Details of various initiatives taken by the Government in Ministry of Road Transport and Highways for road safety : -**

(1) Education:

i. Administers a scheme for setting up of Institutes of Driving Training and Research (IDTRs), Regional Driving Training Centres (RDTCs) and Driving Training Centres (DTCs) at State/district level across the Country. Recently

revised scheme guidelines have been issued, incorporating enhanced financial assistance and streamlined eligibility criteria for establishing Driving Training Institutes. Additionally, incentives have been introduced for setting up Automated Testing Stations (ATS) in conjunction with Driving Training Institutes (DTIs) under the Training-Testing Cluster approach.

ii. Administers Road Safety Advocacy Scheme for raising awareness about road safety and for administering road safety programs.

iii. Observance of National Road Safety Month every year for spreading awareness and strengthening road safety.

(2) Engineering :

2.1. Road engineering:

i. Road Safety Audit (RSA) of all National Highways (NHs) has been made mandatory through third party auditors/ experts at all stages i.e. design, construction, operation and maintenance etc.

ii. High priority is accorded to identification and rectification of black spots /accident spots on NHs.

iii. Road Safety Officer (RSO) has been designated at each Regional Office of road owning agencies to look after RSA and other road safety related works.

iv. Administers the electronic Detailed Accident Report (e-DAR) Project to establish a central repository for reporting, management and analysis of road accidents data across the Country.

v. Issued guidelines for the provision of signages on Expressways and National Highways to offer improved visibility and intuitive guidance to the

drivers.

vi. Provisions have been made in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 for failure to comply with standards for the road design, construction and maintenance, as prescribed by the Central Government from time to time.

2.2 Vehicle engineering:

Various initiatives were undertaken to make vehicles safer, including the following:-

i. Mandatory provision of an airbag for the passenger seated on the front seat of a vehicle, next to the driver.

ii. Prescribed norms related to safety measures for children below four years of age, riding or being carried on a motor cycle. It also specifies use of a safety harness, crash helmet and restricts speed to 40kmph.

iii. Mandatory provisions for fitment of following listed safety technologies: -

For M1 category vehicles:

a. Seat Belt Reminder (SBR) for driver and co-driver.
b. Manual Override for central locking system
c. Over speed warning system.

For all M and N category vehicles:

a. Reverse Parking Alert System

iv. Mandated Anti-Lock Braking System (ABS) for certain classes of L [Motor vehicle with less than four wheels and includes a Quadricycle], M [Motor vehicles with at least four wheels used for carrying passengers] and N [Motor vehicles with at least four wheels used for carrying goods which may also carry

persons in addition to goods, subject to conditions stipulated in BIS standards] categories.

v. Mandated speed limiting function/speed limiting device in all transport vehicles, except for two wheelers, three wheelers, quadricycles, fire tenders, ambulances and police vehicles.

vi. Published the rules for recognition, regulation and control of Automated Testing Stations, which define the procedure for fitness testing of vehicles through automated equipment and the procedure for grant of fitness certificate by ATSs. The rules have been further amended on 31.10.2022 and 14.03.2024.

vii. Formulated the Vehicle Scrapping Policy based on incentives/dis-incentives and for creating an ecosystem to phase out old, unfit and polluting vehicles.

viii. Formulated a Scheme to set up one model Inspection and Certification Centre in each State/UT with Central assistance for testing the fitness of vehicles through an automated system.

ix. Published rules regarding the Bharat New Car Assessment Program (BNCAP) to introduce the concept of safety rating of passenger cars and empower consumers to take informed decisions.

x. Published rules regarding prescribed level playing field in the area of manufacturing of buses by Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) and Bus Body Builders.

xi. Mandated vehicles, manufactured on or after 1st October, 2025, shall be

fitted with an air-conditioning system for the cabin of vehicles of N2 (goods vehicle with gross vehicle weight exceeding 3.5 tonnes but not exceeding 12.0 tonnes) and N3 (goods vehicle with gross vehicle weight exceeding 12.0 tonnes) category.

xii. Published rules for revision of standards for Safety Belt, Restraint Systems and Safety Belt Reminder to provide provisions for applicability of revised standards for safety belt assemblies, safety belt anchorages and the installation of Safety Belts and Restraint Systems, in Motor vehicles of category M,N and L7 w.e.f. 01st April, 2025. Further, the vehicles of category M1, manufactured on and after the 1st April 2025, shall meet the requirement of safety belt reminder for all front facing rear seats as per AIS-145-2018.

xiii. Published rules for Active safety features in Medium and Heavy Duty vehicles, which provide for Braking System including Anti-lock Braking, Endurance Braking System for M2, M3, N1, N2, N3 and Quadricycle (effective for new models from 1st January, 2027 and for existing models from 1st October, 2027), and Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS) including Vehicle Stability Function (VSF), Lane Departure Warning System (LDWS), Driver Drowsiness and Attention Warning Systems, Blind Spot Information Systems and Moving off Information Systems for M2, M3, N2 and N3 categories of vehicles (effective for new models from 1st October, 2027 and for existing models from 1st January, 2028).

(3) Enforcement:

i. The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 as stands implemented

provides for strict penalties for ensuring compliance and enhancing deterrence for violation of traffic rules and strict enforcement through use of technology. Traffic management and enforcement is essentially in the domain of State Governments/UT Administrations. While Central Government formulates rules under the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988, the enforcement of these rules comes under the purview of State Governments/UT Administrations.

ii. Issued rules for Electronic Monitoring and Enforcement of Road Safety. The rules specify the detailed provisions for placement of electronic enforcement devices on high risk and high density corridors on National Highways, State Highways and critical junctions cities having a population of more than one million in the country and cities under National Clean Air Programme (NCAP).

iii. Government has issued guidelines for incentive to States for Implementation of Electronic Enforcement of Road Safety under the Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment 2025-26 (SASCI 2025-26) with allocation of Rs. 3,000 Crore (on first come first serve basis).

iv. On 10th June, 2024, the Government has issued an advisory to all the States and Union territories on technological interventions for ensuring compliance with Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.

(4) Emergency care:

i. Revised the scheme guidelines (named as Rah-Veer) for the protection of Good Samaritan, who in good faith, voluntarily and without expectation of any reward or compensation renders emergency medical or non-medical care or

assistance at the scene of an accident to the victim or transports such victim to the hospital. As per the scheme, the reward for Rah-Veer has been increased to Rs. 25,000/- from Rs. 5,000/-.

ii. Enhanced compensation of victims of Hit and Run motor accidents (from Rs. 12,500 to Rs. 50,000 for grievous hurt and from Rs. 25,000 to Rs.2,00,000 for death).

iii. The National Highways Authority of India has made provisions for ambulances with paramedical staff/Emergency Medical Technician/Nurse at toll plazas on the completed corridors of National Highways.

iv. Government in Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has notified the Cashless Treatment of Road Accident Victims Scheme, 2025 on 5th May, 2025. The detailed guidelines including process flow, stakeholder wise standard operating procedures and clearly delineated roles and responsibilities have also been notified on 4th June, 2025.

## स्वचालित वाहन परीक्षण स्टेशन

**3389. श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला:**

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

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय राजधानी, दिल्ली में स्वचालित वाहन परीक्षण स्टेशन स्थापित करने का निर्णय लिया गया है और यदि हां, तो अब तक कुल कितने स्वचालित परीक्षण स्टेशन (एटीएस) स्थापित करने का निर्णय लिया गया है;

(ख) दिल्ली में उन जिलों या क्षेत्रों के नाम क्या हैं जहां इनमें से प्रत्येक एटीएस स्थापित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ग) इन एटीएस की स्थापना के लिए अब तक कुल कितने आवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं और निर्धारित मानदंडों के आधार पर कितने आवेदकों का चयन किया गया है और कितने स्थानों के लिए पीआरसी जारी किए गए हैं; और

(घ) जिन आवेदकों को पहले ही शॉर्टलिस्ट किया जा चुका है, उन्हें पीआरसी जारी करने में विलंब के क्या कारण हैं और सरकार का इन्हें कब तक पीआरसी जारी करने का विचार है और इसके लिए निर्धारित समय-सीमा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): सरकार द्वारा दिनांक 23.09.2021 को सा.का.नि 652 (अ) जारी किया है, जिसमें स्वचालित परीक्षण स्टेशनों (एटीएस) की मान्यता, विनियमन और नियंत्रण के लिए नियम संबंधी प्रावधान किए गए हैं। यह अधिसूचना 25 सितंबर, 2021 से प्रभावी हो गई है। इन नियमों को दिनांक 31.10.2022 के सा.का.नि.797 (अ) और दिनांक 14.03.2024 के सा.का.नि.195 (अ) के माध्यम से और अधिक संशोधित किया गया है।

वर्तमान में, देश के 20 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में 177 एटीएस कार्यरत हैं, जिनमें से केवल दिल्ली के झुलझुली में स्थित एटीएस के लिए पंजीकरण प्रमाण पत्र (आरसी) जारी किया गया है।

(ग) और (घ): स्वचालित परीक्षण स्टेशनों (एटीएस) की मान्यता, विनियमन और नियंत्रण के नियमावली के नियम 174 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (iv) के अनुसार, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों सरकार द्वारा नामित 'पंजीकरण प्राधिकारी' को प्रारंभिक पंजीकरण प्रमाण पत्र (पीआरसी) जारी करने और पंजीकरण प्रमाण पत्र (आरसी) जारी करने और नवीनीकरण करने का अधिकार होगा। अतः, एटीएस की स्थापना के लिए पीआरसी और आरसी जारी करना संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है।

## ROUTES UNDER RCS-UDAN SCHEME

**3390. SHRI B. Y. RAGHAVENDRA:**

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

(a) whether it is true that the selected Airline Operators awarded routes under the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN are required to enter into formal agreements stipulating timelines and operational commitments for commencement of flight services and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total number of routes awarded under the UDAN scheme since its inception on which operations have not commenced within the stipulated timeframe, State-wise, particularly in Karnataka;

(c) the safeguards incorporated in the scheme framework including Performance Bank Guarantees (PBGs), Viability Gap Funding (VGF) conditions or other financial securities to ensure adherence to operational commitments by airline operators;

(d) whether such safeguards have been invoked in cases of non-commencement or prolonged delay in operationalisation and if so, the details thereof along with the number of such instances; and

(e) whether the Government has undertaken any review to further strengthen monitoring and implementation mechanisms so that the objectives of regional connectivity and balanced aviation growth are fully realised and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): Under the provisions of the Regional Connectivity Scheme, the routes

awarded to Selected Airline Operators (SAOs) through the competitive bidding process are required to sign a Selected Airline Operator Agreement (SAOA) with the Implementing Agency. The agreement stipulates various obligations including timelines for commencement of operations, minimum weekly flight frequencies, adherence to capped airfares for RCS seats. The SAOs are required to operationalize the awarded routes within the stipulated timeframe specified in the agreement.

(b): Since inception of the Regional Connectivity Scheme, 925 RCS routes stand awarded, out of which 663 have been operationalised.

In the State of Karnataka, 128 RCS valid routes have been awarded in Karnataka, out of which 118 RCS routes have been operationalised.

(c) and (d): Performance Bank Guarantee submitted by the Selected Airline Operator shall be liable for partial or full forfeiture as per the terms and conditions of the Selected Airline Operator Agreement.

Upon such forfeiture, the Selected Airline Operator will be required to replenish the Performance Guarantee within a specified period, failing which the Implementing Agency may terminate the Agreement and proceed as per provisions of the Agreement and the Scheme.

(e): Based on the experience gained during various bidding rounds, appropriate modifications and refinements in scheme guidelines, monitoring mechanisms and implementation processes have been undertaken from time to time to strengthen regional connectivity and ensure balanced growth of the aviation sector in the country.

**ADI-VAANI, AI-DRIVEN PLATFORM FOR TRIBAL LANGUAGE**

**3391. SHRI ESWARASAMY K.:**

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

(a) whether the Government has launched initiatives such as Adi-Vaani, India's AI-driven platform for tribal language translation and preservation, for documentation and digitalisation of tribal languages and if so, the details of tribal languages preserved, digitised and integrated under the platform, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government is aware of the tribal communities in the Pollachi–Anamalai region of the State of Tamil Nadu including Malasar, Malai Malasar, Kadar, Mudugar (Muduvan), Irular and Eravalar and whether their distinct linguistic and cultural traditions are at risk due to lack of systematic documentation;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to document and digitise the languages and cultural practices of these communities and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the steps proposed and the timeline for undertaking systematic documentation in the said region?

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

(a): Yes. Adi-Vaani is an AI powered translation platform that is also for the documentation and digitalization of tribal languages. Currently, the app and

web portal supports the following languages:

- Gondi from Chhattisgarh
- Mundari from Jharkhand
- Bhili from Madhya Pradesh
- Santali from Odisha.

Two languages, i.e., Kui from Odisha and Garo from Meghalaya are in development phase. In second phase of the project, following seven languages are proposed to be included in Adi Vaani:

- Katkari – Maharashtra
- Koya – Andhra Pradesh
- Kokborok – Tripura
- Betta Kuruba – Karnataka
- Thodou Kuki and Tangkhul – Manipur
- Chodri – Gujarat

(b): Yes. The Government is aware that the linguistic and cultural traditions of these tribal communities are in flux due to various factors including modernization, socio-economic change etc.

(c) and (d): These languages may be considered for inclusion in subsequent phases of the Adi Vaani project, which aims to progressively expand coverage to additional tribal languages across the country for documentation, preservation and digital access. Documentation and digitization activities for the languages of the proposed communities will be undertaken in a phased manner in coordination with the concerned State Tribal Research Institutes

(TRIs) and the specific timeline will depend on the collaboration with local stakeholders and the scope of field documentation.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF ROTATIONAL TRANSFER POLICY AND CVC GUIDELINES IN CGWB

**3392. SHRI JAI PARKASH:**

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

(a) whether the Rotational Transfer Policy dated 11.06.2021 and Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) Guidelines for sensitive posts have been implemented in the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), a subordinate office of Department of Water Resources under the Ministry of Jal Shakti;

(b) if so, the details and the list of total number and names of officers/officials who have been transferred from NWR Chandigarh and Headquarter (Faridabad) region in CGWB during the last three years till 31st January, 2026;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the list of total number and names of officers/officials who are yet to be transferred and tentative date on which they would be transferred under the said policy?

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

(a): Yes, It is being implemented.

(b) and (c): The list of total number and names of officers/officials who have

been transferred from NWR, Chandigarh and Headquarters (Faridabad) region in CGWB for the last three years till 31st January, 2026 is given in the enclosed **Statement-I, II and III**.

(d): Officers/officials are being transferred in accordance with the provisions of the Rotational Transfer Policy (RTP) normally in the month of March.

## STATEMENT-I

**List of Officers/Officials transferred from CGWB, NWR, Chandigarh and CHQ, Faridabad in the year 2025:**

| Sl. No. | Name (Sh/Smt/Ms) | Designation | Transfer From | Transfer To |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Dr. Ranjan Kumar Ray | Regional Director (S) | CHQ, Faridabad | RGI, Raipur |
| 2 | Sunil Toppo | Scientist-‘C’ (Hg.) | CHQ, Faridabad | SUO, Ranchi |
| 3 | Vijesh V.K. | Scientist-‘D’ (Hg.) | CHQ, Faridabad | KR, Trivandrum |
| 4 | Dr. N. Ramesh Kumar | Scientist-‘D’ (Hg.) | CHQ, Faridabad | SECR, Chennai |
| 5 | Dr. M Gobinath | Scientist-‘C’ (H.) | CHQ, Faridabad | SWR, Bangalore |
| 6 | Raja Ram Purohit | Scientist- D (Hg) | CHQ, Faridabad | CGWB, SUO, New Delhi |
| 7 | Rumi Mukherjee | Scientist-D (Hg) | CHQ, Faridabad | RGI, Raipur |
| 8. | Dinesh Kumar Shaunauk, | AE | CHQ, Faridabad | Div.2-Ambala |
| 9. | Roma | Stenographer Gr. II | CHQ, Faridabad | CGWA, New Delhi |
| 10. | Nityanand | Administrative Officer | CHQ, Faridabad | WR, Jaipur |
| 11. | Rajender Kumar | Office Superintendent | CHQ, Faridabad | SUO, Ranchi |
| 12. | Rakesh Rana | Scientist-‘D’ (Hg.) | NWR, Chandigarh | NWHR, Jammu |
| 13. | Aditya Sharma | Scientist-‘B’ (HM) | NWR, Chandigarh | WR, Jaipur |
| 14. | Saquib | Assistant Hydrogeologist | NWR, Chandigarh | NR, Lucknow |
| 15. | Anil Kumar Rattan | Administrative Officer (rtd.) | NWR, Chandigarh | CHQ, Faridabad |
| 16. | Avtar Singh | Office Superintendent | NWR, Chandigarh | Div. VIII, Jammu |
| 17. | Puran Chand | Staff Car Driver Gr.I | NWR, Chandigarh | Div. VIII, Jammu |
| 18. | Roop Singh | Staff Car Driver Gr.I | NWR, Chandigarh | Div. VIII, Jammu |
| 19. | Oudesh | Staff Car Driver OG | NWR, Chandigarh | CHQ, Faridabad |
| 20. | Vakil Singh | Staff Car Driver Gr. I | NWR, Chandigarh | NCCR, Raipur |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21. | Bhupender Singh | Staff Car Driver Gr. II | NWR, Chandigarh | NCCR, Raipur |
| 22. | Guru Prakash | LDC | NWR, Chandigarh | Div. II, Ambala |
| 23. | Surender Singh | Staff Car Driver Gr. I | NWR, Chandigarh | Div. VIII, Jammu |

## STATEMENT-II

**List of Officers/Officials transferred from CGWB, NWR, Chandigarh and CHQ, Faridabad in the year 2024:**

| Sl. No. | Name (Sh/Smt/Ms) | Designation | Transfer From | Transfer To |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Dr. Ratikanta Nayak | Regional Director (Scientific) | CHQ, Faridabad | WCR, Ahmedabad |
| 2 | Dr. Vivek Sharma | Scientist-B (Chemical) | CHQ, Faridabad | MER, Patna |
| 3 | Indu Tripathi | Administrative Officer | CHQ, Faridabad | Div. I, Ahmedabad |
| 4 | Rajendra Prasad Meena | Office Superintendent | CHQ, Faridabad | WR, Jaipur |
| 5 | Sheesh Ram | Lower Division Clerk | CHQ, Faridabad | WR, Jaipur |
| 6 | Aashima | Laboratory Attendant | NWR, Chandigarh | NR, Lucknow |
| 7 | Achintya Aviral | Upper Division Clerk | NWR, Chandigarh | CHQ, Faridabad |

## STATEMENT-III

**List of Officers/Officials transferred from CGWB, NWR, Chandigarh and CHQ, Faridabad in the year 2023:**

| Sl. No. | Name (Sh/Smt/Ms) | Designation | Transfer From | Transfer To |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Shivam Prajapati | Assistant Hydrogeologist | CHQ, Faridabad | NR, Lucknow |
| 2 | Tarang Bhatt | Senior Technical Assistant (Mechanical) | CHQ, Faridabad | Div. XVII, Dharamshala |
| 3 | Narender Kumar Yadav | Assistant Engineer | CHQ, Faridabad | Div. I, Ahmedabad |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Setty Theja Narasimhulu | Assistant Executive Engineer | CHQ, Faridabad | Div. IX, Hyderabad |
| 5 | C. Venkateswarlu (retired) | Administrative Officer | CHQ, Faridabad | SR, Hyderabad |
| 6 | Narendra Singh Tanwar | Office Superintendent | CHQ, Faridabad | NR, Lucknow |
| 7 | Sunil | Multi Tasking Staff | CHQ, Faridabad | SUO, New Delhi |
| 8 | Lakshaydeep Dabas | Lower Division Clerk | CHQ, Faridabad | SUO, Belgaon |
| 9 | M. Senthil Kumar | Scientist-D (Hydrogeology) | CHQ, Faridabad | SECR, Chennai |
| 10 | Gyanendra Rai | STA (Hydrogeology) | NWR, Chandigarh | SUO, New Delhi |
| 11 | Kriti Mishra | Scientist-B (Hydrogeology) | NWR, Chandigarh | SUO, New Delhi |
| 12 | Parveen Kaur | Scientist-C (Hydrogeology) | NWR, Chandigarh | SUO, Pune |
| 13 | Anurag Khanna | Regional Director (Scientific) | NWR, Chandigarh | CHQ, Faridabad |
| 14 | Suresh Chand Gupta | Draftsman | NWR, Chandigarh | WR, Jaipur |

## सड़क दुर्घटनाओं को कम करने के उपाय

**3393. श्री राहुल कस्वां:**

**श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला:**

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

(क) क्या विगत पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान देश में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या में लगातार वृद्धि हो रही है और यदि हां, तो राजस्थान में तत्संबंधी जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त दुर्घटनाओं के लिए कौन-कौन से प्राथमिक कारक उत्तरदायी हैं और ऐसी घटनाओं को कम करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या ठोस उपाय किए गए हैं;

(ख) क्या दुर्घटनाओं की आवृत्ति अधिक होने के कारण राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर कई स्थानों की पहचान की गई है और उन्हें ब्लैक स्पॉट के रूप में नामित किया गया है और यदि हां, तो उक्त ब्लैक स्पॉट के बनने के अंतर्निहित कारण क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या विभिन्न स्थानों पर सड़क निर्माण और रख-रखाव के लिए निर्धारित तकनीकी मानदंडों का पर्याप्त रूप से पालन नहीं किया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो उक्त चूक के लिए जिम्मेदार

अधिकारियों और एजेंसियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई है और राज्य में उक्त ब्लैक स्पॉट की कुल संख्या कितनी है; और

(घ) राजस्थान में झुंझुनू और चूरू लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के भीतर चिह्नित सभी ब्लैक स्पॉट का स्थान-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके क्या कारण हैं और उक्त ब्लैक स्पॉट को समाप्त करने के लिए स्थान-वार क्या उपचारात्मक कदम उठाए गए हैं और उठाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है?

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

(क): सरकार, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त आंकड़ों के आधार पर "भारत में सड़क दुर्घटनाएं" पर एक रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित करती है। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, राजस्थान सहित सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में कैलेंडर वर्ष 2020 से 2024 के दौरान सभी श्रेणियों की सड़क दुर्घटनाओं की कुल संख्या नीचे दी गई है: -

| वर्ष | दुर्घटनाएं |
|---|---|
| **2020** | **3,72,181** |
| **2021** | **4,12,432** |
| **2022** | **4,61,312** |
| **2023** | **4,80,583** |
| **2024** | **4,87,707** |

रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, सड़क दुर्घटनाएं कई कारणों से होती हैं जिसमे तेज गति से वाहन चलाना,वाहन चलाते समय मोबाइल फोन का उपयोग, नशे में/ शराब और नशीले पदार्थो का सेवन कर वाहन चलाना, गलत दिशा में वाहन चलाना /लेन अनुशासनहीनता, लाल बत्ती का उल्लंघन करना, हेलमेट और सीट बेल्ट जैसे सुरक्षा उपकरणों का उपयोग न करना, वाहन की दशा, मौसम की स्थिति, सड़क की स्थिति आदि शामिल हैं।

वर्ष 2020 से 2024 के दौरान राजस्थान राज्य में सभी श्रेणियों की सड़कों पर यातायात नियमों के उल्लंघन के कारण हुई सड़क दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या नीचे दी गई है:

| यातायात नियमों का उल्लंघन | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| तेज गति से वाहन चलाना | 16,131 | 17,094 | 18,963 | 20,212 | 19,180 |
| नशे में/ शराब और नशीले पदार्थों का सेवन कर वाहन चलाना | 161 | 135 | 212 | 353 | 175 |
| गलत दिशा में वाहन चलाना | 1,205 | 1,110 | 1,043 | 839 | 899 |
| लाल बत्ती का उल्लंघन करना | 21 | 9 | 15 | 21 | 19 |
| वाहन चलाते समय मोबाइल फोन का उपयोग करना | 68 | 52 | 131 | 75 | 24 |
| अन्य | 1,528 | 2,551 | 3,250 | 3,194 | 4,541 |
| कुल | 19,114 | 20,951 | 23,614 | 24,694 | 24,838 |

(ख): भारत सरकार राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के लिए उत्तरदायी है जबकि राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र और स्थानीय निकाय राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में सड़कों के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं, जैसा भी मामला हो। सरकार ने राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त सड़क दुर्घटना डेटा के आधार पर कुल 16,542 ब्लैक स्पॉट की पहचान की है। ब्लैक स्पॉट को लगभग 500 मीटर के राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के एक खंड के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है जहां या तो 'पिछले तीन कैलेंडर वर्षों (संयुक्त) में मृत्यु या गंभीर चोटों से जुड़ी पांच या अधिक सड़क दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं, या उसी अवधि के दौरान दस या अधिक मौतें हुई हैं'।

(ग) और (घ): राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) के संबंध में, भारतीय सड़क कांग्रेस के मानकों, दिशा-निर्देशों, नियमावली, कार्य संहिता और सड़क एवं पुल निर्माण संबंधी विशिष्टताओं के अनुसार कार्य किए जाते हैं। मोटर यान अधिनियम, 1988 में केंद्र सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर निर्धारित सड़क डिजाइन, निर्माण और रखरखाव के मानकों का पालन न करने पर दंड का प्रावधान किया गया है। राजस्थान राज्य में कुल 727 ब्लैक स्पॉट चिह्नित किए गए हैं। राजस्थान के झुंझुनू और चूरू लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में चिह्नित ब्लैक स्पॉट का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और स्थानीय निकायों के अधिकार क्षेत्र वाली सड़कों के संबंध में कार्रवाई

संबंधित सरकारी इकाई द्वारा की जानी है।

## विवरण

## राजस्थान के झुंझुनू और चूरू लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में चिह्नित ब्लैक स्पॉट का ब्यौरा

| क्र. सं. | परियोजना का नाम | निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के नाम | ब्लैकस्पॉट अवस्थान का नाम | चैनेज | वर्तमान स्थिति |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | राजस्थान में एनएच-52 और 58 (पुराना-65)) के राजस्थान सीमा (0.000 किमी) से सालासर (154.141 किमी) तक का क्षेत्र। | झुंझुनू | मरदतु छोटी चौराह | 14.19 | चार लेन का कार्य पूर्ण हो चुका है, जंक्शन विकास कार्य पूर्ण हो गया है। |
| 2 | | झुंझुनू | ग्रीन पॉइंट होटल के पास एनएच-65 (अब एनएच-52) का रामगढ़ सेठान किमी | 93.971 से 93.357 | सभी अल्पकालिक उपाय पहले ही किए जा चुके हैं और दीर्घकालिक उपायों के माध्यम से फ्लाईओवर के सुधार का कार्य प्रगति पर है। |
| 3 | | झुंझुनू | खटीकन प्याऊ से ग्रीन पाइंट तक | 94.2 | सभी अल्पकालिक उपाय पहले ही किए जा चुके हैं और दीर्घकालिक उपाय के रूप में फ्लाईओवर के सुधार का कार्य प्रगति पर है। |
| 4 | | झुंझुनू | दो जाटी बालाजी | 111.52 | सभी अल्पकालिक उपाय पहले ही किए जा चुके हैं और दीर्घकालिक सुधार के लिए फ्लाईओवर का कार्य प्रगति पर है। |
| 5 | | झुंझुनू | आशीर्वाद चौराहा | 113.6 | चार लेन का कार्य पूर्ण हो गया है और फ्लाईओवर का कार्य भी पूर्ण हो गया है और यातायात सुचारू रूप से चल रहा है। |
| 6 | | झुंझुनू | होडसर बस स्टैंड | 102.55 | सभी अल्पकालिक उपाय पहले ही किए जा चुके हैं |
| 7 | | झुंझुनू | कोटिया गौशाला से खोटिया बस स्टैंड | 100.7 | सभी अल्पकालिक उपाय पहले ही किए जा चुके हैं और दीर्घकालिक सुधार के लिए एलवीयूपी का कार्य प्रगति पर है। |
| 8 | | चुरू | रतन नगर त्रियाहा | 90 | सभी अल्पकालिक उपाय पहले ही किए जा चुके हैं और दीर्घकालिक उपाय के रूप में फ्लाईओवर के सुधार का कार्य प्रगति पर है। |
| 9 | राजस्थान में एनएच-65 के सालासर (किमी 151.141) से नागौर (किमी 270.735) तक | चुरू | लोदसर | 52.85 | एलवीयूपी का निर्माण पहले ही हो चुका है। |
| 10 | राजस्थान राज्य में सार्वजनिक- | झुंझुनू | हरसावा बाड़ा | 383 | राजकाज संदर्भ संख्या 20339903 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | निजी भागीदारी (डीबीएफओटी) के माध्यम से सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी (डीबीएफओटी) के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग - 11 के 340.188 किमी से 557.775 किमी तक के सीकर-बीकानेर बाईपास और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग - 11 के 553.869 किमी से 267.325 किमी तक के सीकर बाईपास और बीकानेर बाईपास का पेव्डशोल्डर सहित दो लेन में विकास एवं संचालन/रखरखाव। | | | | दिनांक 05.02.2026 के माध्यम से सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय, जयपुर को 4-लेन का प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया गया। |
| 11 | | चुरू | परसन्यू फंटा एनएच-11 | 455.9 | सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय, जयपुर को पहुंच मार्ग सहित 4-लेन वीयूपी का प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया गया। |
| 12 | | झुंझुनू | रोल्साहाबसर | 424 | 2023 में चार लेन वाले खंड के दोनों ओर सर्विस लेन का निर्माण किया गया। |
| 13 | | चुरू | पायली | 436.5 | सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय, जयपुर को पहुंच मार्ग सहित 4-लेन वीयूपी का प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया गया। |
| 14 | | चुरू | संगम चौराहा रतनगढ़ | 432.95 | राजकाज संदर्भ संख्या 20339903 दिनांक 05.02.2026 के माध्यम से सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय, जयपुर को 4-लेन वीयूपी और उसके पहुंच मार्ग का प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया गया। |
| 15 | | झुंझुनू | तिराहा पेट्रोल पंप से जेआरजी सिनेमा हॉल तक | 394.5 | 2023 में चार लेन वाले खंड के दोनों ओर सर्विस लेन का निर्माण किया गया। |
| 16 | | चुरू | लंच फंटा | 429+000 | राजकाज संदर्भ संख्या 20339903 दिनांक 05.02.2026 के माध्यम से सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय, जयपुर को 4-लेन वीयूपी और उसके पहुंच मार्ग का प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया गया। |
| 17 | राजस्थान राज्य में एनएच-11 (नया) झुंझुनू-चिरावा-पचेरी सीमा तक 4 लेन का निर्माण | झुंझुनू | दाणी हुक्मा | 107.6 | इस खंड को बाईपास करने का प्रस्ताव 4 लेन झुंझुनू-चिड़ावा-पचेरी सीमा की डीपीआर में किया गया है। निविदा प्रक्रियाधीन है |
| 18 | | झुंझुनू | लखु चौराहा | 89.2 | इस खंड को बाईपास करने का प्रस्ताव 4 लेन झुंझुनू-चिड़ावा-पचेरी सीमा की डीपीआर में किया गया है। निविदा प्रक्रियाधीन है |
| 19 | | झुंझुनू | पचेरी कलां बस स्टैंड से नावता की ढाणी तक | 124.2 | इस खंड को बाईपास करने का प्रस्ताव 4 लेन झुंझुनू-चिड़ावा-पचेरी सीमा की डीपीआर में किया गया है। निविदा प्रक्रियाधीन है |
| 20 | | झुंझुनू | बीड चेकपोस्ट के | 58.6 | इस खंड को बाईपास करने का प्रस्ताव 4 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | निकट | | लेन झुंझुनू-चिड़ावा-पचेरी सीमा की डीपीआर में किया गया है। निविदा प्रक्रियाधीन है |
| 21 | | झुंझुनू | कातली नदी | 72.1 | इस खंड को बाईपास करने का प्रस्ताव 4 लेन झुंझुनू-चिड़ावा-पचेरी सीमा की डीपीआर में किया गया है। निविदा प्रक्रियाधीन है |
| 22 | ईपीसी मोड पर एनएच(मूल) के माध्यम से राजस्थान राज्य में एनएच-709 विस्तार (राजगढ़-हरियाणा सीमा) के 3.650 किमी से 58.325 किमी तक पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित दो लेन वाले नम्य फुटपाथ का निर्माण। | झुंझुनू | पीपली | 55.75 | एनएच-709 विस्तार पर राजगढ़-पिलानी 2 लेन-पेव्ड शोल्डर चौड़ीकरण परियोजना के माध्यम से 4 लेन वाली विभाजित सड़क का निर्माण पूर्ण हुआ। |

## SBM AND SBM 2.0 IN TAMIL NADU

**3394. SHRI A. RAJA:**

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

(a) the details of Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban (SBM-U) 2.0 in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the details of projects regarding waste-to-energy or bio-gas initiatives for cities and towns in Tamil Nadu under SBM-U; and

(c) whether any proposal from the State Government is pending and if so, the status thereof?

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

(a): Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban (SBM-U) is being implemented uniformly in urban areas of all States/UTs including Tamil Nadu to attain 100% scientific processing of municipal solid waste by promoting source segregation of waste, capacity building initiatives, IEC and behavioural change

campaigns and creating necessary infrastructure for filling gaps in waste processing capacities.

So far 5,46,417 Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) and 92,744 Community Toilet/Public Toilet (CT/PT) seats have been constructed in Tamil Nadu. Further, as reported by State door to door collection is practiced in 98.70% of the wards, source segregation is being practiced in 98.08% of the wards and 65.29% of the total municipal solid waste generated per day is being processed i.e. 9,951 ton per day waste is processed (TPD) out of 15,241 TPD of waste generated.

(b): Under SBM-U 2.0, action plan to setup Waste to Electricity (WtE) plants of 1500 TPD and bio-methanation plants of 2012 TPD with total project cost of ₹630.40 crores having central share of ₹147.84 crores have been approved for the State of Tamil Nadu. Details of already operational WtE plants and bio-gas plants reported by the State of Tamil Nadu on Swachhatam portal are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(c): At present, no proposal from the State Government is pending with MoHUA for approval.

## STATEMENT

**Details of operational WtE and bio-gas plants reported by State of Tamil Nadu on Swachhatam Portal:**

| S. No. | ULB Name | Bio-methanation No. of Plants \| Designed Capacity (TPD) | Waste to Energy No. of Plants \| Designed Capacity (TPD) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | CHENNAI | 1 \| 100.00 | 2 \| 100.00 |
| 2 | ERODE | 1 \| 10.00 | 0 \| 0 |
| 3 | HOSSUR | 1 \| 5.00 | 0 \| 0 |
| 4 | KANCHEEPURAM | 1 \| 5.00 | 0 \| 0 |
| 5 | KAYALPATTINAM | 1 \| 5.00 | 0 \| 0 |
| 6 | KOMARALINGAM | 0 \| 0 | 1 \| 5.00 |
| 7 | NAMAKKAL | 1 \| 5.00 | 0 \| 0 |
| 8 | PALANI | 1 \| 5.00 | 0 \| 0 |
| 9 | PALLIPALAYAM | 1 \| 5.00 | 0 \| 0 |
| 10 | POLLACHI | 1 \| 5.00 | 0 \| 0 |
| 11 | SALEM | 1 \| 5.00 | 0 \| 0 |
| 12 | THANJAVUR | 1 \| 5.00 | 0 \| 0 |
| 13 | TIRUCHENGODE | 1 \| 5.00 | 0 \| 0 |
| 14 | TIRUCHIRAPPALLI | 1 \| 5.00 | 0 \| 0 |
| 15 | TIRUPPUR | 1 \| 10.00 | 0 \| 0 |
| 16 | TIRUVANNAMALAI | 1 \| 5.00 | 0 \| 0 |
| | Total | 15 \| 180.00 | 3 \| 105.00 |

## IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF FLOOD MANAGEMENT AND BORDER AREAS PROGRAMME

**3395. SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISETTI:**

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

(a) the current status of implementation of the Flood Management and Border Areas Programme (FMBAP) across the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of projects sanctioned along with the funds allocated, released and utilised under FMBAP in Andhra Pradesh since its inception, year-wise;

(c) the details and number of proposals received under FMBAP from States including Andhra Pradesh during the last five years indicating those approved, under consideration or rejected, year-wise;

(d) whether any proposals from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh are presently pending under FMBAP and if so, the details and the current status thereof;

(e) whether enactment of flood-plain zoning legislation is mandatory for States to access financial assistance under FMBAP and if so, whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has enacted such legislation and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Union Government to support and encourage Andhra Pradesh and other States in adopting flood-plain zoning laws and implementing FMBAP effectively?

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

(a) to (d): Union Government is implementing a centrally sponsored "Flood Management and Border Areas Programme (FMBAP)" for providing central assistance to States for works related to flood control, anti-erosion, drainage development, anti-sea erosion, etc. during 2021-26. The state-wise release of central share under FMBAP is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

No project proposal of Andhra Pradesh has been received for inclusion under FMBAP.

(e) and (f): As per Cabinet approval of FMBAP Scheme during 2021-2026, projects from only those States, which have implemented Flood Plain Zoning (FPZ) either through a legislation or through an appropriate Executive Order, are eligible for inclusion of projects under FMBAP in the State.

Ministry of Jal Shakti has continuously impressed upon the States the need to adopt flood plain zoning approach as a non-structural measure of flood management in the country. In order to enable States to undertake scientific assessment of flood plains and its zoning as a non-structural measure of flood mitigation, a technical guideline on Flood Plain Zoning have been prepared and circulated to the States/UTs including Andhra Pradesh in August, 2025 by Ministry of Jal Shakti.

## STATEMENT

**State/UT-wise number of proposals approved and central assistance released under the Flood Management and Border Areas programme (FMBAP) since inception:**

| Sl. No. | State | No. of Projects approved under FMP# since inception | Total CA released since inception upto 2024-25 (Rs crore) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | FMP# | RMBA@ | Total |
| 1 | **Arunachal Pradesh** | 23 | 213.28 | - | 213.28 |
| 2 | **Assam** | 142 | 1582.54 | - | 1582.54 |
| 3 | **Bihar** | 48 | 924.40 | 732.15 | 1656.55 |
| 4 | **Chhattisgarh** | 3 | 19.32 | - | 19.32 |
| 5 | **Goa** | 2 | 11.98 | - | 11.98 |
| 6 | **Gujarat** | 2 | 2.00 | - | 2.00 |
| 7 | **Haryana** | 1 | 46.91 | - | 46.91 |
| 8 | **Himachal Pradesh** | 8 | 862.74 | - | 862.74 |
| 9 | **Jammu and Kashmir** | 44 | 805.27 | 25.91 | 831.18 |
| 10 | **Jharkhand** | 3 | 22.71 | - | 22.71 |
| 11 | **Karnataka** | 3 | 23.80 | - | 23.80 |
| 12 | **Kerala** | 4 | 137.95 | - | 137.95 |
| 13 | **Manipur** | 23 | 380.71 | - | 380.71 |
| 14 | **Meghalaya** | 0 | 3.81 | - | 3.81 |
| 15 | **Mizoram** | 2 | 16.88 | - | 16.88 |
| 16 | **Nagaland** | 17 | 94.83 | - | 94.83 |
| 17 | **Odisha** | 68 | 119.42 | - | 119.42 |
| 18 | **Puducherry** | 1 | 7.50 | 13.26 | 20.76 |
| 19 | **Punjab** | 5 | 40.43 | 27.82 | 68.25 |
| 20 | **Sikkim** | 45 | 91.84 | - | 91.84 |
| 21 | **Tamil Nadu** | 5 | 59.82 | - | 59.82 |
| 22 | **Tripura** | 11 | 23.62 | 41.05 | 64.67 |
| 23 | **Uttar Pradesh** | 29 | 470.19 | 387.26 | 857.45 |
| 24 | **Uttarakhand** | 22 | 246.59 | 12.50 | 259.09 |
| 25 | **West Bengal** | 18 | 1051.96 | 237.93 | 1289.89 |
| | **Total** | **529** | **7260.50** | **1477.88** | **8738.38** |

#FMP - Flood Management Programme

@RMBA - River Management Activities and works related to Border Areas

## INITIATIVES TO STRENGTHEN URBAN FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT

**3396. SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:**
**SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:**
**SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:**
**SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:**
**SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:**
**DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:**

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

(a) the details of initiatives undertaken to strengthen urban flood risk management including stormwater drainage improvements and resilience planning in flood-prone cities;

(b) the technical guidelines issued to municipal corporations for incorporating climate resilience in urban infrastructure;

(c) the details of financial allocations and project approvals made for flood mitigation works across metropolitan and Tier-II cities, particularly in Maharashtra;

(d) whether any coordination mechanisms have been established between the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, State Governments and disaster management authorities for implementation, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether any impact evaluation has been conducted on reduced flood damage losses and improved emergency response capacity, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

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

i. Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, 2014 (https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/URDPFI%20Guidelines%20Vol%20I(2).pdf )

ii. Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Urban Flooding (https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/SOP%20Urban%20flooding_5%20May%202017.pdf)

iii. River Centric Urban Planning Guidelines in 2021 to enable cities in the development of conjunctive water management approaches including nature-based solution (https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/RCUP%20Guidelines.pdf)

iv. Guidance Document on Creation of Rain Water Harvesting Parks

(https://mohua.gov.in/pdf/6566e1048ab41guidance-document-on-rainwater-harvesting-parks-final.pdf)

v. Manual on Storm Water Drainage System (https://mohua.gov.in/publication/manual-on-storm-water-drainage-systems--2019.php)

vi. Guidelines on Management of Urban Flooding issued by National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) launched in the year 2015, inter alia, has a component on storm water drainage, which involved construction and improvement of drains/ storm water drains in order to reduce and eliminate flooding and creating green spaces and parks. Under AMRUT, 838 Storm Water Drainage projects worth ₹3017.13 crore were approved. As reported by the States on AMRUT Portal, 820 Storm Water Drainage projects worth ₹2,448.12 crore have been completed. Under AMRUT, 2,522 green spaces and park projects worth ₹1,604.13 crore have been taken up by the States/UTs, of which, 2,502 projects worth ₹1,579.27 crore have been completed. 5,286 acres of permeable green space area have been developed through these projects so far.

Under AMRUT 2.0, projects for green spaces and parks and rejuvenation of water bodies and wells are taken up by the States. Under AMRUT 2.0, proposals of the States/ UTs for 2,991 water body rejuvenation projects worth ₹6,083.32 crore and 1,665 green spaces and park projects worth ₹1,103.71 crore covering 13,893.82 acre, have been approved.

Besides, under AMRUT and AMRUT 2.0 sewerage and septage management projects have been undertaken, which inter alia help in evacuation of storm water. Under AMRUT, as updated by State/UTs on AMRUT portal, 889 sewerage/septage management projects have been grounded, which has led to creation of 22,477 km length of sewer network. Under AMRUT 2.0, the State/UTs have taken up 584 Sewerage and Septage Management projects covering 34,559 KM of sewer network.

The Government has launched the Urban Flood Risk Management Programme (UFRMP) under the National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF) in 2021. This initiative specifically targets seven major metropolitan cities namely, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, and Pune, with a total allocation of ₹2,500 crore. The allocation for Mumbai is Rs.500 crore. In Maharashtra, the UFRMP targets Mumbai and Pune, with a combined total of 23 mitigation measures approved. These projects represent a significant investment in the state's urban resilience, with a collective budget of ₹1,185.93 crore. Both the cities have received their first instalment (30% of the NDMF allocation) to initiate the implementation of these flood-risk reduction strategies. The details of UFRMP fund to Maharashtra is as under

| **City** | **Mitigation Measures** | **NDMF (₹ Cr)** | **State Share (₹ Cr)** | **Total Budget (₹ Cr)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mumbai | 6 | 500 | 207.71 | 707.71 |
| Pune | 17 | 250 | 228.22 | 478.22 |
| Total | 23 | 750 | 435.93 | 1,185.93 |

The UFRMP Phase II, with a budget of ₹2,200 crores, targets flood risk

mitigation in eleven cities (Tier-II cities) namely, Guwahati, Patna, Kanpur, Trivandrum, Visakhapatnam, Bhubaneswar, Bhopal, Jaipur, Indore, Lucknow, and Raipur with an allocation of Rs. 222.22 crore each [INR 200 Cr from NDMF (90%) and INR 22.22 Cr from State share (10%)] to assess flood risks, develop preparedness plans, establish multi-hazard frameworks, and enhance community resilience.

(d): For AMRUT/ AMRUT 2.0 projects, the Mission guidelines provide for formation of State High Powered Steering Committee (SHPSC) headed by the Chief Secretary of the State, to monitor and supervise implementation of the scheme at the State/ UT level. State Level Technical Committee (SLTC) headed by the Secretary, Urban Development and Housing Department provides technical support to the SHPSC in monitoring and supervising the scheme at the State level. Further, an Apex Committee constituted under the ambit of Mission guidelines reviews and monitors the Mission periodically.

Under NDMF guidelines, NDMA has constituted Appraisal Committee under the Chairmanship of concerned Member NDMA, alongwith representative of line Ministries/Departments viz MoHUA and MoJS and other eminent experts in the field of disaster management like IITs, CDRI, UN-Habitat for technical appraisal of the proposals received from concerned States/cities.The concerned city officials and the line Departments of the concerned States vet all original PPR and the same has been submitted to NDMA/MHA with the approval of State Executive Committee (SEC).

(e): MoHUA has not conducted any specific impact evaluation study of reduced

flood damage losses and improved emergency response capacity.

## जनजातीय छात्रों के लिए छात्रवृत्ति योजनाएं

**3397. श्री बाल्या मामा सुरेश गोपीनाथ म्हात्रे:**

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

विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान महाराष्ट्र में मैट्रिक-पूर्व, मैट्रिकोत्तर और राष्ट्रीय फैलोशिप/छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं के अंतर्गत लाभान्वित हुए जनजातीय छात्रों की संख्या कितनी है और तत्संबंधी जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

**जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दुर्गा दास उइके):**

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान महाराष्ट्र में मैट्रिक-पूर्व, मैट्रिकोत्तर और राष्ट्रीय अध्येतावृत्ति/छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं के तहत लाभान्वित हुए जनजातीय छात्रों की संख्या के साथ जिला-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में संलग्न है।

**विवरण**

**महाराष्ट्र राज्य में वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 तक अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं के तहत लाभान्वित छात्रों की संख्या:**

| क्र.सं. | जिला | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | लाभार्थियों की संख्या | लाभार्थियों की संख्या | लाभार्थियों की संख्या |
| 1 | अहमदनगर | 7,917 | 8,246 | 8,406 |
| 2 | अकोला | 1,336 | 1,163 | 1,165 |
| 3 | अमरावती | 5,112 | 4,813 | 5,501 |
| 4 | बीड | 584 | 763 | 1,036 |
| 5 | भंडारा | 2,727 | 2,546 | 2,634 |
| 6 | बुलढाणा | 851 | 762 | 831 |
| 7 | चंद्रपुर | 8,778 | 7,428 | 8,180 |
| 8 | छत्रपति संभाजी नगर | 4,094 | 4,369 | 4,884 |
| 9 | धाराशिव | 254 | 336 | 285 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | धुले | 4,595 | 5,118 | 5,959 |
| 11 | गढ़चिरौली | 5,077 | 4,881 | 5,532 |
| 12 | गोंडिया | 3,986 | 3,812 | 3,885 |
| 13 | हिंगोली | 1,712 | 1,825 | 2,180 |
| 14 | जलगांव | 3,132 | 3,356 | 3,746 |
| 15 | जालना | 627 | 753 | 1,118 |
| 16 | कोल्हापुर | 288 | 274 | 329 |
| 17 | लातूर | 1,011 | 1,101 | 1,214 |
| 18 | मुंबई सिटी | 522 | 503 | 516 |
| 19 | मुंबई उपनगर | 309 | 288 | 303 |
| 20 | नागपुर | 8,555 | 8,225 | 8,866 |
| 21 | नांदेड़ | 3,395 | 3,496 | 4,094 |
| 22 | नंदुरबार | 10,811 | 11,808 | 14,055 |
| 23 | नासिक | 26,076 | 29,224 | 33,578 |
| 24 | पालघर | 7,982 | 8,289 | 9,235 |
| 25 | परभणी | 2,242 | 2,521 | 3,423 |
| 26 | पुणे | 6,338 | 6,762 | 7,924 |
| 27 | रायगढ़ | 1,045 | 994 | 1,094 |
| 28 | रत्नागिरी | 209 | 210 | 225 |
| 29 | सांगली | 208 | 173 | 212 |
| 30 | सतारा | 318 | 274 | 298 |
| 31 | सिंधुदुर्ग | 116 | 126 | 126 |
| 32 | सोलापुर | 434 | 349 | 364 |
| 33 | ठाणे | 3,388 | 3,503 | 3,972 |
| 34 | वर्धा | 3,621 | 3,309 | 3,342 |
| 35 | वाशिम | 1,026 | 1,013 | 1,105 |
| 36 | यवतमाल | 7,261 | 6,801 | 7,419 |
| | कुल योग | **1,35,937** | **1,39,414** | **1,57,036** |

**एसटी छात्रों के लिए प्री-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति**

**राज्य सरकार से केन्द्रीय अंश निधि का कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने बताया है कि केंद्र सरकार की प्री मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति योजना वर्तमान में महाराष्ट्र राज्य में लागू नहीं किया जा रहा है।**

**महाराष्ट्र राज्य में वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 तक अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति (शीर्ष श्रेणी) योजनाओं के तहत लाभान्वित छात्रों की संख्या:**

| क्र.सं. | जिला | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | लाभार्थियों की संख्या | लाभार्थियों की संख्या | लाभार्थियों की संख्या |
| 1 | अहमदनगर | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 2 | अकोला | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | अमरावती | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| 4 | औरंगाबाद | 1 | 2 | |
| 5 | बीड | 1 | 1 | |
| 6 | भंडारा | | 2 | 2 |
| 7 | बुलढाणा | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| 8 | चंद्रपुर | 5 | 14 | 12 |
| 9 | छत्रपति संभाजी नगर | | | 3 |
| 10 | धुले | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| 11 | गढ़चिरौली | | 2 | 2 |
| 12 | गोंडिया | | | 1 |
| 13 | हिंगोली | 1 | | |
| 14 | जलगांव | 1 | 7 | 5 |
| 15 | लातूर | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 16 | मुंबई | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 17 | मुंबई उपनगर | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 18 | नागपुर | 7 | 8 | 5 |
| 19 | नांदेड़ | 8 | 18 | 24 |
| 20 | नंदुरबार | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| 21 | नासिक | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| 22 | पालघर | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| 23 | परभणी | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 24 | पुणे | 6 | 9 | 11 |
| 25 | सोलापुर | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 26 | ठाणे | 4 | 8 | 10 |
| 27 | वर्धा | 2 | 5 | 8 |
| 28 | वाशिम | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 29 | यवतमाल | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| **कुल योग** | | **61** | **113** | **135** |

**महाराष्ट्र राज्य में वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 से वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 तक अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए राष्ट्रीय अध्येतावृत्ति (एनएफएसटी) के तहत लाभान्वित छात्रों की संख्या:**

| जिला का नाम | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | लाभार्थियों की संख्या | लाभार्थियों की संख्या | लाभार्थियों की संख्या |
| अहिल्यानगर | 3 | 3 | 5 |
| अकोला | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| अमरावती | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| बीड | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| भंडारा | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| बुलढाणा | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| चंद्रपुर | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| छत्रपति संभाजी नगर | 5 | 6 | 2 |
| धुले | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| गढ़चिरौली | 7 | 5 | 1 |
| गोंडिया | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| हिंगोली | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| जलगांव | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| जालना | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| कोल्हापुर | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| मुंबई | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| नागपुर | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| नांदेड़ | 11 | 12 | 10 |
| नंदुरबार | 8 | 9 | 8 |
| नासिक | 5 | 7 | 9 |
| धाराशिव | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| पालघर | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| परभणी | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| पुणे | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| रत्नागिरी | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ठाणे | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| वर्धा | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| यवतमाल | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **कुल** | **79** | **81** | **69** |

## एयरलाइन संचालन में अस्थिरता को रोकने संबंधी ढांचा

**3398. श्री इमरान मसूदः**

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने विमान प्रचालनों में अस्थिरता और बड़े पैमाने पर उड़ानों के रद्द होने को रोकने के लिए कोई विनियामक समीक्षा की है अथवा एक नया प्रचालनात्मक ढांचा कार्यान्वित किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और ऐसी समीक्षा/ढांचे की प्रमुख विशेषताएं क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या इस संबंध में उड़ान ड्यूटी समय सीमा (एफडीटीएल) और चालक दल की योजना के लिए नए दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या इन दिशानिर्देशों का उल्लंघन करने वाली विमान कंपनियों के विरुद्ध दंडात्मक कार्रवाई करने के लिए कोई प्रावधान किए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

**सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर मोहोल):**

(क) और (ख): उद्योग की मांगों को पूरा करने और अंतरराष्ट्रीय नागर विमानन संगठन के अनुरूप बने रहने के लिए वाणिज्यिक नागर विमानन पर लागू नियमों और विनियमों में संशोधन करना सतत प्रक्रिया है।

इसके अलावा, डीजीसीए ने 11.12.2025 को विनिर्दिष्ट परिचालन विनियमों की अग्रिम तैयारी और समय पर अनुपालन संबंधी सामान्य सुरक्षा परिपत्र 02/2025 जारी किया है। इस परिपत्र के अनुसार स्टेकहोल्डरों को पहले से विस्तृत कार्यान्वयन योजना तैयार करनी होगी, अपेक्षित संसाधनो की समय पर उपलब्धता और उनकी व्यवहारिकता सुनिश्चित करनी होगी। आवश्यक परीक्षण या ड्राई रन करने होंगे और कार्यान्वयन से पहले परीक्षण के परिणामों के साथ तैयारी संबंधी योजना डीजीसीए को प्रस्तुत करनी होगी। स्टेकहोल्डरों को कम- से- कम 6 महीनों तक कार्यान्वयन की प्रभावशीलता की निगरानी भी करनी होगी और मुख्य अवलोकनों और

अपनाए गए मॉनिटरिंग ढांचे का विशेष उल्लेख करते हुए डीजीसीए को साप्ताहिक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करनी होगी।

(ग): डीजीसीए ने सीएआर खंड 7, सीरीज जे, भाग III, अंक III, संशोधन 2 के अधीन उड़ान दल के लिए श्रम प्रबंधन विनियम को चरणबद्ध तरीके से लागू किया है, साथ ही माननीय दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा यथानिदेशित पहला चरण 01 जुलाई 2025 से और दूसरा चरण 01 नवम्बर 2025 से प्रभावी है।

(घ): किसी भी प्रकार के अननुपालन की स्थिति में प्रवर्तन नीति और प्रक्रिया नियम पुस्तक (ईपीपीएम) के उपबंधों के अनुसार प्रवर्तन कार्रवाई की जाएगी। इसके अतिरिक्त, यदि कोई व्यक्ति विमान नियमावली 1937 की अनुसूची VIक और VIख में विनिर्दिष्ट किसी नियम का उल्लंघन करता है, तो उस पर शास्ति लगाई जा सकेगी।

## FLIGHT CONNECTIVITY BETWEEN SOLAPUR AND SHIRDI

**3399. SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:**

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the feasibility and passenger demand for introducing direct flight connectivity between Solapur and Shirdi, considering the significant pilgrim traffic between the two cities and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the existing infrastructure and operational readiness at Solapur and Shirdi airports are adequate for operating scheduled commercial flights in this sector and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to commence direct flights between Solapur and Shirdi under the UDAN scheme along with the timeline fixed

in this regard?

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

(a) to (c): With the repeal of the Air Corporations Act in March 1994, Indian domestic aviation was deregulated. Airlines are free to induct capacity with any aircraft type and to select the markets and networks they wish to serve. Hence, it is upto the airline operators to introduce air services to/from any airport in the country, depending on their operational and commercial viability.

Solapur Airport, owned by the Airports Authority of India (AAI), has been developed under the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) -UDAN and was licensed for Category 2C (VFR) operations. The existing infrastructure at Solapur Airport is adequate for operating scheduled commercial flights. The airport infrastructure at Shirdi is designed for Category 4C IFR operations with 24×7 operational capability.

RCS-UDAN is a market-driven scheme under which airline operators assess the feasibility of operating on specific routes and participate in the scheme through periodic bidding rounds. The selection of airlines is carried out through a transparent bidding process. If any airline submits a valid bid for the requested routes in a future bidding round, the same may be considered in accordance with the provisions of the UDAN Scheme.

**पटना विमानपत्तन से अंतर्राष्ट्रीय उड़ान सेवा**

**3400. श्री सुधाकर सिंहः**

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार से विशेषकर पटना विमानपत्तन से सऊदी अरब, संयुक्त अरब अमीरात और कतर जैसे खाड़ी देशों के लिए सीधी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय उड़ान कनेक्टिविटी के अभाव में बिहार के यात्रियों को वर्तमान में नई दिल्ली या कोलकाता के रास्ते यात्रा करनी पड़ती है जिससे अतिरिक्त समय, लागत आने के साथ- साथ असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ता है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि बिहार से बड़ी संख्या में लोग रोजगार, व्यापार, शिक्षा और धार्मिक प्रयोजनों के लिए नियमित रूप से इन खाड़ी देशों की यात्रा करते हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप इन मार्गों पर यात्रियों की भारी भीड़ होती है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या विमानन कंपनियों को पटना से खाड़ी देशों के लिए सीधी उड़ानें प्रचालित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने अथवा इस संबंध में द्विपक्षीय हवाई सेवा समझौतों के अंतर्गत स्लॉट आवंटित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और ऐसी सेवाओं को शुरू करने के लिए क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

**सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर मोहोल):**

(क) से (घ): वर्तमान में बिहार से खाड़ी देशों के लिए सीधी अंतरराष्ट्रीय उड़ान उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि, पटना सहित बिहार के हवाईअड्डे दिल्ली, मुंबई, बेंगलुरु, चेन्नई, हैदराबाद और कोलकाता जैसे प्रमुख भारतीय हवाईअड्डों से भलीभांति जुड़े हुए हैं, जहाँ से खाड़ी देशों के लिए आगे की उड़ान संपर्कता उपलब्ध है।

सरकार ने नागर विमानन क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए अनुकूल वातावरण प्रदान किया है।

तथापि, भारत के किसी भी स्थान से अंतरराष्ट्रीय उड़ान शुरू करने का व्यावसायिक निर्णय पूरी तरह से एयरलाइनों का होता है, जो उस मार्ग की आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता और अन्य संबंधित कारकों के आधार पर लिया जाता है।

## NON-OPERATIONAL AIRPORTS

**3401. SHRIMATI BAG MITALI:**

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

(a) the total number of airports along with the number of those currently non-operational across the country;

(b) the total number of greenfield airports constructed and presently non-operational;

(c) whether any feasibility surveys and technical readiness assessments were conducted before launching these airports and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that despite the inauguration of eleven new airports in Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh under the UDAN scheme, only four airports currently have scheduled commercial flights and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether certain airports have failed to sustain flight operations after the expiry of Viability Gap Funding and if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a): The total number of operational airports in the country is 164. In addition, 22 airports of Airports Authority of India (AAI) are non-operational at present.

(b): The Government of India has accorded in-principle approval for the construction of 24 new Greenfield airports across the country so far. As on date, 13 Greenfield airports have been operationalised. Out of these, Kushinagar Airport does not have scheduled flight operations at present.

(c): As per Greenfield Airports (GFA) Policy, 2008, Airport Developer is required to identify a suitable site and get the Pre-feasibility Study conducted and submit a proposal to the Central Government for 'Site Clearance' followed by 'In-Principle' approval.

(d) and (e): Under the UDAN scheme, the airports namely Darbhanga and Purnea in the state of Bihar, Deoghar and Jamshedpur in the state of Jharkhand, and Kanpur, Prayagraj, Kushinagar, Bareilly, Chitrakoot, Moradabad, Aligarh, Azamgarh, Shravasti, Ayodhya, Hindon and Agra in the state of Uttar Pradesh have been operationalized.

All the above airports have scheduled flight operations, except six airports in Uttar Pradesh, namely, Kushinagar, Chitrakoot, Moradabad, Aligarh, Azamgarh, and Shravasti, where operations are temporarily discontinued due to factors such as completion of the three-year Viability Gap Funding (VGF) support period, poor visibility conditions, daytime runway restrictions at VFR-only airports, shortage of aircraft, leasing issues, temporary discontinuation by airlines, novation of routes and low passenger load factors.

## SUPPORT TO RURAL AND SEMI-URBAN MSMEs

**3402. SHRI ZIA UR REHMAN:**

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the challenges faced by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) regarding credit access, high interest rates and delayed payments and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of initiatives undertaken to increase formal credit availability and digital onboarding of small enterprises; and

(c) whether any new interventions are proposed to support rural and semi-urban MSMEs, including artisans and micro-manufacturers and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): The Government has, inter-alia, undertaken the following measures at the policy level to enhance and strengthen the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises ecosystem in the country, including Rural and Semi-Urban MSMEs:

i. Ministry of MSME implements Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS) for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) 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 Rs 10 crore.

ii. Self-Reliant India (SRI) Fund has been set up to infuse Rs. 50,000 crore as equity funding in MSMEs with a provision of Rs. 10,000 crore from the Government of India and Rs. 40,000 crore through Private Equity/Venture Capital Funds. The Budget 2026-27 has also announced a support of Rs 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.

iii. The Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) was launched in May, 2020 as part of Aatmanirbhar Bharat Package to support eligible MSMEs and business enterprises in meeting their operational liabilities due to disruption caused by COVID-19 pandemic. The Scheme was operational till 31.03.2023. As reported by Department of Financial Services, under ECLGS, since inception till 31.03.2023, total 1.13 crore guarantees covering a value of Rs.2.42 lakh crore have been extended to MSMEs.

iv. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 under Section 15–23 of Chapter V mandates payment to the MSEs to be made within 45 days. Under the provisions of the MSMED Act, 2006, Micro and Small Enterprises Facilitation Councils (MSEFCs) have been set up in the States/UTs to deal with cases of delayed payments of the MSEs. For filing and monitoring the pending payment cases by MSEs against the buyers of goods and services, the Government launched

SAMADHAAN Portal on 30.10.2017. The cases filed on the portal are referred to the concerned MSEFC for resolution of dispute between the MSE seller and the buyer.

v. Retail and wholesale traders have also been included under the MSME category for the purpose of Priority Sector Lending (PSL) with effect from 02.07.2021. To bring Informal Micro Enterprises (IMEs) into the formal financial framework and enable them to avail PSL benefits, the Udyam Assist Platform was launched on 11.01.2023. The Government has further extended non-tax benefits for a period of three years in cases of upward transition of MSME classification.

vi. 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. In order to improve and increase the integration of above technologies to help MSMEs for digitalisation across the Country, Ministry of MSME, in collaboration with stakeholders runs many initiatives, which inter-alia include the Udyam Portal, MSME Champions Portal, Government e-Marketplace, Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS), MSME Trade Enablement and Marketing Scheme, MSME SAMBANDH, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) Portal, Khadi and Village Industries Commission Online, PM Vishwakarma Portal and Online Dispute Resolution portal.

vii. PMEGP provides Margin Money subsidy up to 35%, for setting up of new micro enterprises, in the non-farm sector with project cost of Rs. 50 lakh for Manufacturing and Rs. 20 lakh for Service enterprises.

viii. PM Vishwakarma Scheme was launched on 17.09.2023 to provide end-to-end holistic support to artisans and craftspeople of 18 traditional trades who work with their hands and tools. The Scheme includes provision of loans up to Rs. 3 lakh with interest subvention up to 8%.

## ROUTES UNDER RCS-UDAN SCHEME

**3403. SHRIMATI SATABDI ROY BANERJEE:**

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

(a) the total number of routes operationalised under the Regional Connectivity Scheme - Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik (RCS-UDAN) scheme;

(b) the total number of routes discontinued before completion of three years of operation; and

(c) the number of routes that are presently operational and are operating at fifty per cent capacity or below?

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

(a) to (c): As on 28.02.2026, a total of 663 RCS routes have been operationalised under the Regional Connectivity Scheme-Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik (RCS-UDAN). Out of these, 123 RCS routes were discontinued before

completion of the three-year operational period. At present, 336 RCS routes are operational.

## MSME CLUSTERS IN TELANGANA

**3404. SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI:**

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

(a) the details of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) clusters approved and operational in Telangana under central schemes, district-wise;

(b) whether any MSME clusters have been approved for traditional sectors such as handlooms, turmeric, or agro-processing and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated and utilised thereunder; and

(d) the employment generated and timeline for completion of pending clusters?

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

(a) to (d): Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India establish Common Facility Centers (CFCs) and create/upgrade Infrastructure Facilities (ID Projects) providing financial support to enhance the

productivity and competitiveness of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) in the existing cluster.The detail of the Common Facility Centers (CFCs) approved in Telangana under MSE-CDP, is as under:

| S. No. | Name of the CFC Projects | Districts | Sector | Project Cost | GoI Grant Approved | Status (Ongoing/ completed) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (Rs. In lakh) | | |
| 1 | Gold Ornament Cluster | Karimnagar | Gem and Jewellery | 580.00 | 446.00 | Ongoing |
| 2 | Rice Mill Cluster | Jagitial | Agro-processing | 998.00 | 798.40 | Ongoing |

And, the detail of the Infrastructure Development (ID) Projects approved in Telangana under MSE-CDP, is as under:

| S. No. | Name of projects | District | Total Project Cost | Approved GoI grant | Status (Ongoing/ completed) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Rupees in lakh) | | |
| 1 | New Industrial Estate at Gujularamaram | Ranga Reddy | 347.00 | 139.00 | Completed |
| 2 | New Industrial Estate at Automotive and Engineering Cluster Park, Toopran Mandal, Medak | Medak | 940.82 | 752.65 | Completed |
| 3 | New Industrial Estate at Madikonda Village, Warangal District | Warangal | 1061.19 | 735.6 | Completed |
| 4 | Upgradation of Industrial Park at Palvancha, | Bhadradri Kothagudem | 1014.76 | 800.00 | Ongoing |
| 5 | Flatted Factory Complex at Chandenvalle, Ranga Reddy | Ranga Reddy | 1541.04 | 1180.88 | Ongoing |
| 6 | Flatted Factory Complex at Jadcherla | Mahbubnagar | 1515.64 | 1160.39 | Ongoing |
| 7 | Flatted Factory Complex at Madikonda, | Warangal | 1549.35 | 1161.95 | Ongoing |
| 8 | Flatted Factory Complex at Tuniki Bollaram, | Siddipet | 1467.79 | 1106.45 | Ongoing |
| 9 | Flatted Factory Complex at Dandu Malkapur, Yadadri | Bhuvanagiri | 1460.00 | 1137.57 | Ongoing |
| 10 | Marketing Hub - (Women Entrepreneurs | Sanga Reddy | 1150 | 680 | Ongoing |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | International Trade and Technology Centre) at Nandigama Village, Patancheru Mandal | | | | |
| 11 | New Industrial Park at Narmala, Rajanna Sircilla | Rajanna Sircilla | 1043.47 | 758.3 | Ongoing |
| 12 | New Industrial Estate (Kakatiya Mega Textile Park) at Warangal Rural | Warangal | 1010.4 | 683.29 | Ongoing |
| 13 | Up-gradation of Industrial Park at Gadwal, Jogulamba Gadwal | Jogulamba Gadwal | 1000.63 | 800 | Ongoing |
| 14 | Up-gradation of Industrial Park at Mancherial | Mancherial | 702.26 | 561.81 | Ongoing |
| 15 | Upgradation of Industrial Estate at Jadcherla | Mahbubnagar | 733.6 | 586.88 | Ongoing |
| 16 | Upgradation of Industrial Estate at Jeedimetla | Medchal-Malkanjgiri | 1000 | 800 | Ongoing |
| 17 | Up-gradation of Industrial Estate at Cherlapally Industrial Esate, Medchal District | Medchal | 1030 | 600 | Ongoing |
| 18 | New Industrial Estate at Industrial Estate at Armoor | Nizamabad | 935.09 | 674.09 | Ongoing |
| 19 | New Industrial Estate at Ravalkole (V), Malkajgiri | Malkajgiri | 1036.57 | 710.80 | Ongoing |
| 20 | New Industrial Estate at Buggapadu | Khammam | 848.13 | 559.25 | Ongoing |
| 21 | New Industrial Estate at Kallem | Jangaon | 1070.88 | 678.88 | Ongoing |
| 22 | New Industrial Estate at Autonagar, Kundanpally Village, Ramagundam Mandal | Peddapalli | 990.75 | 656.62 | Ongoing |
| 23 | New Industrial Estate at Sultanpur | Sanga reddy | 940.05 | 637.70 | Ongoing |
| 24 | Up-gradation of Industrial Park at Autonagar, Hyderabad | Ranga Reddy | 1054.26 | 650.65 | Ongoing |
| 25 | Up-gradation of Industrial Park at Bhongir | Yadadri Bhuvanagiri | 714.17 | 484.13 | Ongoing |
| 26 | Setting up of New Industrial Estate, Mandapally | Siddipet | 1007.62 | 610.88 | Ongoing |

MSE-CDP is a demand driven Central Sector Scheme wherein, State Governments send proposals as per common needs of existing cluster in their States/UTs which commonly result in enhanced employment.

## BENEFITS UNDER PM VISHWAKARMA

**3405. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:**

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

(a) whether it is true that Credit Information Bureau (India) Limited (CIBIL) score is one of the criteria to take benefits under PM Vishwakarma Scheme;

(b) if so, the reasons that Government made CIBIL Score mandatory under PM Vishwakarma;

(c) whether it would not impact better implementation of the scheme and also beneficiaries are at loss and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to remove CIBIL Score as criteria under PM Vishwakarma and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether it is true that out of about two crore applications received, 1.3 crore applications are pending with Gram Panchayats and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the reasons for such huge number of applications pending with GPs and the manner in which Government is planning to address this?

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

(a) to (d): PM Vishwakarma scheme is conjointly being looked by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Ministry of Skill Development

and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) and Department of Financial Services (DFS).

As per information received from DFS, CIBIL score is not mandatory to take benefits under the PM Vishwakarma scheme. Further, as per PM Vishwakarma scheme guidelines, Credit information report is required for those who have a credit history, for availing benefits under the credit component, so as to exclude any defaulter from availing credit again under the Scheme.

The issue of CIBIL score has been specifically addressed in FAQs issued to banks on 14.08.2024 wherein it has been explicitly stated that no minimum Credit score has been prescribed under the PM Vishwakarma scheme for availing credit component.

Hence there is no impact on implementation of the scheme.

(e) and (f): Under the PM Vishwakarma Scheme, Stage-I verification of applications is carried out through the Head of the Gram Panchayat/Chairman of the Village Council or the Executive Head/Administrator of the Urban Local Body. As on 09.03.2026, 83.53 lakh applications are pending for verification at Stage-I level, of which 55.54 lakh applications are with Gram Panchayats and 27.99 lakh applications are with Urban Local Bodies.

Against the target of 30 lakh registrations under the scheme, the target has already been achieved.

**ENSURING QUALITY, SAFETY AND ACCOUNTABILITY IN PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION WORKS**

**3406. SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:**

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

(a) the measures taken by the Central Public Works Department in coordination with State Governments and other Central agencies to ensure quality assurance of each public construction work where public funds are utilized as on date;

(b) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the quality-focused public works legislation as enacted in Japan and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government is aware that in the absence of a specific statutory framework on construction quality, several public works have deteriorated or become unsafe within a short period and if so, the details thereof along with the corrective actions proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(a): To ensure Quality Assurance in public works, the Central Public Works Department follows its Works Manual and Standard Operating Procedures, Specifications, Quality Assurance Manual etc. The CPWD also regularly updates these documents. All these publications are available on the CPWD website free of cost and are referred by the State Governments and other

Central/State agencies for ensuring quality in public construction works.

(b): No.

(c): The quality of Public Works is ensured and guided by the provisions of General Financial Rules (GFR), Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) Guidelines, CPWD Manual and Standard Operating Procedures of the CPWD.

## SAFETY STANDARDS IN TRIBAL RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

**3407. DR. MALLU RAVI:**

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

(a) whether cases of food poisoning and infections in Tribal residential schools have been reported, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the timeline for ensuring all tribal residential schools comply with the Government's safety standards to prevent children getting affected by food poisoning band infections; and

(c) the details of the steps taken to prevent recurrence and safeguard children's health?

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

(a) to (c): A few isolated instances of suspected food poisoning and infections in certain Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) have been reported. In such cases, necessary medical attention was provided to the affected students and appropriate corrective measures were taken by the concerned school authorities in coordination with the State/UT EMRS

Societies.

The National Education Society for Tribal Students (NESTS), under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, has issued a series of circulars and guidelines to all EMRSs to ensure strict adherence to health, hygiene and safety standards in hostels and school messes. These include, inter-alia, the Guidelines for Mess Management in EMRSs and instructions regarding preventive measures for ensuring the safety and well-being of hostel students.

The EMRS Mess Management Guidelines prescribe hygienic food preparation practices, safe storage of food items, and maintenance of cleanliness in kitchen and dining areas. The guidelines also provide for the constitution of Mess Committees, periodic inspections, and tasting of food prior to serving to students.

Further, NESTS has issued instructions for engagement of a Staff Nurse and Counsellor in each EMRS to facilitate regular health monitoring and provide psychosocial support to students. In addition, engagement of a Part-time Doctor has been mandated to ensure periodic medical check-ups and timely medical consultation. Provision has also been made for hiring of a school vehicle to facilitate prompt transportation of students to nearby health facilities in case of medical emergencies.

These measures are collectively aimed at further strengthening health services, improving food safety practices, and ensuring timely medical response in EMRSs so as to safeguard the health and well-being of tribal

students residing in these schools.

## DIGITISATION OF HIGHWAYS IN MAHARASHTRA

**3408. ADV. GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI:**

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

(a) whether the Government has initiated the transformation of highways into intelligent mobility corridors by digitising highways with real time monitoring, smart tolling, vehicle to infrastructure (V2I) systems and asset management of roads;

(b) the number of highway packages in Maharashtra including tribal and remote districts selected for digitisation under this initiative and the budget committed therefor;

(c) whether there are pilot projects specifically in tribal and backward regions to test technologies such as geotagged maintenance smart toll and remote monitoring and the outcomes so far; and

(d) the timeline by which the Government expects full rollout of the digitised highway initiative in all new national highway corridors and the inclusion of tribal and backward district breakdowns in the first progress report 2025-26?

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

(a) to (d): With regard to Smart Tolling, Multi-Lane Free Flow (MLFF) Tolling on

all 4-Lanes and above National Highways has been planned. Under the MLFF tolling system, gantry installed high performance Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) readers and Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) cameras are used for deduction of user fee through existing FASTag system. The Multi Lane Free Flow based on Barrier less Tolling has been awarded on 16 toll plazas as per list is given in the enclosed **Statement**. The Government envisages to implement MLFF Tolling on all 4 Lane and above National Highways including in Tribal and Backward regions in a phased manner. As on date Chalakwadi Toll Plaza and Hiwargaon Pawsa Toll Plaza on Pune Nashik National Highway - 60 has been awarded under MLFF Tolling in the State of Maharashtra.

Apart from this, 113 nos. of congested NH toll plazas in the country are also monitored through a GIS based toll congestion monitoring solution.

For monitoring the pavement condition and other highway assets on National Highways, periodic NSV (Network Survey Vehicle) surveys, drone surveys, AI based inspections, etc. are being carried out. Based on the results of these surveys, necessary repair and maintenance are being carried out by Field Units through respective Contractors/ Concessionaires as per the provisions of Concession Agreement.

## STATEMENT

## ‘DIGITISATION OF HIGHWAYS IN MAHARASHTRA’.

| Sl. No. | Toll Plaza | NH / State |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Gharaunda Toll Plaza | NH-44 in Haryana |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2. | Chorayasi Toll Plaza | NH-48 in Gujarat |
| 3. | Daulatpura Toll Plaza | NH-48 in Rajasthan |
| 4. | Manoharpura Toll Plaza | NH-48 in Rajasthan |
| 5. | Shahjahanpur Toll Plaza | NH-48 in Rajasthan |
| 6. | Mundaka Toll Plaza | UER-II in Delhi |
| 7. | Boriach Toll Plaza | NH-48 in Gujarat |
| 8. | Nemili Toll Plaza | NH-48 in Tamil Nadu |
| 9. | Chenasamudram Toll Plaza | NH-48 in Tamil Nadu |
| 10. | Paranur Toll Plaza | NH-45 in Tamil Nadu |
| 11. | Kasepalli Toll Plaza | NH-44 in Andhra Pradesh |
| 12. | Amakathadu Toll Plaza | NH-44 in Andhra Pradesh |
| 13. | Marur Toll Plaza | NH-44 in Andhra Pradesh |
| 14. | Chalakwadi Toll Plaza | NH-50 in Maharashtra |
| 15. | Hiwargaon Pavsa Toll Plaza | NH-50 in Maharashtra |
| 16. | Badarpur Faridabad Toll Plaza | NH-19 in Haryana |

## खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र का जीवीए

**3409. श्री आशीष दुबेः**

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

(क) वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र का सकल मूल्य संवर्धन (जीवीए) कितना है और वर्ष 2014-15 से इसकी तुलना क्या है;

(ख) अप्रैल, 2014 से मार्च, 2025 तक उक्त क्षेत्र में कितना प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (एफडीआई) इक्विटी आवक हुआ;

(ग) वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान कृषि-खाद्य निर्यात में प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य पदार्थों का हिस्सा कितना है;

(घ) वार्षिक उद्योग सर्वेक्षण (एएसआई) 2023-24 के अनुसार संगठित विनिर्माण क्षेत्र में रोजगार में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र का हिस्सा कितना है,

(ङ) वर्ष 2014-15 से 2023-24 की अवधि के दौरान खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र के विकास में विभिन्न राज्यों का योगदान कितना रहा है;

(च) उत्पादन से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) योजना के अंतर्गत स्थापित खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों की संख्या कितनी है और दिसम्बर, 2025 तक उक्त इकाइयों की निवेश प्रतिबद्धताओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(छ) जबलपुर में कितने खाद्य प्रसंस्करण केन्द्र स्थापित किए गए हैं; और

(ज) क्या उक्त योजनाओं के अंतर्गत कोई इकाई स्थापित करने के लिए कोई आवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र का सकल मूल्य वर्धन (जीवीए) 2.24 लाख करोड़ रुपये (पहले संशोधित अनुमान के अनुसार) है, जबकि वर्ष 2014-15 में यह 1.34 लाख करोड़ रुपये था।

(ख): उद्योग एवं आंतरिक व्यापार विभाग द्वारा जारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार, अप्रैल 2014 से मार्च 2025 तक खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र में कुल प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (एफडीआई) इक्विटी अंतर्वाह 7334.34 मिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर है।

(ग): वाणिज्यिक जानकारी और सांख्यिकी महानिदेशालय द्वारा जारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान कृषि खाद्य निर्यात में प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य पदार्थों की हिस्सेदारी 20.4% है।

(घ): वार्षिक उद्योग सर्वेक्षण (एएसआई) 2023-24 के अनुसार संगठित विनिर्माण क्षेत्र में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र का रोजगार हिस्सा 12.83% है।

(ङ): वर्ष 2014-15 से 2023-24 की अवधि के दौरान देश में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र के विकास में

राज्यों का योगदान विभिन्न कारकों जैसे कि प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों के लिए उनका मजबूत कृषि आधार, औद्योगिक अवसंरचना, खाद्य नीतिगत समर्थन, आदि से संचालित है। वर्ष 2023-24 के लिए एएसआई के नवीनतम आंकड़ों के अनुसार, राज्य-वार पंजीकृत खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयां संलग्न **विवरण-I में** दी गई हैं।

(च) से (ज): खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय की खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के लिए उत्पादन-लिंक्ड प्रोत्साहन योजना (पीएलआईएसएफपीआई) के अंतर्गत, दिनांक 31 दिसंबर 2025 तक 7462.77 करोड़ रुपये के निवेश के साथ योजना के अंतर्गत कुल 274 खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयां स्थापित की गई हैं। उक्त इकाइयों की निवेश प्रतिबद्धताओं का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है। इसके अलावा, जबलपुर में कोई खाद्य प्रसंस्करण केंद्र स्थापित नहीं किया गया है और पीएलआईएफपीआई योजना के अंतर्गत कोई नया आवेदन लंबित नहीं है।

## विवरण- I

## पंजीकृत क्षेत्र में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र में लगी इकाइयाँ

| क्र.सं. | राज्य | इकाइयों की संख्या (एएसआई के अनुसार *) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह | 5 |
| 2 | आंध्र प्रदेश | 5237 |
| 3 | अरुणाचल प्रदेश | 48 |
| 4 | असम | 1798 |
| 5 | बिहार | 1020 |
| 6 | चंडीगढ़ | 19 |
| 7 | छत्तीसगढ | 2525 |
| 8 | दादर और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव | 49 |
| 9 | दिल्ली | 142 |
| 10 | गोवा | 97 |
| 11 | गुजरात | 2691 |
| 12 | हरियाणा | 998 |
| 13 | हिमाचल प्रदेश | 179 |
| 14 | जम्मू-कश्मीर | 192 |
| 15 | झारखंड | 270 |
| 16 | कर्नाटक | 2448 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 17 | केरल | 1692 |
| 18 | लद्दाख | 8 |
| 19 | लक्षद्वीप | 0 |
| 20 | मध्य प्रदेश | 1120 |
| 21 | महाराष्ट्र | 2898 |
| 22 | मणिपुर | 42 |
| 23 | मेघालय | 31 |
| 24 | मिजोरम | 29 |
| 25 | नागालैंड | 18 |
| 26 | ओडिशा | 1403 |
| 27 | पुदुचेरी | 69 |
| 28 | पंजाब | 3401 |
| 29 | राजस्थान | 1000 |
| 30 | सिक्किम | 16 |
| 31 | तमिलनाडु | 4911 |
| 32 | तेलंगाना | 3959 |
| 33 | त्रिपुरा | 136 |
| 34 | उत्तर प्रदेश | 2955 |
| 35 | उत्तराखंड | 372 |
| 36 | पश्चिम बंगाल | 2267 |
| | **कुल** | **44,032** |

**स्रोत: *वार्षिक उद्योग सर्वेक्षण 2023-24**

## विवरण-II

## दिनांक 31.12.2025 तक पीएलआईएसएफपीआई योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा:

| राज्य | अनुमोदित स्थानों की संख्या | प्रतिबद्ध निवेश (करोड़ रु. में) |
|---|---|---|
| आंध्र प्रदेश | 36 | 1043.89 |
| असम | 4 | 47.74 |
| बिहार | 7 | 488.66 |
| छत्तीसगढ़ | 1 | 40.93 |
| गोवा | 1 | 17.99 |
| गुजरात | 31 | 1343.76 |
| हरियाणा | 9 | 74.53 |
| हिमाचल | 4 | 10.66 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| प्रदेश | | |
| जम्मू और कश्मीर | 2 | 61.13 |
| झारखंड | 2 | 11.76 |
| कर्नाटक | 21 | 271.58 |
| केरल | 10 | 165.91 |
| मध्य प्रदेश | 10 | 468.15 |
| महाराष्ट्र | 41 | 941.98 |
| उड़ीसा | 6 | 182.77 |
| पंजाब | 9 | 126.31 |
| राजस्थान | 6 | 244.82 |
| तमिलनाडु | 19 | 389.53 |
| तेलंगाना | 13 | 200.89 |
| उत्तर प्रदेश | 26 | 1052.10 |
| उत्तराखंड | 7 | 116.05 |
| पश्चिम बंगाल | 9 | 161.63 |
| **कुल** | **274** | **7462.77** |

**DEVELOPMENT OF AIRPORTS, HELIPORTS AND WATER AERODROMES**

**3410. SHRI GODAM NAGESH:**

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

(a) the details and the total number of airports, heliports and water aerodromes sanctioned and operationalised under the Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik (UDAN) scheme since its inception across the country, State/UT-wise particularly in Telangana;

(b) whether any new airports or airstrips are proposed to be developed under the UDAN scheme in Telangana and if so, the details thereof, district-wise; and

(c) the measures taken to improve regional air connectivity, passenger traffic and economic development through UDAN scheme across the country,

particularly in Telangana?

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

(a) to (c): Under the Regional Connectivity Scheme-UDAN, as on 28.02.2026, 663 routes connecting 95 unserved and underserved airports (including 17 heliports and 2 water aerodromes) have been operationalised. The list of airports operationalised since the inception of the Scheme is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

In the State of Telangana, Adilabad, Aleru, Basantnagar (Peddapalli) and Kagazpur airports are included in the tentative list of unserved airports in the UDAN document. Further, 58 RCS routes have been operationalised in the State.;

To ensure the affordability of regional air travel, the UDAN scheme provides financial incentives to airline operators on regional routes that include: Concessions by the Central Government, State Governments/ Union Territories and airport operators to reduce airline operation costs and also the Viability Gap Funding (VGF) to bridge the gap between operational costs and expected revenues on such routes. The airfare on the RCS seats on which VGF is provided to the Selected Airline Operators (SAOs) is for a 3-year tenure and is capped at a subsidized rate, which is liable to be indexed every quarter. The above measures aim to strengthen affordability, accessibility and overall passenger convenience in the aviation sector, thereby promoting regional

development and economic growth.

## STATEMENT

## List of 95 RCS Airports operationalized as on 28.02.2026

| S No. | State | Airport | Date of Operationalization |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | **Andhra Pradesh** | Kadapa (Underserved) | 27-April-2017 |
| 2. | | Kurnool (Unserved) | 28-March 2021 |
| 3. | **Arunachal Pradesh** | Tezu (Unserved) | 15-August-2021 |
| 4. | | Passighat (Unserved) | 24-May 2021 |
| 5. | | Hollongi (Unserved) | 15-January-2023 |
| 6. | **Assam** | Jorhat (Underserved) | 1-August-2018 |
| 7. | | Lilabari (Underserved) | 15-January-2019 |
| 8. | | Tezpur (Underserved) | 26-April-2018 |
| 9. | | Rupsi (Unserved) | 8-May 2021 |
| 10. | **Bihar** | Darbhanga (Unserved) | 08-November-2020 |
| 11. | | Purnea (Unserved) | 15-September-2025 |
| 12. | **Chhattisgarh** | Jagdalpur (Unserved) | 14-June-2018 |
| 13. | | Bilaspur (Unserved) | 1-March-2021 |
| 14. | | Ambikapur (Unserved) | 19-December-2024 |
| 15. | **Daman and Diu** | Diu (Underserved) | 24-February-2018 |
| 16. | **Gujarat** | Bhavnagar (Underserved) | 1-May-2018 |
| 17. | | Jamnagar (Underserved) | 17-February-2018 |
| 18. | | Kandla (Unserved) | 1-July-2017 |
| 19. | | Keshod (Unserved) | 16-April-2022 |
| 20. | | Mundra (Unserved) | 17-February-2018 |
| 21. | | Porbandar (Underserved) | 10-July-2017 |
| 22. | | Statue of Unity (W) (Unserved) | 31-October-2020 |
| 23. | | Sabarmati River Front (W) (Unserved) | 31-October-2020 |
| 24. | **Haryana** | Hissar (Unserved) | 14-January-2021 |
| 25. | **Himachal Pradesh** | Shimla (Unserved) | 27-April-2017 |
| 26. | | Kullu (Underserved) | 13-May-2019 |
| 27. | | Mandi – **Heliport** (Unserved) | 09-December-2021 |
| 28. | | Rampur – **Heliport** (Unserved) | 14-December-2021 |

| S No. | State | Airport | Date of Operationalization |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29. | | Reckong Peo - **Heliport** | 21-January-2026 |
| 30. | | Shimla (Sanjoli) - **Heliport** | 21-January-2026 |
| 31. | **Jharkhand** | Deoghar (Unserved) | 12-July-2022 |
| 32. | | Jamshedpur (Unserved) | 31-January-2023 |
| 33. | **Karnataka** | Belgaum (Underserved) | 1-May-2019 |
| 34. | | Hubli (Underserved) | 14-May-2018 |
| 35. | | Mysore (Unserved) | 2-September-2017 |
| 36. | | Vidyanagar (Unserved) | 21-September-2017 |
| 37. | | Kalaburgi (Gulbarga) (Unserved) | 22-November-2019 |
| 38. | | Bidar (Unserved) | 07-February-2020 |
| 39. | | Shivamogga (Unserved) | 21-November-2023 |
| 40. | **Kerala** | Kannur (Unserved) | 25-January-2019 |
| 41. | **Lakshadweep** | Agatti (Underserved) | 18-April-2024 |
| 42. | **Madhya Pradesh** | Gwalior (Underserved) | 31-May-2017 |
| 43. | | Rewa (Unserved) | 25-November-2024 |
| 44. | | Datia (Unserved) | 31-May-2025 |
| 45. | **Maharashtra** | Gondia (Unserved) | 13-March-2022 |
| 46. | | Jalgaon (Unserved) | 23-December-2017 |
| 47. | | Kolhapur (Unserved) | 8-April-2018 |
| 48. | | Nanded (Unserved) | 27-April-2017 |
| 49. | | Ozar (Nasik) (Unserved) | 23-December-2017 |
| 50. | | Sindhudurg (Unserved) | 9-October-2021 |
| 51. | | Amravati (Unserved) | 16-April-2025 |
| 52. | **Manipur** | Jiribam **Heliport** (Unserved) | 13-March-2024 |
| 53. | | Tamenglong **Heliport** (Unserved) | 13-March-2024 |
| 54. | **Meghalaya** | Shillong (Underserved) | 26-April-2018 |
| 55. | **Nagaland** | Dimapur (Underserved) | 07-December-2019 |
| 56. | **Odisha** | Jharsuguda (Unserved) | 22-September-2018 |
| 57. | | Jeypore (Unserved) | 03-August-2022 |
| 58. | | Rourkela (Unserved) | 07-January-2023 |
| 59. | | Utkela (Unserved) | 31-August-2023 |
| 60. | **Pondicherry (UT)** | Pondicherry (Underserved) | 16-August-2017 |
| 61. | **Punjab** | Adampur (Unserved) | 1-May-2018 |
| 62. | | Bhatinda (Unserved) | 27-April-2017 |
| 63. | | Ludhiana (Unserved) | 2-September-2017 |
| 64. | | Pathankot (Unserved) | 5-April-2018 |

| S No. | State | Airport | Date of Operationalization |
|---|---|---|---|
| 65. | **Rajasthan** | Bikaner (Unserved) | 26-September-2017 |
| 66. | | Jaisalmer (Unserved) | 29-October-2017 |
| 67. | | Kishangarh (Unserved) | 8-October-2018 |
| 68. | **Sikkim** | Pakyong (Unserved) | 4-October-2018 |
| 69. | **Tamil Nadu** | Salem (Unserved) | 25-March-2018 |
| 70. | **Uttar Pradesh** | Agra (Underserved) | 8-December-2017 |
| 71. | | Aligarh (Unserved) | 11-March-2024 |
| 72. | | Azamgarh (Unserved) | 11-March-2024 |
| 73. | | Bareilly (Unserved) | 08-March-2021 |
| 74. | | Chitrakoot (Unserved) | 12-March-2024 |
| 75. | | Moradabad (Unserved) | 10-August-2024 |
| 76. | | Prayagraj (Underserved) | 14-June-2018 |
| 77. | | Kanpur (Chakeri) (Unserved) | 3-July-2018 |
| 78. | | Hindon (Unserved) | 11-October-2019 |
| 79. | | Shravasti (Unserved) | 12-March-2024 |
| 80. | | Kushinagar (Unserved) | 26-November-2021 |
| 81. | **Uttarakhand** | Pantnagar (Underserved) | 4-January-2019 |
| 82. | | Pithoragarh (Unserved) | 17-January-2019 |
| 83. | | Sahastradhara - **Heliport** (Unserved) | 08-February-2020 |
| 84. | | Chinyalisaur –**Heliport** (Unserved) | 08-February-2020 |
| 85. | | Gaucher –**Heliport** (Unserved) | 08-February-2020 |
| 86. | | New Tehri –**Heliport** (Unserved) | 29-July-2020 |
| 87. | | Srinagar –**Heliport** (Unserved) | 29-July-2020 |
| 88. | | Haldwani – **Heliport** (Unserved) | 8-October-2021 |
| 89. | | Almora – **Heliport** (Unserved) | 26-August-2022 |
| 90. | | Champawat – **Heliport**( Unserved) | 22-February-2024 |
| 91. | | Munsyari – **Heliport** (Unserved) | 22-February-2024 |
| 92. | | Nainital – **Heliport** (Unserved) | 12-March-2025 |
| 93. | | Bageshwar – **Heliport** (Unserved) | 12-March-2025 |
| 94. | **West Bengal** | Cooch Behar (Unserved) | 21-February-2023 |
| 95. | | Durgapur (Underserved) | 25-June-2019 |

## MSME CLUSTERS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN ASSAM

**3411. SHRI AMARSING TISSO:**

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

(a) whether any Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Cluster Development Projects, Common Facility Centres or Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) clusters have been sanctioned in Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao districts of Assam during the last three years;

(b) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised, district-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to promote agro-based and forest-based MSMEs, including ginger, turmeric and agarwood processing units in the said districts?

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

(a) to (c): The Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) was in continuation up to 30.09.2022, hence no new clusters has been approved under the scheme during the last three years. However to promote agro-based and forest-based MSMEs, Lumbajong Ginger and Turmeric Cluster has been approved in the Karbi Anglong district with a committed Government of India assistance of ₹358.82 lakh, during FY 2020-21,out of which ₹351.57 lakh has been released and utilised. No cluster under

the SFURTI Scheme or the MSE-Cluster Development Scheme has been sanctioned in the Dima Hasao district.

Under SFURTI, clusters are supported through a wide range of Soft Interventions aimed at strengthening artisan and farmer capabilities, improving productivity, and enhancing market linkages. These interventions include general awareness programmes; skill development and capacity-building; and training in machine handling and maintenance. Support is also provided for institution development, onboarding on e-commerce platforms, exposure visits, design and product development, and participation in seminars, workshops and training programmes on technology upgradation.

## परवाणू-शिमला चार-लेन परियोजना

**3412. श्री सुरेश कुमार कश्यप:**

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

(क) परवाणू-शिमला चार लेन की परियोजना के लिए कुल कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई है और इसमें अब तक कितनी वास्तविक और वित्तीय प्रगति हुई है तथा शेष कार्य और खंडों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त परियोजना के विभिन्न खंडों में निर्माण में विलंब के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं और शेष कार्य को समयबद्ध तरीके से पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या ठोस कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या प्रत्येक मानसून ऋतु के दौरान परवाणू-शिमला मार्ग पर भूस्खलन, जलभराव और सड़क क्षति के कारण यातायात बार-बार बाधित होता है जिससे स्थानीय जीवन, पर्यटन, व्यापार और आपातकालीन सेवाएं प्रभावित होती हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या ढलान स्थिरीकरण, उन्नत जल निकासी प्रणालियों, स्थायी संरचनाओं

और आपदा प्रतिरोधी उपायों के माध्यम से स्थायी समाधान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई एकीकृत कार्य योजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है?

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

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

(ग): वर्ष 2023 में अप्रत्याशित बारिश के दौरान राजमार्ग काफी बाधित हो गया था। तथापि, यातायात के आवागमन को बहाल करने के लिए राजमार्ग से भूस्खलन को तत्काल हटा दिया गया था। राजमार्ग अन्यथा मानसून के मौसम में 4 लेन यातायात के लिए खुले रहते हैं, सिवाय कुछ अलग-अलग स्थानों को छोड़कर जहां भारी बारिश और क्षेत्र के खराब भूविज्ञान द्वारा उत्पन्न भूस्खलन के कारण यातायात 2 लेन में चलता है।

(घ): भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण (एनएचएआई) ने परवाणू-सोलन-कैथलीघाट के बीच कुल 85 संवेदनशील स्थानों की पहचान की है और इनमें से 65 स्थानों पर स्थायी दीर्घकालिक ढलान सुरक्षा कार्य पहले ही पूरा हो चुका है और शेष स्थानों पर कार्य प्रगति पर है।

**विवरण**

**"परवाणू-शिमला चार-लेन परियोजना" की प्रगति के संबंध में ब्यौरा**

| क्र. सं. | परियोजना का नाम | स्वीकृत राशि (करोड़ रु. में) | परियोजना की वास्तविक प्रगति(%) | परियोजना की वित्तीय प्रगति (%) | वर्तमान स्थिति | विलंब के कारण | परियोजना में तेजी लाने के लिए उठाए गए कदम |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य में ईपीसी आधार पर एनएचडीपी चरण-III के तहत परवाणू-सोलन खंड एनएच-22 (नया एनएच-05) पर किमी 67.000 से किमी 106.139 तक चार लेन का निर्माण। | 1683.31 | 100 | 100 | कार्य पूर्ण | | समय-समय पर राज्य सरकार/स्थानीय प्रशासन और हितधारकों के साथ बैठकें आयोजित की जाती हैं ताकि काम में देरी होने वाले मुद्दों को हल किया जा |
| 2 | हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य में ईपीसी मोड पर | 1519.53 | 91.05 | 86.03 | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | एनएचडीपी चरण-III के तहत एनएच-22 (नया एनएच-05) के सोलन-कैथलीघाट पर किमी 106.139 से किमी 129.050 तक चार लेन का निर्माण। | | | | 24.11.2025 को पीसीसी जारी | | सके। |
| **3** | हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य में हाइब्रिड वार्षिकी मोड पर कैथलीघाट से शकराल गांव (डिजाइन लंबाई-किमी 17.465 के लिए शिमला बाईपास पैकेज-I पर किमी 128+835 से किमी 146+300 तक) एनएच-5 को चार लेन का बनाना। | 2742.91 | 53 | 51.5 | कार्य प्रगति पर | 1. 2023 और 2025 में अभूतपूर्व भारी वर्षा की अप्रत्याशित घटना।<br>2. स्थानीय लोगों द्वारा बाधा डालने के कारण 02 डंपिंग स्थल की अनुपलब्धता | |
| **4** | हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य में हाइब्रिड वार्षिकी मोड पर शकराल गाँव से ढल्ली खंड (डिजाइन लंबाई किमी 10.985 के लिए शिमला बाईपास-पैकेज-II पर किमी 146+300 से किमी 156+560 और किमी 0+000 से किमी 0+725) तक एनएच-5 को चार लेन का बनाना। | 3005.24 | 51.54 | 54.04 | कार्य प्रगति पर | लागू नहीं | - |

## MAPPING OF HIGH-GROWTH MSMEs

**3413. SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY:**

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken district-wise mapping of high-growth Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) clusters in Telangana, particularly in defence, aerospace, pharmaceuticals, food processing and handlooms and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of funds sanctioned and utilized in Telangana under Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) and Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) during the last five years, along with employment generated and export growth achieved;

(c) whether the Government proposes to establish MSME Technology and Credit Facilitation Centres in semi-urban and rural districts to improve formal credit access, quality certification and digital compliance and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether steps are being taken to integrate Telangana MSMEs with global value chains through coordination with the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Export-Import Bank of India (EXIM Bank) and Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Telangana has the potential to be considered for a pilot MSME

acceleration model leveraging its IT ecosystem, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State/UT Governments through various schemes, programmes and policy initiatives for Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) and Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) etc.

Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India establish Common Facility Centers (CFCs) and create/upgrade Infrastructure Facilities (ID Projects) providing financial support to enhance the productivity and competitiveness of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) in the existing cluster. The detail of the projects approved in Telangana under MSE-CDP, is given in the enclosed **Statement-I.**

Under the Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), a total of 16 clusters have been approved in Telangana across 9 districts with an approved committed GoI assistance of Rs. 33.09 crore, proposed to benefit 9,109 traditional artisans across the State. Out of 16 approved clusters, 13 clusters are functional. Sector-wise details of clusters approved in Telangana is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

The details of funds sanctioned and utilized in SFURTI Clusters approved in Telangana during last five years:

| S. No. | Cluster Name | District | Total Artisans proposed to be benefited | Funds sanctioned (INR In Lakhs) | Fund Utilized (INR In Lakhs) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Gundimala Maize and Vermi Composting Cluster | Mehaboobnagar | 565 | 239.34 | 239.34 |
| 2. | Nizamabad Turmeric Cluster | Nizamabad | 503 | 102.87 | 102.87 |
| 3. | Poodur Vegetable and Fruit Processing Cluster | Medchal-Malkajgiri | 1629 | 301.36 | 301.36 |
| 4. | Wanaparthy Zari Zardozi Cluster, Telangana | Wanaparthy | 328 | 14.00 | 14.00 |

Number of Micro enterprises assisted in the State of Telangana under PMEGP during Financial Year 2020-21 to Financial Year 2024-25:

| Financial Year | No. of Micro enterprises Assisted | MM Subsidy (Rs. Cr) | Estimated Employment Generated |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2020-21 | 2025 | 63.76 | 16,200 |
| 2021-22 | 2906 | 98.46 | 23,248 |
| 2022-23 | 2540 | 102.25 | 20,320 |
| 2023-24 | 2503 | 108.12 | 20,024 |
| 2024-25 | 1850 | 82.82 | 14800 |

Ministry of MSME implements Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS) for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) 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 Rs 10 crore.

| Progress Report under CGTMSE - for last five year (All India and Telangana) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sr. | States | FY 20-21 | FY 21-22 | FY 22-23 | FY 23-24 | FY 24-25 |

| No. | and UTs | No. of Guarantees | Approved Amt (in Rs. CR) | No. of Guarantees | Approved Amt (in Rs. CR) | No. of Guarantees | Approved Amt (in Rs. CR) | No. of Guarantees | Approved Amt (in Rs. CR) | No. of Guarantees | Approved Amt (in Rs. CR) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Telangana | 22,021 | 1,407.78 | 24,009 | 1,958.98 | 29,792 | 3,502.89 | 41,940 | 6,368.05 | 97,292 | 11,586.39 |
| 2 | All India | 835,592 | 36,899.39 | 717,020 | 56,171.87 | 1,165,786 | 104,781.46 | 1,724,073 | 202,807.32 | 2,715,275 | 305,506.78 |

(c): The Ministry of MSME has established 18 Technology Centres (TCs) and 15 new Technology Centres under Technology Centre Systems Programme (TCSP) are being established out of which 9 TCs have already been inaugurated and dedicated to the nation. These centres support MSMEs through technology, skill development, advisory services and are equipped with high and machines such as CNC 7 Axis, EDM, hydraulic press, injection moulding, VHT, etc. Presently Central Institute of Tool Design (CITD), Hyderabad is functional in Telangana

(d) and (e): The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has established 65 Export Facilitation Centers (EFCs) in its field offices across the country with the aim of providing requisite mentoring and handholding support to MSMEs in exporting their products and services including 02 EFCs in Telangana namely, Central Institute of Tool Design (CITD), Hyderabad and MSME- Development and Facilitation Office, Hyderabad.

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 has two integrated sub-schemes:

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

The Ministry has launched Trade Enablement and Marketing (TEAM) scheme which aims at facilitating Micro and Small Enterprises for onboarding onto Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) by providing financial assistance to Seller Network participants (SNPs) for onboarding, cataloguing, account management, logistics, packaging material and design. Notably, half of these beneficiary MSMEs will be women-owned enterprises.

The Government is promoting ONDC as a Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) framework to create an open, interoperable and competitive e-commerce ecosystem.

## STATEMENT-I

### Details of the projects approved in Telangana under MSE-CDP

| S. No. | Name of the CFC Projects | Districts | Sector | Project Cost | GoI Grant Approved | Status (Ongoing/ completed) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (Rs. In lakh) | | |
| 1 | Gold Ornament Cluster | Karimnagar | Gem and Jewelry | 580.00 | 446.00 | Ongoing |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Rice Mill Cluster | Jagitial | Agro-processing | 998.00 | 798.40 | Ongoing |

And, the detail of the Infrastructure Development (ID) Projects approved in Telangana under MSE-CDP, is as under:

| S. No. | Name of projects | District | Total Project Cost | Approved GoI grant | Status (Ongoing/ completed) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Rupees in lakh) | | |
| 1 | New Industrial Estate at Gujularamaram | Ranga Reddy | 347.00 | 139.00 | Completed |
| 2 | New Industrial Estate at Automotive and Engineering Cluster Park, Toopran Mandal, Medak | Medak | 940.82 | 752.65 | Completed |
| 3 | New Industrial Estate at Madikonda Village, Warangal District | Warangal | 1061.19 | 735.6 | Completed |
| 4 | Upgradation of Industrial Park at Palvancha, | Bhadradri Kothagudem | 1014.76 | 800.00 | Ongoing |
| 5 | Flatted Factory Complex at Chandenvalle, Ranga Reddy | Ranga Reddy | 1541.04 | 1180.88 | Ongoing |
| 6 | Flatted Factory Complex at Jadcherla | Mahbubnagar | 1515.64 | 1160.39 | Ongoing |
| 7 | Flatted Factory Complex at Madikonda, | Warangal | 1549.35 | 1161.95 | Ongoing |
| 8 | Flatted Factory Complex at TunikiBollaram, | Siddipet | 1467.79 | 1106.45 | Ongoing |
| 9 | Flatted Factory Complex at Dandu Malkapur, Yadadri | Bhuvanagiri | 1460.00 | 1137.57 | Ongoing |
| 10 | Marketing Hub - (Women Entrepreneurs International Trade and Technology Centre) at Nandigama Village, Patancheru Mandal | Sanga Reddy | 1150 | 680 | Ongoing |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | New Industrial Park at Narmala, Rajanna Sircilla | Rajanna Sircilla | 1043.47 | 758.3 | Ongoing |
| 12 | New Industrial Estate (Kakatiya Mega Textile Park) at Warangal Rural | Warangal | 1010.4 | 683.29 | Ongoing |
| 13 | Up-gradation of Industrial Park at Gadwal, Jogulamba Gadwal | Jogulamba Gadwal | 1000.63 | 800 | Ongoing |
| 14 | Up-gradation of Industrial Park at Mancherial | Mancherial | 702.26 | 561.81 | Ongoing |
| 15 | Upgradation of Industrial Estate at Jadcherla | Mahbubnagar | 733.6 | 586.88 | Ongoing |
| 16 | Upgradation of Industrial Estate at Jeedimetla | Medchal-Malkanjgiri | 1000 | 800 | Ongoing |
| 17 | Up-gradation of Industrial Estate at Cherlapally Industrial Esate, Medchal District | Medchal | 1030 | 600 | Ongoing |
| 18 | New Industrial Estate at Industrial Estate at Armoor | Nizamabad | 935.09 | 674.09 | Ongoing |
| 19 | New Industrial Estate at Ravalkole (V), Malkajgiri | Malkajgiri | 1036.57 | 710.80 | Ongoing |
| 20 | New Industrial Estate at Buggapadu | Khammam | 848.13 | 559.25 | Ongoing |
| 21 | New Industrial Estate at Kallem | Jangaon | 1070.88 | 678.88 | Ongoing |
| 22 | New Industrial Estate at Autonagar, Kundanpally Village, Ramagundam | Peddapalli | 990.75 | 656.62 | Ongoing |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mandal | | | | |
| 23 | New Industrial Estate at Sultanpur | Sanga reddy | 940.05 | 637.70 | Ongoing |
| 24 | Up-gradation of Industrial Park at Autonagar, Hyderabad | Ranga Reddy | 1054.26 | 650.65 | Ongoing |
| 25 | Up-gradation of Industrial Park at Bhongir | YadadriBhuvanagiri | 714.17 | 484.13 | Ongoing |
| 26 | Setting up of New Industrial Estate, Mandapally | Siddipet | 1007.62 | 610.88 | Ongoing |

MSE-CDP is a demand driven Central Sector Scheme wherein, State Governments send proposals as per common needs of existing cluster in their States/UTs which commonly result in enhanced employment.

## STATEMENT-II

### Sector-wise Details of SFURTI Clusters in Telangana

| S. No. | Sector | Cluster Name | Status | District | Total Artisans proposed to be benefitted | Total Committed GoI Assistance (INR in Lakhs) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Textile | Banjara Embroidery Cluster | Functional | Nizamabad | 685 | 191.51 |
| 2. | | Wanaparthy Zari Zardozi Cluster, Telangana | Under Implementation | Wanaparthy | 328 | 174.47 |
| 3. | Textile - Handloom | Ieeza Gadwal Cluster | Functional | Mehaboobnagar | 600 | 198.55 |
| 4. | | Mothkur Ikat Handloom Cluster | Functional | Mehaboobnagar | 400 | 143.38 |
| 5. | | Zardozi Craft Cluster Hyderabad | Functional | Hyderabad | 624 | 195.39 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6. | | Zardozi Craft Cluster Vikerabad | Functional | Vikarabad | 650 | 192.26 |
| 7. | | Amarchinta Handloom Cluster | Functional | Wanaparthy | 350 | 230.69 |
| 8. | Bamboo | Chandrugonda Bamboo Cluster | Functional | BhadradriKothagudem | 1006 | 313.47 |
| 9. | Agro | Gundimala Maize and Vermi Composting Cluster | Functional | Mehaboobnagar | 565 | 239.34 |
| 10. | | Nizamabad Turmeric Cluster | Under Implementation | Nizamabad | 503 | 233.54 |
| 11. | | Poodur Vegetable and Fruit Processing Cluster | Under Implementation | Medchal-Malkajgiri | 1629 | 430.56 |
| 12. | Handicraft | Karimnagar Silver Filligree Works Cluster | Functional | Karimnagar | 520 | 250 |
| 13. | | Lac Bangles Cluster | Functional | Hyderabad | 726 | 187.39 |
| 14. | | Pembarthi Metalware Cluster | Functional | Warangal | 200 | 149.96 |
| 15. | | Pottery Cluster | Functional | Nizamabad | 163 | 77.87 |
| 16. | | Tribal Jewelry Cluster | Functional | Nizamabad | 160 | 101.22 |
| **Total** | | | | | **9109** | **3309.6** |

## HIGH AIRFARE AT MUMBAI AIRPORT

**3414. PROF VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:**

**SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:**

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

(a) whether the Government has examined the impact of limited flight frequencies, route concentration and the dominance of a few airlines on consistently high airfares for short and medium-haul routes originating

from Mumbai despite the city being the country's largest aviation hub and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware that passengers from non-metro districts of Maharashtra are routinely compelled to transit through Mumbai due to inadequate direct air connectivity, resulting in higher cumulative travel costs and overcrowding at Mumbai airport and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any study has been conducted on the role of high airport charges, slot constraints at Mumbai, peak-hour congestion and seasonal capacity withdrawals in escalating fares and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken to ensure affordable, transparent and predictable pricing on high-demand routes from Mumbai; and

(e) whether any region-specific regulatory safeguards for air travellers from Mumbai and Maharashtra are under consideration and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The commencement of flight operations from any airport in the country is a commercial decision of the airlines, based on the economic and operational viability of the route and other associated factors.

With the repeal of the Air Corporations Act in March 1994, the Indian domestic aviation sector was fully deregulated. Airlines are free to induct

capacity with any type of aircraft and to determine the markets and routes they wish to serve. However, such operations are subject to compliance with the Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDGs) issued by the Government, slot allocation by the respective airport operators, and approval of flight schedules by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA).

(c) and (d): In a deregulated aviation market, airfares are not regulated by the Government. Airlines have the flexibility to determine fares based on their operational requirements, while adhering to Rule 135 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937. The Government of India has established the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (AERA) to determine tariffs for aeronautical services provided at major airports. AERA follows a uniform tariff methodology for fixation of aeronautical charges across major airports.

Further to promote airfare transparency and strengthen passenger protection, all scheduled domestic airlines are required to publish the tariffs established by them on their respective websites in a conspicuous manner, in accordance with Sub-Rule (2) of Rule 135 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937. The Tariff Monitoring Unit (TMU), established under the DGCA, monitors airfares on selected routes on a monthly basis to ensure that airlines do not charge fares outside the range published on their websites.

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

a) Carriage by Air of Persons with Disability and/ or Persons with Reduced

Mobility [Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR) Section 3, Series M, Part I]

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

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

d) Air Transport Circular ATC 01 of 2024, titled "Unbundle of services and fees by scheduled airlines".

**JAL JEEVAN MISSION IN WEST BENGAL**

**3415. SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL:**

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

(a) the exact amount of the funds sanctioned, released and withheld for West Bengal under the Jal Jeevan Mission;

(b) the manner in which delays are consistent with the stated goal of universal household tap connectivity;

(c) the reasons for persistence of fluoride, arsenic and salinity contamination in several districts of the said State including parts of eastern India despite repeated commitment; and

(d) whether the Government has assessed that funding slowdowns in States like West Bengal are disproportionately affecting vulnerable rural and tribal populations and if so, the findings thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI V. SOMANNA):**

(a) to (d): Since August 2019, Government of India, in partnership with States,

is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)-Har Ghar Jal to enable every rural household including West Bengal, in the country to have assured potable water through tap connection. Drinking water is a State subject, and hence, the responsibility of planning, approval, implementation, operation, and maintenance of drinking water supply schemes, including those under the Jal Jeevan Mission, lies with the respective State/UT Governments. The Government of India supports the States by providing technical and financial assistance.

As reported by State Govt. of West Bengal, at the start of the Mission, in August 2019, only 2.15 Lakh (1.22%) rural household were reported to have tap water connection. As on 09.03.2026, out of 1.75 crore rural household, around 99.50 lakh (56.69%) rural households have been provided tap water connection in West Bengal.

The details of Central fund allocated, and fund drawn by the State of West Bengal under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), is as under:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

| **Year** | **Central share** | | | | | **State Expenditure** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Opening Balance** | **Fund allocated** | **Fund drawn by State** | **Available fund** | **Reported utilization** | |
| 2019-20 | 760.82 | 995.33 | 994.75 | 1,755.57 | 609.00 | 469.54 |
| 2020-21 | 1,146.58 | 1,614.18 | 807.08 | 1,953.66 | 1,196.07 | 641.17 |
| 2021-22 | 757.58 | 6,998.97 | 1,404.61 | 2,162.19 | 1,547.52 | 725.77 |
| 2022-23 | 614.67 | 6,180.25 | 3,090.12 | 3,704.79 | 1,953.73 | 3,204.21 |
| 2023-24 | 1,751.06 | 3,806.29 | 4,206.29 | 5,957.35 | 5,004.16 | 5,155.11 |
| 2024-25 | 953.19 | 5,049.98 | 2,524.99 | 3,478.18 | 3,003.06 | 4,905.55 |
| 2025-26 | 475.13 | - | - | 475.13 | - | - |
| **Total** | | 24,645.00 | 13,027.84 | 13,788.66 | 13,313.54 | 15,101.35 |

Source: JJM-IMIS

The Jal Jeevan Mission aims for universal rural tap connectivity, but execution rests with State Governments. Central funds require timely project proposals and utilization certificates. Consequently, administrative delays or slow execution at the state level directly hinder fund releases, stalling the mission’s goal of providing every household with functional water.

Under JJM, as per existing guidelines, Bureau of Indian Standards’ BIS:10500 standards are adopted as benchmark for quality of water being supplied through the piped water supply schemes. While planning water supply schemes under JJM to provide tap water supply to households, priority is given to habitations affected by chemical contaminants. States/ UTs have been advised to plan and implement piped water supply schemes based on alternative safe water sources for the villages with water quality issues.

Further, under the JJM, States/ UTs have been advised to install community water purification plants (CWPPs) especially in Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations to provide potable water to every household at the rate of 8–10 litre per capita per day (lpcd) to meet their drinking and cooking requirements till the commissioning of piped water supply schemes compliant to JJM standards. As reported by States on JJM-IMIS, as on date, all rural habitations of the country are provided safe drinking water free from Arsenic and Fluoride contamination.

## स्वच्छ ऊर्जा संक्रमण और गैस बुनियादी ढांचा

**3416. श्री उत्कर्ष वर्मा मधुरः**

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

(क) स्वच्छ ऊर्जा की बढ़ती मांग के साथ तालमेल बिठाने की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए तेल और गैस उद्योग की क्या योजना है;

(ख) वर्तमान में विशेष रूप से ब्लॉक या डिवीजन स्तर पर सीएनजी आउटलेट की संख्या काफी कम होने के कारण उपभोक्ताओं को सीएनजी भरवाने के लिए लंबे समय तक इंतजार करने के तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए सीएनजी आउटलेट की कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार की कार्ययोजना क्या है;

(ग) राष्ट्रीय गैस ग्रिड पाइपलाइन और शहरी गैस वितरण नेटवर्क के विस्तार के लिए कार्ययोजना क्या है; और

(घ) क्या घरेलू बाजार में गैस की बढ़ती मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए भारतीय कंपनियां विभिन्न योजनाओं पर विचार कर रही हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

**पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश गोपी):**

(क) से (घ): तेल और गैस उद्योग ऊर्जा मिश्रण में प्राकृतिक गैस, जैव ईंधन, ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा का हिस्सा बढ़ाने के लिए सारे प्रयास कर रहे है जिसमे,अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, प्राथमिक ऊर्जा मिश्रण में प्राकृतिक गैस का हिस्सा बढ़ाना; पेट्रोल में इथेनॉल मिश्रण बढ़ाना, डीज़ल में जैवडीज़ल मिश्रण; किफायती परिवहन के लिए दीर्घकालिक विकल्प (एसएटीएटी) के तहत संपीड़ित बायोगैस संयंत्र लगाना; प्रति वर्ष कम से कम 5 एमएमटी (मिलियन मीट्रिक टन) की ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन उत्पादन क्षमता का विकास करना और वैकल्पिक ईंधन स्टेशन (ईवी चार्जिंग) लगाना शामिल है।

पाइप्ड प्राकृतिक गैस (पीएनजी) कनेक्शन देना, संपीड़ित प्राकृतिक गैस (सीएनजी) स्टेशन बनाना और पाइपलाइन अवसंरचना बिछाना, सिटी गैस वितरण (सीजीडी) नेटवर्क के विकास का हिस्सा है। यह काम पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस विनियामक बोर्ड (पीएनजीआरबी) द्वारा

प्राधिकृत कंपनियाँ अपने न्यूनतम कार्य कार्यक्रम (एमडब्ल्यूपी) और तकनीकी-व्यावसायिक व्यवहार्यता के अनुसार करती हैं। सरकार और पीएनजीआरबी सीजीडी नेटवर्क की प्रगति की निगरानी करते हैं और कंपनी को उनके मामलों का समाधान करने की सलाह देते हैं।

पीएनजीआरबी ने देश भर में सीजीडी नेटवर्क के विकास के लिए संपूर्ण मुख्य भूमि क्षेत्र को कवर करते हुए 307 भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों (जीए) में सीजीडी नेटवर्क के विकास के लिए कंपनियों को प्राधिकृत किया है। देश में प्राकृतिक गैस का प्रसार राष्ट्रीय गैस ग्रिड के विकास से भी सुगम हुआ है जो गैस तक पहुंच के लिए जीए को सहायता प्रदान करता है। पीएनजीआरबी ने लगभग 34200 किमी एनजीपीएल नेटवर्क को प्राधिकृत किया है जिसमें विभिन्न कंपनियों के देश भर में सामान्य वाहक, स्पर लाइन, टाई-इन कनेक्टिविटी और समर्पित पाइपलाइन शामिल हैं। निर्माणाधीन पाइपलाइन के पूरा होने पर राष्ट्रीय गैस ग्रिड सभी क्षेत्रों में प्राकृतिक गैस की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सभी प्रमुख मांग केंद्रों को जोड़ेगा। पीएनजीआरबी के राष्ट्रीय पीएनजी अभियान 2.0 के हिस्से के रूप में, सभी प्राधिकृत कंपनियाँ सक्रिय रूप से लक्षित उपभोक्ता आउटरीच और प्रचार की पहल कर रही हैं जिसमें,अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ,घरेलू पीएनजी कनेक्शनों को अपनाने में तेजी लाने के लिए जीए में हितधारक जुड़ाव, उपभोक्ता आउटरीच और प्रचालन फोकस को बढ़ाना शामिल है।

## PMMY IN TAMIL NADU

**3417. SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M. S.:**

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

(a) the total number of loans sanctioned and disbursed under the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) during the last three years, State-wise, particularly for Tamil Nadu;

(b) the details of sectors that have benefited the most from PMMY loans, including artisan units, small traders and service providers in Tamil Nadu;

(c) whether any specific steps have been taken to increase credit access for women entrepreneurs and underprivileged sections and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the initiatives taken to integrate PMMY with other schemes such as Stand-Up India, MUDRA plus schemes and state MSME support programs; and

(e) the Government’s plans to expand coverage, simplify procedures and enhance loan limits for eligible beneficiaries, especially in Tamil Nadu?

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

(a) to (e): As informed by Department of Financial Services (DFS), Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) was launched on 08.04.2015 to extend collateral free credit up to Rs.20 lakh by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs), i.e. Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs). Any individual, who is otherwise eligible to take a loan and has a business plan for small business enterprise can avail loan under the Scheme for income generating activities in the manufacturing, trading, service sectors including activities allied to agriculture across four loan categories, viz. Shishu (loans upto Rs. 50,000), Kishor (loans above Rs. 50,000 and upto Rs. 5 lakh), Tarun (loans above Rs. 5

lakh and upto Rs. 10 lakh) and Tarun Plus (loans above Rs. 10 lakh and upto Rs. 20 lakh for those entrepreneurs who have availed and successfully repaid previous loans under the 'Tarun' category w.e.f. 24.10.2024).

The Scheme provides funding to small businesses, handicrafts, agriculture-allied activities and traditional enterprises on which many women rely for income. Further, women, who often lack collateral or credit history, have benefited from collateral-free loans provided under PMMY.

With a view to incentivize successful borrowers under the Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY), a new category of Mudra Loans, namely 'Tarun Plus' was introduced in 2024-25 for those borrowers who have successfully repaid their Mudra loan under Tarun Category. Under 'Tarun Plus', collateral free loans upto Rs. 20 lakhs are provided to such borrowers.

The Government has taken several measures in order to simplify the loan application process and ensure the timely disbursal of loans. Portals like Jan Samarth has been created with 15 credit linked schemes where the applicant can have the self-journey or assisted journey for applying specified loans.

The number of loan accounts, amount sanctioned and disbursed under PMMY during the last three years. State-wise, including Tamil Nadu is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

# STATEMENT

## Details of Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) loans for last three years

[Amount Rs. in Crore]

| Sr. No. | State/UTs Name | 2025-26 | | | 2024-25 | | | 2023-24 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No Of A/Cs | Sanctioned Amt | Disbursement Amt | No Of A/Cs | Sanctioned Amt | Disbursement Amt | No Of A/Cs | Sanctioned Amt | Disbursement Amt |
| 1 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 2,774 | 137.44 | 136.94 | 3,027 | 143.44 | 143.08 | 3,131 | 126.49 | 126.13 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 11,20,810 | 21,840.48 | 20,442.59 | 14,64,680 | 20,810.41 | 20,517.18 | 15,88,682 | 19,835.91 | 19,573.04 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 37,670 | 587.49 | 581.55 | 36,567 | 504.13 | 495.72 | 26,431 | 352.18 | 346.63 |
| 4 | Assam | 9,20,448 | 10,861.20 | 10,770.72 | 12,16,262 | 11,265.21 | 11,191.94 | 7,22,225 | 6,942.56 | 6,847.44 |
| 5 | Bihar | 48,96,486 | 45,132.45 | 43,766.61 | 77,71,213 | 58,138.29 | 54,064.10 | 96,31,277 | 58,722.25 | 56,841.09 |
| 6 | Chandigarh | 10,898 | 318.74 | 313.75 | 15,724 | 317.41 | 313.60 | 15,585 | 301.28 | 294.80 |
| 7 | Chhattisgarh | 7,65,227 | 9,422.14 | 9,001.00 | 10,16,177 | 9,872.37 | 9,221.98 | 10,35,574 | 8,983.57 | 8,436.37 |
| 8 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 3,130 | 98.28 | 97.32 | 3,936 | 93.24 | 92.80 | 3,792 | 67.53 | 67.18 |
| 9 | Daman and Diu | 1,419 | 50.78 | 50.35 | 2,292 | 98.09 | 93.12 | 1,194 | 37.22 | 36.62 |
| 10 | Delhi | 1,96,157 | 6,228.22 | 6,062.34 | 1,99,513 | 4,745.53 | 4,695.01 | 3,15,625 | 4,341.76 | 4,265.87 |
| 11 | Goa | 25,079 | 671.12 | 661.19 | 27,585 | 658.27 | 648.22 | 42,505 | 770.27 | 756.46 |
| 12 | Gujarat | 13,52,032 | 20,313.87 | 20,098.01 | 15,70,182 | 20,069.70 | 19,919.03 | 19,60,464 | 19,870.65 | 19,640.31 |
| 13 | Haryana | 7,35,887 | 10,439.51 | 10,264.13 | 8,00,080 | 10,079.56 | 9,974.77 | 10,95,972 | 11,047.06 | 10,719.55 |
| 14 | Himachal Pradesh | 1,26,166 | 3,226.91 | 3,164.67 | 1,10,348 | 3,099.89 | 3,076.75 | 1,46,471 | 3,354.69 | 3,241.99 |
| 15 | Jharkhand | 12,22,632 | 12,192.55 | 11,824.36 | 16,68,829 | 12,966.56 | 12,551.98 | 21,29,193 | 13,050.05 | 12,887.57 |
| 16 | Karnataka | 27,39,271 | 35,259.66 | 35,093.18 | 49,43,477 | 49,470.21 | 49,319.57 | 64,58,940 | 49,684.30 | 49,510.51 |
| 17 | Kerala | 13,81,936 | 17,297.29 | 17,180.04 | 19,44,890 | 19,810.73 | 19,661.76 | 19,73,469 | 18,152.16 | 18,015.08 |
| 18 | Lakshadweep | 1,903 | 42.10 | 42.00 | 2,258 | 43.91 | 43.87 | 2,309 | 39.97 | 39.91 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Madhya Pradesh | 25,51,496 | 27,960.16 | 26,191.16 | 33,02,774 | 30,442.10 | 28,899.69 | 34,45,475 | 26,146.21 | 25,272.18 |
| 20 | Maharashtra | 30,68,225 | 45,694.88 | 44,969.65 | 44,62,791 | 51,311.90 | 50,762.02 | 52,79,979 | 43,075.16 | 42,773.74 |
| 21 | Manipur | 29,654 | 632.65 | 624.94 | 11,452 | 320.31 | 311.29 | 10,666 | 225.04 | 213.62 |
| 22 | Meghalaya | 29,479 | 474.71 | 470.15 | 35,308 | 507.04 | 502.49 | 31,633 | 424.99 | 420.03 |
| 23 | Mizoram | 23,274 | 547.05 | 544.44 | 26,463 | 604.57 | 600.41 | 28,729 | 580.54 | 576.65 |
| 24 | Nagaland | 28,765 | 556.75 | 551.30 | 32,002 | 525.12 | 519.36 | 21,014 | 400.84 | 394.69 |
| 25 | Odisha | 18,96,415 | 22,025.77 | 21,816.92 | 27,93,890 | 22,677.77 | 22,532.57 | 37,61,546 | 23,539.15 | 23,355.99 |
| 26 | Pondicherry | 68,758 | 938.51 | 934.62 | 85,730 | 898.07 | 890.60 | 1,33,357 | 1,063.54 | 1,059.69 |
| 27 | Punjab | 7,17,442 | 11,401.10 | 10,900.21 | 7,07,516 | 10,278.37 | 9,856.31 | 10,39,309 | 11,331.72 | 10,668.37 |
| 28 | Rajasthan | 18,83,309 | 25,442.42 | 25,219.53 | 21,63,626 | 25,994.30 | 25,794.48 | 26,93,556 | 26,955.25 | 26,755.28 |
| 29 | Sikkim | 15,492 | 274.11 | 269.52 | 19,185 | 294.16 | 290.24 | 19,290 | 266.38 | 260.61 |
| **30** | **Tamil Nadu** | **31,37,622** | **42,148.77** | **41,959.19** | **45,36,967** | **46,869.01** | **46,666.26** | **72,04,001** | **57,616.60** | **57,370.41** |
| 31 | Telangana | 8,47,873 | 14,642.16 | 14,544.13 | 11,37,388 | 13,981.58 | 13,907.44 | 9,47,059 | 10,929.91 | 10,722.07 |
| 32 | Tripura | 2,42,792 | 2,571.79 | 2,551.06 | 3,48,747 | 2,885.56 | 2,864.61 | 3,24,797 | 2,505.42 | 2,465.59 |
| 33 | Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir | 3,26,009 | 7,792.91 | 7,268.68 | 3,99,396 | 9,241.44 | 8,808.02 | 3,66,142 | 8,530.51 | 8,119.92 |
| 34 | Union Territory of Ladakh | 8,245 | 240.53 | 234.86 | 12,197 | 356.50 | 350.62 | 11,013 | 311.64 | 306.97 |
| 35 | Uttar Pradesh | 47,37,733 | 58,866.70 | 58,104.42 | 59,24,230 | 58,837.78 | 58,111.79 | 76,79,518 | 59,506.73 | 58,535.05 |
| 36 | Uttarakhand | 2,63,887 | 4,443.87 | 4,396.97 | 3,38,119 | 4,583.09 | 4,534.21 | 4,45,218 | 4,798.74 | 4,728.64 |
| 37 | West Bengal | 41,67,212 | 45,581.20 | 44,451.52 | 55,26,827 | 50,006.14 | 49,575.68 | 61,81,872 | 47,124.58 | 46,712.27 |
| | **Total** | **3,95,83,607** | **5,06,356.27** | **4,95,554.03** | **5,46,61,648** | **5,52,801.78** | **5,41,802.58** | **6,67,77,013** | **5,41,012.86** | **5,32,358.35** |

Source: DFS

## बिहार की गंगोता जाति को अनुसूचित जनजाति की सूची में शामिल करना

**3418. श्री अजय कुमार मंडल:**

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

(क) क्या सरकार का बिहार की गंगोता जाति को अनुसूचित जनजाति की सूची में शामिल करने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या बिहार सरकार द्वारा गंगोता जाति पर एक नृवंशविज्ञान रिपोर्ट तैयार कराई गई थी और केंद्र सरकार को भेजी गई थी;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त रिपोर्ट किस तिथि को प्राप्त हुई थी और उसमें की गई सिफारिशों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) सरकार का उक्त रिपोर्ट के आधार पर कब तक अधिसूचना जारी करने का विचार है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

**जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दुर्गा दास उइके):**

(क) से (ङ): भारत सरकार ने दिनांक 15.06.1999 को (25.06.2002 व 14.09.2022 को पुन: संशोधित) अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूचियों में समावेशन, से अपवर्जन और अन्य संशोधनों के दावों पर निर्णय लेने के लिए प्रविधियां निर्धारित की हैं। प्रविधियों के अनुसार, केवल उन्हीं प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जाता है तथा विधान में संशोधन किया जाता है जिन्हें संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा अनुशंसित किया गया हो और न्यायोचित माना गया हो और भारत के महापंजीयक के कार्यालय (ओआरजीआई) तथा राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग (एनसीएसटी) के द्वारा सहमति प्राप्त हो। समस्त कार्रवाई अनुमोदित प्रविधियों के अनुसार की जाती है।

बिहार राज्य सरकार ने अपने दिनांक 04.11.2019 के पत्र के साथ 'गंगोता' समुदाय की नृवंशविज्ञान रिपोर्ट संलग्न करते हुए इस समुदाय को राज्य की अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची में

शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव भेजा था। प्रविधियों के अनुसार, उक्त प्रस्ताव को आगे की जांच और मामले पर टिप्पणियां देने के लिए ओआरजीआई को भेजा गया था। ओआरजीआई ने प्रस्ताव का समर्थन नहीं किया। ओआरजीआई की टिप्पणियां फरवरी, 2021 में राज्य सरकार को इस अनुरोध के साथ प्रेषित की गई कि यदि प्रस्ताव के समर्थन में कोई औचित्य/अतिरिक्त जानकारी उपलब्ध हो तो उसे उपलब्ध कराया जाए।

किसी राज्य या संघ राज्यक्षेत्र की अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची में समावेशन के प्रस्तावों में प्रविधियों के अनुसार कुछ प्रक्रियाओं का पालन किया जाता है। यह एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों के साथ एक नृवंशविज्ञान (नृजातीय) रिपोर्ट भी संलग्न होनी चाहिए। प्रस्तावों की जांच आरजीआई के कार्यालय और फिर राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग (एनसीएसटी) द्वारा की जाती है। यदि प्रस्ताव ओआरजीआई द्वारा अनुशंसित नहीं होता है, तो राज्य सरकारों को ओआरजीआई द्वारा उठाए गए बिंदुओं के बारे में संसूचित किया जाता है, ताकि अतिरिक्त जानकारी, यदि कोई हो, तो राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत की जा सके। ऐसे कई प्रस्ताव विभिन्न स्तरों पर जांच के अधीन रह सकते हैं।

## STATUS OF INTER-LINKING OF RIVER BASINS RELATED TO KRISHNA RIVER

**3419. DR. K. SUDHAKAR:**

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

(a) the current status of the proposed inter-linking of river basins related to the Krishna river for providing water to Kolar and Chikkaballapur districts of Karnataka;

(b) whether the Government has taken any concrete steps or approved any projects to ensure transfer or sharing of water under river-linking initiatives

and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the expected time-frame for completion of such inter-linking or related works to provide irrigation and drinking water benefits to Kolar and Chikkaballapur districts?

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

(a) to (c): The Government of India has formulated the National Perspective Plan (NPP) for interlinking of rivers, under which 30 Interlinking of Rivers (ILR) projects—comprising 16 Peninsular and 14 Himalayan links—have been identified to address water scarcity and augment irrigation and other water-related benefits across the country. The National Water Development Agency (NWDA) is the nodal agency entrusted with carrying out studies and preparing project reports for these ILR links.

NWDA has completed Pre-Feasibility Reports (PFRs) for all 30 links, Feasibility Reports (FRs) for 26 links, and Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for 11 links. The status of these 30 link projects under the NPP is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

Several of the identified links involve the Krishna basin, including the Krishna (Almatti)–Pennar link, Krishna (Srisailam)–Pennar link, and others. However, none of these links is designed to transfer water to Kolar or Chikkaballapur districts of Karnataka.

Since no ILR project under the NPP is presently envisaged for providing Krishna river water to Kolar and Chikkaballapur districts, no time-frame can be

indicated for completion of such works for these districts.

## STATEMENT

### Details and current status of ILR projects under the NPP

### Peninsular Component

| Sl. No | Name | States benefited | Status |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link | Andhra Pradesh (AP) and Odisha | FR completed |
| | Alternate Mahanadi (Barmul)- Rushikulya– Godavari Dowlaiswaram) link | AP and Odisha | FR completed |
| 2 | Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link @ | AP, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Telangana | FR Completed |
| 3 | a.) Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link | Telangana | FR completed |
| | b.) Alternate Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link * | Telangana | DPR completed |
| 4 | Godavari (Inchampalli/ SSMPP) - Krishna (Pulichintala) link | Telangana and AP | DPR completed |
| 5 | a.) Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila ) link | AP | FR completed |
| | b.)Alternate Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila ) link * | AP | DPR completed |
| 6 | Krishna (Srisailam) – Pennar link | AP | DPR Completed |
| 7 | Krishna (Almatti) – Pennar link | Karnataka andAP | DPR completed |
| 8 | a.) Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link | AP, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry | FR completed |
| | b.) Alternate Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link * | AP, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry | DPR completed |
| 9 | Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai -Gundar link | Tamil Nadu | DPR completed |
| 10 | Parbati –Kalisindh - Chambal link | Madhya Pradesh (MP) and Rajasthan | FR completed |
| | b) Modified Parbati – Kalisindh-Chambal link | MP and Rajasthan | MoA for implementation has been signed by both the States |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Damanganga - Pinjal link | Maharashtra (only water supply to Mumbai) | DPR completed and dropped from status of “priority links” |
| 12 | Par-Tapi-Narmada link | Gujarat and Maharashtra | DPR completed and dropped from status of “priority links” |
| 13 | Ken-Betwa link | Uttar Pradesh (UP) and MP | DPR completed and project is under implementation |
| 14 | Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link | Tamil Nadu and Kerala | FR completed |
| 15 | Bedti - Varda link @@ | Karnataka | DPR completed |
| 16 | Netravati – Hemavati link*** | Karnataka | PFR completed |

* Due to pending consensus on Manibhadra and Inchampalli dams, Phase-I of Project to divert unutilized waters of Godavari river, Study was carried out and DPR of Godavari (Inchampalli) – Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) – Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link projects (combined) called as Godavari-Cauvery link was completed. The report has further been updated terminating the link canal at Manimukhtanadi, a Tributary of Vellar river flowing adjacent to Cauvery basin.

@@ Bedti – Varda Link - DPR was prepared directly after preparation of its PFR, no FR was prepared.

@ Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) Link- the project has been taken up by Govt. of Andhra Pradesh and is under execution by Polavaram Project Authority.

*** Netravati – Hemavati link: Further studies not taken up after PFR preparation since after implementation of Yettinahole project by Govt. of Karnataka, no surplus water is available in Netravati basin for diversion through this link.

## Himalayan Component

| Sl. No | Name | States / Countries benefited | Status |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Kosi-Mechi link** | Bihar and Nepal | PFR completed |
| 2. | Kosi-Ghaghra link | Bihar, Uttar Pradesh (UP) and Nepal | FR completed |
| 3. | Gandak - Ganga link | UP and Nepal | FR completed |
| 4. | Ghaghra - Yamuna link | UP and Nepal | FR completed |
| 5. | Sarda - Yamuna link | UP and Uttarakhand | FR completed |
| 6. | Yamuna-Rajasthan link | Haryana and Rajasthan | FR completed |
| 7. | Rajasthan-Sabarmati link | Rajasthan and Gujarat | FR completed |
| 8. | Chunar - Sone Barrage link | Bihar and UP | FR completed |
| 9. | Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link | Bihar and Jharkhand | Draft FR completed |
| 10. | Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link | Assam, West Bengal and Bihar | FR completed |
| 11. | Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S- | Assam, WB and Bihar | PFR completed |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | T-G) | | (The proposal has been dropped) |
| 12. | Farakka-Sundarbans link | WB | FR completed |
| 13. | Ganga (Farakka) - Damodar-Subarnarekha link | WB, Odisha and Jharkhand | FR completed |
| 14. | Subarnarekha-Mahanadi link | WB and Odisha | FR completed |

**Kosi-Mechi Inter State link - PFR prepared and proposal was dropped due to international issues, subsequently, on request of Govt. of Bihar, NWDA has taken up Kosi-Mechi Intra State link project.

## WOMEN-LED MSMEs IN MAHARASHTRA

**3420. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:**

**SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE-PATIL:**

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any comprehensive assessment of women-led Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Maharashtra, including district-wise numbers, sectoral spread, survival rate beyond three years and employment generated during the last five years;

(b) whether the Government is aware that a large proportion of women-led MSMEs in Maharashtra remain confined to micro-scale operations due to limited access to affordable credit, delayed payments, absence of collateral support and inadequate market linkages and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any evaluation has been conducted to ascertain the reasons that existing institutional support mechanisms have not translated into scaling

up women-owned enterprises in backward and aspirational districts of the State;

(d) the corrective measures proposed to address structural barriers faced by women entrepreneurs in Maharashtra; and

(e) whether a State-specific roadmap is under consideration to promote growth-oriented women-led MSMEs and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) launched Udyam Registration Portal (URP) on 01.07.2020 for registration of MSMEs. Further, for registration of Informal Micro Enterprises (IMEs), Udyam Assist Platform was launched on 11.01.2023. The details of women-owned MSMEs registered and employment generated on Udyam Portal in Maharashtra, district-wise, since inception till 28th February, 2026 are given in the enclosed **Statement–I**.

The Government has taken a number of initiatives to increase the participation of women in MSMEs, such as:

ix. Special drives for registration of women-owned MSMEs on Udyam Registration (UR) and Udyam Assist Portals (UAP).

x. To support women entrepreneurs, the Public Procurement Policy mandates that 3% of annual procurement by CPSEs/Ministries/Departments must be made from women-owned

micro and small enterprises.

xi. Udyam Registration Portal was launched on 01.07.2020 which is fully online, paperless and based on self-declaration. Those with PAN details can register on Udyam and those without PAN/GSTN can register on Udyam Assist Portal (UAP) launched on 11th January 2023. Both registrations are eligible for Priority Sector Lending (PSL) and to avail of benefits of Schemes of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

xii. To support women entrepreneurs under Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises, the following two provisions have been introduced for micro and small women entrepreneurs w.e.f. 01.12.2022:

   c. Guarantee coverage of up to 90% as against the 75% for others; and

   d. 10% concession in annual Guarantee fees

xiii. Ministry of MSME implements Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) which is a credit-linked subsidy programme aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and rural/urban unemployed youth. Out of the total PMEGP beneficiaries, 39% are women and they are provided higher subsidy (35%) vis-a-vis non-special category (upto 25%).

xiv. To encourage entrepreneurship among women, Ministry of MSME implements ‘Skill Upgradation and Mahila Coir Yojana’ under Coir Vikas

Yojana, which is an exclusive training programme aimed at skill development of women artisans engaged in the Coir sector.

xv. Participation of women entrepreneurs in trade fairs under Procurement and Marketing Support Scheme is subsidized to the extent of 100% vis-a-vis 80% for other entrepreneurs.

xvi. Ministry of MSME has launched 'PM Vishwakarma' Scheme on 17.09.2023, to provide a number of benefits to the traditional artisans and craftspeople including women, engaged in 18 trades.

xvii. The Ministry has launched the awareness campaign 'Yashasvini' to create awareness among existing and aspiring women entrepreneurs with various schemes of the Ministry of MSME, providing them with continuum of support through handholding, mentorship, and capacity building.

Details for credit guarantees extended to MSEs under CGS in the State of Maharashtra are as under:

| **CGS - Guarantee approved- Women led MSEs-Maharashtra- Since inception in 2000 till 28.02.2026** | |
|---|---|
| **No. of guarantees approved** | **Amount approved (in Rs. crore)** |
| 1,77,403 | 23,875 |

District wise, sector-wise, number of Women-led micro enterprises assisted in Maharashtra under PMEGP for the last 5 financial year i.e., FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25 is given in the enclosed **Statement-II**

(e): Under the RAMP programme, the state of Maharashtra has submitted a

comprehensive Strategic Investment Plan (SIP) to the Ministry of MSME. SIP serves as Maharashtra's roadmap to strengthen and expand its MSME sector through targeted initiatives, with the objective of driving substantial economic growth and impact across the state. Based on the proposed interventions outlined in the SIP, the Ministry of MSME has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 189.49 Cr under the RAMP programme to support the state's initiatives aimed at strengthening the MSME ecosystem, enhancing competitiveness, and driving sustainable growth.

SIP submitted by Maharashtra under RAMP includes an Initiative for Women and Marginalized Sections, which aims to address the limited awareness among women regarding various government schemes.

Among the major interventions approved in the SIP, Capacity Building constitutes the intervention which focuses on organizing training and awareness programmes for women and SC/ST entrepreneurs regarding various government schemes.

## STATEMENT- I

**District Wise Total Women Owned MSMEs Registered and Employment Reported Under Udyam FY 2020-21 (01/07/2020 - 28/02/2026):**

| | | 2020-21 | | 2021-22 | | 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2024-25 | | 2025-26 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sl. No. | District | MSME registered | Employment | MSME registered | Employment | MSME registered | Employment | MSME registered | Employment | MSME registered | Employment | MSME registered | Employment |
| 1 | AHMEDNAGAR | 3,405 | 13,547 | 4,667 | 16,784 | 7,704 | 25,110 | 10,065 | 30,589 | 16,644 | 48,926 | 19,621 | 76,267 |
| 2 | AKOLA | 1,027 | 3,576 | 1,627 | 10,418 | 2,634 | 7,762 | 3,185 | 9,450 | 5,046 | 13,558 | 11,234 | 29,747 |
| 3 | AMRAVATI | 1,625 | 5,585 | 2,879 | 9,502 | 5,177 | 15,692 | 5,016 | 13,548 | 10,125 | 30,762 | 19,186 | 49,153 |
| 4 | AURANGABAD | 4,815 | 21,827 | 8,279 | 30,819 | 10,725 | 37,554 | 12,738 | 45,249 | 15,545 | 54,227 | 22,149 | 85,883 |
| 5 | BEED | 882 | 4,026 | 1,760 | 7,651 | 3,909 | 11,762 | 4,164 | 12,331 | 7,807 | 26,877 | 9,956 | 31,452 |
| 6 | BHANDARA | 625 | 2,163 | 1,010 | 5,780 | 1,789 | 6,692 | 2,911 | 9,241 | 6,191 | 22,808 | 15,873 | 50,902 |
| 7 | BULDHANA | 1,194 | 3,657 | 2,146 | 7,180 | 3,007 | 9,754 | 4,501 | 12,804 | 9,259 | 26,644 | 15,926 | 46,611 |
| 8 | CHANDRAPUR | 1,123 | 4,324 | 1,527 | 7,702 | 2,793 | 12,765 | 3,820 | 21,137 | 7,137 | 23,784 | 17,125 | 53,508 |
| 9 | DHULE | 619 | 2,999 | 1,284 | 5,752 | 1,787 | 6,199 | 2,851 | 9,218 | 4,573 | 12,170 | 5,443 | 22,173 |
| 10 | GADCHIROLI | 299 | 1,271 | 796 | 3,092 | 1,017 | 4,243 | 1,135 | 5,597 | 1,826 | 5,124 | 3,314 | 9,080 |
| 11 | GONDIA | 801 | 4,994 | 1,350 | 7,522 | 1,802 | 7,328 | 2,317 | 10,837 | 3,982 | 13,559 | 9,686 | 27,260 |
| 12 | HINGOLI | 509 | 3,637 | 558 | 2,030 | 893 | 3,634 | 1,269 | 3,965 | 2,526 | 6,807 | 4,586 | 9,543 |
| 13 | JALGAON | 2,163 | 8,390 | 3,928 | 14,757 | 5,673 | 17,445 | 6,965 | 19,147 | 10,448 | 32,687 | 20,825 | 64,533 |
| 14 | JALNA | 1,143 | 4,438 | 1,827 | 6,773 | 2,821 | 8,845 | 3,823 | 12,043 | 5,950 | 17,311 | 9,215 | 37,072 |
| 15 | KOLHAPUR | 6,247 | 29,108 | 8,578 | 37,486 | 10,858 | 39,601 | 13,648 | 51,725 | 17,169 | 52,738 | 20,395 | 67,972 |
| 16 | LATUR | 1,080 | 4,172 | 1,798 | 6,865 | 3,541 | 11,025 | 5,553 | 15,672 | 12,018 | 34,496 | 8,941 | 27,052 |
| 17 | MUMBAI | 9,126 | 64,464 | 12,530 | 61,867 | 16,229 | 68,147 | 15,179 | 59,723 | 14,998 | 96,970 | 17,210 | 97,378 |
| 18 | MUMBAI | 11,408 | 68,273 | 15,779 | 67,131 | 19,529 | 70,355 | 23,021 | 99,451 | 25,069 | 89,312 | 26,945 | 106,821 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | SUBURBAN | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | NAGPUR | 6,377 | 29,130 | 10,311 | 39,249 | 12,870 | 46,022 | 15,030 | 53,763 | 19,051 | 62,295 | 30,881 | 108,645 |
| 20 | NAN DED | 1,934 | 6,629 | 2,512 | 8,920 | 3,786 | 13,761 | 4,060 | 15,230 | 4,897 | 39,790 | 9,369 | 32,995 |
| 21 | NANDURBAR | 344 | 1,639 | 660 | 3,550 | 1,201 | 4,831 | 1,392 | 4,907 | 3,780 | 11,152 | 3,043 | 19,273 |
| 22 | NASHIK | 5,746 | 27,253 | 9,503 | 34,767 | 12,804 | 41,259 | 16,450 | 61,667 | 22,763 | 84,532 | 32,206 | 94,416 |
| 23 | OSMANABAD | 907 | 4,341 | 1,517 | 5,188 | 3,179 | 17,108 | 3,763 | 10,256 | 5,781 | 19,212 | 6,814 | 17,774 |
| 24 | PALGHAR | 4,061 | 18,442 | 6,142 | 26,534 | 7,934 | 36,904 | 9,790 | 36,596 | 10,857 | 38,083 | 12,997 | 44,148 |
| 25 | PARBHANI | 886 | 2,670 | 1,633 | 4,689 | 2,145 | 5,844 | 2,660 | 8,609 | 4,296 | 11,692 | 6,315 | 16,689 |
| 26 | PUNE | 19,698 | 115,205 | 29,994 | 140,939 | 42,445 | 163,152 | 52,619 | 187,422 | 65,183 | 246,280 | 68,061 | 232,921 |
| 27 | RAIGAD | 4,821 | 22,200 | 7,145 | 27,848 | 9,889 | 35,274 | 11,469 | 40,180 | 19,911 | 59,898 | 21,373 | 68,107 |
| 28 | RATNAGIRI | 1,738 | 9,676 | 3,233 | 12,069 | 5,175 | 23,318 | 5,219 | 15,605 | 7,751 | 23,662 | 8,127 | 19,623 |
| 29 | SANGLI | 2,417 | 13,021 | 3,662 | 12,564 | 5,550 | 17,279 | 7,520 | 21,395 | 9,678 | 26,780 | 11,586 | 30,637 |
| 30 | SATARA | 2,704 | 11,400 | 4,317 | 14,652 | 6,626 | 21,216 | 8,842 | 26,781 | 12,187 | 35,385 | 11,954 | 45,246 |
| 31 | SINDHUDURG | 1,154 | 5,052 | 2,057 | 7,550 | 3,005 | 11,563 | 4,233 | 17,283 | 5,712 | 15,491 | 8,675 | 20,630 |
| 32 | SOLAPUR | 3,046 | 11,526 | 6,443 | 29,226 | 8,587 | 25,517 | 11,537 | 35,323 | 14,436 | 39,747 | 14,985 | 65,250 |
| 33 | THANE | 15,525 | 80,988 | 22,855 | 91,275 | 28,313 | 107,823 | 32,933 | 125,762 | 37,973 | 136,387 | 47,124 | 160,526 |
| 34 | WARDHA | 1,220 | 5,351 | 2,332 | 8,267 | 2,910 | 10,285 | 3,897 | 13,637 | 4,591 | 13,521 | 12,309 | 41,091 |
| 35 | WASHIM | 500 | 1,923 | 783 | 2,704 | 1,025 | 3,188 | 1,301 | 3,579 | 3,061 | 13,845 | 5,568 | 15,551 |
| 36 | YAVATMAL | 885 | 3,481 | 1,848 | 6,345 | 2,825 | 8,930 | 3,592 | 9,896 | 6,081 | 16,323 | 11,603 | 30,956 |
| | **Total:-** | **122,054** | **620,378** | **189,270** | **785,447** | **262,157** | **957,187** | **318,468** | **1,129,618** | **434,302** | **1,502,835** | **580,620** | **1,956,885** |

## STATEMENT-II

**District wise, sector-wise, number of Women-led micro enterprises assisted in Maharashtra, under PMEGP for the last 5 financial year:**

| District | Manufacturing | | | | | Service | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 |
| Ahmadnagar | 41 | 64 | 46 | 24 | 19 | 21 | 26 | 21 | 19 | 11 |
| Akola | 5 | 21 | 14 | 12 | 9 | 7 | 12 | 6 | 13 | 7 |
| Amravati | 14 | 15 | 48 | 31 | 16 | 12 | 9 | 14 | 12 | 12 |
| Aurangabad | 4 | 26 | 35 | 26 | 11 | 8 | 15 | 12 | 10 | 2 |
| Beed | 9 | 11 | 10 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 7 | 6 | 2 |
| Bhandara | 19 | 12 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 8 | 22 |
| Buldhana | 10 | 20 | 23 | 10 | 5 | 18 | 25 | 15 | 13 | 8 |
| Chandrapur | 14 | 13 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 15 | 28 | 13 | 17 | 11 |
| Dhule | 3 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 6 | 12 | 12 |
| Gadchiroli | 37 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 5 | - |
| Gondia | 19 | 44 | 26 | 14 | 12 | 16 | 38 | 24 | 13 | 9 |
| Hingoli | 6 | 14 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 11 | 3 | 3 |
| Jalgaon | 28 | 40 | 37 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 14 |
| Jalna | 21 | 53 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Kolhapur | 74 | 163 | 192 | 169 | 132 | 33 | 20 | 37 | 56 | 27 |
| Latur | 34 | 58 | 13 | 14 | 5 | 16 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 5 |
| Mumbai | - | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | - | 2 | - | 3 | 4 |

| District | Manufacturing | | | | | Service | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mumbai (Suburban) | 4 | 16 | 11 | 14 | 5 | 3 | 2 | - | 2 | 2 |
| Nagpur | 21 | 54 | 42 | 32 | 25 | 17 | 18 | 31 | 28 | 8 |
| Nanded | 7 | 22 | 21 | 13 | 5 | 18 | 19 | 14 | 7 | 5 |
| Nandurbar | 4 | 25 | 11 | 5 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 6 | |
| Nashik | 80 | 99 | 54 | 39 | 30 | 28 | 20 | 21 | 15 | 17 |
| Osmanabad | 17 | 33 | 25 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 15 | 14 | 8 | 5 |
| Palghar | 6 | 27 | 23 | 18 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 19 | 10 | 4 |
| Parbhani | 14 | 22 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 6 | - |
| Pune | 38 | 40 | 45 | 35 | 32 | 25 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 28 |
| Raigad | 12 | 14 | 15 | 10 | 3 | 11 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 3 |
| Ratnagiri | 20 | 29 | 25 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 18 | 22 | 20 | 13 |
| Sangli | 22 | 21 | 23 | 20 | 7 | 17 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 3 |
| Satara | 29 | 36 | 39 | 17 | 12 | 13 | 27 | 22 | 9 | 20 |
| Sindhudurg | 39 | 28 | 32 | 13 | 9 | 18 | 27 | 26 | 14 | 10 |
| Solapur | 62 | 76 | 77 | 51 | 32 | 26 | 28 | 27 | 44 | 21 |
| Thane | 6 | 11 | 15 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 22 | 11 | 9 | 3 |
| Wardha | 12 | 10 | 28 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 14 | 22 | 17 | 8 |
| Washim | 4 | 13 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 14 | 5 | 5 | 3 |
| Yavatmal | 16 | 19 | 12 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 12 | 8 | 15 | 16 |
| Total | 751 | 1164 | 1006 | 671 | 480 | 425 | 548 | 515 | 477 | 321 |

## SWACHH SURVEKSHAN REPORT 2025

**3421. SHRI T. R. BAALU:**

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

(a) whether the Swachh Survekshan report 2025 has revealed that most of the cities with a population above ten lakhs have failed to meet the prescribed norms for cleanliness and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether even cities where Smart City projects are being implemented are facing poor cleanliness conditions and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures taken along with the special financial assistance provided to such City Corporations to ensure that citizens are assured of good living conditions?

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

(a) : MoHUA has been conducting an annual cleanliness survey – Swachh Survekshan since the year 2016, which has over the years played a key role in triggering positive competition amongst cities towards achieving the objectives of the Mission. As per Census 2011, there are 47 ULBs having million plus population, out of which 44 ULBs were assessed (3 ULBs from West Bengal didn't participate in SS 2024-25). Out of the 44 cities assessed, 42 cities scored above the national average, while 2 cities scored below the national average.

(b) and (c): Out of 96 cities where Smart City projects are being implemented, 37 cities scored between 80–100% of the maximum marks, indicating strong

performance. Another 23 cities fall in the 60–80% range, reflecting satisfactory performance. With the aim to improve the performance of low performing cities, MoHUA has launched the Swachh Shehar Jodi (SSJ) initiative, under which top-performing “mentor cities” are paired with lower-performing “mentee cities” based on their performance in **Swachh Survekshan** rankings.

Further, under SBM-U 2.0 financial assistance is provided to all urban local bodies to achieve Garbage Free Status through 100% scientific management of all fractions of municipal waste. Under SBM – U 2.0, the total financial outlay of the States and UTs for the entire Mission Period is ₹1,41,600 crore, including Central Assistance of ₹36,465 crore.

**FOOD AND CEREAL WASTAGE**

**3422. SHRI ABU TAHER KHAN:**

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the extent of food and cereal wastage across the country, particularly at the stages of procurement, storage, transportation and processing, during the last five years and if so, the details thereof, year and commodity-wise;

(b) whether inadequate storage infrastructure, lack of modern processing facilities and post-harvest losses are key contributors to such wastage and if so, the steps taken by the Ministry to address these gaps through food processing units, cold chains and value-addition initiatives; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce or expand schemes to

reduce food and cereal wastage by promoting modern food processing technologies, decentralised storage and farmer-level processing units and if so, the details and timelines thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):**

(a) : The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) estimates post-harvest losses from time to time for various agri-produces in the country through commissioning of studies based on primary surveys. Two studies were commissioned by the Ministry through (i) Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) -Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), 2015 with reference year 2012-14 and (ii) NABARD Consultancy Service Pvt. Ltd (NABCONS), 2022 with reference year 2020-22. The available studies on post-harvest losses are periodic in nature and do not provide year-wise estimates.

As per the latest study conducted by NABCONS, commodity wise estimate of post-harvest losses of various crops covered under the category cereals are as below:

| | **Crops** | **Paddy** | **Wheat** | **Maize** | **Bajra** | **Sorghum** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Farm Operations** | Harvesting | 1.42 | 1.44 | 0.9 | 0.97 | 1.55 |
| | Collection | 0.42 | 0.33 | 0.37 | 0.29 | 0.33 |
| | Threshing | 0.97 | 1.05 | 1.2 | 1.13 | 1.8 |
| | Winnowing /cleaning | 0.4 | 0.34 | 0.19 | 0.16 | 0.35 |
| | Drying | 0.33 | 0.05 | 0.16 | 0.22 | 0.1 |
| | Packaging | 0.13 | 0.01 | 0.11 | 0.25 | 0.25 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Storage | 0.4 | 0.29 | 0.17 | 0.31 | 0.23 |
| | Transport | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.12 | 0.26 | 0.13 |
| | Total loss in farm operations | 4.16 | 3.61 | 3.22 | 3.59 | 4.75 |
| **Market Level Assessment** | Godown | 0.06 | 0.02 | 0.003 | 0.13 | 0.05 |
| | Wholesalers | 0.23 | 0.13 | 0.29 | 0.12 | 0.76 |
| | Retailers | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.14 | 0.07 | 0.16 |
| | Processing Unit | 0.16 | 0.28 | 0.09 | 0.13 | 0.02 |
| | Transport | 0.12 | 0.08 | 0.14 | 0.32 | 0.19 |
| | Total Loss in Market level | 0.61 | 0.56 | 0.67 | 0.78 | 1.17 |
| **Overall total losses** | | **4.77** | **4.17** | **3.89** | **4.37** | **5.92** |

Source: NABCONS Study 2022

(b): As per the assessment reports available, inadequate storage infrastructure and lack of modern processing facilities are some of the key factors contributing to post-harvest losses of agricultural produce. To address these issues, MoFPI supports the creation and expansion of the processing/preservation capacity through implementation of various schemes for the overall development of food processing sector, including creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlets, to reduce post-harvest losses and to increase the level of processing. The schemes being implemented by MoFPI are as follows:

MoFPI is implementing a Central Sector Umbrella Scheme- PMKSY since 2016-17 to create post-harvest infrastructure and processing capacity. The component schemes under PMKSY are (i) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure, (ii) Creation of Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters, (iii) Creation / Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities (iv) Operation Greens (v) Food Safety and Quality

Assurance - Food Testing Laboratories (FTL) (vi) Human Resource and Institutions- Research and Development (vii) Mega Food Parks (the component has been discontinued with effect from 01.04.2021 with provision for committed liabilities only) and (viii) Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages (the component has been discontinued from 1st April 2021). MoFPI provides credit linked financial assistance (capital subsidy) in the form of grants-in-aid to the eligible applicants as per the scheme guidelines and as on December 2025, 1607 projects have been approved under PMKSY out of which 1196 projects have been completed.

MoFPI is implementing the PLISFPI for the period FY 2021-22 to FY 2026-27 with an approved outlay of ₹10,900 crore, to support the creation of global food manufacturing champions, commensurate with India's natural resource endowment, and to support Indian brands of food products in international markets. By 31st December, 2025, 169 applications have been approved under the scheme, with beneficiaries reporting investments of ₹9,207 crore and incentives disbursed amounting to ₹2,162.55 crore.

Furthermore, to provide comprehensive support for establishing or upgrading micro food processing enterprises assistance is provided through PMFME scheme. As of 31st December 2025, 4,04,062 applications have been sent to banks and 1,72,707 loans have been sanctioned with term loan amount of Rs. 14.19 thousand crores. Seed Capital support has been sanctioned for 3,74,819 women SHG members amounting to Rs. 1277.45 Crore. Additionally, the programme has successfully trained 693 Master Trainers, 1,312

District Level Trainers, and 1,36,723 beneficiaries across 36 States and Union Territories.

With creation of food processing infrastructure under the above schemes, the demand for farm produce, which is raw material for food processing industries, increases leading to better prices to farmers including MSMEs and increasing farm gate profitability. The above scheme has significantly contributed at micro level (farmers and cold chain owners) by increasing income through better price realization, value addition and wastage reduction etc. across the country.

(c): So far, no such proposal has been introduced by the MoFPI. The Ministry, however, keeps reviewing various policy interventions and schemes from time to time for the overall development of the food processing sector.

**राजस्थान में त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम (एआईबीपी) के अंतर्गत सिंचाई परियोजनाएं**

**3423. श्री हरीश चंद्र मीनाः**

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

(क) त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम (एआईबीपी) के अंतर्गत राजस्थान के टोंक-सवाई माधोपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कितनी सिंचाई परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत की गई हैं और इस संबंध में अब तक परियोजना-वार और क्षेत्र-वार स्वीकृत लागत कितनी है, कितनी निधियां जारी की गई हैं और इसमें कितनी राशि व्यय की गई है;

(ख) इन परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने पर कितने हेक्टेयर अतिरिक्त सिंचाई क्षमता सृजित करने का लक्ष्य है और इससे कितने किसानों/परिवारों को लाभ होने का अनुमान है;

(ग) क्या इनमें से कुछ परियोजनाएं वित्तीय, प्रशासनिक या तकनीकी कारणों से लंबित हैं और

यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इन परियोजनाओं को समय पर पूरा किया जाना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई विशेष निगरानी प्रणाली, निधि जारी करने की कार्य योजना या अंतर-विभागीय समन्वय तंत्र स्थापित किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या राज्य सरकार ने उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से संबंधित कोई नई सिंचाई परियोजना अथवा विस्तार प्रस्ताव केन्द्र सरकार को प्रस्तुत किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ङ): जल के राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, सिंचाई परियोजनाओं की आयोजना, कार्यान्वयन, संचालन एवं प्रबंधन तथा राज्य में सिंचाई प्रणाली को और अधिक व्यापक बनाने संबंधी कार्यनीति बनाने का कार्य संबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है। भारत सरकार की भूमिका केवल तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करने और मौजूदा योजनाओं के अंतर्गत चिह्नित परियोजनाओं के लिए आंशिक वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने तक सीमित है।

प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना-हर खेत को पानी के मरम्मत, नवीनीकरण और पुनरुद्धार घटक के अंतर्गत 363.09 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत वाले और 17.34 हजार हेक्टेयर की लक्षित सिंचाई क्षमता वाले राजस्थान के 157 जल निकायों के तीन क्लस्टरों (36 जल निकायों, 37 जल निकायों और 84 जल निकायों) को सम्मिलित किया गया है। उनमें से 30 जल निकाय टोंक जिले में और 4 जल निकाय सवाई माधोपुर जिले में हैं। तीन क्लस्टरों के लिए 198.79 करोड़ रुपये की पात्र केंद्रीय सहायता में से, मार्च 2025 तक 82.02 करोड़ रुपये की केंद्रीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है और वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए 40.50 करोड़ रुपये की मूल स्वीकृति जारी की गई है। इन परियोजनाओं के माध्यम से 11.67 हजार हेक्टेयर सिंचाई क्षमता सृजित की गई है। 36 जल निकायों वाले एक क्लस्टर का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, बिसालपुर वृहद् सिंचाई परियोजना को त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत पूरा किया गया है। अब, राजस्थान सरकार के अनुरोध पर, इस परियोजना की दायीं मुख्य

नहर के लगभग 5,000 हेक्टेयर के कमांड क्षेत्र के आधुनिकीकरण का कार्य, जिससे राजस्थान के टोंक जिले को लाभ होगा, विभाग की मुख्य योजना, नामतः कमांड क्षेत्र विभाग योजना के अंतर्गत 99.25 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से शुरू किया गया है।

वित्त मंत्रालय ने केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओं के लिए एसएनए-स्पर्श शुरू किया है ताकि पब्लिक फाइनेंशियल मैनेजमेंट सिस्टम (पीएफएमएस) के माध्यम से केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा समय पर निधियां जारी की जा सके। इस प्रणाली का उद्देश्य पार्किंग ऑफ फण्ड को कम करना और योजना पर होने वाले व्यय की रीयल टाईम निगरानी करना है।

परियोजनाओं को समय पर पूरा करने के लिए, मंत्रालय और राज्य सरकार द्वारा इनकी नियमित अंतराल पर समीक्षा की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, अंतर-विभागीय मुद्दों सहित अन्य मुद्दों और बाधाओं को, पीएमजी (परियोजना निगरानी समूह) पोर्टल के माध्यम से दर्ज किया जाता है ताकि इन मुद्दों का त्वरित समाधान किया जा सके।

## LIVELIHOOD ISSUES AMONG SCHEDULED TRIBES

**3424. SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:**

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

(a) the unemployment rate among Scheduled Tribes in the country including Kerala, during the last five years, State and year-wise;

(b) whether traditional tribal livelihoods such as agriculture, collection of minor forest produce and handicrafts are declining and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of skill development and employment schemes implemented for Scheduled Tribes in Kerala, scheme-wise; and

(d) the outcomes achieved under the said schemes, including the number of

beneficiaries and employment generated thereunder?

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

(a): As per the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the estimate of unemployment rate among Schedule Tribes (STs), at the all-India level including Kerala, for the survey period 2019-20 to 2023-24 is given below:

| PLFS Survey period | Unemployment Rate (in percent) |
|---|---|
| 2019-20 | 3.4 |
| 2020-21 | 2.7 |
| 2021-22 | 2.4 |
| 2022-23 | 1.8 |
| 2023-24 | 1.9 |

*For each household surveyed, the social group to which the head of the household belonged to was recorded. The social group of the head of the household was considered as the social group of all the members of the household, irrespective of the actual social group to which the individual members belonged. The scope of the PLFS survey is all households without any special focus on social groups, sample design was not tailored to specifically net the social groups like Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST), etc. *Note: 2023-24 refers to the period July 2023 – June 2024 and likewise for other periods.*

(b) to (d): The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements various schemes through its organizations including Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation

of India Limited (TRIFED) and National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) for promoting livelihood opportunities, skill development and entrepreneurship among Scheduled Tribes across the country including Kerala.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs through TRIFED is implementing Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM) for livelihood driven tribal development and Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) for protection and development of 75 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). Under PMJVM, tribal Self-Help Groups are organized into Van Dhan Vikas Kendras (VDVKs) for value addition, processing, packaging, branding and marketing of Minor Forest Produce and other tribal products. Till date, TRIFED has sanctioned 4125 VDVKs with a financial outlay of ₹612.13 crore, benefiting about 12.33 lakh tribal beneficiaries in 25 States and 3 Union Territories. Out of this, 44 VDVKs with a financial outlay of ₹597.25 lakh associated with about 12,038 members have been sanctioned in the State of Kerala. Similarly, under PM-JANMAN, TRIFED has sanctioned 539 VDVKs with a financial outlay of ₹22.98 crore, benefiting about 45,958 PVTG members across 16 States and 1 Union Territory. Out of these, 7 VDVKs have been sanctioned in Kerala, associating 537 members with a sanctioned amount of ₹26.85 lakh.

Further, NSTFDC, an apex organization under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, provides concessional financial assistance to eligible Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries for undertaking income generating activities and self-employment.

The major schemes implemented include Term Loan Scheme, Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana (AMSY), Micro Credit Scheme for Self Help Groups (MCF) and Adivasi Shiksha Rrinn Yojana (ASRY). These schemes provide financial support for income generation, entrepreneurship development and education of Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries. During the last three financial years and the current financial year up to 28.02.2026, NSTFDC has disbursed loans amounting to ₹1,198.40 crore assisting 2,95,154 beneficiaries across the country out of which ₹23.33 crores have been disbursed in the state of Kerala under its Income Generation Scheme assisting 2209 beneficiaries.

Further, under the Skill India Mission, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) provides skill development, re-skilling and up-skilling training through schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), benefiting all sections of society including Scheduled Tribes in the State of Kerala.

Under PMKVY, a total of 8,13,357 ST candidates have been trained across the country up to 31.12.2025. In Kerala, 2,698 ST candidates have been trained, 1,812 certified, and 202 candidates reported placed under the Short-Term Training component. Under the JSS Scheme, 4,50,211 ST candidates have been trained across the country up to 31.12.2025, including 5,405 ST candidates in Kerala. Further, under NAPS-2, 1,65,608 ST apprentices have been engaged across the country during FY 2022-23 to FY

2025-26 (up to December 2025), of which 5,875 ST apprentices have been engaged in Kerala.

Under the Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) implemented through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), long-term vocational training is imparted to create a skilled workforce. In the State of Kerala, there are 442 ITIs, including 149 Government ITIs and 293 Private ITIs, which provide skill training to youth including those belonging to Scheduled Tribes.

**PRADHAN MANTRI UJJWALA YOJANA IN UTTAR PRADESH**

**3425. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:**

**SHRI UJJWAL RAMAN SINGH:**

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

(a) the measures taken by the Government to maintain affordability of domestic LPG cylinders including for Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) beneficiaries;

(b) the number of beneficiaries of PMUY in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise, especially in Allahabad Lok Sabha Constituency;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to diversify its LPG sourcing strategy; and

(e) whether the Government is compensating Oil Marketing Companies

(OMCs) for the losses incurred due to under recoveries in LPG, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) was launched in May, 2016 with an objective to provide deposit free LPG connection to adult women from poor households across the country. As on 01.03.2026, there were about10.56 crore PMUY connections across the country including 5.91 lakh connections in Allahabad Parliamentary Constituency (covering Prayagraj district).

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

India imports about 60% of its LPG requirement and accordingly prices of LPG in the country are linked to its prices in the international market. While the average Saudi CP (international benchmark for LPG pricing) rose by 41% (from US$ 385/MT in July 2023 to US$ 542/MT in February 2026), the prices of domestic LPG were reduced by about 17% (from Rs. 1103 in August 2023 to Rs. 913 in March 2026). For PMUY consumers, effective price for domestic LPG has been reduced by about 32% (from Rs. 903 in August 2023 to Rs. 613 in March 2026).

To make LPG more affordable to PMUY consumers and ensure sustained usage of LPG by them, for FY 2025-26, Government is providing targeted subsidy of Rs.300/- per 14.2 kg cylinder for upto 9 refills of 14.2 Kg

cylinder (and proportionately pro-rated for 5 Kg connections) to the PMUY consumers.

The retail selling price of a 14.2 Kg domestic LPG cylinder is currently Rs. 913 in Delhi. Further, the effective price of domestic LPG cylinder in neighbouring countries as on 01.03.2026 is as below:

| S. No | Neighbouring countries | Domestic LPG (Rs./14.2 kg Cyl.) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | India (Delhi)* | 613.00 |
| 2 | Pakistan | 1046.34 |
| 3 | Bangladesh | 662.58 |
| 4 | Sri Lanka | 1241.67 |
| 5 | Nepal (Kathmandu) | 1207.81 |

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC)

*Effective cost to PMUY beneficiaries in Delhi. The effective cost is Rs. 913 for non-PMUY consumers in Delhi

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

(e): Government has paid a compensation of Rs. 22,000 crore to OMCs in FY 2022-23and has approved another compensation of Rs. 30,000 crore in FY

2025-26.

## STATEMENT

### District-wise number of PMUY connections in Uttar Pradesh (As on 01.03.2026)

| District | Number of PMUY connections |
|---|---|
| Agra | 3,47,289 |
| Aligarh | 3,24,696 |
| Prayagraj | 5,90,606 |
| Ambedkar Nagar | 1,81,651 |
| Amethi | 1,71,437 |
| Auraiya | 1,40,958 |
| Azamgarh | 3,04,421 |
| Baghpat | 74,064 |
| Bahraich | 4,54,989 |
| Ballia | 2,27,124 |
| Balrampur | 2,27,363 |
| Banda | 2,49,821 |
| Bara Banki | 3,27,978 |
| Bareilly | 4,33,781 |
| Basti | 2,10,045 |
| Bijnor | 3,37,895 |
| Budaun | 3,87,469 |
| Bulandshahr | 3,59,131 |
| Chandauli | 1,98,656 |
| Chitrakoot | 1,31,510 |
| Deoria | 2,00,374 |
| Etah | 1,74,065 |
| Etawah | 1,65,166 |
| Ayodhya | 2,31,176 |
| Farrukhabad | 1,67,413 |
| Fatehpur | 2,90,963 |
| Firozabad | 2,39,337 |
| Gautam Buddha Nagar | 94,174 |
| Ghaziabad | 1,12,040 |
| Ghazipur | 3,21,878 |
| Gonda | 3,45,912 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Gorakhpur | 2,97,558 |
| Hamirpur | 1,64,064 |
| Hapur | 77,297 |
| Hardoi | 5,15,207 |
| Hathras | 1,88,128 |
| Jalaun | 1,84,173 |
| Jaunpur | 4,09,671 |
| Jhansi | 2,20,897 |
| Amroha | 1,63,858 |
| Kannauj | 1,74,610 |
| Kanpur Dehat | 2,22,822 |
| Kanpur Nagar | 1,97,350 |
| Kasganj | 2,20,238 |
| Kaushambi | 1,84,707 |
| Kushinagar | 3,20,345 |
| Kheri | 5,32,772 |
| Lalitpur | 1,97,721 |
| Lucknow | 2,57,577 |
| Mahoba | 1,21,461 |
| Mahrajganj | 2,58,512 |
| Mainpuri | 1,75,598 |
| Mathura | 2,24,005 |
| Mau | 1,60,529 |
| Meerut | 2,06,110 |
| Mirzapur | 3,24,675 |
| Moradabad | 2,86,188 |
| Muzaffarnagar | 2,57,375 |
| Pilibhit | 2,33,324 |
| Pratapgarh | 2,78,321 |
| Rae Bareli | 2,83,634 |
| Rampur | 2,45,587 |
| Saharanpur | 2,61,500 |
| Sambhal | 2,20,062 |
| Sant Kabir Nagar | 1,40,056 |
| Bhadohi | 1,98,679 |
| Shahjahanpur | 3,68,176 |
| Shamli | 1,15,401 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Shrawasti | 1,59,489 |
| Siddharthnagar | 2,05,121 |
| Sitapur | 6,10,475 |
| Sonbhadra | 2,55,667 |
| Sultanpur | 2,34,574 |
| Unnao | 3,21,376 |
| Varanasi | 2,58,556 |

**Source: IOCL on behalf of PSU OMCs**

## IDENTIFICATION OF KEY AREAS UNDER JAL JEEVAN MISSION

**3426. SHRI RAJESH VERMA:**
**SHRI ATUL GARG:**
**SHRI ARUN BHARTI:**
**SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:**

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

(a) the key priority areas identified for the enhanced budget allocation of Rs. 94,808 crore to the Ministry of Jal Shakti in the Union Budget 2026–27;

(b) the manner in which the allocation for the Financial Year (FY) 2026–27 compares with the revised estimates and actual expenditure for FY 2025–26, particularly in flagship programmes such as the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM);

(c) whether specific measures have been introduced to improve fund utilisation and project implementation during FY 2026–27, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the manner in which the allocation for FY 2026–27 aligns with the long-term objectives of water security, universal coverage and sustainability under JJM, particularly in Khagaria, Samastipur and Jamui Lok Sabha

Constituencies of Bihar and Ghaziabad Lok Sabha Constituency of Uttar Pradesh, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI V. SOMANNA):**

(a) and (b): In the Union Budget 2026–27, a proposed allocation of ₹94,808 crore has been made to the Ministry of Jal Shakti, out of which ₹67,670 crore allocation has been allocated for Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM). The other major initiatives of Ministry of Jal Shakti include Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen), Namami Gange Programme, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, Atal Bhujal Yojana etc.

The allocation is made by the Ministry of Finance based on the overall budgetary framework of the Government of India. The details of budget estimates (BE) and revised estimates (RE) for FY 2025-26 and 2026-27 for JJM are as under:

| Year | Budget Estimates (BE) (₹ in crore) | Revised Estimates (RE) (₹ in crore) |
|---|---|---|
| 2025–26 | 67,000 | 17,000 |
| 2026–27 | 67,670 | — |

(c): From FY 2026–27, funds under the JJM will flow scheme-wise through the SNA-SPARSH module, enabling improved tracking and efficient utilisation of funds. Further, *Sujalam Bharat* module as Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) has been developed to provide every service area of rural piped water supply

scheme with a unique ID named as Sujal Gaon ID for representing end to end mapping of schemes, from source to household tap connection. These measures are aimed at strengthening transparency, monitoring and timely implementation of schemes.

(d): Hon'ble Finance Minister announced the extension of JJM until 2028 with enhanced outlay. The extended phase of JJM will focus on the quality of infrastructure and O andM of rural piped water supply schemes through "Jan Bhagidhari". Separate MoUs will be signed with states/UTs, to ensure sustainability and citizen-centric water service delivery. The allocation of fund to States/UTs for FY 2026–27 shall be made in accordance with the extant operational guidelines of JJM.

**MEASURES TO INCREASE LITERACY IN TRIBAL AREAS**

**3427. SHRI SUDAMA PRASAD:**

**SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH:**

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that, as per the Census of India-2011, literacy among Scheduled Tribes stands at about 59 per cent and that States such as Odisha, Rajasthan, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh continue to record comparatively lower tribal literacy levels and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the measures taken by the Government during the last five years to increase participation, enrolment, retention and completion rates among

tribal students, particularly in remote and left-behind areas;

(c) the number of dedicated tribal schools, including Eklavya Model Residential Schools and other residential/day schools, set up or made functional in remote tribal areas during the last five years, State-wise; and

(d) the details of scholarships and other targeted financial assistance schemes provided to tribal students during the last five years, indicating number of beneficiaries and funds released thereunder, State/UT-wise?

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

(a): The Literacy Rate of India increased from 8.53 percent in 1961 to 58.96 percent in 2011 for STs as per Census 2011. While the corresponding increase of the total population was from 28.30 percent in 1961 to 72.99 percent in 2011.The Literacy Rate increased by 11.86 percentage points from 2001 to 2011 for STs and 8.15 percentage points for total population during the same period. In counting literate population, the population for 0-6 age group is excluded.

The Literacy rate of total population and Scheduled Tribes Population and the Gaps therein for India, States and Union Territories for years 1991, 2001 and 2011 respectively as under.

| **Year** | **All Social Groups** | | | **SC** | | | **ST** | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 1961 | 40.40 | 15.35 | 28.30 | 16.96 | 3.29 | 10.27 | 13.83 | 3.16 | 8.53 |
| 1971 | 45.96 | 21.97 | 34.45 | 22.36 | 6.44 | 14.67 | 17.63 | 4.85 | 11.30 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1981 | 56.38 | 29.76 | 43.57 | 31.12 | 10.93 | 21.38 | 24.52 | 8.04 | 16.35 |
| 1991 | 64.13 | 39.29 | 52.21 | 49.91 | 23.76 | 37.41 | 40.65 | 18.19 | 29.60 |
| 2001 | 75.26 | 53.67 | 64.84 | 66.64 | 41.90 | 54.69 | 59.17 | 34.76 | 47.10 |
| 2011 | 80.89 | 64.64 | 72.99 | 75.17 | 56.46 | 66.07 | 68.53 | 49.35 | 58.96 |

Source: Registrar General of India (1961-2011), Census of India, MHA

Gaps in Literacy rate of STs as compared to total population is given below for year 1961, 1971 to 2011:

| **Comparative Literacy Rates of STs and Total Population (**in per cent) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Category / Census Year** | **1961** | **1971** | **1981** | **1991** | **2001** | **2011** |
| Total Population | 28.3 | 34.45 | 43.57 | 52.21 | 64.84 | 73.00 |
| Scheduled Tribes | 8.53 | 11.30 | 16.35 | 29.60 | 47.10 | 59.00 |
| **Gap** | **19.77** | **18.15** | **19.88** | **22.61** | **17.74** | **14.00** |

Source: Registrar General of India (1961-2011), Census of India, MHA

**State-wise Literacy Rates of All Population, ST Population and Gaps: Census 2011:**

| **S. No** | **State / UT** | **Persons** | | | **Male** | | | **Female** | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **All** | **ST** | **Gap** | **All** | **ST** | **Gap** | **All** | **ST** | **Gap** |
| | **INDIA** | **73** | **59** | **14.0** | **80.9** | **68.5** | **12.4** | **64.6** | **49.4** | **15.2** |
| 1 | Jammu and Kashmir | 67.2 | 50.6 | 16.6 | 76.8 | 60.6 | 16.2 | 56.4 | 39.7 | 16.7 |
| 2 | Himachal Pradesh | 82.8 | 73.6 | 9.2 | 89.5 | 83.2 | 6.3 | 75.9 | 64.2 | 11.7 |
| 3 | Uttarakhand | 78.8 | 73.9 | 4.9 | 87.4 | 83.6 | 3.8 | 70 | 63.9 | 6.1 |
| 4 | **Rajasthan** | **66.1** | **52.8** | **13.3** | **79.2** | **67.6** | **11.6** | **52.1** | **37.3** | **14.8** |
| 5 | **Uttar Pradesh** | **67.7** | **55.7** | **12.0** | **77.3** | **67.1** | **10.2** | **57.2** | **43.7** | **13.5** |
| 6 | **Bihar** | **61.8** | **51.1** | **10.7** | **71.2** | **61.3** | **9.9** | **51.5** | **40.4** | **11.1** |
| 7 | Sikkim | 81.4 | 79.7 | 1.7 | 86.6 | 85 | 1.6 | 75.6 | 74.3 | 1.3 |
| 8 | Arunachal Pradesh | 65.4 | 64.6 | 0.8 | 72.6 | 71.5 | 1.1 | 57.7 | 58 | -0.3 |
| 9 | Nagaland | 79.6 | 80 | -0.4 | 82.8 | 83.1 | -0.3 | 76.1 | 76.9 | -0.8 |
| 10 | Manipur | 76.9 | 72.6 | 4.3 | 83.6 | 77.3 | 6.3 | 70.3 | 67.8 | 2.5 |
| 11 | Mizoram | 91.3 | 91.5 | -0.2 | 93.3 | 93.6 | -0.3 | 89.3 | 89.5 | -0.2 |
| 12 | Tripura | 87.2 | 79.1 | 8.1 | 91.5 | 86.4 | 5.1 | 82.7 | 71.6 | 11.1 |
| 13 | Meghalaya | 74.4 | 74.5 | -0.1 | 76 | 75.5 | 0.5 | 72.9 | 73.5 | -0.6 |
| 14 | Assam | 72.2 | 72.1 | 0.1 | 77.8 | 79 | -1.2 | 66.3 | 65.1 | 1.2 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | West Bengal | 76.3 | 57.9 | 18.4 | 81.7 | 68.2 | 13.5 | 70.5 | 47.7 | 22.8 |
| 16 | Jharkhand | 66.4 | 57.1 | 9.3 | 76.8 | 68.2 | 8.6 | 55.4 | 46.2 | 9.2 |
| 17 | **Odisha** | **72.9** | **52.2** | **20.7** | **81.6** | **63.7** | **17.9** | **64** | **41.2** | **22.8** |
| 18 | Chhattisgarh | 70.3 | 59.1 | 11.2 | 80.3 | 69.7 | 10.6 | 60.2 | 48.8 | 11.4 |
| 19 | Madhya Pradesh | 69.3 | 50.6 | 18.7 | 78.7 | 59.6 | 19.1 | 59.2 | 41.5 | 17.7 |
| 20 | Gujarat | 78 | 62.5 | 15.5 | 85.8 | 71.7 | 14.1 | 69.7 | 53.2 | 16.5 |
| 21 | Daman and Diu | 87.1 | 78.8 | 8.3 | 91.5 | 86.2 | 5.3 | 79.5 | 71.2 | 8.3 |
| 22 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 76.2 | 61.9 | 14.3 | 85.2 | 73.6 | 11.6 | 64.3 | 50.3 | 14 |
| 23 | Maharashtra | 82.3 | 65.7 | 16.6 | 88.4 | 74.3 | 14.1 | 75.9 | 57 | 18.9 |
| 24 | Telangana | 66.5 | 49.5 | 17.0 | 75 | 59.5 | 15.5 | 57.9 | 39.4 | 18.5 |
| 25 | Andhra Pradesh | 67.4 | 48.8 | 18.6 | 74.8 | 56.9 | 17.9 | 60 | 40.9 | 19.1 |
| 26 | Karnataka | 75.4 | 62.1 | 13.3 | 82.5 | 71.1 | 11.4 | 68.1 | 53 | 15.1 |
| 27 | Goa | 88.7 | 79.1 | 9.6 | 92.6 | 87.2 | 5.4 | 84.7 | 71.5 | 13.2 |
| 28 | Lakshadweep | 91.8 | 91.7 | 0.1 | 95.6 | 95.7 | -0.1 | 87.9 | 87.8 | 0.1 |
| 29 | Kerala | 94 | 75.8 | 18.2 | 96.1 | 80.8 | 15.3 | 92.1 | 71.1 | 21 |
| 30 | Tamil Nadu | 80.1 | 54.3 | 25.8 | 86.8 | 61.8 | 25 | 73.4 | 46.8 | 26.6 |
| 31 | A and N Islands | 86.6 | 75.6 | 11.0 | 90.3 | 80.9 | 9.4 | 82.4 | 69.9 | 12.5 |

Source: Census 2011

Note: No Notified Scheduled Tribes in Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, NCT of Delhi and Puducherry as in 2011

(b) to (d): The measures taken by the Government for the welfare and development of tribal communities in the following schemes is as below:

**(i) Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS):** Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) have been established with the objective of providing quality education to tribal students from Class VI to XII in a residential set-up. These schools focus on providing quality education at the upper primary and secondary levels.

The setup of EMRS required provision of 15 acres of land free from all encumbrances to be provided by the state Government for creating a conducive environment for imparting quality education and provisioning of

infrastructure towards sports and extra-curricular activities. Facilities in the school include state-of-the-art classrooms; fully equipped science labs, computer labs, math's lab; library; administrative facilities for Principal and Staff; toilet and drinking water facility; sports and games facilities (indoor and outdoor). Other facilities include Hostels for boys and girls, kitchen and dining hall and residential quarters for teaching and non-teaching staff, etc. are also provided. The criteria of 15 acre have however been relaxed on case-to-case basis subsequently.

As on 31.01.2026, the construction of 400 buildings has been completed, 323 are under construction (266 work in progress and 57 under pre-construction stage).

To ensure their equitable access to quality education and holistic development for tribal students following facilities are also being provided in these schools: -

1. **Educational Infrastructure:**
   - Well-equipped classrooms with modern teaching aids.
   - Science and computer laboratories.
   - Libraries with diverse learning resources.
2. **Accommodation and Amenities:**
   - Residential facilities for students and staff.
   - Separate hostels for boys and girls with essential amenities like bedding, furniture, and hygiene facilities.
3. **Sports and Extracurricular Facilities:**
   - Playgrounds and sports equipment.

   - Facilities for extracurricular activities like music, art, and sports

4. **Health and Nutrition:**
   - Regular health check-ups and medical facilities.
5. **IT and Digital Learning:**
   - Smart classrooms for digital education.
   - Computer labs with internet access.
6. **Vocational Training:**
   - Skill development and vocational training programs to enhance employability.
7. NESTS has also recruited teaching and non-teaching staff for EMRSs through the centralized all India recruitment exam ESSE – 2023. Since, these staff are selected through open examination, best quality teachers have been selected to teach in these schools. A total of 7083 teaching staff has been selected through ESSE-2023. In addition to the direct recruitment, NESTS also has advised State Governments to depute staff on deputation. Further, State EMRS Societies are engaging guest teachers against vacancies, and non-teaching staff on outsourcing basis/local engagement, so that academic activities are not hampered. Further, recruitment under ESSE-2025 is under process.

Further, to ensure good academic performance, the following measures have been taken:

- **Student-Centric Academic Support:** Bridge courses, remedial classes, and academic mentoring are provided to support students with learning

gaps and ensure smooth transition across grades.

- **Focus on Holistic Development:** EMRSs emphasize the integration of co-curricular activities, sports, and life skills education to foster all-round development and keep students engaged.
- **Career Guidance and Competitive Exam Preparation:** Career counselling sessions are conducted to provide clarity on higher education and career paths. Special coaching programs like NEET/JEE preparation in partnership with reputed institutions are being provided to Class XI and XII students.
- **Skill Development and Vocational Exposure:** Skill labs have been established in many EMRSs in the state, offering hands-on training in vocational trades such as Apparel, Automotive, AR/VR, AI, Beauty and Wellness, Agriculture, Electronics, and Retail.
- **Availability of Qualified Teachers:** NESTS has recruited well-qualified and trained teachers for EMRSs, who deliver quality education and provide academic support to enhance student learning outcomes.
- **Well-Equipped Infrastructure and Facilities:** Schools are equipped with modern classrooms, digital learning resources, science labs, and sports facilities to provide a conducive learning environment.
- **Outstanding Academic Achievements:** With these sustained efforts, EMRS students have demonstrated remarkable success in national-level competitive examinations. In the Academic Year 2024-25, 219 students qualified JEE Main, 34 students cleared JEE Advanced, and 344

students qualified NEET across EMRSs in the country.

As reported by the respective, State EMRS Societies, the number of students enrolled in EMRSs during the last 05 years is as under:

| **Academic year** | **2020-21** | **2021-22** | **2022-23** | **2023-24** | **2024-25** | **2025-26 (Till 06.03.2026)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Student Enrolment in EMRSs** | 90520 | 105463 | 113275 | 123841 | 138336 | 156564 |

**State wise and Year wise EMRSs sanctioned and made functional in last five year and current year are as under:-**

| S.No. | Name of State | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | 2025-26 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Functional | Functional | Functional | Functional | Functional | Functional |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 7 | 2 | | | | |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | | | 1 | 2 | | |
| 3. | Assam | | | | | | 5 |
| 4. | Bihar | | | | | 2 | |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 29 | | 3 | | 1 | |
| 6. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu | 1 | | | | | |
| 7. | Gujarat | | | | | 4 | 6 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | | | 6 | | | |
| 9. | Jharkhand | | | | | 44 | |
| 10. | Karnataka | 2 | | | | | |
| 11. | Kerala | | | 2 | | | |
| 12. | Ladakh | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 18 | | | | | |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 1 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| 15. | Manipur | | | | | | 2 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | | | | | | 2 |
| 17. | Mizoram | | 4 | | | 5 | |
| 18. | Nagaland | | | | | | |
| 19. | Odisha | 8 | | 5 | | 15 | |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 4 | 9 | | | | 1 |
| 21. | Telangana | 7 | | | | | |
| 22. | Tripura | | | 1 | | | 6 |
| 23. | Uttar Pradesh | | | | | 1 | |
| 24. | Uttarakhand | 2 | | | 1 | | |
| 25. | West Bengal | | | | | 1 | |
| | **Total** | **79** | **21** | **24** | **3** | **73** | **22** |

**State-Wise/Union Territory-Wise And Yearwise Funds Released For The Establishment And Operation of EMRS Since Inception Till 22.01.2026 is given below:**

(Rs. In lakhs)

| S.No | Name of the State/UT | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | 2025-26 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 6,199.12 | 14,591.28 | 12,600.57 | 10,795.05 | 23,669.35 | 20,396.61 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh (NE) | 200.24 | 119.54 | 1,010.87 | 693.91 | 2,021.21 | 3,937.14 |
| 3 | Assam (NE) | 750.00 | 1,800.00 | 1,433.65 | 2,732.67 | 10,654.29 | 11,409.47 |
| 4 | Bihar | 10.00 | - | - | 8.95 | 34.12 | 1,948.30 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 6,968.12 | 13,259.66 | 19,435.93 | 15,888.89 | 86,649.55 | 37,597.79 |
| 6 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 95.70 | 252.55 | 568.22 | 163.45 | 353.32 | 4,516.78 |
| 7 | NESTS Headquarters | 1,406.04 | 2,523.79 | 4,438.96 | 14,129.47 | 9,376.35 | 436.65 |
| 8 | Gujarat | 4,755.86 | 1,060.00 | 10,088.95 | 15,667.55 | 27,444.15 | 20,066.54 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 255.06 | 599.11 | 483.18 | 829.76 | 1,616.71 | 1,382.67 |
| 10 | Jammu and Kashmir | - | 392.40 | 1,200.00 | 891.40 | 824.19 | 970.08 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 2,205.73 | 11,309.20 | 23,562.27 | 23,915.13 | 64,305.31 | 55,355.44 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 2,495.83 | 3,672.86 | 1,768.84 | 2,677.67 | 7,933.24 | 3,926.78 |
| 13 | Kerala | - | 229.56 | 1,515.66 | 249.00 | 1,252.21 | 1,433.67 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | Ladakh | - | 10.00 | 450.00 | 800.00 | 17.41 | 400.00 |
| 15 | Madhya Pradesh | 14,459.36 | 3,560.00 | 31,817.79 | 13,157.19 | 37,339.69 | 34,484.85 |
| 16 | Maharashtra | 2,787.16 | 4,393.74 | 12,919.16 | 8,525.91 | 30,489.87 | 16,788.02 |
| 17 | Manipur | 1,268.00 | 398.08 | 2,369.98 | 3,044.92 | 2,397.58 | 12,692.25 |
| 18 | Meghalaya (NE) | 1,123.45 | 1,100.00 | 800.00 | 21,014.66 | 31,942.72 | 9,145.53 |
| 19 | Mizoram | 3,283.73 | 6,085.41 | 2,094.54 | 1,242.52 | 14,619.30 | 3,421.03 |
| 20 | Nagaland | 5,885.51 | 9,481.60 | 557.71 | 18,377.12 | 698.27 | 534.61 |
| 21 | Odisha | 6,174.27 | 10,648.82 | 28,164.31 | 48,934.80 | 64,965.47 | 51,916.13 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 12,944.17 | 18,214.71 | 19,463.30 | 13,687.79 | 14,322.63 | 11,462.41 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 800.33 | 1,037.88 | 1,047.35 | 1,118.83 | 1,058.36 | 1,239.46 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 1,225.14 | 1,190.62 | 1,098.78 | 1,099.80 | 1,738.95 | 2,797.39 |
| 25 | Telangana | 9,517.30 | 19,695.52 | 12,794.53 | 14,276.17 | 16,813.70 | 12,450.42 |
| 26 | Tripura | 6,064.89 | 5,715.44 | 6,435.19 | 6,670.35 | 11,728.87 | 13,779.31 |
| 27 | Uttar Pradesh | 386.68 | 337.49 | 596.23 | 624.14 | 1,384.63 | 1,012.34 |
| 28 | Uttarakhand | 321.28 | 598.39 | 474.95 | 1,537.53 | 3,880.32 | 2,636.34 |
| 29 | West Bengal | 2,062.45 | - | 2,303.67 | 1,869.70 | 1,789.50 | 900.00 |
| **Total** | | **93,645.42** | **1,32,277.67** | **2,01,494.59** | **2,44,624.33** | **4,71,321.28** | **3,39,038.01** |

**(ii) Scholarship Schemes**: The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements following Scholarship Schemes to promote and encourage basic and higher education amongst ST population in the country: -

i) Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students (Class IX and X)

ii) Post Matric Scholarship for ST students (Class XI and above)

iii) National Fellowship for Higher Education for ST students.

iv) National Scholarship for Higher Education for ST students (Top Class)

v) National Overseas Scholarship for ST students.

Out of the schemes mentioned above, the scholarship schemes at Sl.No (i) to (ii) are Centrally Sponsored Schemes and implemented through respective State/UT. Both Pre and Post Matric Scholarship Schemes are open

ended Schemes wherein scholarships are given to all eligible students for pursuing studies from class 9th to Post-Graduation courses whose parental income is not more than Rs. 2.5 lakh per annum. The inviting of applications, verification, selection of beneficiaries and disbursement of scholarship amount is the responsibility of the respective State/UT. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, releases central share funds to States/UTs based on proposals submitted by them and after examining financial and physical progress. State Governments/Union Territory Administrations disburse the scholarship amount to all the eligible ST Student's bank account through DBT mode.

The Schemes at Sl. No. (iii) to (v) are Central Sector Schemes implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Under National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education for ST students, funds are directly released to the Students/Institutions through DBT mode, whereas Schemes at Sl.No. (v) National Overseas Scholarship for ST students is implemented through the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), the funds are released to ST students studying abroad through Embassies, further Ministry of Tribal Affairs reimburse the funds to MEA.

The details of fund released and beneficiaries under above mentioned Scholarship schemes is given at **Statement I**.

**(iii) Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes:** Under the scheme of Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, the Ministry funds projects in the fields of education and health, covering residential schools, non-residential schools,

hostels, mobile dispensaries, ten or more bedded hospitals, livelihood, etc.

Allocation and expenditure incurred by the Ministry under the scheme are given in the table below along with details of allocations and expenditure in last two years. Allocation and release of funds during **2023-24, 2024-25**

(Rs. in crore)

| YEAR | BUDGET ALLOCATION | | EXPENDITURE |
|---|---|---|---|
| | BE | RE | |
| 2023-24 | 140.00 | 149.95 | 149.95 |
| 2024-25 | 160.00 | 175.00 | 175.00 |

## STATEMENT I

**Details of Fund Released and Beneficiaries to State Governments/UT Administrations thereof under the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students:**

(₹ in Lakh)

| Sl.No. | Name of the State/UT | F.Y. 2020-21 | | F.Y. 2021-22 | | F.Y. 2022-23 | | F.Y. 2023-24 | | F.Y. 2024-25 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Fund Released | Beneficiaries | Fund Released | Beneficiaries | Fund Released | Beneficiaries | Fund Released | Beneficiaries | Fund Released | Beneficiaries |
| 1 | Andaman and Nicobar | 12.00 | 296 | 8.00 | 284 | 0# | 260 | 0# | 173 | 10.00 | 281 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 1434.00 | 26676 | 3935.00 | 35364 | 0# | 40465 | 5700.00 | * | 3077.00 | * |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 0# | 5676 | 207.00 | 4548 | 267.00 | 5178 | 0# | 2852 | 0# | 2831 |
| 4 | Assam | 17.00 | 2504 | 102.00 | 4767 | 107.00 | 5688 | 188.00 | 4353 | 100.00 | 8075 |
| 5 | Bihar | 0# | 51076 | 0# | 42425 | 0# | 26450 | 0# | 8451 | 0# | 15139 |
| 6 | Chhattisgarh | 3542.00 | 132421 | 0# | 129615 | 0# | 28642 | 5250.00 | 44837 | 0# | 27171 |
| 7 | DNH and DD | 234.00 | 2760 | 207.00 | 2167 | 0# | 2017 | 0# | 1273 | 0# | 1162 |
| 8 | Goa | 41.00 | 2504 | 0# | 1978 | 108.00 | 2108 | 53.00 | 1670 | 36.00 | 1698 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Gujarat | 2199.00 | 166649 | 3689.00 | 157714 | 5452.00 | 157553 | 6200.00 | 121083 | 923.00 | 124886 |
| 10 | Himachal Pradesh | 92.00 | 1846 | 0# | 2160 | 79.00 | 2479 | 110.00 | 2616 | 0# | 3260 |
| 11 | Jammu and Kashmir | 0# | 2621 | 0# | 5883 | 0# | 4689 | 0# | 2548 | 0# | 8371 |
| 12 | Jharkhand | 0# | 87131 | 3899.00 | 136830 | 0# | 129269 | 5700.00 | 114519 | 0# | 129142 |
| 13 | Karnataka | 0# | 92254 | 1753.00 | 85554 | 2370.00 | 98705 | 3400.00 | 97191 | 700.00 | 104211 |
| 14 | Kerala | 117.00 | 9880 | 347.00 | 7071 | 0# | 9457 | 436.00 | 8331 | 100.00 | 10980 |
| 15 | Ladakh | 42.00 | 421 | 74.00 | 1439 | 0# | 760 | 0# | 2228 | 40.00 | 2029 |
| 16 | Madhya Pradesh | 5429.00 | 378127 | 11458.00 | 328961 | 12744.00 | 255944 | 0# | 259997 | 5305.00 | 212347 |
| 17 | Manipur | 0# | 2479 | 0# | 2365 | 0# | 1836 | 0# | 3470 | 0# | 3916 |
| 18 | Meghalaya | 0# | 616 | 0# | 2406 | 115.00 | 1588 | 0# | 5590 | 70.00 | 6149 |
| 19 | Mizoram | 168.00 | 11046 | 657.00 | 10031 | 0# | 10312 | 307.00 | 8911 | 0# | 8807 |
| 20 | Nagaland | 61.00 | 451 | 0# | 307 | 0# | * | 0# | * | 0# | * |
| 21 | Odisha | 6945.00 | 190066 | 5237.00 | 135053 | 9397.00 | 79252 | 0# | 106691 | 2950.00 | 122029 |
| 22 | Puducherry | 2.00 | 19 | 0# | 23 | 0# | 21 | 0# | 11 | 0# | 14 |
| 23 | Rajasthan | 3127.00 | 208751 | 6234.00 | 213064 | 3531.00 | 73816 | 0# | 76272 | 2236.00 | 57037 |
| 24 | Sikkim | 9.00 | 88 | 0# | 296 | 18.00 | 49 | 0# | 62 | 0# | 377 |
| 25 | Tamil Nadu | 241.00 | 14822 | 547.00 | 16854 | 404.00 | 15325 | 362.00 | 17557 | 60.00 | 19178 |
| 26 | Telangana | 0# | 7623 | 0# | 3066 | 0# | 9255 | 150.00 | 2460 | 0# | * |
| 27 | Tripura | 252.00 | 9404 | 59.00 | 17307 | 1137.00 | 15017 | 0# | 11601 | 692.00 | 12597 |
| 28 | Uttar | 0# | 2007 | 88.00 | 815 | 0# | 1579 | 0# | 2329 | 0# | 3211 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pradesh | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | Uttarakhand | 138.00 | 1212 | 0# | 1313 | 0# | 1464 | 15.00 | 902 | 70.00 | 812 |
| 30 | West Bengal | 788.00 | 28504 | 913.00 | 28053 | 0# | 23979 | 2989.00 | 21789 | 0# | 24333 |
| | **Total** | **24890.00** | **1439930** | **39414.00** | **1377713** | **35729.00** | **1003157** | **30860.00** | **929767** | **16369.00** | **910043** |

*Data not reported by the State/UTs

# Fund has been released to the beneficiaries in preceding FY.

**Details of Fund Released and Beneficiaries to State Governments/UT Administrations thereof under the Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students:**

**(₹ in Lakh)**

| Sl.No. | Name of the State/UT | F.Y. 2020-21 | | F.Y. 2021-22 | | F.Y. 2022-23 | | F.Y. 2023-24 | | F.Y. 2024-25 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Fund Released | Beneficiaries | Fund Released | Beneficiaries | Fund Released | Beneficiaries | Fund Released | Beneficiaries | Fund Released | Beneficiaries |
| 1 | A. and N. Islands | 13.29 | 327 | 10 | 491 | 0# | 386 | 0# | 193 | 10 | 311 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 6039.35 | 112645 | 8991 | 117089 | 13357 | 129032 | 11471 | 79780 | 12000 | 67888 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 5712.96 | 31527 | 12361 | 43744 | 9616 | 46330 | 8000 | 42417 | 10000 | 45125 |
| 4 | Assam | 5413.54 | 53205 | 1093 | 71115 | 6845 | 62140 | 3500 | 58774 | 7971 | 77350 |
| 5 | Bihar | 708.22 | 9068 | 0# | 16302 | 0# | 3768 | 0# | 1444 | 443 | 3428 |
| 6 | Chhattisgarh | 8790.24 | 73550 | 0# | 86910 | 9330 | 34184 | 7125 | 40552 | 7000 | 34022 |
| 7 | DNH DD | 3481.73 | 3549 | 0# | 3352 | 0# | 2208 | 404 | 1053 | 490 | 1627 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Goa | 458.18 | 4822 | 0# | 4047 | 1187 | 4439 | 527 | 3274 | 500 | 3163 |
| 9 | Gujarat | 22977.64 | 237041 | 46170 | 260770 | 24426 | 262538 | 35000 | 226456 | 23122 | 233161 |
| 10 | Himachal Pradesh | L | 2410 | 0# | 3332 | 0# | 4303 | 0# | 4390 | 500 | 4937 |
| 11 | Jammu and Kashmir | 805.44 | 4316 | 0# | 8335 | 684 | 10430 | 746 | 7319 | 995 | 15309 |
| 12 | Jharkhand | 0# | 92117 | 12655 | 127258 | 0# | 147633 | 5311 | 148676 | 20000 | 65104 |
| 13 | Karnataka | 0# | 112381 | 17081 | 133422 | 0# | 131968 | 22556 | 123707 | 12500 | 125823 |
| 14 | Kerala | 3285.25 | 15820 | 2516 | 14558 | 0# | 14863 | 4689 | 13731 | 2900 | 13034 |
| 15 | Ladakh | 738 | 3055 | 2214 | 8631 | 1891 | 8619 | 596 | 9413 | 3500 | 8969 |
| 16 | Madhya Pradesh | 12344 | 346060 | 24529 | 457808 | 27049 | 391317 | 35000 | 353486 | 25000 | 326410 |
| 17 | Maharashtra | 18149.52 | 157503 | 19215 | 130732 | 9027 | 135915 | 57036 | 139165 | 11781 | 144785 |
| 18 | Manipur | 2184.19 | 37258 | 4292 | 47793 | 4138 | 42572 | 3000 | 33542 | 2500 | 32275 |
| 19 | Meghalaya | 0# | 16399 | 2636 | 52598 | 14620 | 61360 | 8500 | 76755 | 14508 | 73902 |
| 20 | Mizoram | 3446.82 | 33073 | 3875 | 37448 | 2590 | 38784 | 2500 | 31685 | 2400 | 28471 |
| 21 | Nagaland | 3226.37 | 36940 | 4436 | 40588 | 3608 | 40638 | 3500 | 42485 | 6200 | 41793 |
| 22 | Odisha | 19095.97 | 175252 | 21843 | 207678 | 17133 | 204172 | 13564 | 213957 | 29400 | 230366 |
| 23 | Puducherry | 19.56 | 24 | 0# | 23 | 0# | 18 | 0# | 11 | 0# | 10 |
| 24 | Rajasthan | 25557.03 | 206011 | 13745 | 188614 | 18810 | 236628 | 22000 | 168516 | 35000 | * |
| 25 | Sikkim | 553.83 | 3488 | 1036 | 4233 | 925 | 2650 | 0# | 1849 | 600 | 2411 |
| 26 | Tamil Nadu | 3328.99 | 21383 | 4849 | 24441 | 2854 | 23529 | 2000 | 25216 | 2500 | 28273 |
| 27 | Telangana | 27297.83 | 118347 | 7504 | 126708 | 23851 | 114911 | 11250 | 131505 | 15250 | 131032 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | Tripura | 4804.98 | 26108 | 7189 | 35520 | 4522 | 37380 | 4000 | 33678 | 7494 | 33506 |
| 29 | Uttar Pradesh | 2218.67 | 8132 | 0# | 8930 | 0# | 9655 | 1000 | 9676 | 1500 | 10427 |
| 30 | Uttarakhand | 0# | 3039 | 3568 | 3837 | 0# | 3534 | 188 | 3972 | 270 | 3853 |
| 31 | West Bengal | 2256.42 | 60846 | 3872 | 78100 | 0# | 63208 | 3406 | 37760 | 3500 | 29528 |
| | **Total** | **182908** | **2005696** | **225680** | **2344407** | **196463** | **2269112** | **266869** | **2064437** | **259834** | **1816293** |

*Data not reported by the State/UTs

# Fund has been released to the beneficiaries in preceding FY

**State Wise Fund Release and Beneficiaries Under National Overseas Scholarship (NOS) for Last Five Years for F.Y 2020-21 to F.Y 2024-25:**

Rs. In lakhs

| | | F.Y 2020-21 | | F.Y 2021-22 | | F.Y 2022-23 | | F.Y 2023-24 | | F.Y 2024-25 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sl no. | State | Fund released | Beneficiaries | Fund released | Beneficiaries | Fund released | Beneficiaries | Fund released | Beneficiaries | Fund released | Beneficiaries |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 17.08 | 1 | 42.47 | 2 | 33.24 | 1 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 4.82 | 1 | 2.55 | 2 | 0.00 | 0 | 18.99 | 1 | 5.26 | 1 |
| 3 | Assam | 26.36 | 3 | 28.18 | 6 | 10.67 | 4 | 51.18 | 4 | 26.27 | 2 |
| 4 | Himachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 0 | 4.56 | 1 | 0.00 | 0 | 4.34 | 1 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 23.29 | 2 | 15.84 | 1 | 16.52 | 1 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Goa | 21.33 | 1 | 38.10 | 1 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 32.06 | 1 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 8 | Jammu and Kashmir | 0.66 | 1 | 28.69 | 1 | 10.32 | 3 | 58.86 | 4 | 27.38 | 3 |
| 9 | Jharkhand | 25.91 | 1 | 27.23 | 2 | 23.69 | 1 | 33.16 | 4 | 73.86 | 5 |
| 10 | Karnataka | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 1.08 | 1 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 11 | Ladakh | 0.00 | 0 | 1.50 | 1 | 2.43 | 1 | 9.07 | 1 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 12 | Madhya Pradesh | 19.28 | 1 | 13.28 | 1 | 14.47 | 1 | 9.10 | 1 | 1.80 | 1 |
| 13 | Maharashtra | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 2.37 | 1 | 5.54 | 3 | 48.53 | 3 |
| 14 | Manipur | 21.48 | 3 | 45.64 | 8 | 102.83 | 13 | 202.49 | 20 | 118.60 | 18 |
| 15 | Meghalaya | 0.00 | 0 | 1.15 | 1 | 10.49 | 2 | 46.19 | 2 | 60.23 | 3 |
| 16 | Mizoram | 59.19 | 2 | 9.18 | 3 | 0.00 | 0 | 6.84 | 3 | 5.51 | 2 |
| 17 | Nagaland | 79.24 | 6 | 167.91 | 6 | 67.39 | 6 | 43.94 | 6 | 36.50 | 4 |
| 18 | Odisha | 0.00 | 0 | 1.82 | 1 | 15.38 | 1 | 21.18 | 2 | 66.71 | 2 |
| 19 | Rajasthan | 28.07 | 1 | 38.66 | 1 | 9.94 | 2 | 43.19 | 2 | 3.60 | 2 |
| 20 | Telangana | 108.56 | 6 | 68.88 | 7 | 66.22 | 5 | 58.96 | 4 | 91.07 | 8 |
| 21 | Tripura | 0.00 | 0 | 0.93 | 1 | 0.00 | 0 | 3.64 | 1 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 22 | Uttarakhand | 0.00 | 0 | 0.52 | 1 | 24.12 | 1 | 9.12 | 1 | 3.47 | 1 |
| 23 | West Bengal | 25.74 | 1 | 0.36 | 1 | 3.20 | 1 | 30.66 | 2 | 5.23 | 2 |
| **Total** | | **476.00** | **30** | **495.00** | **46** | **397.14** | **44** | **700.00** | **65** | **607.25** | **58** |

| | State wise Beneficiaries and Amount Released under National Fellowship for Higher Education of ST Students Scheme (NFST) from F.Y 2020-21 to 2024-25 : (₹ in Lakhs) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SL.no. | Name of the State/UT | F.Y. 2020-21 | | F.Y. 2021-22 | | F.Y. 2022-23 | | F.Y. 2023-24 | | F.Y. 2024-25 | |
| | | Fund Released | Beneficiaries | Fund Released | Beneficiaries | Fund Released | Beneficiaries | Fund Released | Beneficiaries | Fund Released | Beneficiaries |
| 1 | ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 4.55 | 1 | 4.08 | 1 |
| 2 | ANDHRA PRADESH | 460.46 | 140 | 367.49 | 127 | 399.08 | 106 | 344.02 | 90 | 303.32 | 59 |
| 3 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | 328.06 | 87 | 322.71 | 99 | 469.92 | 129 | 738.40 | 133 | 722.61 | 142 |
| 4 | ASSAM | 510.87 | 147 | 541.42 | 162 | 666.25 | 180 | 1077.59 | 189 | 1008.09 | 195 |
| 5 | BIHAR | 35.60 | 8 | 30.09 | 10 | 55.51 | 15 | 91.23 | 13 | 50.76 | 10 |
| 6 | CHHATTISGARH | 222.39 | 59 | 205.25 | 71 | 334.42 | 101 | 664.37 | 109 | 593.98 | 113 |
| 7 | GOA | 2.51 | 2 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.87 | 1 | 0.10 | 1 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 8 | GUJARAT | 414.25 | 150 | 430.46 | 139 | 508.38 | 145 | 745.48 | 146 | 614.44 | 113 |
| 9 | HIMACHAL PRADESH | 123.58 | 32 | 161.82 | 45 | 181.86 | 45 | 276.22 | 54 | 194.73 | 35 |
| 10 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR | 388.60 | 101 | 435.03 | 115 | 477.87 | 119 | 622.76 | 119 | 527.82 | 103 |
| 11 | JHARKHAND | 159.57 | 54 | 170.53 | 60 | 267.52 | 74 | 417.20 | 73 | 347.78 | 67 |
| 12 | KARNATAKA | 1138.78 | 298 | 998.32 | 301 | 1166.85 | 296 | 1504.64 | 289 | 1091.94 | 203 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | KERALA | 27.97 | 11 | 24.40 | 12 | 37.20 | 14 | 74.66 | 12 | 66.90 | 11 |
| 14 | LADAKH | 108.79 | 27 | 148.73 | 37 | 187.98 | 51 | 367.41 | 55 | 290.31 | 53 |
| 15 | LAKSHADWEEP | 1.68 | 1 | 8.39 | 2 | 2.63 | 1 | 9.45 | 1 | 2.16 | 1 |
| 16 | MADHYA PRADESH | 219.56 | 99 | 274.35 | 75 | 187.69 | 67 | 263.86 | 53 | 173.85 | 36 |
| 17 | MAHARASHTRA | 227.88 | 86 | 303.21 | 93 | 277.96 | 79 | 367.67 | 81 | 401.18 | 69 |
| 18 | MANIPUR | 404.91 | 114 | 437.77 | 129 | 543.87 | 138 | 807.03 | 147 | 732.72 | 139 |
| 19 | MEGHALAYA | 421.02 | 133 | 354.19 | 124 | 490.13 | 122 | 759.98 | 142 | 746.93 | 138 |
| 20 | MIZORAM | 537.53 | 144 | 514.31 | 194 | 1318.32 | 292 | 1808.74 | 288 | 1959.23 | 340 |
| 21 | NAGALAND | 532.57 | 158 | 465.90 | 166 | 747.42 | 186 | 1141.42 | 216 | 1175.66 | 222 |
| 22 | ODISHA | 370.61 | 137 | 253.67 | 113 | 357.78 | 141 | 839.50 | 142 | 1215.64 | 191 |
| 23 | PUDUCHERRY | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 8.43 | 2 | 5.10 | 1 |
| 24 | RAJASTHAN | 286.13 | 89 | 276.04 | 83 | 399.85 | 102 | 577.22 | 104 | 476.14 | 88 |
| 25 | SIKKIM | 87.86 | 23 | 70.38 | 21 | 74.06 | 20 | 107.79 | 21 | 96.96 | 20 |
| 26 | TAMIL NADU | 115.24 | 32 | 87.48 | 30 | 136.18 | 27 | 121.28 | 24 | 108.26 | 22 |
| 27 | TELANGANA | 1608.68 | 383 | 1297.41 | 376 | 1224.52 | 353 | 1267.57 | 313 | 708.03 | 173 |
| 28 | THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 8.85 | 1 | 4.95 | 1 |
| 29 | TRIPURA | 82.40 | 28 | 86.26 | 29 | 168.62 | 35 | 282.64 | 46 | 289.24 | 51 |
| 30 | UTTAR PRADESH | 43.79 | 12 | 23.97 | 12 | 61.39 | 10 | 76.42 | 15 | 117.91 | 17 |
| 31 | UTTARAKHAND | 17.74 | 6 | 14.32 | 5 | 22.67 | 6 | 38.52 | 8 | 48.55 | 8 |
| 32 | WEST BENGAL | 198.84 | 64 | 181.76 | 63 | 285.02 | 83 | 540.82 | 87 | 383.01 | 76 |
| | **TOTAL** | **9077.88** | **2625** | **8485.65** | **2693** | **11051.80** | **2938** | **15955.81** | **2975** | **14462.27** | **2698** |

**State wise Beneficiaries and Amount Released under National Scholarship (Top Class Scheme) for ST Students Scheme from F.Y 2020-21 to 2024-25 :**

(₹ in Lakhs)

| SL.no. | Name of the State/UT | F.Y. 2020-21 | | F.Y. 2021-22 | | F.Y. 2022-23 | | F.Y. 2023-24 | | F.Y. 2024-25 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Fund Released | Beneficiaries | Fund Released | Beneficiaries | Fund Released | Beneficiaries | Fund Released | Beneficiaries | Fund Released | Beneficiaries |
| 1 | ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS | 3.05 | 1 | 2.82 | 1 | 2.60 | 1 | 0.96 | 1 | 0.51 | 1 |
| 2 | ANDHRA PRADESH | 147.82 | 147 | 163.20 | 182 | 154.65 | 172 | 349.85 | 321 | 382.87 | 343 |
| 3 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | 40.56 | 56 | 43.49 | 44 | 32.93 | 26 | 125.14 | 52 | 183.92 | 98 |
| 4 | ASSAM | 136.88 | 62 | 195.68 | 81 | 158.32 | 89 | 285.64 | 154 | 538.66 | 229 |
| 5 | BIHAR | 104.15 | 71 | 127.24 | 84 | 92.17 | 72 | 160.54 | 109 | 192.90 | 141 |
| 6 | CHHATTISGARH | 58.35 | 69 | 61.68 | 71 | 82.74 | 72 | 195.79 | 156 | 244.40 | 192 |
| 7 | GOA | 0.69 | 2 | 0.08 | 1 | 0.00 | 0 | 10.74 | 3 | 27.39 | 5 |
| 8 | GUJARAT | 31.32 | 20 | 40.49 | 21 | 47.28 | 20 | 67.73 | 41 | 115.28 | 71 |
| 9 | HIMACHAL PRADESH | 64.21 | 34 | 76.29 | 46 | 41.21 | 31 | 74.45 | 69 | 93.79 | 77 |
| 10 | JAMMU AND KASHMIR | 20.29 | 18 | 13.59 | 13 | 17.50 | 17 | 38.43 | 29 | 40.52 | 32 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | JHARKHAND | 236.79 | 98 | 298.19 | 99 | 241.65 | 85 | 354.54 | 150 | 944.83 | 304 |
| 12 | KARNATAKA | 167.57 | 102 | 232.27 | 115 | 240.39 | 149 | 334.40 | 209 | 381.41 | 227 |
| 13 | KERALA | 1.68 | 2 | 0.45 | 2 | 5.34 | 5 | 4.50 | 4 | 20.47 | 6 |
| 14 | LADAKH | 66.60 | 47 | 71.49 | 58 | 86.39 | 42 | 127.41 | 97 | 133.44 | 83 |
| 15 | LAKSHADWEEP | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 3.31 | 2 | 3.06 | 2 | 4.04 | 2 |
| 16 | MADHYA PRADESH | 63.65 | 49 | 69.41 | 57 | 86.84 | 58 | 235.36 | 133 | 275.60 | 179 |
| 17 | MAHARASHTRA | 78.25 | 33 | 107.99 | 45 | 138.70 | 61 | 253.77 | 113 | 277.90 | 135 |
| 18 | MANIPUR | 50.64 | 46 | 62.35 | 40 | 91.24 | 42 | 165.42 | 92 | 238.66 | 156 |
| 19 | MEGHALAYA | 44.02 | 37 | 44.33 | 25 | 62.79 | 36 | 129.76 | 76 | 194.00 | 132 |
| 20 | MIZORAM | 36.04 | 32 | 84.68 | 23 | 73.03 | 27 | 95.30 | 37 | 133.13 | 74 |
| 21 | NAGALAND | 64.29 | 40 | 38.68 | 26 | 20.54 | 29 | 98.64 | 74 | 259.09 | 220 |
| 22 | ODISHA | 68.85 | 31 | 118.96 | 35 | 89.41 | 44 | 159.80 | 73 | 209.86 | 97 |
| 23 | PUDUCHERRY | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 24 | RAJASTHAN | 313.35 | 363 | 387.25 | 389 | 355.01 | 393 | 744.71 | 708 | 872.83 | 839 |
| 25 | SIKKIM | 17.46 | 11 | 13.82 | 9 | 4.23 | 4 | 49.59 | 35 | 53.17 | 36 |
| 26 | TAMIL NADU | 13.55 | 7 | 10.55 | 8 | 15.43 | 14 | 30.20 | 26 | 45.25 | 27 |
| 27 | TELANGANA | 961.82 | 988 | 1110.79 | 1180 | 1121.47 | 1228 | 2579.90 | 2452 | 3131.48 | 2942 |
| 28 | THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 12.24 | 1 | 11.91 | 1 | 4.00 | 1 |
| 29 | TRIPURA | 3.49 | 5 | 13.99 | 8 | 24.95 | 13 | 48.04 | 17 | 114.18 | 111 |
| 30 | UTTAR PRADESH | 43.58 | 33 | 40.91 | 35 | 71.32 | 47 | 104.58 | 74 | 149.30 | 103 |
| 31 | UTTARAKHAND | 40.84 | 21 | 41.89 | 31 | 24.56 | 25 | 80.40 | 57 | 101.51 | 70 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 32 | WEST BENGAL | 51.67 | 24 | 43.95 | 22 | 49.91 | 23 | 123.42 | 64 | 173.34 | 80 |
| | **TOTAL** | **2931.46** | **2449** | **3516.51** | **2751** | **3448.15** | **2828** | **7043.97** | **5429** | **9537.73** | **7013** |

## STATUS OF GRANTS UNDER ARTICLE 275(1) OF THE CONSTITUTION

**3428. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:**

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

(a) the details of grants-in-aid allocated, released and utilised under Article 275(1) of the Constitution to each eligible State/UT during the last five years, year and State/UT-wise;

(b) the number and details of project proposals submitted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh under Article 275(1) during the last five years, including project descriptions and proposed funding amounts;

(c) the status of each such proposal from Andhra Pradesh, indicating whether approved, rejected or pending and the reasons for delay or rejection, if any;

(d) the details of projects approved in Andhra Pradesh under this provision, including the date of approval, fund-release status and current stage of implementation; and

(e) whether the Union Government has received any pending or revised proposals from Andhra Pradesh for the current financial year and if so, the expected timeline for their appraisal and approval?

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

(a): Details of grants-in-aid allocated, released and utilised under Article 275(1) of the Constitution to each eligible State/UT during the last five years, year-wise and State/UT is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(b) to (d)**:** Details of Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) minutes for approval, rejection and pending projects for State Govt. of Andhra Pradesh under Article 275(1) of the Constitution for last 5 years are available on Ministry's website at following link: -

| **Sl. No.** | **Year** | **PAC Approval Date** | **PAC Minutes Available on Ministry's website at below link** |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2020-21 | 5th May 2020 | https://tribal.gov.in/Docs/AndhraPradesh05052020.pdf |
| 2 | 2021-22 | 18th November 2021 | https://tribal.gov.in/Docs/AndhraPradeshPAC_13102021.pdf |
| 3 | 2022-23 | 21st November 2022 | https://tribal.gov.in/Docs/AP_PAC_21112022.pdf |
| 4 | 2023-24 | - | - |
| 5 | 2024-25 | 11th October 2024 | https://tribal.gov.in/Docs/AndhraPradesh11102024101820241443 06.pdf |

Details of fund released to State Govt. of Andhra Pradesh under Article 275(1) of the Constitution during last 5 years is given below:-

| **Sl. No.** | **Year** | **Fund released (Rs. in lakh)** | **Funds utilized (Rs. in lakh)** |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2020-21 | 2055.55 | 2055.55 |
| 2 | 2021-22 | 2638.65 | 2555.7 |
| 3 | 2022-23 | - | - |
| 4 | 2023-24 | - | - |
| 5 | 2024-25 | 9841.55 | - |

(e): During the Financial Year 2025-26, Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) in Ministry of Tribal Affairs has approved project of Rs. 3365.00 lakh for State Govt. of Andhra Pradesh and Rs. 2615.85 is already released. Details of

project approved by PAC for State Govt. of Andhra Pradesh is uploaded on Ministry's website at below link: -

(i) https://tribal.gov.in/Docs/AndhraGrants08112025171910.pdf

(ii) https://tribal.gov.in/Docs/GrantsMinutes07012026031020261234 53.pdf

# STATEMENT

## Status of Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution (Rs in Lakh) as on 08.03.2026

| | | 2020-21 | | | 2021-22 | | | 2022-23 | | | 2023-24 | | | 2024-25 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.No. | States | Allocation for the year 2020-21 | Total Release | UC Due | Allocation for the year 2021-22 | Total Release | UC Due | Allocation for the year 2022-23 | Total amount released | UC Due | Allocation for the year 2023-24 | Total Release | Total UC Due | Original Share of Allocation | Amount already released | Total UC Due |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 2650.87 | 2055.55 | 0 | 2651.78 | 2638.65 | 32.55 | 2653.31 | 0 | 0 | 3119.03 | 0 | 8399.86 | 3391.3 | 9841.55 | 775.45 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 4973.66 | 6014.00 | 0 | 4975.38 | 9830.00 | 0 | 4978.24 | 7265.3 | 0 | 6237.61 | 6740 | 0 | 6362.89 | 10030 | 0 |
| 3 | Assam | 4444.02 | 4592.37 | 0 | 4445.55 | 2570.0000 | 1875.05 | 4448.11 | 2300 | 288.31 | 5659.28 | 3294.120 | 3814.46 | 5685.31 | 4286.23 | 2271.46 |
| 4 | Bihar | 2083.17 | 0.00 | 1025.59 | 2083.89 | 642.08 | 933.69 | 2085.08 | 1001.01 | 182.103 | 2469.13 | 871.24 | 1473.020 | 2665.030 | 524.000 | 1333.413 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 10642.350 | 9976.2414 | 300.000 | 10646.02 | 11604.020 | 0 | 10652.14 | 13578.43 | 16 | 12493.83 | 15676.77 | 16865.12 | 13614.94 | 14506.46 | 12168.38 |
| 6 | Goa | 800.00 | 0.00 | 558.65 | 800.00 | 600.41 | 91.12 | 800 | 667.79 | 0 | 800 | 150 | 650 | 800 | 479.91 | 432.21 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 8721.64 | 5940.04 | 0 | 8724.65 | 6923.79 | 1870 | 8729.66 | 7549.12 | 174.4 | 10513.09 | 4584.77 | 10788.21 | 11157.73 | 2727.27 | 2606.63 |
| 8 | Himachal Pradesh | 1696.93 | 1161.00 | 0 | 1697.51 | 1500.00 | 0 | 1698.49 | 1655 | 299.26 | 1945.98 | 1696.45 | 1594.51 | 2170.91 | 2244.23 | 1538.76 |
| 9 | Jharkhand | 10537.37 | 10278.00 | 1284.88 | 10541 | 12264.1900 | 0 | 10547.06 | 6677.87 | 1035 | 12780.25 | 14299.82 | 8333.57 | 13480.63 | 5147.06 | 16883.39 |
| 10 | Karnataka | 3305.48 | 3305.68 | 0.00 | 3306.62 | 3210.00 | 0 | 3308.52 | 4297.57 | 0 | 3924.73 | 4070 | 1837.87 | 4228.75 | 4730.26 | 3894.57 |

| | | 2020-21 | | | 2021-22 | | | 2022-23 | | | 2023-24 | | | 2024-25 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **S.No.** | **States** | **Allocation for the year 2020-21** | **Total Release** | **UC Due** | **Allocation for the year 2021-22** | **Total Release** | **UC Due** | **Allocation for the year 2022-23** | **Total amount released** | **UC Due** | **Allocation for the year 2023-24** | **Total Release** | **Total UC Due** | **Original Share of Allocation** | **Amount already released** | **Total UC Due** |
| 11 | Kerala | 800.00 | 0.00 | 786.98 | 800 | 0.00 | 786.98 | 800 | 817.67 | 817.67 | 800 | 1910.44 | 817.67 | 800 | 395.81 | 2728.11 |
| 12 | Madhya Pradesh | 18394.92 | 4279.78 | 14073.62 | 18401.27 | 5319.10 | 13082.17 | 18411.85 | 8438.75 | 4002.56 | 22262.63 | 15741.7 | 14316.18 | 23532.93 | 9183.585 | 20605.72 |
| 13 | Maharashtra | 10417.85 | 4573.16 | 13065.5 | 10421.45 | 0.00 | 26189.74 | 10427.44 | 0 | 0 | 12923.46 | 0 | 19828.81 | 13327.73 | 0 | 10727.38 |
| 14 | Manipur | 1747.49 | 0.00 | 2453.01 | 1748.09 | 0.000 | 1872.65 | 1749.1 | 1067.36 | 533.68 | 2365.45 | 2456.35 | 2140.01 | 2235.59 | 1981.32 | 3962.675 |
| 15 | Meghalaya | 3150.75 | 492.71 | 2669.8 | 3151.83 | 1595.25 | 1482.58 | 3153.64 | 2904.84 | 132.62 | 4083.97 | 3127.29 | 2926.89 | 4030.8 | 2217.4 | 563.96 |
| 16 | Mizoram | 1899.56 | 1909.71 | 0 | 1900.22 | 2971.54 | 0 | 1901.31 | 1654.05 | 0 | 2522.61 | 2897.97 | 0 | 2430.14 | 2143.8 | 460.21 |
| 17 | Nagaland | 2314.88 | 1717.38 | 678.62 | 2315.68 | 3202.39 | 276.53 | 2317.01 | 5863.47 | 300.4 | 3081.5 | 5020.11 | 4319.32 | 2961.47 | 2050.5 | 1201.88 |
| 18 | Odisha | 12062.26 | 6304.62 | 5722.38 | 12066.43 | 11382.05 | 683.95 | 12073.36 | 10150.55 | 0 | 14584.7 | 6870.56 | 9847.87 | 15431.45 | 10107.95 | 4869.48 |
| 19 | Rajasthan | 9002.84 | 9166.00 | 0 | 9005.95 | 10435.21 | 500.65 | 9011.12 | 11002.53 | 3066.57 | 10855.86 | 8940.07 | 12309.46 | 11517.48 | 4626.61 | 5310.75 |
| 20 | Sikkim | 800.00 | 516.00 | 0 | 800 | 2045.00 | 0 | 800 | 720.38 | 0 | 800 | 1754.38 | 114.53 | 800 | 4485.06 | 135.06 |
| 21 | Tamil Nadu | 800.00 | 0.00 | 988.17 | 800 | 0.00 | 3496.18 | 800 | 0 | 0 | 800 | 650.49 | 79.95 | 800 | 2019.665 | 0 |
| 22 | Telangana | 2788.68 | 2517.00 | 0 | 2789.65 | 2050.00 | 0 | 2791.25 | 3114.46 | 0 | 3328.39 | 5169 | 323.21 | 3567.61 | 13797 | 0 |

| | | 2020-21 | | | 2021-22 | | | 2022-23 | | | 2023-24 | | | 2024-25 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **S.No.** | **States** | **Allocation for the year 2020-21** | **Total Release** | **UC Due** | **Allocation for the year 2021-22** | **Total Release** | **UC Due** | **Allocation for the year 2022-23** | **Total amount released** | **UC Due** | **Allocation for the year 2023-24** | **Total Release** | **Total UC Due** | **Original Share of Allocation** | **Amount already released** | **Total UC Due** |
| 23 | Tripura | 1187.45 | 201.74 | 712.48 | 1187.86 | 607.53 | 529.21 | 1188.55 | 1294.71 | 100 | 1749.65 | 4226.39 | 487.37 | 1519.13 | 4151.82 | 809.124 |
| 24 | Uttar Pradesh | 882.40 | 927.43 | 0 | 882.71 | 832.71 | 50 | 883.21 | 1135.82 | 94.16 | 968.07 | 1353.63 | 1273.96 | 1128.87 | 1829.9 | 1447.79 |
| 25 | Uttarakhand | 800.00 | 0.00 | 1872.52 | 800 | 100.65 | 493.99 | 800 | 306.02 | 293.97 | 800 | 964.05 | 423.79 | 800 | 0 | 293.97 |
| 26 | West Bengal | 4460.44 | 4041.14 | 404.36 | 4461.97 | 0.00 | 4462.67 | 4464.55 | 4186.5 | 33.44 | 5340.84 | 4744.4 | 2156.7 | 5706.31 | 3549.61 | 1638.1 |
| | **TOTAL** | **121365.01** | **79969.5540** | **46596.560** | **121405.51** | **92324.57** | **58709.71** | **121473.00** | **97649.20** | **11370.14** | **147210.036** | **117210** | **125122.34** | **154147** | **117057** | **96658.472** |

## EXPENDITURE AND IMPACT OF JAL JEEVAN MISSION

**3429. SUSHRI IQRA CHOUDHARY:**

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

(a) the total funds allocated, released and expenditure incurred under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) since its launch, year and district-wise for Uttar Pradesh along with the reasons for budget cut/under-utilisation during the Financial Year 2025-26;

(b) the number of rural households provided with Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) along with the number of reported non-functional or partially functional connections and the criteria adopted to determine functionality, district-wise for Uttar Pradesh;

(c) the details of third-party inspections, water quality testing laboratories and real-time monitoring mechanisms established under the said Mission including the frequency of testing and reporting compliance;

(d) the measurable sustainability indicators adopted to ensure long-term source stability, groundwater recharge and infrastructure maintenance; and

(e) whether any independent evaluation or performance audit has been conducted to assess reliability, service delivery standards and grievance redressal under the said Mission and if so, the details thereof along with the corrective steps taken to address the identified gaps?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI V.**

**SOMANNA):**

(a): Government of India is committed to make provision for safe and potable tap water supply in adequate quantity (55 lpcd), of prescribed quality and on a regular and long-term basis to all rural households in the country. Towards this end, the Government of India launched the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), to be implemented in partnership with States/ UTs in August 2019.

Drinking Water is a state subject, and hence, the responsibility of planning, approval, implementation, operation, and maintenance of drinking water supply schemes, including those under JJM, lies with State/UT Governments. The Government of India supports the States/UTs by providing technical and financial assistance.

The details of total funds allocated, released and expenditure incurred under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) since its launch, year and district-wise for Uttar Pradesh are available on JJM-IMIS Dashboard. The link of JJM-IMIS Dashboard is as follows:- https://ejalshakti.gov.in/jjmreport/JJMIndia.aspx

Further, almost entire Central share approved under the Mission has been utilized. Considering the progress achieved so far and ongoing works, Hon'ble Finance Minister during her budget speech 2025- 26 has announced extension of Jal Jeevan Mission until 2028 with an enhanced total outlay. Accordingly, a proposal for continuation of Jal Jeevan Mission with enhanced total outlay is under consideration of the Department.

(b): The number of rural households provided with Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs), district-wise for Uttar Pradesh are available on JJM-

IMIS Dashboard which are available on the above mentioned link.

Further, State of Uttar Pradesh has informed that approximately 10% of reported FHTC are either non- functional or partially functional due to damage in pipeline, road widening disruption of power supply and other reasons.

(c): State of Uttar Pradesh has informed the details of third-party inspections, water quality testing laboratories and real-time monitoring mechanisms established under the said Mission including the frequency of testing and reporting compliance which are as fellow:

- Five (5) Third Party Inspection agencies deployed by the State Water and Sanitation Mission. Cent percent quality and quantity work is verified by TPI. Payment to the contractor under JJM is made only after work is found satisfactory by TPI.
- UP Jal Nigam (Rural) operates 81 labs (75 district, 5 mobile and 1 state-level) for regular testing across chemical and bacterial parameters in all the districts. To ensure water quality regular test through FTK is being done in every village and the result are being uploaded on WQMIS Portal.
- At present, 43 Water Treatment Plant (WTP) laboratories are accredited by the National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL).
- Under JJM approximately **5,50,845** women (minimum 5 per village) in rural villages have been trained to use Field Testing Kits (FTKs) to monitor water quality by testing water at source and delivery points and Public access

to labs is enabled for a nominal fee.

- For effective monitoring of the operation and maintenance of the schemes, a Sensor/IoT/SCADA-based portal has been developed, through which real-time data related to the functioning of the schemes is being received, and any disruption in services will be addressed promptly.

- Similarly, complaints and suggestions related to the schemes are being received through the toll-free number 18001212164, the Jal Samadhan Portal, Jal Sarthi App and various social media platforms, and are being resolved in a time-bound manner.

(d): Dynamic groundwater resources of each State/UT including Uttar Pradesh state has been carried out jointly by the Central Ground Water Board and State Government annually since 2022 as per the Ground Water Estimation Committee-2015 (GEC-2015) methodology.

As per the 2025 assessment, the Total Annual Ground Water Recharge for Uttar Pradesh is 73.39 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM) and the Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource is 66.97 BCM. The Total Annual Ground Water Extraction for the whole state of Uttar Pradesh for the year 2025 has been estimated as 46.89 BCM. Further, out of the total 836 assessment units (Blocks) in Uttar Pradesh, 54 (6.46%) units have been categorized as 'Over-exploited' indicating ground water extraction exceeding the annually replenishable ground water recharge.

Further, State of Uttar Pradesh has informed that recharge structures and water conservation efforts have been undertaken through Check Dams,

Pond/Tank, Trench, Rooftop Water Harvesting Structure, Other Rainwater Recharge Structures, Other Water Conservation Structure, Water bodies renovation, Soak Pit, Stabilization Pond, Other Reuse/Recharge Structures, Watershed Development such as Gully Plugs, Percolaion Tanks, Staggered Trenches, Other watershed constructions and Intensive afforestation.

(e): State of Uttar Pradesh has informed that independent performance audit has been conducted by CAG. Apart from this impact assessment study of three revenue divisions, Jhansi, Chitrakoot and Gorakhpur have also been conducted by Bundelkhand University and Water Aid (NGO) respectively. The result of impact assessment is found to be encouraging. Digital grievance redressal system is also functional in the State. Complaints received on Jal samadhan portal, on toll free no 18001212164 and feedback from Gram Pradhans are being readdressed promptly.

## SAFETY NORMS FOR AERO-SPORTS

**3430. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:**

**SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:**

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

(a) whether the Government has prescribed uniform national safety standards for aero-sports such as paragliding and skydiving covering pilot licensing, equipment certification, passenger insurance, operator accreditation and mechanisms to monitor compliance and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the GAGAN is being leveraged for navigation accuracy, pilot

tracking, distress alerts and emergency response for adventure aviation activities at locations such as Bir Billing and Kullu-Manali and during international events including the Paragliding World Cup held at Panchgani in February 2026 and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the current status of operationalisation of the Air Sports Federation of India under the National Air Sports Policy, 2022;

(d) the number of accidents, fatalities and serious injuries reported in aero-sports including paragliding and skydiving during the last three years, activity-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to prevent such accidents in the States such as Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand including improved weather forecasting and real-time advisories, crowd and launch-site regulation, inter-agency coordination and strengthened accountability of pilots and operators?

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

(a): The National Air Sports Guidelines, 2023 (NASG- 2023) have been issued by the Ministry of Civil Aviation. It establishes a national framework for air sports through the Air Sports Federation of India (ASFI). NASG outlines the governance structure, safety, security, registration, flight permission along with provisions of penalty, suspension and cancellation for non-compliances in Air Sports activities such as paragliding and skydiving.

DGCA oversees safety requirements and licensing for DGCA- regulated categories such as gliders, micro-lights, Light Sport Aircraft (LSA), gyroplanes, balloons, drones, powered hang gliders, in accordance with the Aircraft Rules, 1937 and DGCA Civil Aviation Requirements issued thereunder.

(b): GAGAN implemented by Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and the Airports Authority of India (AAI) as a Satellite Based Augmentation System (SBAS) is primarily designed for use of civil aviation sector providing required guidance for suitable equipped aircrafts and crew.

(c): National Air Sports Guidelines 2023 have since replaced the National Air Sports Policy 2022. Air Sports Federation of India (ASFI) has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Civil Aviation) in accordance with NASG 2023.

(d): At present, accident and incident data relating to aero-sports activities are largely maintained at State level. The accidents, fatalities, and serious injuries in air sports are not mandatorily reported to the Directorate General of Civil Aviation.

(e): To enhance safety and prevent accidents in Air Sports activities, including in States such as Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, Ministry of Civil Aviation has taken several steps such as:-

i. DGCA has advised all State Governments to ensure effective implementation of the provisions of the National Air Sports Guidelines, 2023 (NASG-2023) and to disseminate the guidelines to district authorities for enforcement of necessary safety measures. DGCA has also engaged with State authorities to

sensitize them on key safety requirements prior to the grant of permissions for Air Sports activities.

ii. States have been advised to issue or update comprehensive State-level guidelines for paragliding and other Air Sports, covering aspects such as verification of aircraft/equipment maintenance, pilot licensing and ratings, launch-site regulation, crowd management, inter-agency coordination, accident and incident reporting mechanisms, rescue arrangements and compensation framework.

iii. DGCA has constituted a Committee to draft comprehensive Air Sports Rules covering safety, training, airworthiness, licensing, oversight and enforcement for all Air Sports activities, including paragliding.

iv. The Aero Club of India (ACI -NAC India), the Air Sports Federation of India (ASFI) and DGCA are actively engaging with State Governments and Union Territories to facilitate alignment of air sports activities with nationally prescribed standards relating to safety, licensing, accreditation and oversight.

## विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता

**3431. श्री अशोक कुमार रावत:**

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

(क) वर्तमान में देश में संस्थापित विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है;

(ख) क्या कोयला, जल विद्युत, सौर, पवन और परमाणु ऊर्जा जैसे विभिन्न स्रोतों के माध्यम से उत्पादित विद्युत के हिस्से के संबंध में कोई आकलन किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) किन-किन राज्यों से विद्युत कटौती के संबंध में सर्वाधिक शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(घ) ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में विद्युत आपूर्ति की दैनिक औसत उपलब्धता कितनी है?

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

(क) : वर्तमान में देश में संस्थापित उत्पादन क्षमता 5,20,511 मेगावाट है (जनवरी 2026 तक) और इसके स्रोत-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख) : पिछले पांच वित्त वर्षों और वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष (जनवरी 2026 तक) में देश में ताप, जल, न्यूक्लियर और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा सहित विभिन्न स्रोतों से उत्पादित विद्युत का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-II** पर दिया गया है।

(ग) : वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 (जनवरी 2026 तक) के लिए राज्यवार 'ऊर्जा आवश्यकता' और 'ऊर्जा आपूर्ति' का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-III** पर दिया गया है। ये ब्यौरे दर्शाते हैं कि ऊर्जा आपूर्ति लगभग ऊर्जा आवश्यकता के अनुरूप रही है, जिसमें केवल मामूली अंतर है, जो सामान्यतः राज्य के पारेषण/वितरण नेटवर्क बाधाओं के कारण होता है।

(घ) : वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 (दिसंबर 2025 तक) में ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में औसत विद्युत आपूर्ति के घंटे क्रमशः 22.6 और 23.4 हैं।

**विवरण-I**

**देश की वर्तमान संस्थापित विद्युत क्षमता का ब्यौरा, जिसमें ताप विद्युत, जल विद्युत, न्यूक्लियर और नवीकरणीय/गैर-जीवाश्म ऊर्जा स्रोतों का प्रतिशत-वार हिस्सा शामिल है:**

| श्रेणी | | संस्थापित उत्पादन क्षमता (मेगावाट) | कुल % में हिस्सा |
|---|---|---|---|
| जीवाश्म ईंधन | कोयला | **2,21,210** | **42.5%** |
| | लिग्नाइट | **6,620** | **1.3%** |
| | गैस | **20,122** | **3.9%** |
| | डीजल | **589** | **0.1%** |
| | **कुल जीवाश्म ईंधन:** | **2,48,542** | **47.7%** |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| गैर-जीवाश्म ईंधन | **आरईएस (जल विद्युत सहित)** | | **2,63,189** | **50.6%** |
| | **जल विद्युत** | **51,165** | | **9.8%** |
| | **पवन, सौर और अन्य आरई** | **2,12,025** | | **40.7%** |
| | *पवन* | *54,650* | | *10.5%* |
| | *सौर* | *1,40,602* | | *27.0%* |
| | *जैव विद्युत/सह-उत्पादन* | *10,757* | | *2.1%* |
| | *अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा* | *857* | | *0.2%* |
| | *लघु जल विद्युत* | *5,159* | | *1.0%* |
| | **न्यूक्लियर** | | **8,780** | **1.7%** |
| | **कुल गैर-जीवाश्म ईंधन:** | | **2,71,969** | **52.3%** |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **कुल संस्थापित क्षमता (जीवाश्म ईंधन एवं गैर-जीवाश्म ईंधन)** | **5,20,511** | **100%** |

## <u>विवरण-II</u>

**पिछले पांच वित्त वर्षों और वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष (जनवरी, 2026 तक) के दौरान ताप विद्युत, जल विद्युत, न्यूक्लियर और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा सहित विभिन्न स्रोतों से देश में उत्पादित विद्युत का ब्यौरा:**

(सभी उत्पादन आंकड़े मिलियन यूनिट (एमयू) में))

| ईंधन | | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | 2025-26 (जनवरी'26 तक) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ताप विद्युत | कोयला | 9,50,937.55 | 10,41,487.43 | 11,45,907.58 | 12,60,902.62 | 12,98,872.29 | 10,31,882.53 |
| | डीजल/एचएसडी | 126.31 | 117.24 | 229.71 | 400.58 | 442.65 | 358.21 |
| | लिग्नाइट | 30,505.68 | 37,094.04 | 36,188.34 | 33,949.79 | 32,994.77 | 24,906.72 |
| | बहु ईंधन | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | नैप्था | 101.41 | 0.00 | 0.83 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | प्राकृतिक गैस | 50,842.59 | 36,015.77 | 23,884.21 | 31,295.91 | 31,580.05 | 22,764.15 |
| ताप विद्युत कुल | | **10,32,513.54** | **11,14,714.48** | **12,06,210.67** | **13,26,548.93** | **13,63,889.76** | **10,79,911.61** |
| न्यूक्लियर | | 43,029.08 | 47,112.06 | 45,861.09 | 47,937.41 | 56,680.83 | 45,193.67 |
| कुल [पारंपरिक] | | **10,75,542.** | **11,61,826.** | **12,52,071.** | **13,74,486.** | **14,20,570.** | **11,25,105.** |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **62** | **54** | **76** | **34** | **59** | **28** |
| आरईएस (बड़ी जल विद्युत को छोड़कर) | पवन | 60,149.95 | 68,640.07 | 71,814.16 | 83,385.35 | 83,347.19 | 95,586.95 |
| | सौर | 60,402.26 | 73,483.94 | 1,02,014.24 | 1,15,975.11 | 1,44,150.23 | 1,38,386.93 |
| | बायोमास | 3,512.98 | 3,482.70 | 3,161.32 | 3,417.19 | 3,738.67 | 3,377.60 |
| | खोई | 11,302.85 | 12,573.88 | 12,863.16 | 10,825.59 | 9,335.32 | 7,635.91 |
| | लघु जल विद्युत | 10,258.41 | 10,463.55 | 11,170.62 | 9,485.04 | 11,568.04 | 10,885.08 |
| | अन्य | 1,621.06 | 2,268.17 | 2,529.18 | 2,746.55 | 2,869.73 | 2,453.59 |
| बड़ी जल विद्युत | | 1,50,299.52 | 1,51,627.33 | 1,62,098.77 | 1,34,053.92 | 1,48,633.98 | 1,50,039.12 |
| कुल [नवीकरणीय] | | **2,97,547.03** | **3,22,539.63** | **3,65,651.45** | **3,59,888.75** | **4,03,643.16** | **4,08,365.18** |
| भूटान से आयात | | **8,765.50** | **7,493.20** | **6,742.40** | **4,716.10** | **5,484.18** | **7,765.68** |
| कुल योग | | **13,81,855.15** | **14,91,859.37** | **16,24,465.61** | **17,39,091.19** | **18,29,697.93** | **15,41,236.14** |

## <u>विवरण-III</u>

## वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 (जनवरी, 2026 तक) के लिए ऊर्जा आवश्यकता और आपूर्ति की गई ऊर्जा का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा:

| राज्य/प्रणाली/क्षेत्र | अप्रैल,2025 – जनवरी,2026 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ऊर्जा आवश्यकता | आपूर्तित ऊर्जा | अनापूर्तित ऊर्जा | |
| | (एमयू) | (एमयू) | (एमयू) | (%) |
| चंडीगढ़ | 1,658 | 1,658 | 1 | 0.0 |
| दिल्ली | 33,809 | 33,801 | 8 | 0.0 |
| हरियाणा | 61,111 | 61,046 | 65 | 0.1 |
| हिमाचल प्रदेश | 11,561 | 11,520 | 40 | 0.3 |
| संघ राज्य क्षेत्र जम्मू एवं कश्मीर और लद्दाख | 16,840 | 16,824 | 16 | 0.1 |
| पंजाब | 65,972 | 65,913 | 59 | 0.1 |
| राजस्थान | 93,062 | 93,062 | 0 | 0.0 |
| उत्तर प्रदेश | 1,41,475 | 1,41,449 | 26 | 0.0 |
| उत्तराखंड | 14,081 | 14,027 | 53 | 0.4 |
| छत्तीसगढ़ | 34,968 | 34,960 | 8 | 0.0 |
| गुजरात | 1,30,452 | 1,30,452 | 0 | 0.0 |
| मध्य प्रदेश | 85,679 | 85,670 | 9 | 0.0 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| महाराष्ट्र | 1,66,392 | 1,66,383 | 9 | 0.0 |
| दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमन एवं दीव | 9,372 | 9,372 | 0 | 0.0 |
| गोवा | 4,528 | 4,528 | 0 | 0.0 |
| आंध्र प्रदेश | 66,329 | 66,323 | 6 | 0.0 |
| तेलंगाना | 69,259 | 69,252 | 7 | 0.0 |
| कर्नाटक | 76,580 | 76,571 | 9 | 0.0 |
| केरल | 25,558 | 25,556 | 3 | 0.0 |
| तमिलनाडु | 1,10,000 | 1,09,990 | 10 | 0.0 |
| पुडुचेरी | 2,947 | 2,944 | 3 | 0.1 |
| लक्षद्वीप (#) | 60 | 60 | 0 | 0.0 |
| बिहार | 40,749 | 40,735 | 14 | 0.0 |
| डीवीसी | 20,708 | 20,704 | 3 | 0.0 |
| झारखंड | 13,005 | 13,000 | 5 | 0.0 |
| ओडिशा | 37,290 | 37,284 | 6 | 0.0 |
| पश्चिम बंगाल | 61,969 | 61,906 | 63 | 0.1 |
| सिक्किम | 444 | 444 | 0 | 0.0 |
| अंडमान-निकोबार (#) | 354 | 336 | 18 | 5.2 |
| अरुणाचल प्रदेश | 1,007 | 1,007 | 0 | 0.0 |
| असम | 11,875 | 11,875 | 1 | 0.0 |
| मणिपुर | 978 | 975 | 3 | 0.3 |
| मेघालय | 1,741 | 1,741 | 0 | 0.0 |
| मिजोरम | 629 | 629 | 0 | 0.0 |
| नागालैंड | 849 | 849 | 0 | 0.0 |
| त्रिपुरा (*) | 1,655 | 1,654 | 0 | 0.0 |
| **अखिल भारतीय** | **14,27,436** | **14,27,009** | **427** | **0.0** |

## उज्जैन में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का उन्नयन

**3432. श्री अनिल फिरोजिया:**

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

(क) उज्जैन में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) के उन्नयन की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) लंबित सड़क परियोजनाओं के पूर्ण होने की अपेक्षित समय-सीमा क्या है;

(ग) सड़क दुर्घटनाओं को कम करने के लिए क्या विशिष्ट कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(घ) उज्जैन बाईपास या रिंग रोड के निर्माण की योजना संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) ग्रामीण सड़कों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों से जोड़ने के प्रस्तावों संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): उज्जैन में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के उन्नयन की स्थिति/विवरण निम्नानुसार हैं:

| क्र.सं. | परियोजना का नाम | लंबाई (किमी में) | वर्तमान स्थिति |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | एनएच-752डी का 4-लेन देवास-उज्जैन मार्ग | 41.42 | पूर्ण |
| 2 | एनएच-752डी का 4-लेन उज्जैन-बदनावर मार्ग | 69.10 | पूर्ण |
| 3 | राष्ट्रीय एक्सप्रेसवे-4 के साथ एनएच-752डी के उज्जैन-गरोठ इंटरचेंज का 4-लेन मार्ग। | 136.76 | पूर्ण |
| 4 | एनएच-552जी का उज्जैन-झालावाड़ मार्ग | 133.57 | पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित दो लेन सड़क का निर्माण पूर्ण है और इसे चार लेन में बनाने हेतु विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार करने के चरण में है। |
| 5 | एनएच-752डी के बदनवार-पेटलावाड-थंडला-तिमारवानी खंड का 4 लेन का निर्माण | 80.45 | दिनांक 10.03.2026 को अनुमोदित। |

(ग): भारतीय सड़क कांग्रेस (आईआरसी) के मानदंडों और विनिर्देशों/दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार सभी सुरक्षा उपाय पूरे कर लिए गए हैं।

(घ): उज्जैन में निम्नलिखित विवरण के अनुसार दो बाईपास का निर्माण किया गया है:

| क्र.सं. | परियोजना का नाम | लंबाई (किमी में) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | एनएच-752डी का 4-लेन देवास-उज्जैन बाईपास (उज्जैन बाईपास) | 7.067 |
| 2 | एनएच-752डी का 4-लेन उज्जैन-बदनावर मार्ग (उज्जैन बाईपास) | 13.413 |

(ङ): सरकार का सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय मुख्य रूप से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी है, और ग्रामीण/गांव की सड़कों का विकास संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के अधिकार क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आता है।

## PRICES OF PETROL, DIESEL AND LPG

**3433. SHRI E T MOHAMMED BASHEER:**

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

(a) the steps being taken by the Government in the short term to keep petrol, diesel and LPG prices stable for domestic consumers despite fluctuations in global crude oil prices; and

(b) whether the Government plans to use measures such as changes in taxes, subsidies or fuel reserves to prevent sudden price hikes and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Prices of petrol and diesel in the country are market-determined and the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of petrol and diesel.

Government makes fiscal interventions whenever necessary to calibrate the tax structure applicable for petroleum products. Central Excise duty was reduced by the Central Government by a total of Rs. 13/litre and Rs. 16/litre on petrol and diesel respectively in two tranches in November 2021 and May 2022, which was fully passed on to consumers. In March, 2024, OMCs reduced the retail prices of petrol and diesel by Rs. 2 per litre each. But in April 2025, when excise duty on Petrol and Diesel was increased by Rs. 2 per litre each it was not passed on to consumers.

The retail selling price of a 14.2 Kg domestic LPG cylinder is currently Rs. 913 in Delhi. After a targeted subsidy of Rs. 300/cylinder to PMUY

consumers, Government of India is providing 14.2 Kg LPG cylinders at an effective price of Rs. 613 per cylinder (in Delhi) to all eligible PMUY beneficiaries.

Government has paid a compensation of Rs. 22,000 crore to OMCs in FY 2022-23 and has approved another compensation of Rs. 30,000 crore in FY 2025-26.

To augment domestic LPG availability, the Ministry directed all domestic/SEZ refineries and petrochemical complexes to channel C3 and C4 streams towards LPG production and supply the same exclusively to PSU OMCs, in exercise of powers under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 read with Clauses 3 and 5 of the Petroleum Products (Maintenance of Production, Storage and Supply) Order, 1999.

Government of India, through a Special Purpose Vehicle called Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserve Limited (ISPRL), has established Strategic Petroleum Reserves (SPR) facilities with total capacity of 5.33 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) of crude oil.

## वन क्षेत्र में सड़कों का निर्माण

**3434. श्री अमर शरदराव काले:**

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

(क) क्या वर्धा जिले में महाराष्ट्र राज्य अवसंरचना विकास निगम (एमएसआईडीसी) के हाइब्रिड एन्युइटी प्रोग्राम (चरण-II) के अंतर्गत कारंजा-वाघोड़ा-जलालखेड़ा रोड (एसएच-323) और हिंगानी बोर धरण-धानोली-काजली-सावली से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-06 रोड (एमडीआर-58) के

सुधार कार्यों में वन क्षेत्र से गुजरने वाली लगभग 4.52 किलोमीटर सड़क को शामिल किया गया है;

(ख) क्या उक्त कार्य के लिए वन विभाग से आवश्यक अनुमति/अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र (एनओसी) प्राप्त कर लिया गया है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो बिना अनुमति के कार्य आदेश जारी करने, पुलों के निर्माण और पेड़ों की कटाई के संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की गई है या किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है;

(घ) क्या सरकार के संज्ञान में यह आया है कि उक्त क्षेत्र बाघों, भालुओं आदि जैसे जंगली जानवरों के आवास के अंतर्गत आता है और सड़क निर्माण से पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र और वन्यजीवों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ सकता है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो वन, पर्यावरण और वन्यजीवों के संरक्षण के लिए क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

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

(क) से (ङ) सरकार का सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकास और रखरखाव से संबंधित है। कारंजा-वाघोड़ा-जलालखेड़ा सड़क (एसएच-323) और हिंगानी बोर धरण-धानोली-काजली-सावली से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-06 तक सड़क (एमडीआर-58) राज्य की सड़कें हैं, जिनका विकास महाराष्ट्र राज्य अवसंरचना विकास निगम (एमएसआईडीसी) द्वारा राज्य सरकार की निधि के माध्यम से किया जा रहा है।

## DELAY IN DISBURSING LOANS UNDER PMEGP

**3435. SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:**

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

(a) whether the Government has examined the persistent and disproportionate delays in sanctioning and disbursing loans under the

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) in Tribal and Scheduled Area districts of Maharashtra, including the average time taken from application to final disbursement, district-wise and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware that a large number of PMEGP applications in tribal districts such as Nandurbar, Gadchiroli, Palghar and parts of Nashik remain pending for prolonged periods, leading to cost escalation, beneficiary withdrawals and low conversion of approvals into functional enterprises and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether data has been compiled on rejection rates, repeated documentation demands and bank-wise performance in these tribal districts;

(d) the steps taken to address structural bottlenecks in bank appraisal, credit aversion and inter-agency coordination in tribal Maharashtra; and

(e) whether a State-specific accountability and monitoring mechanism is proposed to ensure timely, transparent and inclusive PMEGP loan sanctions in tribal areas and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The Government is implementing the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and regularly reviews its implementation

includingdelays in loan sanctioning and disbursementacross the country including in the Tribal and Scheduled Area districts of Maharashtra. Under PMEGP, the final sanctioning of projects and release of loans are done by the concerned financing banks after appraising the viability of each project. State Level Bankers Meetings and District level Bankers Meetings are heldto ensure proper sanctioning of loans and disbursement. Further, State Level Monitoring Committee (SLMC) and District Level Monitoring Committee (DLMC) meetings are held at State and District levels on a regular basis to monitor and review the scheme's implementation. As per available data, the average turnaround time for disbursement of loan after loan sanction has come down from 42 days in FY 2023-24 to 27 days in FY 2025-26 at a National level.

(c): Under PMEGP, key performance parameters of the scheme including bank-wise performance, rejection rates of applications along with detailed reasons for rejection as recorded by the banks etc. across the country including in the tribal districts of Maharashtra are being tracked and compiled through the online PMEGP portal.

(d) and (e): Recent steps undertaken to address structural bottlenecks in bank appraisal, credit aversion and inter-agency coordination including state-specific monitoring mechanisms under PMEGP include the following:

i. Top level Banker's meetings, State Level Bankers Meetings and District level Bankers Meetings are held on a regular basis to ensure proper sanctioning of loans and disbursement of margin money.
ii. State Level Monitoring Committee and District Level Monitoring

Committee meetings held at State and District levels on a regular basis to monitor and review the implementation of PMEGP.

iii. Review of rejection reasons by Banks and removal of reasons i.e. "Out of Service Area" and "Target Achieved" as basis for rejection of PMEGP applications by banks.

iv. A wide range of more than 1,000 model Detailed Project Reports have been prepared on various industries and made available on the PMEGP online portal to improve quality of proposals.

v. Regular participation of Banks in applicant awareness and outreach programmes organised by Implementing Agencies to identify potential beneficiaries and provide necessary guidance and handholding support during the application process.

vi. Financial literacy camps and customer awareness programmes conducted by Banks to educate prospective entrepreneurs about various initiatives of the Government, including PMEGP.

**उत्तर प्रदेश में डीडीयूजीजेवाई के अंतर्गत कार्य**

**3436. श्री देवेश शाक्य:**

**श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहा:**

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

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के एटा, कासगंज और जौनपुर जिलों में दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना (डीडीयूजीजेवाई) के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2020 से स्वीकृत और पूर्ण किए गए कार्यों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) इन जिलों में फीडर पृथक्करण, उप-पारेषण लाइनों के सुदृढ़ीकरण, नए ट्रांसफार्मरों की स्थापना और ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के लिए स्वीकृत धनराशि और किए गए व्यय का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या एटा, कासगंज और जौनपुर के कुछ ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अभी भी वोल्टेज की समस्या, ट्रिपिंग और लाइन लॉस के संबंध में शिकायतें प्राप्त हो रही हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार द्वारा इन समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार इन जिलों में शेष लंबित कार्यों को समयबद्ध तरीके से पूरा करने के लिए कोई विशेष कार्य योजना तैयार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) : भारत सरकार ने वर्ष 2014 में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में वितरण अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करने और गांवों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना (डीडीयूजीजेवाई) शुरू की। यह स्कीम दिनांक 31.03.2022 को बंद हो चुकी है।

डीडीयूजीजेवाई के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के एटा, कासगंज और जौनपुर जिलों में किए गए कार्य और वित्तीय ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** पर दिया गया हैं।

(ग) और (घ) : चूंकि विद्युत एक समवर्ती विषय है, उपभोक्ताओं को विद्युत की आपूर्ति और वितरण संबंधित राज्य सरकार/वितरण यूटिलिटी के अधिकार क्षेत्र में है। भारत सरकार विभिन्न स्कीमों के माध्यम से राज्यों के प्रयासों में सहायता देती है ताकि वे सभी उपभोक्ताओं को गुणवत्तापूर्ण और विश्वसनीय विद्युत आपूर्ति प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य को प्राप्त कर सकें।

उपभोक्ताओं को वित्तीय रूप से स्थिर और प्रचालनात्मक रूप से दक्ष वितरण क्षेत्र के माध्यम से गुणवत्तापूर्ण और विश्वसनीय विद्युत आपूर्ति प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से, भारत सरकार ने जुलाई 2021 में संशोधित वितरण क्षेत्र स्कीम (आरडीएसएस) शुरू की। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत, वितरण यूटिलिटी को उसके द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रस्तावों के आधार पर वितरण अवसंरचना कार्यों जैसे

कि सब-स्टेशन और वितरण ट्रांसफॉर्मरों का उन्नयन/विस्तार, कंडक्टरों का प्रतिस्थापन, नई एचटी/एलटी लाइनें, फीडर विभाजन, फीडर पृथक्करण आदि के उन्नयन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत, उत्तर प्रदेश के एटा, कासगंज और जौनपुर जिलों के लिए क्रमशः ₹391 करोड़, ₹358 करोड़ और ₹711 करोड़ के वितरण अवसंरचना कार्यों, जिसमें स्मार्ट मीटरिंग कार्य भी शामिल हैं, को स्वीकृत किया गया है (ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** पर संलग्न है)। आरडीएसएस की समाप्ति तिथि 31 मार्च 2028 है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, इन जिलों में वोल्टेज समस्याओं, ट्रिपिंग और लाइन हानियों का समाधान करने के लिए राज्यों द्वारा अपनी व्यवसाय योजना के अंतर्गत विभिन्न वितरण अवसंरचना कार्य किए गए हैं।

**विवरण-I**

**डीडीयूजीजेवाई के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के एटा, कासगंज और जौनपुर जिलों में किए गए कार्य और वित्तीय ब्यौरा:**

**वित्तीय ब्यौरा:**

| जिला | संस्वीकृत लागत (करोड़ रूपये में) | समापन लागत (करोड़ रूपये में) | जारी जीबीएस (करोड़ रूपये में) |
|---|---|---|---|
| एटा | 137.94 | 156.94 | 94.43 |
| जौनपुर | 44.78 | 61.46 | 36.97 |
| कांशीराम नगर (कासगंज) | 10.92 | 9.59 | 5.77 |

**किए गए प्रमुख कार्य:**

| क्रम सं. | मद | यूनिट | एटा | जौनपुर | कांशीराम नगर (कासगंज) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | सब-स्टेशन (अभिवृद्धि सहित) | संख्या | 26 | 20 | 05 |
| 2 | वितरण ट्रांसफार्मर | संख्या | 1349 | 123 | 51 |
| 3 | फीडर पृथक्करण | सीकेएम | 880.45 | 00 | 00 |
| 4 | 11 केवी लाइन | सीकेएम | 158.42 | 38.99 | 49.87 |
| 5 | एलटी लाइन | सीकेएम | 679.42 | 93.62 | 27.35 |
| 6 | 33 केवी एवं 66 केवी लाइन | सीकेएम | 106.76 | 0 | 18.94 |

# <u>विवरण-II</u>

## आरडीएसएस के अंतर्गत संस्वीकृत कार्यों का ब्यौरा

## 1. एटा जिला

**(करोड़ रूपये)**

| क्रम सं. | विवरण | परियोजना लागत |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | स्मार्ट मीटरिंग कार्य | 155.41 |
| 2 | हानि न्यूनीकरण कार्य | 235.31 |
| **कुल** | | **390.72** |

## हानि न्यूनीकरण कार्य

| क्रम सं. | विवरण | यूनिट | संस्वीकृत परिमाण |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | हाई टेंशन (एचडी) लाइन | सीकेएम | 1,114.63 |
| 2 | लो टेंशन (एलटी) लाइन | सीकेएम | 53,25.99 |
| 3 | नए डीटी | संख्या | 162 |
| 4 | विद्युतीकरण के लिए संस्वीकृत घर | संख्या | 4,618 |

## 2. कासगंज जिला

**(करोड़ रूपये)**

| क्रम सं. | विवरण | परियोजना लागत |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | स्मार्ट मीटरिंग कार्य | 137.46 |
| 2 | हानि न्यूनीकरण कार्य | 220.46 |
| **कुल** | | **357.92** |

## हानि न्यूनीकरण कार्य

| क्रम सं. | विवरण | यूनिट | संस्वीकृत परिमाण |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | हाई टेंशन (एचडी) लाइन | सीकेएम | 1,012.45 |
| 2 | लो टेंशन (एलटी) लाइन | सीकेएम | 4,395.27 |
| 3 | नए डीटी | संख्या | 85 |
| 4 | विद्युतीकरण के लिए संस्वीकृत घर | संख्या | 2,162 |

**3. जौनपुर जिला**

**(करोड़ रूपये)**

| क्रम सं. | विरण | परियोजना लागत |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | स्मार्ट मीटरिंग कार्य | 382.98 |
| 2 | हानि न्यूनीकरण कार्य | 328.41 |
| **कुल** | | **711.39** |

**हानि न्यूनीकरण कार्य**

| क्रम सं. | विवरण | यूनिट | संस्वीकृत परिमाण |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | हाई टेंशन (एचडी) लाइन | सीकेएम | 963.64 |
| 2 | लो टेंशन (एलटी) लाइन | सीकेएम | 7,642.20 |
| 3 | नए डीटी | संख्या | 1,004 |
| 4 | विद्युतीकरण के लिए संस्वीकृत घर | संख्या | 9,897 |

## DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

**3437. DR. THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN:**

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

(a) the details about the total amount required for the nation's domestic consumption of crude, petrol, diesel and gas; and

(b) the details about the amount of domestic production of petrol, diesel and gas?

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

(a) : Details of the consumption of crude, petrol, diesel and gas for FY 2024-

25 and FY 2025-26 (till January) in the country is as follows:

| Product Name | Consumption in FY 2024-25 | Consumption in FY 2025-26 (till January) |
|---|---|---|
| Crude Consumption/ Processing (in MMT) | 268.6 | 226.7 |
| Petrol (in MMT) | 40.0 | 35.4 |
| Diesel (in MMT) | 91.4 | 78.3 |
| Gas (in MMSCM) | 71314 | 58095 |

Source: PPAC

(b) *:* Details of the amount of domestics production of crude, petrol, diesel and gas for FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26 (till January) in the country is as follows:

| Product Name | Production in FY 2024-25 | Production in FY 2025-26 (till January) |
|---|---|---|
| Petrol (in MMT) | 48.3 | 41.7 |
| Diesel (in MMT) | 118.2 | 100.5 |
| Gas (in MMSCM) | 36113 | 29288 |

Source: PPAC

## DEVELOPMENT OF GREENFIELD AIRPORTS

**3438. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:**

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

(a) the status of Greenfield airports accorded 'in-principle' approval and 'site clearance' indicating those operationalised, under construction and proposed across the country, State-wise;

(b) the present status of the Greenfield airport proposed at Puri, Odisha including land acquisition, environmental and statutory clearances, estimated project cost, funding pattern and timelines fixed for

commencement and completion of construction;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of passenger demand, tourism growth and regional connectivity benefits arising from the proposed Puri Greenfield airport, particularly in view of pilgrimage and coastal tourism in Odisha and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the quantum of capital expenditure incurred/proposed to be incurred for development of airport infrastructure in Odisha under the National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) and other schemes including Airports Authority of India (AAI) and PPP-based projects during the financial years 2019-20 to 2025-26?

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

(a): Under the Greenfield Airports(GFA) Policy, "In-Principle" approval has been accorded for setting up of 24 Greenfield Airports across the country, namely, Puri in Odisha, Parandur in Tamil Nadu, Kota in Rajahtan, Mopa in Goa, Navi Mumbai, Shirdi and Sindhudurg in Maharashtra, Kalaburagi, Vijayapura, Hassan and Shivamogga in Karnataka, Dabra (Gwalior) in Madhya Pradesh, Kushinagar and Noida (Jewar) in Uttar Pradesh, Dholera and Rajkot (Hirasar) in Gujarat, Karaikal in Puducherry, Dagadarthi, Bhogapuram and Oravakal (Kurnool) in Andhra Pradesh, Durgapur in West Bengal, Pakyong in Sikkim, Kannur in Kerala and Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh. Out of these 13 Greenfield airports viz. Durgapur, Shirdi, Kannur, Pakyong, Kalaburagi,

Orvakal (Kurnool), Sindhudurg, Kushinagar, Itanagar, Mopa, Shivamogga, Rajkot (Hirasar) and Navi Mumbai have been operationalised.

Besides, GoI has also granted 'Site Clearance' for construction of 7 Greenfield airports namely Alwar in Rajasthan, Singrauli in Madhya Pradesh, Mandi in Himachal Pradesh, Kottayam in Kerala, Doloo in Assam, Raichur in Karnataka and Sonpur in Bihar.

(b) and(c): MoCA has granted 'In-Principle' approval to State Government of Odisha (GoO) for development of International Greenfield Airport at Puri on 06.05.2025.

As per the GFA Policy, the responsibility for implementation of the Greenfield airport projects including land acquisition, R andR, funding, obtaining environment clearances etc. lies with the airport developer concerned or the State Government, as the case may be. The timeline for completion of the airport projects depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, financial closure etc.

Airports have emerged as a nucleus of economic activities and have multiplier effect on the economy of the State. Development of airports leads to increase in passenger movements, tourism development, employment generation and augmentation in circle rates of land valuation leading to enhanced collection of various taxes/stamp duties etc., in the respective State and in the overall development of the Country. International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) study shows that the air connectivity has an economic multiplier of 3.25 and employment multiplier of 6.1.

(d): Airports Authority of India has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 479 crore for development of airports in Odisha during FY 2019-20 to FY 2025-26 (up to February 2026).

## BUDGETARY ALLOCATION TO EMRSs

**3439. SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI:**

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

(a) the total budget allocation and the actual expenditure incurred by the Ministry during the last three financial years, namely 2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26, scheme-wise, particularly under the Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) and the details thereof;

(b) the number of EMRSs sanctioned, made functional and under construction in the State of Odisha, including those located in Kandhamal Lok Sabha Constituency, along with funds released and utilised, district-wise;

(c) the measurable outcomes achieved in terms of tribal student enrollment, transition to higher education, success in competitive examinations and participation in sports; and

(d) whether the Government proposes any additional budgetary enhancement, strengthening of digital infrastructure and establishment of Centres of Excellence for tribal districts such as Kandhamal to further accelerate educational empowerment and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The total budget allocation and the actual expenditure incurred during the last three financial years, namely 2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26, under some of the major schemes of the Ministry including the scheme of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

(b): In the State of Odisha, 111 EMRSs have been sanctioned, out of which 47 EMRSs are functional. The construction of 54 EMRSs buildings have been completed and 57 are at various stages of construction.

In Kandhamal Parliamentary Constituency, 10 EMRSs have been sanctioned, out of which 02 are functional. The construction of 2 EMRSs building have been completed and 8 are at various stages of construction.

Details of Funds released for the establishment and operation of EMRS for Odisha in last 3 years is as follows:

| Year | Rs.in Lakh |
|---|---|
| 2023-24 | 48,934.80 |
| 2024-25 | 64,965.47 |
| 2025-26 (Till 28.02.2026) | 60,895.45 |

(c): Till 06.03.2026, 156564 students have been enrolled in EMRSs. Further, as reported by the States, during 2024–25, the pass percentage of EMRS students in Class X was 89% and in Class XII was 85%. 129 EMRSs achieved 100% results in Class X and 72 EMRSs achieved 100% results in Class XII. In the same year, 219 EMRS students qualified IIT-JEE (Main), 34 qualified IIT-JEE (Advanced), and 344 students qualified the NEET examination, indicating positive learning outcomes.

To nurture sports talent in EMRSs, National Level Sports Meet is organized by NESTS, apart from State level sports competition in the respective EMRS States. The 4th National EMRS Sports Meet 2025 was held from 11th to 15th November 2025 in Rourkela, Sundargarh and Rajgangpur, Odisha. Around 5,500 tribal students from 21 States and 1 UT participated in 22 individual and team sporting disciplines, with near-equal participation of girls and boys. Telangana emerged as the overall Champion, followed by Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh.

(d): The Ministry is not in receipt of any such proposal.

**<u>STATEMENT</u>**

**Scheme-wise budget allocation and the actual expenditure under major scheme of Ministry of Tribal Affairs during 2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26:**

(Rs. in crore)

| **Name of Scheme** | **Budgetary Allocation** | **Expenditure** | **Budgetary Allocation** | **Expenditure** | **Budgetary Allocation** | **Expenditure (as on 06.03.2026)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2023-24** | | **2024-25** | | **2025-26** | |
| Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) | 2471.81 | 2447.06 | 4748.92 | 4716.31 | 4900.00 | 4252.92 |
| SCA to TSP (Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojna-PMAAGY) | 300.00 | 149.93 | 127.51 | 126.19 | 170.00 | 55.84 |
| Grants under Article 275 (1) | 1172.10 | 1172.10 | 1170.57 | 1170.57 | 1171.00 | 568.67 |
| Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the Scheduled Tribes | 150.00 | 149.95 | 160.00 | 175.00 | 153.93 | 121.23 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM) | 143.00 | 137.10 | 152.32 | 112.58 | 190.89 | 190.89 |
| Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) | 50.00 | 43.54 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 28.24 |
| National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students | 230.00 | 230.00 | 240.00 | 240.00 | 220.00 | 199.83 |
| Scholarship to the ST Students for Studies Abroad | 7.00 | 7.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 7.40 |
| Pre-Matric Scholarship | 411.63 | 308.59 | 200.00 | 163.69 | 175.00 | 150.47 |
| Post-Matric Scholarship | 2371.01 | 2668.83 | 2462.68 | 2598.34 | 2864.34 | 2836.38 |
| Tribal Festivals, Research Information and Mass Education [Tribal Research, Information, Education, Communication and Events (TRI-ECE)] | 45.00 | 32.04 | 32.00 | 28.33 | 32.00 | 23.68 |
| Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) (MPC) | 100.00 | 99.99 | 150.00 | 99.68 | 184.99 | 142.41 |
| Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utakarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA) | | | 500.00 | 477.68 | 500.00 | 264.13 |

## NHs in TAMIL NADU

**3440. SHRI SACHITHANANTHAM R.:**

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

(a) the details of the total length in kilometres and estimated cost of National Highway (NH) works implemented by the Government in Tamil Nadu during the periods 2014–19, 2019–24 and 2024–26 till March, NH-wise;

(b) the number of toll plazas opened on National Highways in Tamil Nadu during the above periods and the details of toll collection;

(c) the number of toll plazas in Tamil Nadu that have been handed over to the National Highways Authority of India during the said period and the toll rates and collection made thereof; and

(d) the present status of the proposed National Highway projects from Dindigul to Karaikudi, Dindigul to Sabarimala and Dindigul to Semmadaipatty?

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

(a) to (c): The details of length of National Highway works implemented in the State of Tamil Nadu during the periods 2014–19, 2019–24 and 2024–26 (up to 28.02.2026) along with the estimated cost, number of toll plazas opened, toll collection and the number of toll plazas handed over to the National Highways Authority of India along with toll collection are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**.

(d): The present status of the National Highway projects from Dindigul to Karaikudi, Dindigul to Sabarimala and Dindigul to Semmadaipatty are given in the enclosed **Statement-II**.

## STATEMENT-I

### The details of length of National Highway works implemented in the State of Tamil Nadu:

| Year | Length of NH Works implemented (km) | Estimated Cost (₹ crore) | No. of Toll Plazas Opened | Toll Collection (₹ crore) | No. of Toll Plazas Handed Over to NHAI | Toll Rate (₹) | Toll Collection of Toll Plazas Handed Over to NHAI (₹ crore) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014-19 | 818.35 | 12196.78 | 10 | 2401.59 | - | The user-fee rates for each category of vehicle will be as per National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 | - |
| 2019-24 | 1537.06 | 29222.26 | 20 | 937.69 | 5 | | 143.19 |
| 2024-26 | 442.65 | 13717.40 | 18 | 421.19 | 5 | | 103.55 |
| **Total** | 2798.06 | 55136.44 | 48 | 3760.47 | 10 | | 246.74 |

## STATEMENT-II

### The present status of the National Highway projects from Dindigul to Karaikudi, Dindigul to Sabarimala and Dindigul to Semmadaipatty:

| Sl. No. | NH No | Name of the Section | Present Status |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | NH-383 and NH-338 | Dindigul to Karaikudi section | Overlay work is in progress in Dindigul (Km.0.00) to Natham (Km. 38.00) stretch of NH-383 to be completed by November 2026.<br>The stretch from Natham (Km.38+00) to Thirupathur (Km. 84+00) of NH-383 is under maintenance.<br>Widening to 4-lane of Thirupathur - Karaikudi section of NH-338 is in progress, and will be completed by July 2026. |
| 2 | NH-183 | Dindigul to Sabarimala section | The DPR of Didigal to Plapally section is under preparation.<br>The section from Plapally to Pumba (near Sabarimalai) is a State Highway and is maintained by the State Government. |
| 3 | NH-83 | Dindigul to Semmadaipatti section | The existing Dindigul to Semmadaipatti Section of NH-83 has been widened to 4-lane and is under maintenance |

## IMPLEMENTATION OF TRIBAL WELFARE SCHEMES IN HINGOLI, MAHARASHTRA

**3441. SHRI NAGESH BAPURAO AASHTIKAR PATIL:**

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

(a) whether the Government is informed, that the benefits of tribal welfare schemes, including the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, scholarship schemes, housing, health and education schemes are not reaching the general public effectively and in a timely manner in the tribal-dominated areas of Hingoli Lok Sabha Constituency in Maharashtra, covering districts such as Hingoli, Nanded and Yavatmal, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is true that tribal citizens in these areas are facing serious difficulties such as pending claims for Forest Rights pattas, delays in scholarship disbursement, lack of basic amenities in ashram schools and hostels, inadequate availability of health and nutrition services in remote tribal villages and difficulties in Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) payments due to lack of digital and banking facilities;

(c) if so, the concrete steps taken by the Union Government so far to address these issues and whether any specific action plan has been proposed for the Hingoli Lok Sabha Constituency; and

(d) whether the Government is considering sending a special Central team or implementing a time-bound review mechanism to assess the ground-

level implementation of tribal development schemes in the aforesaid districts, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): Regarding benefits of tribal welfare schemes, including the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, scholarship schemes, housing, health and education schemes , to flagship mission namely, PMJANMAN and PM DAJGUA are being implemented by Tribal Development Department Government as per guidelines received by (MoTA) to provide basic facilities and services and near by socio economic development of tribal communities in Maharashtra State.

The Hingoli Lok Sabha Constituency comprises the districts of Hingoli, Nanded, and Yavatmal. For these districts, the Kalamnuri Project Office functions for Hingoli district, the Kinwat Project Office functions for Nanded district, and the Pandharkawda and Pusad Project Offices function for Yavatmal district. These project offices function under the administrative control of the Office of the Additional Tribal Commissioner, Amravati.

Out of these, Kinwat and Pandharkawda are TSP (Tribal Sub-Plan) projects, while Kalamnuri and Pusad are OTSP (Outside Tribal Sub-Plan) projects.

The project-wise details are as follows.

**Project office Kalmnuri Dist. Hingoli**

Government resolution dated 04 April 2025 of the Rural Development

Department, Government of Maharashtra, Shabari Adivasi Gharkul Yojana Rural has been included in the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Rural Phase 2. Therefore, the necessary funds for the objectives to be achieved during the period 2024-25 to 2028-29 will be made available to the State Management Cell Rural Housing by making provision in the budget of the concerned administrative department.

Two districts, Parbhani and Hingoli, are covered under the Project Office Kalamanuri. Out of these, a total of 10503 Scheduled Tribe students from Hingoli district have been distributed Suvarn Mahotsavi Scholarships from Zilla Parishad Hingoli to the tribal students of class 1 to 10. Also, in the post-matric scholarship, a total of 1177 tribal students have been directly credited with the scholarship through PFMS in the Aadhaar-linked bank accounts of the government. However, there has been no delay in the distribution of scholarships to tribal students.

There are 05 government tribal ashram schools and 11 government hostels for tribal boys and girls functioning under the jurisdiction of this office and there is no lack of any facilities in all these schools and hostels.

There is no lack of digital and banking facilities. All 05 Government Ashram School have Taken Health check-up Camp in Every month and There is no complaints regarding the nutrition.

**Project office Kinwat Dist. Nanded**

Integrated Tribal Development Project Office, Kinwat, which is one of the 11 sensitive projects in Maharashtra, is working for the entire Nanded district.

This office receives funds for the implementation of comprehensive development schemes of tribals at the central, state level and district level.

For the collective and individual development of the Tribals, Skill Development Programme, Central Budget, Special Central Assistance Scheme, Article 275 (1) of the Indian Constitution, PTG, Pardhi Package, Protection Programme for Primitive Tribes, Housing Scheme, Nucleus Budget Scheme, Thakkar Bappa Adivasi Basti Sudhar Yojana, etc. are being implemented.

Under the District Annual Tribal Sub-Plan, Kinwat and Mahur talukas are under TSP and Himayatnagar, Hadgaon and Bhokar are included in Mada-Mini Mada area while other talukas are counted as OTSP areas. The ATSP area is only for individual benefit and funds are allocated to various implementing agencies for the development schemes of the tribals in addition to the schemes for personal benefit in other areas. These include Birsa Munda Krishi Kranti Yojana, Water Conservation, Power, Rural Development Agency, Zilla Parishad, Co-operation, Forests, Fisheries, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Industries, Irrigation, Public Works, Education, Sports, Technical Education, Women and Child Development (Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Amrit Aahar Yojana), Health, Water Supply, Urban Development. These departments take action to implement the schemes of the Tribal Development Department from the funds received by them. Funds are distributed to the project office to implement the schemes under the welfare schemes of the backward classes.

Apart from this, a separate education cell has been set up from the year

2024-25 for the educational development of tribal students in project office. In Nanded District there are 16 Government Ashram School, 23 Aided Ashram Schools, 15 Government Hostels and One Eklavya Residential English Public School are running .Ashram School and Government Hostel Building Construction, Education of Tribal Students from Reputed English Schools, Government of India Scholarship, Golden Jubilee Pre-Secondary Scholarship, DBT, Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Swayam Yojana for Non-Hostel Students, etc. are implemented benefits are given through DBT in Scholarship schemes. Overall, the schemes funded by the government for the overall development of the tribals are implemented through Project office.

**Project office Pusad Dist.Yavatmal .**

Project Officer, Integrated Tribal Development Project Pusad Dist. Yavatmal has a total of 7 talukas under its jurisdiction and two talukas, Umarkheed and Mahagaon, which are subordinate to this office in Hingoli Lok Sabha constituency. The government has submitted a proposal to construct a school building and a hostel for separate accommodation of boys and girls at the Government Ashram School Korta in Umarkheed taluka for the convenience of students under the Adarsh Ashram School Scheme. Also, the closed Government Ashram School at Borivan in Mahagaon will be converted into a new Government English Medium Ashram School in the year 2025-26. Currently, classes have been started for students at Vadgaon Shinde, Tal.Pusad and efforts are underway to start it at Mahagaon in the year 2026-27. A hostel for boys and girls is functioning in Umarkheed taluka and higher

education facilities are being provided to the students of this area. Also, health facilities have been provided under the PMJANMAN scheme in the remote areas of Umarkheed and Mahagaon talukas. And nutritional food facilities are also provided. Also, digital and banking facilities are provided to the tribal citizens of both Umarkheed and Mahagaon talukas through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT). For this, the following information from this office is submitted to the public for proper information.

**Project office Pandharkawada Dist.Yavatmal .**

Integrated Tribal Development Project office Pandharkawada District, Yavatmal has a total of 9 talukas under its jurisdiction. A total of 18 government ashram schools and 19 government hostels are functioning under this project office.

In18 government ashram schools under the project office Pandharkawada and the number of students as on 30/09/2025 is 4078 and till 05/03/2026, out of 4078 enrolled students a total No. of 3614 students have been health checked by the RBSK team and the Health Department.

Under the Adarsh Ashram School Scheme, construction of New school buildings is underway at government ashram schools Shibla, Jamb, Antargaon, Hiwari, Nanza, Kapra and Botoni.

Proposals for the construction of hostels for separate accommodation for girls at Government Ashram Schools Hiwari, Jamb and Antargaon have been submitted for approval on priority basis.

Regular Medical checkup of students is being done by PHCs, HDHs, DH

medical teams. It is set up for medical team which is especially set up for Ashram schools to visit every school quarterly. Health cards for every students are maintend in every Ashram school. During the medical checkup refractivedeffects are checked. Till now 72 students are provided with spectacles and 2227 under 14 girls students are vaccinated for Rebella.

The construction of the school building at Eklavya Model Residential School Botoni has been completed and the construction of separate hostels for boys and girls, dining hall, and staff quarters are in progress. The construction will be completed by June 2026 and the school will start from the next academic year.

The work to set up science centers at government ashram schools Hiwari and Jamb have been approved and construction is in progress.

A total of 19 government hostels are functioning under this office, out of which 10 are for boys and 09 are for girls. 5 hostels are at the district level and the remaining 14 hostels are at the taluka level. There are 10 hostels in the government building and 09 hostels are in rented private buildings. Construction of 04 hostels is in progress. DBT of food is provided to the students at the district level hostels. Food is provided for the students of the taluka level.by at private food contractors.

All the Govt. Ashram schools are provided with all basics amenities i.e water, sanitation, toilets and bathrooms as per the students counts for pure drinking water every school have RO units of 500 lph capacity.

Till today 443 Community Forest Rights (CFR) and 845 Individual Forest

Rights (IFR) have been granted under the Forest Rights Act (FRA) 2006. Suvarna Mahotsavi Scholarships for the students admitted in year 2024-25 have been distributed to the students. And also all the schemes of individual

(c) and (d): Flagship mission namely, PMJANMAN and PMDAJGUA are being implementing by Tribal Developmented Department Government of Maharashtra as per guidelines received to provide basic facilities and services and there by socio economic development of tribal communities in Maharashtra State.

The details are mentioned as given below in physical progress of PM JANMAN and PM DAJGUA.

The time line for PMJANMAN is from FY 2023-24 to FY 2026-27 and for PM DAJGUA is from FY 2024-25 to FY 2028-29

**Details on different Interventions and their Progress for above mentioned mission at Maharashtra State is as given below :**

**Physical Progress - PM JANMAN:**

| Sr No | Name of Ministry | Intervention / Activity | Mission Target (2023-2026) | Progress Details | | Remark |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Sanctions | Physical Completion | |
| 1 | **M/o Rural Development** | Provision of pucca houses | 54,405 houses | 54,217 houses sanctioned | 18,334 houses completed | 36,071 In Progress. |
| | | Connecting roads | 27 Roads | 50.14 Km Roads sanctioned | - | All 27 Road works are in progress. |
| 2 | **M/o Health and** | Mobile | 87 MMU | 87 MMUs | 87 MMUs | 2,178 PVTG Villages |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Family Welfare** | Medical Units | (2862 PVTG Village) | approved | deployed | Targeted.<br>57,918 Visits so far, 22,11,998 OPD patients attended |
| **3** | **M/o Jal Shakti** | Piped Water Supply | 2773 Villages | 2773 villages sanctioned | 1,567 villages Saturated (1,090 – HGJ Reported Villages, 860 – HGJ Certified Villages) | 1206 – Villages work in progress. |
| **4** | **M/o Women and Child Development** | Construction and running of Anganwadi Centre's | 178 AWCs | 178 AWCs sanctioned | 178 AWCs made operational 56 Construction Completed | 122 AWC are In Progress |
| **5** | **M/o Education** | Construction and running of hostels | 25 Hostels | 25 Hostels | Work started in all 25 Hostels | The construction work of 4 hostels is in progress. Out of these 1 works is at finishing stage.<br>2 works will be completed by March, 2026 and remaining 1 work will be completed by Oct, 2026. |
| **6** | **M/o Power** | Energization of un-electrified HHs | 13,413 HHs | 13,413 HHs | 13,413 HHs | 100% Saturation Certification for 1,137 Villages. |
| **7** | **M/o Communications** | Installation of mobile towers through | Coverage of 193 habitations | 164 Towers Planned | 100 Habitations Saturation (77 Towers | 93 Habitations work in progress<br>(87 Towers On Air) |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | BSNL | | | On Air) | |
| | | Installation of mobile towers through all Operators | 462 | 430 | 334 Habitations Saturated | 128 Habitations work in progress |
| **8** | **M/o Tribal Affairs** | Multipurpose Centres | 121 MPCs | 121 MPCs | 101 MPCs Completed, | Remaining 20 MPC works are in progress. |
| | | Setting up of VDVKs | 40 VDVKs | 40 VDVKs | 40 VDVKs Started Businesses | 3624. Beneficiaries. 63.047 Lakh Sale |

## Physical Progress - PM DA-JGUA:

| SN | Name of Ministry / Department | | Initiative / Scheme | Progress / Current Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) | | Pucca houses under Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awas Yojana - (PMAY) | Out of 3,35,979 sanctioned houses; **70,435 are completed**, 2,65,544 are in progress. |
| | | | Roads connecting tribal settlements/villages/ Padas under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadat Yojana – (PMGSY) | It is planned to propose 116.75 km of roads for 21 villages under PMGSY - IV. |
| 2 | Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJS) | | Tap water supply to Scheduled Tribe families under Jal Jeevan Mission | **Out of 4,952 targeted villages, 2,736 villages are Saturated.** (1,736 – HGJ Reported Villages., 1092 – HGJ Certified Villages.) 2216 – Villages work in progress. |
| | | | Water supply through common pipe connection in villages inhabited by ST Communities under Jal Jeevan Mission | |
| 3 | Ministry of Power (MoP) | | Electricity connection for Scheduled Tribe families | **Sanction of electricity connections to 6,961 Scheduled Tribe families.** **As of now, 5,228 ST families Saturated with Electricity Connections.** |
| | | | Electricity connection for public institutions in the village, e.g. Gram Panchayat, School, etc. | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Ministry of Women and Child Development (MoWCD) | | Construction of new Anganwadi under Poshan Abhiyan | **Proposals for 802 Anganwadi have been sent to the Central Government for approval.** |
| 5 | Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSEL) | | Construction of hostels for Scheduled Tribe students under Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan | 22 hostels Approved and Construction of all 22 Hostels are in progress. Work Order issued on 26/12/2025. |
| 6 | Ministry of AYUSH (MoAYUSH) | | Development of nutrition gardens in EMRS schools under National AYUSH Mission | **Total 6 Nutrition Gardens Approved at EMRS school premises.** **(Deori, Aheri, Satana, Igatpuri, Kambalgaon and Shahapur)** |
| 7 | Dept. of Telecommunications (Do Telecom) | | Telecommunication connectivity in villages inhabited by ST Communities | Out of the targeted 954 villages, Survey of 101 villages is in progress. 853 villages Saturated for mobile network connectivity. (654 villages have been planned to be connected through mobile network under DBN scheme) |
| 8 | Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MoSDE) | | Establishment of skill development centres in 30 districts inhabited by Scheduled Tribes | "Jan Shikshan Sanstha" has nominated for implementation of said intervention in the State. **3 Skill Development Centres** approved in Maharashtra. Implementing training of 50 – 120 days. (At Nandurbar, Gadchiroli and Nashik) Nashik: Targeted 900 – Enrolled - 577. Nandurbar: Targeted 900 – Enrolled - 801. Gadchiroli: Targeted 900 – Enrolled - 660. |
| | | | Skill-based training for Scheduled Tribe youth and beneficiaries associated with Van Dhan Vikas Kendra's under Kaushal Bharat Abhiyan | |
| 9 | Ministry of Tourism (MoTourism) | | "Tribal Home Stay" scheme for Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries under Swadesh Darshan scheme | **The proposals have been submitted to the office of Hon'ble Under Secretary, Ministry of Tourism, New Delhi, and the said proposals will be evaluated in the** |
| | | | Village level community | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | activities under Swadesh Darshan Yojana | **meeting of the Directorate of Missions and recommended for further approval.** |
| 10 | Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) | | To implement the activities listed below in line with the expansion of the scope of the Special Central Assistance for Tribal Development (PMAAGY)<br>Scheme. | |
| | | i. | Establishment of Tribal Multipurpose Marketing Centres (TMMC) | Updation approval for TMMC Design as per revised guidelines from MoTA is in progress. Accordingly, Administrative and Technical Approval will be revised for 4 projects (Yavatmal, Gondia, Gadchiroli and Nashik).<br>Site identification for 2 projects (Nashik and Dhule) is in progress. |
| | | ii. | Strengthening of tribal ashram schools and hostels | A total of 160 works have been approved.<br>159 works are at tender or foundation stage.<br>18 Additional Classrooms, 23 Toilet Blocks, 4 Major Repair Works (Total 45 Works) will be completed by 31st March 2026<br>1 work (Construction of a boys' hostel at Government Ashram School, Vishanpur, Taluka Chopra, District Jalgaon) is proposed from 35 Lakhs to 350 lakhs, for re-appropriation of fund. |
| | | iii. | Establishment of Centre of Competence (CoC) under Sickle Cell Anaemia Eradication Campaign and provision of | 1 Centre of Competence (CoC) approved at AIIMS, Nagpur.<br>All equipment has been procured and installed. |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | counselling and medication to patients. | |
| | | iv. | Establishment and management of CFR and FRA centres | FRA center approved in 26 districts. Status on claims for Forest Rights pattas,<br><br>Total no of IFR Claims approved by disrict committees- 201968<br>Total no of CFR Claims approved by disrict committees- 8756 |

## DEFICIENCIES ON NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

**3442. SHRI JAGADISH CHANDRA BARMA BASUNIA:**

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

(a) the total number of major deficiencies reported on National Highways since 2014, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of agencies or contractors penalised and blacklisted for deficiencies on National Highways since 2014, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the details of long-term rectification completed on identified blackspots and the average time taken for such rectification process, State-wise?

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

(a) and (b): All efforts are made to ensure that the National Highways (NHs) are constructed as per stipulated quality standards specified in the Indian

Roads Congress (IRC) specifications and codes. To ensure that highway construction adheres to stipulated quality standards, Consultants (Authority's Engineer/ Independent Engineers- AE/IE) are appointed by the executing agencies for day-to-day supervision of works at site. Officials of executing agencies undertake inspections from time to time and ensure adherence of conformity of quality of the work done by the Concessionaire/ Contractors with stipulated requirements.

Deficiencies observed, if any, are brought to the notice of the Concessionaires/ Contractors for taking up necessary corrective/ remedial actions as stipulated in technical schedules of the Contract/ Concession Agreement or within a reasonable period as decided by the executing agency / AE/ IE.

As per information provided by the executing agencies of the NHs, since 2014 major deficiencies in NH stretches have been reported for 95 projects / stretches. State / Union Territory (UT) – wise details of major deficiencies of NH stretches observed since 2014 along with status of its rectification works and action taken against contractors, concessionaires, consultants etc. are given in the enclosed **Statement-I**. Actions against defaulting agencies have been taken up as per the provisions of the Contract/ Concession agreement in cases of deficiencies/ damages, such as termination of contract agreement, levying of penalties/ liquidated damages, debarment/ blacklisting, declaring as non-performers etc.

Remedial work to repair or reconstruct damages during construction or

in the Defect Liability Period (DLP) is the responsibility of the Contractor/ Concessionaire at their own cost as per provisions of contract agreement except in those cases where the Contract Agreement has been terminated in which case the securities provided are forfeited.

(c): Rectification of black spots is a continuous process. Out of total 16,542 black spots identified on NHs in the country, short-term rectification has been completed on 14,138 black spots and long-term rectification has been completed on 6,649 black spots. State/UT-wise details of long-term rectification of black spots on NHs across the country is given in the enclosed **Statement-II.**

Long term rectification works includes improvement of road geometrics, junction improvements, spot widening of carriageway, construction of underpasses/overpasses, etc. which involve pre-construction activities such as land acquisition, forest clearance and utility shifting which takes significant time.

## STATEMENT-I

**State / Union Territory (UT) – wise details of major deficiencies of NH stretches observed since 2014 along with status of its rectification works and action taken against contractors, concessionaires, consultants etc.:**

| State | S. No. | Name of the Project | Year of incident | Details of Major damages / defects | Action Taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arunachal Pradesh | 1 | Permanent solution to Slip Zones on Papu – Yupia – Hoj – Potin section of NH-713A and NH-13 at Km 31.000 (Hoj | 2024 | RE wall Collapsed | Rectification of defective work initiated by the Contractor. Penalty of |

| State | S. No. | Name of the Project | Year of incident | Details of Major damages / defects | Action Taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Market), Km 38.300 (Yabi Village), Km 39.000 (Waterfall), Km 39.700 (Appa Crusher) and Km 40.300 (Crusher Point) in the state of Arunachal Pradesh for the year 2021-22 | | | 5% of contract value imposed on Contractor. |
| Andhra Pradesh | 2 | Six-laning of Vijayawada bypass from Chinna Autupalli (Design Ch.0+000) to Gollapudi (Design Ch. 30+000) in Vijayawada – Gundugolanu Section of NH-16 in the State of Andhra Pradesh under Bharatmala Pariyojana on Hybrid Annuity Mode | 2024 | Defects in the construction of RE wall. | Concessionaire commenced the rectification work based on recommendation /suggestion of RE wall Expert. Rs.10,99,235/- was recovered as damages from Concessionaire. |
| | 3 | SIx laning of Anandapuram-Pendurthi-Anakapalli section of NH-16 in Andhra Pradesh | 2021 | 2 girders (G1 andG2) on A1-A2 abutment of flyover were collapsed due to usage of multiple wooden blocks and improper supports for girders. | Remedial measures were completed by the Concessionaire at its own cost. |
| | 4 | Rehabilitation and up-gradation of NH-4 from Km. 171.590 to Km. 216.912 (Total Length of 47.687 km) from Nalagampalli village to Allkuppam (AP/KA Boarder) to four laning under NHDP Phase-IV in the state of Andhra Pradesh on EPC | 2022 | Defects in the construction of RE wall. | Rs. 8,80,378/- Penalty imposed on Contractor. |

| State | S. No. | Name of the Project | Year of incident | Details of Major damages / defects | Action Taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | mode | | | |
| | 5 | 6 laning of existing 4-lane road from Kalaparru (Design Km 1050.680) to Chinna Avutupalli (Design Km 1076.480) of NH-5 including 6-lane Hanuman Junction Bypass from (Existing Km 1055.680 to Km 1060.800) (Design Ch.0.000 to Ch.6.720) (Total Design Length: 27.40 Km) in the State of Andhra Pradesh under NHDP Phase-V under Bharatmala Pariyojana on EPC Mode (Package-2) | 2022 and 2025 | Defects in the construction of RE wall. | 2022: Contractor rectified defects at his own cost.<br>2025: Show-cause notices issued to Contractor as per Contractual provisions. |
| | 6 | Six laning of existing 4-lane road from Gundugolanu (Design km 1023.280) to Kalaparru (Design km 1050.680) of NH-5 (New NH-16) (Design length = 27.400 km) in the State of Andhra Pradesh under NHDP Phase-V under Bharatmala Pariyojana on EPC Mode (Package-1) | 2022 | Defects in the construction of RE wall. | Contractor rectified defects at his own cost. |
| Bihar | 7 | Four Laning of Simaria-Khagaria Section of NH-31 from Km. 206.050 to Km. 266.282 (Design Chainage) and (Existing Chainage Km. 209.945 to Km. 270.000 of NH-31) in the State of Bihar | 2023 | Issues reported by CRRI in quality of Concrete of superstructure in bridge at Km 264.946 | Repair works taken up by Contractor as recommended in CRRI report |

| State | S. No. | Name of the Project | Year of incident | Details of Major damages / defects | Action Taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | on EPC Mode | | | |
| | 8 | Varanasi - Mohania (GTRIP/5; Package - IV A): 4L of existing 2L section from km. 65 to km. 317 of NH-2 in UP and Bihar on NH-2 | 2023 | Major deficiencies in structural elements | Damages of INR 25 Cr imposed on Contractor |
| | 9 | Kanhauli Ramnagar section of NH-131G | 2022 | Toppling of Girder of span P3- A2 | Contractor's and Supervision Consultants personnel suspended and removed from Project site. |
| | 10 | Rajauli Bakhtiyarpur Pkg-III of NH-20 | 2022 | Girder G-4 collapsed. | Chief Project Manager and Engineer (Launching) of Contractor suspended.<br><br>Team Leader cum Senior Bridge Engineer and Assistant Bridge Engineer of Authority's Engineer suspended. |
| | 11 | Chhapra-Hajipur Section of NH-19 (New NH-31) | 2023 | Falling of concrete from the deck slab of Major Bridge at km 145+280 and Falling of Concrete from the Deck Slab of ROB at Ch 157+860. | Project Manager and Bridge Engineer of the Concessionaire were suspended. Reconstruction completed by concessionaire at their own cost. |

| State | S. No. | Name of the Project | Year of incident | Details of Major damages / defects | Action Taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 12 | Umagaon-Saharsa PKG-IV (Kosi Bridge and approach Road) | 2024 | A girder collapsed during construction. | Chief Project Manager and Engineer (Launching) of Contractor suspended. |
| Chhattisgarh | 13 | 4-Laning of Simga-Sargaon Section of NH-200 (New NH-130) from Km 48+580 to Km 91+026 | 2024 | Cracks in Cement Concrete Panels | Rectifications initiated at cost of EPC Contractor. |
| | 14 | 4-Laning of Sargaon-Bilaspur Section of NH-200 (New NH-130) from Km 91+026 to Km 126+525 under EPC Mode | 2022 | Crack in Cement Concrete Panels and RE Wall bulged at Km. 91, 96, 101, 102 and 106. | The EPC Contractor has commenced the rectification work at site. |
| | 15 | Rehabilitation and Upgradation 2-lane with paved shoulders configuration of Bilaspur Urdawal section in km 241.553 to 312.60 = 71.0476 km (Masanialala to Rengapali) on NH 200 (New NH 49) (Package-III)(Borai river MNB at km 217.358) | 2025 | Damage in slab of Minor bridge | The work is in Defect Liability Period and taken up by Contractor at his own cost. |
| | 16 | Construction of 4/6 Laning of Raipur-Simga of NH-200 (New NH-30) (Package-I) from Km 0.000 to Km 48.580 (Total length 48.58 Km) section of Raipur-Bilaspur Road in the State of Chhattisgarh under NHDP-IV on EPC mode | 2019 | Cracks in PQC panels | Rectifications works initiated at cost of Contractor. |

| State | S. No. | Name of the Project | Year of incident | Details of Major damages / defects | Action Taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Himachal Pradesh | 17 | Four Laning of Parwanoo-Solan Section NH-22 (New NH-05) from Km 67.000 to Km 106.139, under NHDP phase-III on EPC basis in the State of Himachal Pradesh. | 2022 | Collapse of road stretch between km. 3.130 to 3.170 on the two-lane portion of the project highway (approach road to Tunnel) of Parwanoo-Solan section of NH 05. | Restoration work has been completed by EPC Contractor |
| Haryana | 18 | Flyover and underpass at Hero Honda Chowk NH 48 | 2024 | Some portion of deck slab fallen down with settlement of the bituminous surface (MCW-01) on RHS at Ch. 36+350 | Arbitration notice issued to Contractor for recovery of damages. Process of Rectification and repair works initiated. |
| | 19 | Dwarka Expressway Pkg-III (Delhi/HR Border to start of RoB Gurugram) | 2021 | Crushing of concrete in some segments. | Penalty of Rs. 6.67 Cr on Contractor and Rs. 20 lakhs on Authority's Engineer imposed.<br>Contractor and Authority's Engineer blacklisted for 3 months.<br>Restoration/ repair works completed. |
| | 20 | Six laning and Strengthening of NH-248A from existing km.2.740 (Rajiv Chowk) to km.11.682 in Gurugram under NHDP Phase-IV on Hybrid Annuity Mode in the state of Haryana. | 2020 | Span (P10–P11) of the under-construction flyover collapsed. | Debarment of Team Leader and SQME of Independent Engineer.<br>Penalty imposed of Rs. 3 Cr on Contractor.<br>Expert Committee constituted |

| State | S. No. | Name of the Project | Year of incident | Details of Major damages / defects | Action Taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | recommended dismantling of the collapsed span of the under-construction flyover and recasting of the segments and wings by Contractor at his own cost. |
| | 21 | Delhi-Vadodara Expressway Pkg. 2 | 2024 | Rutting | Authority has imposed damages amounting to Rs.48,61,243/- on the contractor for delayed maintenance. Rectification of rutting has been taken up by Contractor and majority of the rutted portion has been rectified. |
| | 22 | Delhi-Vadodara Expressway Pkg. 3 | 2024 | Rutting | Authority has imposed damages amounting to Rs. 42,95,049/- on the contractor for delayed maintenance. Rectification of rutting has been taken up by Contractor and majority of the rutted portion has been rectified. |
| Gujarat | 23 | Sanchore-Santalpur Package-4 | 2025 | Ruts, cracks and surface deformation/ Distress was observed recently | Penalty of ₹2.8 crore has been imposed on the Contractor along with a |

| State | S. No. | Name of the Project | Year of incident | Details of Major damages / defects | Action Taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | after rains in June month 2025, severe rutting at some locations. | recommendation for debarment up to one year or until successful rectification, whichever is later. Contractor has taken up repair/ restoration works. The Project Director of NHAI was suspended. |
| | 24 | Widening of the Existing Jetpur-Gondal Section (Km 117.600 to Km 143.000) from two lane to four lane; making improvements in the existing four lane Gondal-Rajkot Section (km 143.000 to Km 175.000) and Widening of the existing Rajkot Bypass (Km 175.000 to Km 185.000) from two lane to four-lane on NH-8B in Gujarat on BOT Basis | 2020 | PCC toe wall collapsed at km 180.590 | Notice issued to Contractor for debarment for 2 years. Repair work executed by Contractor at his own cost. |
| Jharkhand | 25 | 4 Laning of kutchery chowk to bijupara Secion of NH 75 from km 0.0 to km 34.00 | 2022 | Cracked PQC panels | Performance Bank Guarantee of Rs 11.79 Crores encashed for non-rectification of defects |
| | 26 | Four Laning of Mahulia-Baharagora-JH/WB Border Section of NH- 33 (from Km.277+ 500 to Km.333+500) and NH-06 (from Km.199+200 to Km.183+587) (Length of 71.61Km) in the State of | 2024 | Cracked PQC panels, Potholes | Rs. 1.55 Cr penalty imposed on Contractor. |

| State | S. No. | Name of the Project | Year of incident | Details of Major damages / defects | Action Taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Jharkhand on EPC Pattern under NHDP Phase –III. | | | |
| Karnataka | 27 | Two/Four Laning of BRT Tiger Reserve Boundary to Bengalore Section of NH-948 | 2025 | Km 337+670 to Km337+680 RE Block of length 10 mts collapsed | Concessionaire has taken up repair/ restoration works as per recommendation of report submitted by IISC Bangalore. |
| | 28 | Hospet-Bellary-Karnataka/AP Border from Km.280.080 to Km.375.450 | 2020 | Cracks are developed in PQC for 8.30 km. | Original Contract Terminated. New EPC Contractor is implementing the Balance works. |
| | 29 | 4-laning of Hubli – Hospet section | 2022 | Cracks on PQC Pavement and widening of longitudinal joints on pavement | Contractor has initiated actions for rectification of damages. |
| | 30 | Four laning of Goa-Karnataka Border to Kundapur section of NH-66 (formerly NH-17) from Km. 93.700 to Km. 283.300 in the State of Karnataka to be executed as BOT Project on DBFOT Pattern under NHDP-IV: | 2024 | Incident of collapse of three spans of Kaali Bridge. Inadequate slope stability works. | Contractor debarred for 1 month on Aug 2024. |
| Kerala | 31 | NH Connectivity to ICTT at Vallarpdam from Kalamassery to Vallarpadam NH 966A | 2025 | Distress in pile foundation was observed at Bridge no. 07 and 08 Ch. 7+960 and Ch. 9+067 (BHS) | Penalty of Rs. 30.74 Cr was imposed on Contractor |
| | 32 | Kodugallur to Edappally NH 66 | 2025 | Damages in the pile foundation Ch. 398+400 and | Concessionaire debarred for 1 year. Rectification works |

| State | S. No. | Name of the Project | Year of incident | Details of Major damages / defects | Action Taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 398+989 (RHS) Sub-standard work (Minor Bridge works, backfill material for RS Wall, Poor safety precautions, delayed grouting of girders, bulging of bearing) or poor quality (Defective RE Panels) | taken up at cost of contractor. |
| | 33 | Chengala-Neeleshwaram Section of NH-66 | 2022 and 2025 | Collapse of VUP at Ch. 72+927 in 2022 during construction<br><br>Soil nailing collapsed incident occurred at Ch. 58+035 to Ch. 58+100 (RHS) on 16.06.2025 with no casualties. | Authority has suspended the Concessionaire and its promoter from future bidding for 01-month period. Debarment also issued to Concessionaire. Senior Bridge Engineer of AE removed from site. |
| | 34 | Neeleshwaram-Thaliparambha Section of NH-66 | 2025 | Unprotected soil slip in the cut section with debris deposition on carriageways. | Rectification work carried out and traffic restored with precautionary barricading in median portion. |
| | 35 | Ch.174+150 (Thalssery-Mahe Bypass Section ) | 2020 | 01 Bridge (4 girders collpased) | Penatly of Rs. 1.00 Cr imposed on Contractor and Contractor debarred from partipating in Tender |

| State | S. No. | Name of the Project | Year of incident | Details of Major damages / defects | Action Taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | for a period of 1 year. Penalty of Rs. 20.00 lakhs imposed on Authority's Engineer. 2. Team Leader, Bridge Engineer of AE was terminated from the project and debarred for 2 years. 3. Project Manager of Contractor terminated from project. |
| | 36 | NHAI - Six laning from start of Valanchery bypass to Kappirikkad section of NH – 66 (old NH-17) from Design Ch. 298+500 (Ex. km 304.250) to Design Chainage 335+850 (Ex. km 349.260) in the state of Kerala on Hybrid Annuity Mode under Bharatmala Pariyojana | 2025 | RE wall collapsed | Debarment of Contractor and Independent Engineering firm from participating in ongoing/future bidding for 01 month period or completion of investigation by the expert Committee whichever is later. |
| | 37 | Thuravoor-paravoor | 2025 | Collapse of 4 PSC Girders during constructions | Penalty of Rs. 15.35 Lakhs imposed. Bridge Engineer and Team Leader of AE were Terminated. |
| | 38 | Six Laning of Start of Kollam Bypass to Kadambattukonam from Km.486+000 to Km.517+800 of NH-47 (New NH-66) in the State of Kerala on Hybrid Annuity Mode under BharatmalaPariyojna | 2025 | Failure/Collapse of scaffolding of Minor Bridge (under construction) at Km.Ch. 497+370(RHS) | Penalty of Rs. 9.55 lakhs imposed on Concessionaire |
| | 39 | | 2025 | Failure of RE Wall | Rectification initiated |

| State | S. No. | Name of the Project | Year of incident | Details of Major damages / defects | Action Taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Ch. 504+400 to 504+500(LHS) | by Concessionaire. |
| | 40 | 6L Elevated Corridor along with development of existing 4 lane road at ground level from Aroor to Thuravoor Thekku section of NH 66 | 2025 | Toppling of two PSC girders at span P-202-P-203<br><br>Failure on part of AE to review efficacy of material being used in launching and not ensuring application of approved launching scheme. | Contractor and AE debarred from future bidding for 1 month. |
| | 41 | Azhiyur-Vengalam | 2024 | Soil nailing collapse At Km:191(LHS) and Km:193(RHS | Rectification initiated by Concessionaire. |
| | 42 | Ramanattukara-Valanchery | 2025 | Defects in RE wall | Rectification works initiated by Contractor at his own cost. |
| Madhya Pradesh | 43 | 4-laning of Bhopal-Bioara section of NH-46 | 2025 | Premature failure of pavement. | Penalty of Rs. 119 Cr imposed on Contractor. Rectification work initiated at the cost of Contractor. |
| Maharashtra | 44 | Construction of 4-laning Flyover of NH-6 integrated with ROB's and River Bridge including approach ramps service road footpath over RCC utility duct for Octroi Naka to Itwari and Inner Ring Road from Manewada to Kalamna and Rani Prajapati Square to Vaishnav Devi | 2021 | Sliding of P7 end of the single girder due to inadequate bracing after launching leading to collapse of 1 end of the girder. | Debarment of the Project Manager of Contractor for 3 months and Debarment of the Contractor for 9 months.<br><br>The damaged Girder was replaced by |

| State | S. No. | Name of the Project | Year of incident | Details of Major damages / defects | Action Taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Square including ROB LC No. 71 and72 in Nagpur of NH-6 | | | Contractor at his own cost.<br><br>Project Director, NHAI, transferred immediately. |
| | 45 | Bal. Works of Fagne (Km. 510.000) to Maharashtra/Gujarat Border (Km. 650.794) on NH-06 (New NH-53) | 2022 | Damages observed in Slab of Major Bridge at Ch.547.344 | Structure was Audited by VNIT Nagpur.<br>As per the recommendation of VNIT, Nagpur, Contractor has taken up reconstruction of slab. |
| | 46 | Balance work for 4-laning of Panvel to Indapur section from km.0.0 to km.42.3 of NH-66 - EPC | 2024 | Panel cracking, poor riding quality, bumps, poor diversions etc. | Contractor has taken up rectification works. |
| | 47 | Bodhwad- Muktainagar - Barhanpur road Section - II Km 44/760 Km.78/145. | 2020 | Cracked panels | Contractor has initiated actions for rectification of damages. DLP period is extended by Six months. |
| | 48 | Section -II Kolde to Khetia Road km.50+200 to 98+800 | 2021 | Cracked panels | Contractor has initiated actions for rectification of damages. |
| | 49 | Mehkar-Ajispur Road | 2024 | Cracked panels | The Performance BG of Contractor is forfeited. Process initiated for rectification of damages. |

| State | S. No. | Name of the Project | Year of incident | Details of Major damages / defects | Action Taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 50 | Bhokar-Sarsam | 2024 | Cracked panels | Contractor has initiated actions for rectification of damages. |
| | 51 | Sillod-Fardapur | 2024 | Cracked panels | Contractor has initiated actions for rectification of damages. |
| | 52 | Parbhani to Gangakhed | 2021 | Cracked panels | Contractor has executed the panel replacement / rectification works. |
| | 53 | Amdi - Saoner | 2022 | Cracked panels | Contractor has initiated actions for rectification of damages. |
| | 54 | Rehabilitation and upgradation and NH-66 (Erstwhile NH-17) form km 241+300 to 281+300 (Arawali to Kante Section) to four lane with paved shoulder in the state of Maharashtra under NHDP-IV on Hybrid Annuity Mode. | 2025 | Depression and cracks in PQC | Contractor has initiated actions for rectification of damages. |
| | 55 | Rehabilitation and Upgradation of NH-66 (Old NH17) from Km 281+300 to Km 332+200 (Kante to Waked section) to four lanes in the state of Maharashtra under NHDP-IV on Hybrid Annuity Mode. | 2024 | PQC cracks and settlement. | Contractor has replaced cracked panels. |

| State | S. No. | Name of the Project | Year of incident | Details of Major damages / defects | Action Taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 56 | Rehabilitation and up-gradation of NH-66 (Old NH-17) form km 332/200 to km 367/200 (Watul to Talgaon Section) to four lanes in the State of Maharashtra under NHDP-IV on EPC Mode. | 2024 | Full depth Cracks in PQC | Contractor has initiated actions for rectification of damages. |
| | 57 | Rehabilitatyion and up gradation for Talere Gaganbawada Kolhapur Road (NH-166G) stretches start from Ch. 6/00 Km. to Ch. 11/00 Km. and Ch. 19/300 Km. (Start of Karul Ghat) to 35/300 Km. (End of Gaganbawada) of NH-166G to 2 lane paved shoulder/2 lane configuration lane, length 21.00 Km. in the state of Mahrashtra on EPC Mode. | 2025 | Cracks in PQC | Contractor has initiated actions for rectification of damages. |
| | 58 | Rehabilitation and Up-gradation to Two lanes with paved shoulder from Karad to Tasgaon NH 266 from Km. 0/00 to 58/830 in the State of Maharashtra on EPC mode | 2024 | Cracked panels | Rectification of damages taken up at risk and cost of Contractor. |
| | 59 | Upgradation to two lane with paved shoulder from Salaikhurd to Tiroda Km 120/100 to 163/200 (Design Km 44/00 to 87/00) of NH 753 on EPC Mode in the state of Maharashtra | 2024 | Post construction defects are observed in the Rigid Pavement i.e. formation of Longitudinal and Lateral cracks, | IIT Bombay has been appointed for Technical Investigation of defects and suggestion of remedial measures. |

| State | S. No. | Name of the Project | Year of incident | Details of Major damages / defects | Action Taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Opening of Central Joints, Settlement of Panels etc. | |
| | 60 | Four laning of Pune Solapur Section from km. 150.050 to km.251.325 of Old NH 9 (Pkg-II) | 2020 | Rutting | Penalty of Rs. 41.32 Cr imposed on Contractor. |
| Rajasthan | 61 | Delhi Vadodara Expressway NE-4 Pkg.06 | 2024 | Rutting, Raincuts, potholes and settlement | Penalty imposed on each contractor amounting to Rs. 50 Lakhs for non-rectification of defects in the stipulated time frame as per provision of contract agreement. |
| | 62 | Delhi Vadodara Expressway NE-4 Pkg.07 | 2024 | | |
| | 63 | Delhi Vadodara Expressway NE-4 Pkg.08 | 2024 | | |
| | 64 | Delhi Vadodara Expressway NE-4 Pkg.09 | 2024 | | |
| | 65 | Construction of 6-lane access-controlled Greenfield highway from km 28+70 to Km. 53+0 of Sangariya (near Chautala)-Rasisar (near Bikaner) section of NH-754K as a part of Amritsar-Jamnagar Economic Corridor in the State of Rajasthan under Bharatmala | 2024 | Deficiencies in riding quality and settlement at some locations observed | (i) Damage of Rs. 50.00 Lakhs imposed upon the Contractor. (ii) Two key personnel of Authority Engineer team were terminated due to poor supervision. |

| State | S. No. | Name of the Project | Year of incident | Details of Major damages / defects | Action Taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Pariyojana -Phase-I (AJ/SR-Package-2) | | | |
| | 66 | Construction of 6-lane access controlled Greenfield highway from km 53+000 to Km. 88+000 of Sangariya (near Chautala)-Rasisar (near Bikaner) section of NH-754K as a part of Amritsar-Jamnagar Economic Corridor in the State of Rajasthan under Bharatmala Pariyojana-Phase-I (AJ/SR-Package-3) | 2024 | Failure of the nose structure while launching of 83 mtr single span truss bridge | Penalty of Rs. 1.00 Cr. imposed and warning for debarment action for any future instances upon the Contractor was issued.<br>Debarment of fabrication team and Designer team issued for the period of 02 years in NHAI works.<br>Penalty of Rs. 20 Lakhs and warning for debarment action for any future instances upon the Authority Engineer.<br>Debarment of Senior bridge Engineer deployed by the Authority Engineer issued for a period of 2 years in NHAI works. |
| | 67 | Delhi-Vadodara Expressway Pkg. 4 | 2024 | Rutting and settlement of approach | Damages amounting to Rs. 1.06 Cr. imposed for delayed maintenance. Also, IIT Kharagpur has been engaged for detailed study for permanent |

| State | S. No. | Name of the Project | Year of incident | Details of Major damages / defects | Action Taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | rectification of defects. |
| | 68 | Delhi-Vadodara Expressway Pkg. 5 | 2024 | Rutting, settlement of approach and bulging of RE wall | Damages amounting to Rs. 88.32 lakhs imposed for delayed maintenance. Bulging of RE wall has been rectified as per suggestions of CRRI. Majority of the rutting has been rectified. Further, in addition to above, IIT Kharagpur has been engaged for detailed study for permanent rectification of defects. |
| | 69 | Delhi-Vadodara Greenfield Alignment (NH-148N) (Pkg-16) (Ch. 427.300 to Ch.452.420) [Major bridge over Takli river near Nayagaon Jageer village to Rajasthan/MP Border] | 2024 | Stretch is operational w.e.f. 30.11.2023 and at some locations the settlements observed in approaches of structure | EPC Contractor has rectified damages. R |
| | 70 | Construction of proposed 2-lane ROB and its approaches in lieu of existing level crossing no. C-64 at km. 172.990 on Jodhpur–Ajmer Road on NH-65 in District Nagaur Rajasthan | 2024 | Post-completion, structural defects have been observed in the deck slab of the ROB due to honeycombing caused by poor workmanship. | Contract has been terminated.<br>Debarment of contractor taken up. Bid for rectification works invited. |

| State | S. No. | Name of the Project | Year of incident | Details of Major damages / defects | Action Taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Telangana | 71 | Four Laning of NH-161 from Mangloor (Design Km 86.788 /existing Km 91.350 to Telangana/Maharashtra Border (Design Km 135.751/ Existing Km 140.873) in the state of Telangana under Bharatmala Pariyojana on Hybrid Annuity Mode (Package-III) | 2022 | At some locations Rutting and Bleeding was observed in the Project Highway during O andM Period | Penalty of **Rs.134.784 Cr.** imposed towards Breach of maintenance obligations. |
| Tamil Nadu | 72 | 4-laning of Madurai - Chettikulam section from Km 0.000 to Km 7.300. | 2021 | 3 Girders (G1, G2 and G3) between pier P4 and P5 at Km 2+850 of down ramp collapsed during fixing of the Bearing during construction. | Contractor has replaced the girders at the said locations at his own cost. |
| | 73 | 4-laning of Sethiyathope - Cholpauram section from Km 65.960 to Km 116.440 | 2022 and 2025 | In 2022:<br>A Segmental Girder on P16-P17 of RHS Carriageway fell down due to failure of hydraulic jacks at Km 107+400 Anaikarai Major Bridge across Kollidam river.<br><br>In 2025:<br>The RE wall blocks portion of the A2 (Thanjavur) side approach (LHS side) have been | In 2022:<br>A penalty amounting to Rs. 7.305 crore (being 0.5% of the BPC) had been imposed and recovered from the Concessionaire.<br>The collapsed span has been reconstructed by the Concessionaire with their own cost.<br><br>In 2025:<br>The rectification work completed by the |

| State | S. No. | Name of the Project | Year of incident | Details of Major damages / defects | Action Taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | disconnected from the geo grid and fallen down. | Concessionaire at their own cost. |
| | 74 | 4-laning of Thanjavur - Trichy section from Km 80.000 to Km 136.490 | 2023 | The RE wall panel portion of the A1 (Thanjavur) side approach (LHS side) have been disconnected from the geo grid and fallen down. | Based on report of Expert Committee, restoration work using soil nailing completed by Contractor. |
| Uttar Pradesh | 75 | Construction of 4 lane green field highway from km 35.00 to 49.155 of NH-731A with paved shoulder on Hybrid Annuity Mode in the State of Uttar Pradesh. (Job No. CE-RO-LKO/NH(O)/NH-731A/2021-22/627 dt 05-01-2022) | 2025 | Cracks observed over DBM due to percolation of rain water in some stretches. | The project is under construction, the repair and rectification work taken up by the concessionaire at its own cost. |
| | 76 | Lucknow Ring Road Pkg-3A | 2024 | Cracks in PQC Panel in length of 2.886 Km. | Contractor has initiated process for rectification of damages. |
| | 77 | Rehabilitation and Up-gradation from km. 285.000 to 326.000 of NH-76 (Kalupur - Lalta Road) to two lane with paved shoulder on EPC mode in the state of Uttar Pradesh | 2020 | Cracks in rigid pavement. | Defect Liability Period has been extended till the rectification of defects observed during DLP. Rectification work based on IQA report completed. |
| | 78 | Rehabilitation and Up-gradation from km. 178.000 to | 2020 | Cracks in rigid pavement. | Defect Liability Period has been extended till |

| State | S. No. | Name of the Project | Year of incident | Details of Major damages / defects | Action Taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 215.000 of NH-76 (Kabrai – Banda Road) to two lanes with paved shoulder on EPC mode in the state of Uttar Pradesh | | | the rectification of defects observed during DLP. Rectification work based on IQA report completed. |
| Uttar Pradesh and Haryana | 79 | Eastern Peripheral Expressway (packages- I, II, III, VI) | 2021, 2022 | Poor quality of construction. | Contractors debarred. Repair works under taken by ToT Concessionaire. |
| Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand | 80 | 4L of Haridwar-Nagina section of NH-74 | 2023 | PQC panel cracks | Contractor has initiated process for rectification of damages. |
| Uttarakhand | 81 | Construction, Operation and Maintenance of 2-Lane Bi-Directional Silkyara Bend Barkot Tunnel with escape passage including approaches on Dharasu–Yamunotri section between Ch. 25.400 Km and Ch. 51.000 Km falling along NH-134 (OLD NH-94) in the state of Uttarakhand | 2023 | Collapse at cavity in under construction Silkyara Tunnel. | Rectification measures taken up by the EPC contractors at its own cost.<br><br>Actions as per the Investigation Committee Report initiated. |
| West Bengal | 82 | Construction of 4-Laning of Puruliya Bypass Section from Km. 84.030 to Km. 94.345 of NH-32 (length 10.315 Km) in the State of West Bengal on EPC Mode | 2025 | Cracks have developed in the newly constructed PQC. | i) Rectification works initiated by Contractor. Amount of Rs. 20.00 Lakh withheld from Contractor's bill.<br><br>ii) Key personal of AE has been debarred for a period of one year. |

| State | S. No. | Name of the Project | Year of incident | Details of Major damages / defects | Action Taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 83 | Four laning with paved shoulders of NH-6 from Chichra to Kharagpur Km 185.150 to Km 134.400 including rehabilitation of existing four lane from Km 134.400 to Km 129.600 in the state of West Bengal | 2023 | Cracks in PQC panels | Rectification works completed at cost of EPC Contractor. |
| | 84 | Construction of new 4-lane bridge over river Ganga on NH-12 (old NH-34) | 2020 | One span collapsed due to toppling of launching girder. | Contractor debarred for 3 years. Rectification work taken up. |
| | 85 | Four laning of Berhampore – Farakka Section of NH-12 (old NH-34) | 2024 | Failure of membrane pad of Pot – PTFE bearing on P2 of Ahiron Bridge (Ch. 257+440 LHS MJB-truss). Also, a level difference up to 90mm had been observed between expansion joint of deck-I and deck-II along with missing of some anchoring bolts of connecting gusset plates. | Rs. 26.19 lacs penalty imposed on Concessionaire. Rectification work completed. |
| | 86 | Four laning of Farakka – Raiganj Section of NH-12 (old NH-34) | 2024 | Crack at the bottom of the deck slab at km 325+060 of the Mahananda Bridge (LHS). The crack was located under the fast lane between | Rectification work completed. |

| State | S. No. | Name of the Project | Year of incident | Details of Major damages / defects | Action Taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | span P1 and P2 (PSC Girder). | |
| | 87 | | 2024 | At RHS Pier 4 of MJB at 325+223, piles are exposed and heavy reinforcement were exposed. Exposed reinforcement were corroded. | Rectification work initiated by Concessionaire. |
| | 88 | Four laning of Berhampore – Farakka Section of NH-12 (old NH-34) | 2025 | Rutting, Potholes, Cracks | Rectification initiated by Concessionaire at his own cost. |
| Odisha | 89 | Chandikhole-Bhadrak Section of NH-16 | 2023 | 1. Faulty Design in Bridge at km. 96+326:<br><br>2. Bridge at km. 79+614:<br>The span A1-P1 had dislodged from the pier P2 due to breaking of the cantilever Portion of the pier cap and had fallen on the ground.<br><br>Appearance of wide cracks (up to 3-4mm) in the pier cap on grid "P2". | 1. For Faulty Design at Km 96+326, penalty imposed of Rs.30 Lakhs on the Concessionaire and Rs.5 Lakhs on the Independent Engineer. Team Leader of IE and Key Personnel of Concessionaire suspended.<br><br>2. For Bridge at km. 79+614:<br>Penalty of Rs.5 crore imposed on the Contractor and Penalty of Rs.20 lakh |

| State | S. No. | Name of the Project | Year of incident | Details of Major damages / defects | Action Taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Damages of deck slab and girders of the dislodged span. | imposed on the Supervision Consultant.<br><br>Debarment of DPR Consultant for 1 year.<br><br>The cost of entire remedial measures / reconstruction recovered from the Concessionaire. |
| | 90 | Completion of Balance Work Panikoili – Rimuli section of NH-215 (New NH-20) from Km.0.000 to Km.163.000 (Design Chainage Km0.000 to 166.173) in the state of Odisha in single percentage item rate Contract | 2022 | Collapse of pier cap (P8) and girders (P8 – P9 Span) Balance work of Belabahali Major Bridge LHS at Km.35.341 which was under construction collapsed during launching of girders. | Restoration work executed by Contractor at his own Cost based on the recommendation of Expert Committee constituted. |
| Assam | 91 | Construction of 6-lane Standalone Flyovers at Bongaigaon, Chapaguri, Pathsala, Simlaguri Chowk and Baihata Junctions on stretches of NH-31 and NH-31C [new NH-27 (EW)] in the State of Assam under Bharatmala Pariyojana on EPC basis | 2024 | Falling of one PSC Girder at Baihata Flyover (Span P1-P2), resulting in the death of one person. | Penalty imposed on Contractor. Contractor debarred for 4 months. |

| State | S. No. | Name of the Project | Year of incident | Details of Major damages / defects | Action Taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 92 | Two Lane with paved shoulders configuration in Jowai-Meghalaya Assam Border Section of NH - 44 from Km 69.200 to Km 173.200 (design Ch 171.455 ) in the state of Meghalaya | 2025 | Slippage of Bituminous concrete for a length of approximate 10-15 mtrs | Penalty of Rs. 20,00,000/- imposed on Contractor and rectification work carried out by Contractor at his own cost. |
| Delhi | 93 | Construction of Dwarka Expressway Package-1, from Shiv Murti Intersection at Km 20 of NH-8 till road under Bridge (RUB) near Dwarka Sector-21(From Km -0.600 to 5.300) in the state of Delhi on EPC mode | 2023 | P8-P9 of flyover part of Shiv Murti interchange on Dwarka Expressway toppled. | Remedial measures completed by Contractor. |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 94 | Rehabilitation of km 181.00 to Km 206.00 section in Andaman Trunk Road of NH-4 to Intermediate Lane with hard shoulder in the union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar islands (Total length 25.00 km) on EPC Mode" (Package-VII) | 2024 | Distress, sinking of pavement at various locations. | Rectification works completed. |
| | 95 | Construction of 4 Nos. of Minor Bridges at Km 21.717, Km 23.150, Km 88.300, Km 92.100 of NH- 223 (New NH-4) connecting South Andaman and Baratang Island in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands on EPC mode. | 2024 | Punching in Deck Slab (LHS) of the minor bridge across BD Nallah at Km 88+300 and other quality issues including bad workmanship. | The EPC contractor has carried out the necessary rectifications at their own expense including replacement of slab as recommended by CRRI-CSIR report. |

## STATEMENT-II

**State/UT-wise details of long-term rectification of black spots on NHs across the country** :

| States/UTs | Blackspots | Long-term Rectification Completed |
|---|---|---|
| Gujarat | 386 | 168 |
| Odisha | 597 | 378 |
| Tamil Nadu | 1661 | 613 |
| Maharashtra | 550 | 267 |
| West Bengal | 1339 | 803 |
| Delhi | 335 | 181 |
| Jharkhand | 279 | 120 |
| Karnataka | 1278 | 701 |
| Kerala | 701 | 123 |
| Goa | 50 | 26 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 1060 | 343 |
| Telangana | 1535 | 516 |
| Bihar | 306 | 64 |
| Assam | 285 | 77 |
| Mizoram | 1 | 1 |
| Meghalaya | 56 | 23 |
| Nagaland | 71 | 64 |
| Sikkim | 16 | 16 |
| Manipur | 19 | 14 |
| Tripura | 29 | 12 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 9 | 0 |
| Uttarakhand | 110 | 80 |
| Punjab | 1407 | 463 |
| Haryana | 124 | 58 |
| Chandigarh | 7 | 0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 596 | 225 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 2210 | 540 |
| UT of J andK and UT of Ladakh | 224 | 62 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 232 | 199 |

| States/UTs | Blackspots | Long-term Rectification Completed |
|---|---|---|
| Chhattisgarh | 338 | 245 |
| Rajasthan | 727 | 265 |
| Andaman and Nicobar | 4 | 2 |
| Total | 16542 | 6649 |

## मध्य प्रदेश में अमृत योजना की स्थिति

**3443.श्री बंटी विवेक साहू:**

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

(क) जनवरी, 2025 से अब तक मध्य प्रदेश में उन शहरों/शहरी स्थानीय निकायों का ब्यौरा क्या है जहां अमृत 2.0 के अंतर्गत, विशेष रूप से छिंदवाड़ा लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जलापूर्ति और अवजल परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं;

(ख) उक्त मिशन के अंतर्गत नल कनेक्शनों का विस्तार करने, गैर-राजस्व जल में कटौती और सेवा की गुणवत्ता में प्रगति को मापने के लिए कौन-कौन से प्रमुख मानदंड अपनाए जा रहे हैं;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा जल के पुनः उपयोग करने और सतत शहरी जल प्रबंधन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या ठोस कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(घ) क्या मध्य प्रदेश या छिंदवाड़ा में किसी परियोजना को तकनीकी अथवा वित्तीय कारणों से विलंब का सामना करना पड़ा है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और दीर्घकालिक प्रचालन और रख-रखाव सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं?

**आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू):**

(क) से (ग): जल एवं स्वच्छता राज्य का विषय है। भारत सरकार योजनाबद्ध हस्तक्षेपों/परामर्शिकाओं के माध्यम से राज्यों के प्रयासों में सहयोग करती है। सरकार अटल नवीकरण और शहरी परिवर्तन मिशन (अमृत) और अमृत 2.0 जैसी विभिन्न योजनाओं/मिशनों के

माध्यम से राज्यों को वित्तीय एवं तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करती है। अमृत/अमृत 2.0 के तहत, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को परियोजनाओं के चयन, उनका मूल्यांकन, प्राथमिकता निर्धारण और उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने का अधिकार दिया गया है।

अमृत 2.0 के तहत, मध्य प्रदेश की राज्य जल कार्य योजनाओं (एसडब्ल्यूएपी) को अनुमोदित किया गया है, जिनमें 12,951.10 करोड़ रुपये की 1153 परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं। इनमें 6877.53 करोड़ रुपये की 297 जल आपूर्ति परियोजनाएं और 5432.04 करोड़ रुपये की 36 सीवरेज/सेप्टेज प्रबंधन परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं। राज्य द्वारा अमृत 2.0 पोर्टल पर दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, जनवरी 2025 से अब तक 79 शहरों/शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी) में 79 जल आपूर्ति परियोजनाओं और 18 शहरों/ शहरी स्थानीय निकायों में 18 सीवरेज/सेप्टेज प्रबंधन परियोजनाओं के ठेके दिये जा चुके हैं। छिंदवाड़ा लोक सभा क्षेत्र में अमृत 2.0 के तहत परियोजनाओं की स्थिति संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है।

इस प्रगति का आकलन घरों में जल आपूर्ति और सीवरेज कनेक्शन की उपलब्धता के आधार पर किया जाता है। अमृत/अमृत 2.0 योजना के तहत और राज्यों के साथ कनवर्जेंस करते हुए, शहरी क्षेत्रों में अब तक 246 लाख जल नल कनेक्शन उपलब्ध कराए जा चुके हैं। अमृत/अमृत 2.0 योजना के तहत और अमृत शहरों के साथ कनवर्जेंस करते हुए 182 लाख सीवर कनेक्शन (मल कीचड़ और सेप्टेज प्रबंधन (एफएसएसएम) के तहत कवर किए गए घरों सहित) उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं। 93,457.51 किलोमीटर का जल पाइपलाइन नेटवर्क बिछाया/बदला गया है और 26,995.61 किलोमीटर का सीवर नेटवर्क बिछाया/बदला गया है। राज्यों द्वारा उद्योगों, बागवानी, कृषि आदि में प्रतिदिन लगभग 6,535 मिलियन लीटर (एमएलडी) शोधित जल का पुन: उपयोग किया जाता है। मध्य प्रदेश के शहरी क्षेत्रों में अब तक 16.54 लाख जल नल कनेक्शन और 5.73 लाख सीवर कनेक्शन (एफएसएसएम के अंतर्गत आने वाले घरों सहित) प्रदान किए गए हैं।

अमृत 2.0 के तहत, शहरों ने शहरी जल संतुलन योजनाएँ (सीडब्ल्यूबीपी) तैयार की हैं, जिनमें जल आपूर्ति प्रणालियों का यथास्थिति मूल्यांकन शामिल है, जो सतत शहरी जल प्रबंधन में

शहरों/शहरी स्थानीय निकायों को सहायता प्रदान करता है। जलाशयों का पुनरुद्धार अमृत 2.0 के प्रमुख घटकों में से एक है। अब तक, इस मिशन के तहत 6,083.32 करोड़ रु. की 2,991 जलाशय पुनरुद्धार परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदित किया गया है, जिनमें मध्य प्रदेश में 511.75 करोड़ रु. की 430 जलाशय पुनरुद्धार परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, भूजल पुनर्भरण को बढ़ावा देने, विभिन्न प्रकार की पुनर्भरण संरचनाओं को प्रदर्शित करने और शहर के अधिकारियों और नागरिकों को जलभृत प्रबंधन के महत्व के बारे में जागरूक करने के लिए, अमृत 2.0 के तहत शैलो एक्वीफर मैनेजमेंट (एसएएम) पहल को भारत के 9 अलग-अलग शहरों में एक प्रायोगिक परियोजना के रूप में शुरू किया गया था। एसएएम 2.0 के तहत इसे 75 अतिरिक्त शहरों तक विस्तारित किया गया है।

गैर-राजस्व जल संबंधी समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए, राज्यों ने अमृत 2.0 के अंतर्गत जल से नल (डीएफटी) परियोजनाएं और स्मार्ट निगरानी प्रणालियां जैसे पर्यवेक्षी नियंत्रण और डेटा अधिग्रहण प्रणाली (एससीएडीए), मीटर, प्रेशर वाल्व आदि को अपनाया है, ताकि रखरखाव प्रणालियों, डिजिटल निगरानी, ऊर्जा दक्षता आदि को सुदृढ़ किया जा सके। राज्यों को प्रत्येक अमृत शहर के भीतर एक जिला मीटर क्षेत्र (डीएमए) या वार्ड में कम से कम एक डीएफटी परियोजना कार्यान्वित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया गया है। अमृत 2.0 के तहत 1,153 जिला मीटर क्षेत्रों (डीएमए) में फैली 408 परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदित किया गया है, जिनसे 16.72 लाख घरों को लाभ मिलेगा। अमृत के अंतर्गत 258 जल आपूर्ति योजनाओं में एससीएडीए प्रणाली है और अमृत 2.0 के अंतर्गत 1,422 जल आपूर्ति परियोजनाओं में एससीएडीए प्रणाली का प्रावधान है। मिशन ने अंतिम घर तक कनेक्टिविटी को बेहतर बनाने के लिए प्रति कनेक्शन 3000 रु. का प्रावधान किया है।

प्रत्येक शहर के लिए शहर जल संतुलन योजना के विकास के माध्यम से जल की सर्कुलर इकोनॉमी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अमृत 2.0 की परिकल्पना की गई है, जिसमें शोधित सीवेज के पुनर्चक्रण/पुन: उपयोग, जलाशयों के पुनरुद्धार और जल संरक्षण आदि पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है। 500 अमृत शहरों के लिए अमृत 2.0 के सीवरेज घटक के तहत, एंड-टू-एंड रीयूज़ योजना के

साथ तृतीयक शोधन (अधिमानतः सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी मोड में); एंड-टू-एंड शोधन और रीयूज़ सहित सीवरेज प्रणालियों का प्रावधान/संवर्धन और पुनर्वास; पुनर्चक्रण के लिए प्रयुक्त जल का दोहन; पुनर्चक्रित प्रयुक्त जल के थोक उपयोगकर्ताओं की पहचान करना और संभावित उपयोगकर्ताओं (जैसे कपड़ा/चमड़ा/कागज/विद्युत संयंत्र/रेलवे आदि जैसे औद्योगिक समूह) को सुविधाजनक तरीके से प्रयुक्त जल का विक्रय करना स्वीकार्य घटक हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, आवासन और शहरी मंत्रालय (एमओएचयूए) ने अमृत 2.0 सुधारों के तहत "जल ही अमृत" पहल शुरू की है, जिसका उद्देश्य राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को पर्यावरण मानकों को पूरा करने वाले पुनर्चक्रण योग्य शोधित जल के लिए सतत आधार पर सीवेज शोधन संयंत्रों का कुशलतापूर्वक प्रबंधन करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना है। इस पहल का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्षमता निर्माण करना और शोधित निर्वहन जल की गुणवत्ता में सुधार के लिए प्रोत्साहन देना है। सर्कुलैरिटी को संस्थागत रूप देने के लिए, इस पहल के तहत 25 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में जल संसाधन पुनर्प्राप्ति प्रकोष्ठ (डब्ल्यूआरआरसी) स्थापित किए गए हैं, ताकि संसाधन पुनर्प्राप्ति उपायों की आयोजना की जा सके, निगरानी की जा सके और उन्हें व्यापक स्तर पर लागू किया जा सके।

(घ) और (ङ): मध्य प्रदेश राज्य द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, तकनीकी समस्याओं, भूमि की उपलब्धता, ठेकेदार के कार्य-निष्पादन या स्थानीय प्रशासनिक बाधाओं के कारण कुछ परियोजनाओं में देरी हो सकती है। राज्य ने सूचित किया है कि राज्य स्तरीय तकनीकी समिति (एसएलटीसी) और समीक्षा बैठकों, अनुबंध प्रबंधन में सुधार, समय पर निधियाँ जारी करके और परियोजना डिजाइन में संचालन एवं रखरखाव (ओ एंड एम) घटकों को शामिल करके नियमित निगरानी की जाती है।

मिशन के दिशा-निर्देशों में कम से कम पांच वर्षों के संचालन एवं रखरखाव लागत वाली परियोजनाओं को शुरू करने की सिफारिश की गई है, जिनका वित्तपोषण उपयोगकर्ता शुल्क लगाकर या अन्य राजस्व स्रोतों के माध्यम से किया जा सकता है। मिशन का फ्रेमवर्क उपयोगकर्ता शुल्क लगाने और वसूलने, गैर-राजस्व जल में कमी लाने, शोधित अपशिष्ट जल के पुन: उपयोग

और पुनर्चक्रण तथा वित्तीय प्रबंधन पद्धतियों में बेहतरी जैसे सुधारों पर भी जोर देता है, ताकि संपत्तियों के स्थायी संचालन और रखरखाव की शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी) की क्षमता को बढ़ाया जा सके। इसके अतिरिक्त, यह मिशन अमृत 2.0 के तहत जल ही अमृत और अमृत मित्र जैसी विभिन्न सुधार पहलों के माध्यम से राज्यों/शहरी स्थानीय निकायों को जल शोधन संयंत्रों और सीवेज शोधन संयंत्रों के प्रबंधन में सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है।

## विवरण

## छिंदवाड़ा लोक सभा क्षेत्र में परियोजनाओं की स्थिति

| क्र. सं. | शहरी स्थानीय निकाय | क्षेत्र | परियोजना | अनुमोदित लागत (करोड़ रु. में) | सौंपे गए ठेके की तारीख |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | सौसर | जलापूर्ति | अमृत 2.0 - सौसर शहरी स्थानीय निकाय में वितरण, एचएससी, एससीएडीए की स्थापना | 6.38 | 30-01-2026 |
| 2 | डोंगर परासिया | जलापूर्ति | जल आपूर्ति डोंगर परसिया शहरी स्थानीय निकाय | 22.84 | 10-06-2025 |
| 3 | छिंदवाड़ा | जलापूर्ति | अमृत 2.0-छिंदवाड़ा शहरी स्थानीय निकाय के लिए जल आपूर्ति परियोजना | 70.40 | 09-10-2024 |
| 4 | अमरवाड़ा | जलापूर्ति | अमृत 2.0 : अमरवाड़ा शहरी स्थानीय निकाय में वितरण नेटवर्क, एचएससी, एससीएडीए प्रदान करना। | 4.09 | 07-10-2023 |
| 5 | जुन्नारदेव | जलापूर्ति | अमृत 2.0 - जुन्नारदेव शहरी स्थानीय निकाय में एचएससी, एससीएडीए, वितरण प्रदान करना। | 8.07 | 13-03-2024 |
| 6 | पंढुरना | जलापूर्ति | अमृत 2.0- पांढुर्ना शहरी स्थानीय निकाय के लिए जल आपूर्ति परियोजना | 10.76 | 09-08-2024 |
| 7 | छिंदवाड़ा | सीवरेज/सेप्टेज प्रबंधन | छिंदवाड़ा शहरी स्थानीय निकाय की अमृत_2.0_एमपी_सीवरेज और सेप्टेज प्रबंधन परियोजना | 5.50 | 06-02-2025 |
| 8 | चोरई | जलापूर्ति | अमृत 2.0 - वितरण पाइप नेटवर्क को बदलना और अपग्रेड करना, एचएससी और एससीएडीए ऑटोमेशन प्रदान करना | 5.39 | 09-10-2024 |

## ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विद्युत अवसंरचना का उन्नयन

**3444. श्री रमाशंकर बिद्यार्थी राजभर:**

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

(क) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि उपभोक्ताओं को विभिन्न राज्यों, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में स्मार्ट मीटर लगाने के बाद गलत रीडिंग, अत्यधिक बिल, प्रीपेड शेष राशि में तेजी से कमी और तकनीकी गड़बड़ियों जैसी समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और यदि हां, तो उनके समाधान के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या सुधारात्मक कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ख) क्या पूर्वांचल के देवरिया और बलिया जिलों के कई गांव अभी भी बांस के खंभे पर आधारित असुरक्षित विद्युत आपूर्ति पर निर्भर हैं और कम वोल्टेज, बार-बार ट्रिपिंग और जीर्ण-शीर्ण लाइनों का खामियाजा भुगतना पड़ता है और यदि हां, तो ऐसे प्रभावित गांवों की संख्या कितनी है और लाइनों के स्थायी उन्नयन के लिए प्रस्तावित समय-सीमा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 24x7 गुणवत्तापूर्ण विद्युत आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना, ट्रांसफार्मर क्षमता वृद्धि, लाइन सुदृढ़ीकरण या स्मार्ट ग्रिड परियोजना स्वीकृत की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) : स्मार्ट मीटर की स्थापना जुलाई 2021 में शुरू की गई संशोधित वितरण क्षेत्र स्कीम (आरडीएसएस) के अंतर्गत एक प्रमुख हस्तक्षेप है, जो वास्तविक खपत के आधार पर सटीक बिलिंग, मैनुअल मीटर रीडिंग त्रुटियों को खत्म करने, उपभोक्ताओं के लिए रिचार्ज की सुविधा और विद्युत की खपत की निगरानी करने की क्षमता जैसे लाभ प्रदान करता है। स्मार्ट मीटर वितरण यूटिलिटी को संग्रह दक्षता में सुधार करने, स्वचालित ऊर्जा लेखांकन को सक्षम करने, बेहतर भार पूर्वानुमान और ऊर्जा पारगमन के लिए एक सक्षम पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र की सुविधा प्रदान करने में भी सहायता करते हैं।

प्रारंभ में, स्मार्ट मीटर के लाभों के बारे में सीमित उपभोक्ता जागरूकता के कारण कुछ चुनौतियों की सूचना मिली थी। उपभोक्ताओं का विश्वास बढ़ाने और समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए, निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं:

(i) सरकारी संस्थानों, वाणिज्यिक और औद्योगिक उपभोक्ताओं के लिए, और इसके बाद जब इनके लाभों का सफलतापूर्वक प्रदर्शन हो जाए, अन्य उपभोक्ताओं के लिए स्मार्ट मीटरों की स्थापना को प्राथमिकता देना।

(ii) मंत्रालय द्वारा विभिन्न परामर्शिकांए और मानक संचालन प्रक्रियाएँ (एसओपी) जारी की गई हैं, जिनमें शामिल हैं:

- प्रीपेड स्मार्ट मीटरों की स्थापना के लिए उपभोक्ताओं को बिल में रियायत के माध्यम से प्रोत्साहित करना;
- स्मार्ट मीटरों द्वारा रिकॉर्ड किए गए अधिकतम मांग के आधार पर उपभोक्ताओं पर कोई शास्ति नहीं लगाना;
- पूर्ववर्ती बकाया राशि की वसूली के लिए आसान किस्तों में तंत्र प्रदान करना;
- स्मार्ट मीटरों की सटीकता में विश्वास बढ़ाने के लिए चेक मीटरों की संस्थापना;
- उपभोक्ताओं को बिजली खपत ट्रैक करने और सुविधाजनक रिचार्ज के लिए मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन की व्यवस्था;
- बैलेंस उपलब्धता और आपातकालीन क्रेडिट सुविधाओं के लिए अग्रिम अलर्ट।

(iii) वितरण यूटिलिटी, नोडल एजेंसियों और एएमआई सेवा प्रदाताओं द्वारा पम्पलेट, बैनर, जागरूकता शिविर और सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से उपभोक्ता जागरूकता कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं।

परिणामस्वरूप, देशभर में विभिन्न स्कीमों के अंतर्गत 5.97 करोड़ से अधिक स्मार्ट मीटर लगाए जा चुके हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, विद्युत (उपभोक्ताओं के अधिकार) नियम, 2020 के तहत एक मजबूत बहु-स्तरीय शिकायत निवारण तंत्र स्थापित किया गया है। उपभोक्ता वितरण यूटिलिटी की आंतरिक शिकायत निवारण प्रणाली से संपर्क कर सकते हैं और यदि संतुष्ट नहीं हैं, तो उपभोक्ता शिकायत निवारण फोरम (सीजीआरएफ) और उसके बाद बिजली लोकपाल के माध्यम से अपनी शिकायत का निवारण करवा सकते हैं।

(ख) और (ग): विद्युत एक समवर्ती विषय है, उपभोक्ताओं को विद्युत की आपूर्ति और वितरण संबंधित राज्य सरकार/वितरण यूटिलिटी के अधिकार क्षेत्र में है। इसके अतिरिक्त, विद्युत (उपभोक्ता अधिकार) नियम, 2020 के नियम (10) के अनुसार, वितरण लाइसेंसधारी सभी उपभोक्ताओं को 24x7 विद्युत आपूर्ति करेगा। हालांकि, आयोग कुछ उपभोक्ता वर्गों, जैसे कृषि, के लिए आपूर्ति के घंटे कम निर्धारित कर सकता है।

भारत सरकार वित्तीय रूप से स्थिर और प्रचालनात्मक रूप से दक्ष वितरण क्षेत्र के माध्यम से विद्युत आपूर्ति की विश्वसनीयता और गुणवत्ता में सुधार करने के उद्देश्य से वर्तमान में संशोधित वितरण क्षेत्र स्कीम (आरडीएसएस) के माध्यम से राज्यों के प्रयासों में सहायता कर रही है। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत, वितरण यूटिलिटी को वितरण अवसंरचना के उन्नयन कार्यों जैसे नए सबस्टेशनों का निर्माण, सबस्टेशनों और वितरण ट्रांसफॉर्मरों का उन्नयन/क्षमता वृद्धि, कंडक्टरों का प्रतिस्थापन, नई एचटी/एलटी लाइनें बिछाना, फीडर विभाजन, फीडर पृथक्करण आदि के लिए वित्तीय सहायता की जा रही है। ये कार्य राज्यों द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रस्तावों के आधार पर स्कीम के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत किए गए हैं। आरडीएसएस के अंतर्गत, वितरण अवसंरचना कार्यों सहित स्मार्ट मीटरिंग कार्यों के लिए 2.83 लाख करोड़ रुपये के कार्य स्वीकृत किए गए हैं, जिनमें उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए 40,739 करोड़ रुपये के कार्य शामिल हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के देवरिया और बलिया जिलों के लिए आरडीएसएस के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत कार्यों का ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण-I** पर दिया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्य ने अपनी व्यवसाय योजना के अंतर्गत विभिन्न वितरण अवसंरचना कार्य किए हैं ताकि वोल्टेज समस्याओं का समाधान किया जा सके, और उनके ब्यौरे संलग्न **विवरण-II** पर दिए

गए हैं।

## विवरण-I

## आरडीएसएस के तहत स्वीकृत कार्य

### 1. देवरिया जिला

| क्र.सं | विवरण | परियोजना लागत |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | स्मार्ट मीटरिंग कार्य | 246.21 |
| 2 | हानि में कमी के कार्य | 162.72 |
| **कुल** | | **408.93** |

### हानि में कमी के कार्य

| क्र.सं | विवरण | इकाई | संस्वीकृत परिमाण |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | हाई टेंशन (एचटी) लाइन | सीकेएम | 555.72 |
| 2 | लो टेंशन (एलटी) लाइन | सीकेएम | 1,696.80 |
| 3 | नए डीटी | संख्या | 142 |
| 4 | विद्युतीकरण के लिए संस्वीकृत घर | संख्या | 3,829 |

### 2. बलिया जिला

| क्र.सं | विवरण | परियोजना लागत |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | स्मार्ट मीटरिंग कार्य | 199.9 |
| 2 | हानि में कमी के कार्य | 299.23 |
| **कुल** | | **499.13** |

### हानि में कमी के कार्य

| क्र.सं | विवरण | इकाई | संस्वीकृत परिमाण |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | हाई टेंशन (एचटी) लाइन | सीकेएम | 787.35 |
| 2 | लो टेंशन (एलटी) लाइन | सीकेएम | 3,441 |
| 3 | नए डीटी | संख्या | 109 |
| 4 | विद्युतीकरण के लिए संस्वीकृत घर | संख्या | 1,942 |

<u>**विवरण-II**</u>

## उत्तर प्रदेश पावर कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड की व्यवसाय योजना के तहत स्वीकृत कार्य

| | |
|---|---|
| देवरिया जिला | 167 नए वितरण ट्रांसफार्मर की स्थापना<br>1140 वितरण ट्रांसफार्मरों का संवर्धन<br>11 केवी फीडर विभाजन के 9 कार्य<br>11 केवी लाइन के 28 री-कंडक्टरिंग कार्य |
| बलिया जिला | 72 बस्तियों में बांस के खंभे हटाना<br>1535 वितरण ट्रांसफार्मरों का संवर्धन<br>93 अतिरिक्त वितरण ट्रांसफार्मर की स्थापना<br>11 केवी फीडर विभाजन के 40 कार्य<br>11 केवी लाइन के 18 री-कंडक्टरिंग कार्य |

## जल जीवन मिशन के तहत सुरक्षित और नियमित जल आपूर्ति

**3445. श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादवः**

क्या **जल शक्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2024 तक प्रत्येक घर को नल से जल उपलब्ध कराने के लक्ष्य की घोषणा किए जाने के बावजूद देश के अनेक राज्यों के ग्रामीण और वंचित क्षेत्रों में लाखों परिवारों को अभी भी सुरक्षित पेयजल नहीं मिल पा रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) अब तक कुल कितने परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं और राज्य-वार कितने परिवारों को अभी भी इस सुविधा से वंचित रखा गया है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि कई स्थानों पर पाइपलाइन बिछाने के बावजूद नियमित रूप से जलापूर्ति नहीं की जा रही है और जलापूर्ति में फ्लोराइड, आर्सेनिक और अन्य हानिकारक तत्व पाए जाते हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

**जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी. सोमन्ना):**

(क) और (ख): भारत सरकार अगस्त 2019 से राज्यों की भागीदारी से देश के प्रत्येक ग्रामीण परिवार को नल जल कनेक्शन के माध्यम से नियमित और दीर्घकालिक आधार पर पर्याप्त मात्रा में

निर्धारित गुणवत्ता वाला सुनिश्चित पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने के लिए जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) - हर घर जल कार्यान्वित कर रही है।

मिशन की शुरुआत में, केवल 3.23 करोड़ (16.7%) ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास नल जल कनेक्शन होने की सूचना थी। अब तक, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा सूचित किए गए अनुसार, 03.03.2026 तक, जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) के तहत 12.58 करोड़ से अधिक और ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए। इस प्रकार, 03.03.2026 तक, देश के लगभग 19.36 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों में से लगभग 15.82 करोड़ (81.71%) परिवारों के पास उनके घरों में नल जल आपूर्ति होने की सूचना है और शेष 3.54 करोड़ परिवारों के लिए कार्य संबंधित राज्यों में कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं। दिनांक 03.03.2026 तक देश भर में नल जल आपूर्ति की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार स्थिति संलग्न **विवरण** में दी गई है।

(ग): जेजेएम के तहत, मौजूदा दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो के बीआईएस: 10500 मानकों को पाइपगत जलापूर्ति योजनाओं के माध्यम से आपूर्ति किए जा रहे जल गुणवत्ता के लिए बेंचमार्क के रूप में अपनाया जाता है। कार्यसंबंधी दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र जल गुणवत्ता निगरानी और पर्यवेक्षण (डब्ल्यूक्यूएम एंड एस) गतिविधियों के लिए जेजेएम के तहत निधियों के अपने वार्षिक आवंटन का 2% तक उपयोग कर सकते हैं, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ जल गुणवत्ता परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाओं की स्थापना और सुदृढ़ीकरण, उपकरणों, उपस्करों, रसायनों, कांच के बने सामान, उपभोग्य सामग्रियों की खरीद, कुशल जनशक्ति को काम पर रखना, फील्ड टेस्ट किट (एफटीके) का उपयोग करके समुदाय द्वारा निगरानी, जल गुणवत्ता के संबंध में जागरूकता प्रसार, शैक्षिक कार्यक्रम, प्रयोगशालाओं का प्रत्यायन/मान्यता आदि शामिल हैं।

विभिन्न हितधारकों के परामर्श से राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के मार्गदर्शन के लिए दिसंबर 2024 में 'ग्रामीण परिवारों को पाइपगत पेयजल आपूर्ति की जल गुणवत्ता की निगरानी हेतु संक्षिप्त पुस्तिका' जारी की गई है। इस पुस्तिका में विभिन्न परीक्षण बिंदुओं जैसे स्रोत (सतही और भूजल दोनों),

शोधन संयंत्र, भंडारण और संवितरण स्थलों पर पेयजल के नमूनों का व्यापक परीक्षण करने और जहां भी आवश्यक हो, उपचारात्मक कार्रवाई करने की सिफारिश की गई है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि परिवारों को आपूर्ति किया गया जल निर्धारित गुणवत्ता का है।

इसके अलावा, जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत, विभाग मानक सांख्यिकीय नमूने के आधार पर चयनित एक स्वतंत्र तृतीय-पक्ष एजेंसी के माध्यम से मिशन के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध कराए गए पारिवारिक नल जल कनेक्शनों की कार्यशीलता का मूल्यांकन करता है। कार्यशीलता मूल्यांकन, 2024 के दौरान, यह पाया गया कि सर्वेक्षण किए गए गांवों में 98.1% परिवारों के पास नल कनेक्शन थे; नल कनेक्शन वाले 87% परिवारों ने पिछले सप्ताह में पानी प्राप्त करने की सूचना दी, जो समग्र प्रगति का संकेत है; 84% परिवारों को अनुसूची के अनुसार पानी मिलता है; 80% परिवारों को न्यूनतम 55 एलपीसीडी पानी मिलता पाया गया; 76% परिवार बैक्टीरियोलॉजिकल संदूषण से मुक्त पाए गए और 81% परिवार आपूर्ति स्रोत के रासायनिक संदूषण से मुक्त पाए गए तथा मात्रा, गुणवत्ता और नियमितता के मापदंडों पर विचार करते हुए, 76% पारिवारिक नल कनेक्शन कार्यशील पाए गए।

## विवरण

## 03.03.2026 तक देश भर में नल जल आपूर्ति की स्थिति

| क्र. सं. | राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र | आज की तारीख में कुल ग्रामीण परिवार | नल जल आपूर्ति वाले ग्रामीण परिवार | | नल जल आपूर्ति रहित ग्रामीण परिवार | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | संख्या में | % | संख्या में | % |
| 1. | अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह | 0.62 | 0.62 | 100.00 | - | - |
| 2. | आंध्र प्रदेश | 95.53 | 71.71 | 75.06 | 23.82 | 24.94 |
| 3. | अरुणाचल प्रदेश | 2.29 | 2.29 | 100.00 | - | - |
| 4. | असम | 72.24 | 59.03 | 81.71 | 13.22 | 18.29 |
| 5. | बिहार | 167.55 | 160.36 | 95.71 | 7.19 | 4.29 |
| 6. | छत्तीसगढ़ | 49.97 | 41.20 | 82.44 | 8.77 | 17.56 |
| 7. | दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमण एवं दीव | 0.85 | 0.85 | 100.00 | - | - |
| 8. | गोवा | 2.64 | 2.64 | 100.00 | - | - |
| 9. | गुजरात | 91.18 | 91.18 | 100.00 | - | - |
| 10. | हरियाणा | 30.41 | 30.41 | 100.00 | - | - |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11. | हिमाचल प्रदेश | 17.09 | 17.09 | 100.00 | - | - |
| 12. | जम्मू एवं कश्मीर | 19.26 | 15.64 | 81.23 | 3.61 | 18.77 |
| 13. | झारखंड | 62.53 | 34.51 | 55.18 | 28.03 | 44.82 |
| 14. | कर्नाटक | 101.31 | 87.83 | 86.70 | 13.48 | 13.30 |
| 15. | केरल | 70.77 | 38.84 | 54.88 | 31.93 | 45.12 |
| 16. | लद्दाख | 0.41 | 0.40 | 97.97 | 0.01 | 2.03 |
| 17. | मध्य प्रदेश | 0.13 | 0.12 | 91.45 | 0.01 | 8.55 |
| 18. | महाराष्ट्र | 111.29 | 82.27 | 73.92 | 29.02 | 26.08 |
| 19. | मणिपुर | 146.78 | 132.75 | 90.44 | 14.02 | 9.56 |
| 20. | मेघालय | 4.52 | 3.59 | 79.60 | 0.92 | 20.40 |
| 21. | मिजोरम | 6.51 | 5.43 | 83.47 | 1.08 | 16.53 |
| 22. | नागालैंड | 1.33 | 1.33 | 100.00 | - | - |
| 23. | ओडिशा | 3.64 | 3.44 | 94.47 | 0.20 | 5.53 |
| 24. | पुदुचेरी | 88.64 | 68.48 | 77.25 | 20.17 | 22.75 |
| 25. | पंजाब | 1.15 | 1.15 | 100.00 | - | - |
| 26. | राजस्थान | 34.27 | 34.27 | 100.00 | - | - |
| 27. | सिक्किम | 107.69 | 63.00 | 58.50 | 44.69 | 41.50 |
| 28. | तमिलनाडु | 1.33 | 1.22 | 92.09 | 0.11 | 7.91 |
| 29. | तेलंगाना | 125.26 | 112.20 | 89.57 | 13.06 | 10.43 |
| 30. | त्रिपुरा | 53.98 | 53.98 | 100.00 | - | - |
| 31. | उत्तर प्रदेश | 7.51 | 6.48 | 86.33 | 1.03 | 13.67 |
| 32. | उत्तराखंड | 267.20 | 243.72 | 91.21 | 23.48 | 8.79 |
| 33. | पश्चिम बंगाल | 14.48 | 14.19 | 97.97 | 0.29 | 2.03 |
| **कुल** | | **19,35.87** | **15,81.70** | **81.71** | **3,54.17** | **18.29** |

एचएच: परिवार स्रोत: जेजेएम - आईएमआईएस

## BAGGAGE MISHANDLING AT AIRPORTS

**3446. SHRI PRAVEEN KHANDELWAL:**

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

(a) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) maintained data on delayed, mishandled and lost baggage cases during the last three years and if so, the details thereof, airport-wise, particularly for high-traffic airports such as Delhi;

(b) whether any service level benchmarks for baggage delivery timelines have been formally prescribed for scheduled airlines and if so, the details

thereof;

(c) whether penalties or compensation mechanisms under Civil Aviation Requirements are being strictly enforced in cases of delay or mishandling and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether a centralised digital tracking and grievance redressal dashboard for baggage related complaints is operational and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to strengthen passenger rights enforcement and operational accountability of airlines?

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

(a) to (c): The Ministry of Civil Aviation has issued a Passenger Charter aimed at outlining the rules and rights of air travel passengers. As per the Passenger Charter, the provisions regarding "Lost, Delayed, or Damaged Baggage or Cargo" are as follows:

For Domestic Carriage:

A. In case of loss, delay, or damage to baggage, the carrier liability is limited to Rs. 20,000 per passenger.

B. In case of loss, delay, or damage to cargo, the carrier liability is limited to Rs. 350 per kg.

For International Carriage:

A. In case of loss, delay, or damage to baggage, the carrier liability is limited to

1,131 SDR per passenger.

B. In case of loss, delay, or damage to cargo, the carrier liability is limited to 19 SDR per kg.

Grievances received for the last three years is given in the enclosed **Statement**.

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

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

a) Carriage by Air of Persons with Disability and/ or Persons with Reduced Mobility [Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR) Section 3, Series M, Part I].

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

c) Refund of Airline Tickets to Passengers (CAR Section 3, Series M, Part II) and Air Transport Circular ATC 01 of 2024, titled "Unbundle of services and fees by scheduled airlines".

DGCA also conducts surveillance and spot checks at various airports across the country.

**STATEMENT**

**Grievances regarding Damaged Baggage, Delayed Baggage and Missing/Stolen Baggage for the last three years:**

| Year | Damaged Baggage | Delayed Baggage | Missing/Stolen Baggage | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2024 | 224 | - | 185 | DGCA was not maintaining data for the category "Delayed Baggage" till the year 2024 |
| 2025 | 416 | 76 | 433 | |
| 2026 (till 28.02.2026) | 153 | 69 | 173 | |

## TARGETED INCOME GROUP UNDER AFFORDABLE RENTAL HOUSING COMPLEXES SCHEME

**3447. SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:**

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

(a) the income groups identified and targeted by the Government under the Affordable Rental Housing Complexes (ARHCs) vertical of PMAY-U 2.0; and

(b) whether the Government has set any targets in terms of the number of private/public agencies and the estimated timeline for their enrolment for the construction of ARHCs and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (b): Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) launched

Affordable Rental Housing Complexes (ARHCs) as a sub-scheme of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) in July 2020 to address the housing need faced by migrant workers, urban poor, and informal sector labourers. This scheme has been implemented through two models.

Further, based on the learnings of ARHCs, a dedicated vertical of Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) has been provisioned under PMAY-U 2.0 which aims to promote construction of affordable rental housing close to the workplaces of the intended beneficiaries including urban migrants/industrial workers/working women/students/urban poor etc. from Economically Weaker Section (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG) category across the country. The ARH vertical is implemented through two models:

Model-1: Converting existing Government funded vacant houses into ARH through Public Private Partnership mode or by Public Agencies.

Model-2: Construct, Operate and Maintain rental housing by Private/Public Entities for urban poor, working women, employees of Industries, Industrial Estates, Institutions and other eligible EWS/LIG families.

The Scheme Guidelines of PMAY-U 2.0 are available at https://pmay-urban.gov.in/uploads/guidelines/Operational-Guidelines-of-PMAY-U-2.pdf.

Through this vertical, enabling eco-system is created by incentivizing Public/Private Entities to leverage investment for creating affordable rental housing stock. These include fast-tracked, single-window approvals through a green-channel process; 50% additional Floor Area Ratio (FAR) with free Transferable Development Right (TDR); exemptions from land conversion and

statutory charges; and parity of municipal service charges with residential projects to further encourage participation and reduce construction costs. Further, increased Technology Innovation Grant (TIG) of ₹5,000 per sqm. of carpet area has been provisioned to incentivize public and private entities to build new ARH units.

## AVAILABILITY OF PILOTS

**3448. SHRI YUSUF PATHAN**

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

(a) the total number of pilots in the country, airline-wise;

(b) the total number of female pilots in the country, airline-wise;

(c) the number of foreign pilots hired by Indian airlines, airline-wise; and

(d) the details of the pilot to aircraft ratio in the country, airline-wise?

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

(a) and (b): The total number of pilots including female pilots in the country is tabulated as under:

| S. No. | Airlines | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Aakasa Air | 685 | 76 | 761 |
| 2. | Alliance Air | 90 | 25 | 115 |
| 3. | Air India | 2615 | 508 | 3123 |
| 4. | Air India Express | 1586 | 234 | 1820 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5. | Indigo | 4230 | 970 | 5200 |
| 6. | Spicejet | 317 | 58 | 375 |

(c): Total number of foreign pilot hired by Indian airlines:

| S. No. | Airlines | foreign pilots |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Alliance Air | 15 |
| 2. | Air India Express | 48 |
| 3. | Indigo | 29 |

(d) Pilot to aircraft ratio:

| **S. No.** | **Airline** | **Pilot-to-Aircraft Ratio** |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Akasa Air | 9.33 |
| 2. | Alliance Air | 06 |
| 3. | Air India | 9.1 |
| 4. | IndiGo | 7.6 |
| 5. | Air India Express | 8.8 |
| 6. | SpiceJet | 9.4 |

## ARHCs FOR MIGRANT WORKERS

**3449. DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P.:**

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

(a) whether the Union Government is aware of the fact that a large number of migrant workers working in various parts of Tamil Nadu, particularly in Tiruppur and Coimbatore are facing very difficulties in getting accommodation and houses on rent for staying as the private house

owners are charging exorbitant rent from the migrant workers and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Union Government has any proposal to build/construct Affordable Rental Housing Complexes (ARHCs) on the line of working girls hostel for the benefit of migrant workers; and

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

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

(a) to (c): ‘Land’ and ‘Colonisation’ are State subjects. Therefore, Government policies and schemes related to affordable housing including providing rental accommodation for their citizens are implemented by States/Union Territories (UTs) in their respective urban areas. However, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) supplements efforts of States/UTs by providing Central Assistance under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) and PMAY-U 2.0 with an aim to provide all weather pucca houses with basic civic amenities to eligible urban beneficiaries including migrant workers across the country. PMAY-U 2.0 is implemented through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS). The Scheme Guidelines of PMAY-U 2.0 are available at https://pmay-urban.gov.in/uploads/guidelines/Operational-Guidelines-of-PMAY-U-2.pdf.

MoHUA launched Affordable Rental Housing Complexes (ARHCs) as a sub-scheme of PMAY-U in July 2020 to address the housing need faced by

migrant workers, urban poor, and informal sector labourers. This scheme has been implemented through two models.

Based on the initiatives taken by various States/UTs and Public/Private agencies, a total of 5,783 Government funded vacant houses have been converted into ARHCs, so far under Model-1. Further, based on the proposals submitted by States/UTs, MoHUA has approved proposals for construction of 83,298 new ARHC units in several States including Tamil Nadu, with Technology Innovation Grant (TIG) of ₹175.95 crore under Model-2. Out of this, 40,630 ARHC units have been completed on ground, showcasing rapid on-ground implementation, proactive participation from Public/Private Entities. The State/UT-wise number of ARHCs sanctioned and completed under both models is given in the enclosed **Statement.**

Based on the learnings of ARHCs, a dedicated vertical of ARH has been provisioned under PMAY-U 2.0. The basic purpose of the ARH vertical is to promote construction of affordable rental housing close to the workplaces of the intended beneficiaries. The ARH vertical aims to create a conducive environment for construction of adequate rental housing for eligible beneficiaries including urban migrants/industrial workers/working women/students/urban poor etc. By promoting housing near employment hubs and workplaces, the scheme aims to reduce travel time and expenses, improve productivity and quality of life and create more inclusive and sustainable urban communities.

## STATEMENT

**A. State/UT-wise details of the existing Government funded vacant houses converted into ARHCs for the beneficiaries under Model-1 of the scheme:**

| S. No. | Name of State/UT | Name of City | No. of vacant houses converted into ARHCs |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Chandigarh | Chandigarh | 2,195 |
| 2 | Gujarat | Surat | 528 |
| 3 | | Ahmedabad | 1,376 |
| 4 | | Rajkot | 698 |
| 5 | Rajasthan | Chittorgarh | 480 |
| 6 | Jammu and Kashmir | Jammu | 336 |
| 7 | Uttarakhand | Lalkuan | 100 |
| 8 | | Dehradun | 70 |
| **Total** | | | **5,783** |

**B. State/UT-wise details of ARHC units sanctioned and construction completed by Public/Private Entities under Model-2 of the scheme:**

| S. No. | Name of | | Name of Entity | Total Units | Construction completed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | State | City | | | |
| 1 | Tamil Nadu | Sriperumbudur | SPR City Estates Pvt. Ltd. | 18,112 | 6,160 |
| 2 | | Sriperumbudur, | SPR Construction Pvt. Ltd. | 4,994 | 4,994 |
| 3 | | Hosur | Tata Electronic Pvt. Ltd. | 13,500 | 10,756 |
| 4 | | Chennai | State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu | 18,720 | 18,720 |
| 5 | | Chennai | Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd | 1,040 | - |
| 6 | | Chennai | SPR Construction Pvt. Ltd. | 5,045 | - |
| 7 | Chhattisgarh | Raipur | Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. | 2,222 | - |
| 8 | Assam | Kampur Town | Guwahati Refinery Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. | 2,222 | - |
| 9 | Uttar Pradesh | Prayagraj | Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. | 1,112 | - |
| 10 | Gujarat | Surat | Mitsumi Housing Pvt. Ltd. | 453 | - |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Telangana | Nizampet | Sivani Infra Pvt. Ltd. | 14,490 | - |
| 12 | Andhra Pradesh | Kakinada | Coastal Developers Pvt. Ltd. | 736 | - |
| 13 | | Vizianagram | Coastal Developers Pvt. Ltd. | 652 | - |
| **Total** | | | | **83,298** | **40,630** |

## PUCCA HOUSES FOR ST FAMILIES UNDER PM-JUGA

**3450. SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:**

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

(a) the progress of the PM Janjatiya Unnat Gram Abhiyan in constructing 20 lakh pucca houses for Scheduled Tribes families, including the number of houses sanctioned, under construction and completed so far, State-wise;

(b) the criteria being used to identify eligible Scheduled Tribes families for housing benefits under the said Abhiyan in the State of Telangana and the details thereof; and

(c) the timeline fixed for completion of the said housing initiative?

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

(a) : Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Unnat Gram Abhiyan (PMJUGA) , launched by the Hon'ble PM on October 2, 2024, as Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA), aims to saturate infrastructural gaps , improve access to health, education, Anganwadi facilities and providing livelihood opportunities to tribal people of 63,843 villages in 549 districts and 2,911 blocks across 30 States/UTs.

One of the key interventions under the program is the construction of pucca

houses for Scheduled Tribe (ST) families, which is being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development. Against the target of 20 lakh pucca houses under DAJGUA, a total of 12,89,251 houses have been sanctioned across various States and Union Territories, out of which 7,60,034 houses have been completed so far. The State/UT-wise progress of houses sanctioned and completed are given in the enclosed **Statement**.

(b): Villages under DAJGUA are identified based on the criteria that they either have a population of 500 or more with at least 50% Scheduled Tribe (ST) population, or are located in Aspirational Blocks with at least 50 ST population. Scheduled Tribe families living in these selected tribal-majority villages across the country, including the state of Telangana, who lives without any shelter or households living in homes with kuccha walls and kuccha roofs or houses with zero, one, or two rooms as per the Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011.

(c): The Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA) period is from 2nd October, 2024 to 31st March, 2029. The interventions undertaken under the program, including the housing initiative, are expected to be completed during this period.

## STATEMENT

### The State/UT-wise progress of houses sanctioned and completed

| Name of the state | Sanctioned houses | Completed houses |
|---|---|---|
| ANDHRA PRADESH | 1 | 1402 |
| ARUNACHAL PRADESH* | 0 | 780 |
| ASSAM | 54610 | 69747 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BIHAR | 17 | 222 |
| CHHATTISGARH | 309603 | 180431 |
| DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI * | 0 | 1767 |
| DAMAN AND DIU* | 0 | 10 |
| GUJARAT | 73427 | 72378 |
| HIMACHAL PRADESH | 2345 | 1115 |
| JAMMU AND KASHMIR | 21 | 18912 |
| JHARKHAND | 55160 | 5301 |
| KARNATAKA | 11565 | 2110 |
| KERALA | 756 | 122 |
| MADHYA PRADESH | 298037 | 118322 |
| MAHARASHTRA | 335939 | 76711 |
| MANIPUR | 951 | 4167 |
| MEGHALAYA* | 0 | 39412 |
| MIZORAM* | 0 | 6720 |
| NAGALAND* | 0 | 16481 |
| ODISHA | 17521 | 88799 |
| RAJASTHAN | 129188 | 43680 |
| SIKKIM* | 0 | 8 |
| TAMIL NADU | 110 | 502 |
| TRIPURA* | 0 | 10543 |
| UTTAR PRADESH* | 0 | 67 |
| UTTARAKHAND* | 0 | 23 |
| WEST BENGAL* | 0 | 302 |
| **Grand Total** | **1289251** | **760034** |

* Sanction before launch of DAJGUA. However, completed during DAJGUA period.

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** आप अगर प्रश्न काल नहीं चलने देना चाहते हैं, तो सदन की कार्यवाही आज 12 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

**<u>11.03 hrs</u>**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.*

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**12.00 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock*.

(Hon. Speaker *in the Chair*)

… (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** मैं व्यवस्था दूंगा।

**SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA):** Sir, our eight MPs are suspended. Kindly consider to revoke the suspension.

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** हम बात करते हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** नहीं-नहीं, हम बात करते हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

**12.02 hrs**

**OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER**

Neutrality of the Chair and Adherence of Parliamentary Norms

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय सदस्यगण, स्वतंत्र भारत के संसदीय इतिहास में तीसरी बार लोक सभा अध्यक्ष के विरूद्ध अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के संकल्प पर सदन में दो दिनों में माननीय सदस्यों ने 12 घंटे से अधिक चर्चा की है।

… (व्यवधान)

**डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद (किशनगंज) :** सर, मैंने रिजॉल्यूशन मूव किया था और मुझे बोलने का मौका नहीं मिला। ...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** यह सबसे अधिक चर्चा रही, ताकि सभी माननीय सदस्यों के विचार, तर्क और चिंताएं सदन के समक्ष आ सकें। प्रतिपक्ष के माननीय सदस्यों ने विपक्ष की आवाज दबाने और निष्पक्षता के अभाव की बात कही। माननीय सदस्यों ने आसन की निष्पक्षता, सदन की

कार्यकुशलता एवं भारत की संसद की वैश्विक उपलब्धियों की बात की। वहीं, माननीय सदस्यों ने हमारे संसदीय लोकतंत्र की व्याख्या की एवं सदन की गरिमापूर्ण परंपराओं, नियमों और प्रक्रियाओं पर अपना दृष्टिकोण रखा। माननीय सदस्यगण, यह सदन भारत के 140 करोड़ नागरिकों की संप्रभु इच्छा का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। यहां उपस्थित प्रत्येक सदस्य लाखों नागरिकों के जनादेश को लेकर आते हैं और हर माननीय सदस्य नागरिकों की समस्याओं, अभावों और कठिनाइयों को दूर करने तथा उनकी अपेक्षाओं, आकांक्षाओं और उम्मीदों को पूर्ण करने की आशा भी साथ लेकर आता है। मैंने हमेशा यह प्रयास किया है कि सदन के अंदर प्रत्येक माननीय सदस्य नियमों और प्रक्रियाओं के तहत विषय, मुद्दों पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करे। मैंने इसके लिए सभी माननीय सदस्यों को पर्याप्त अवसर भी देने का प्रयास किया। यह सदन समाज के अंतिम पंक्ति में खड़े हर व्यक्ति की आवाज बने, ऐसा मैंने प्रयास किया है। मैंने निरंतर यह प्रयास किया है कि मैं उन माननीय सदस्यों को सदन की कार्रवाई में हिस्सा लेने के लिए प्रेरित करूं, जो या तो संकोच करते हैं या नहीं बोलते हैं। मेरे दोनों कार्यकाल में समय-समय पर जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार व्यक्त नहीं किए, मैंने उनको चैंबर में बुलाकर आग्रहपूर्वक कहा कि वे सदन में अपनी बात रखें, अपने क्षेत्र की आवाज को रखें, क्योंकि सदन में बोलने से लोकतंत्र का संकल्प भी मजबूत होता है और सरकार की जवाबदेही भी तय होती है।यह सदन विचारों का, चर्चा का जीवंत मंच रहा है। हमारे संसदीय लोकतंत्र में सहमति, असहमति की महान परंपरा हमेशा से रही है।

माननीय सदस्यगण, जब हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं ने स्वतंत्र भारत के लिए संविधान का निर्माण किया तब उन्होंने गहन विमर्श और अनुभव के आधार पर संसदीय लोकतंत्र की व्यवस्था को अपनाया। आज दुनिया के अंदर संसदीय लोकतंत्र की व्यवस्था ही शासन चलाने की सर्वश्रेष्ठ पद्धति है। इस व्यवस्था में संसद केवल कानून बनाने का मंच न होकर राष्ट्र की लोकतांत्रिक चेतना का केन्द्र बिन्दु भी है।

भारतीय संविधान के आर्टिकल 93 में अध्यक्ष के निर्वाचन का प्रावधान है। मुझे इस पावन सदन ने दूसरी बार अध्यक्ष पद का दायित्व और अवसर दिया है। मैंने हमेशा यह प्रयास किया कि

सदन की कार्यवाही निष्पक्षता, अनुशासन, संतुलन और नियमों के साथ संचालित हो। सदन में सभी को साथ लेकर सामंजस्य, व्यवस्था एवं कार्य कुशलता बनाए रखने के लिए मैंने अपने दायित्व को निभाया। मेरा हमेशा यह प्रयास रहता है कि सदन की गरिमा, मर्यादा और प्रतिष्ठा में उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि होती रहे।

मंगलवार, दिनांक 10 फरवरी, 2026 को प्रतिपक्ष के कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने अविश्वास प्रस्ताव का नोटिस दिया। हमारे संविधान द्वारा स्थापित संसदीय लोकतंत्र की व्यवस्था में मेरा हमेशा अटूट विश्वास रहा है। मैंने अपने नैतिक कर्त्तव्यों का निर्वहन करते हुए अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के प्रस्तुतीकरण के साथ ही सदन की कार्यवाही से अपने आपको अलग कर लिया।

पिछले दो दिनों में इस सदन ने लोकतंत्र की एक महत्वपूर्ण संसदीय प्रणाली को पूरा किया। इस चर्चा के दौरान अनेक विचार, अनेक दृष्टिकोण, अनेक भावनाएं इस सदन के सामने रखी गईं। मैंने सदन के प्रत्येक माननीय सदस्य की बात को गंभीरता और ध्यान से सुना। मैं इस सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्यों का हृदय से आभार व्यक्त करता हूं, चाहे उन्होंने समर्थन में अपने विचार रखे हों या आलोचना के रूप में अपने सुझाव दिए हों। लोकतंत्र की यही विशेषता है। यहां हर आवाज सुनी जाती है और हर दृष्टिकोण को महत्व दिया जाता है।

यह आसन किसी व्यक्ति का नहीं है। यह भारत की लोकतांत्रिक परंपरा, संविधान की भावना और इस महान संस्था की प्रतिष्ठा का प्रतीक है। मेरे पूर्ववर्ती अध्यक्षों ने इस सदन की मर्यादा एवं परंपरा को मजबूत किया और हमेशा इस सदन की प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ाई है। संस्थाएं, मर्यादा और परंपराएं स्थायी रहती हैं।

सदन द्वारा मुझ पर व्यक्त किए गए विश्वास के लिए मैं सभी का आभार व्यक्त करता हूं। मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि इस विश्वास को अपनी जिम्मेदारी मानते हुए पूरी निष्ठा, निष्पक्षता और संवैधानिक मर्यादा के साथ निभाने का प्रयास करूंगा।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि प्रतिपक्ष के नेता को बोलने से रोका जाता है। उन्हें बोलने का पर्याप्त अवसर नहीं दिया जाता है। मैं इस पावन पीठ को स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं, चाहे

सदन में नेता हो या चाहे प्रतिपक्ष के नेता हो या कोई मंत्रीगण हो, कोई भी सदस्य हो – सभी माननीय सदस्यों को सदन के अंदर नियमों के तहत, प्रक्रिया के तहत ही बोलने का अधिकार निहित है।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों का यह भी मानना था कि प्रतिपक्ष के नेता सदन से ऊपर उठकर हैं, किसी भी विषय पर बोल सकते हैं। यह किसी को विशेषाधिकार नहीं है। मैं स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि सदन नियमों से चलता है। सदन के कार्य संचालन नियम सदन द्वारा बनाए गए हैं, न सरकार ने, न प्रतिपक्ष ने।

ये नियम मुझे विरासत में मिले हैं। इस सदन में सभी सदस्यों के लिए नियम समान रूप से लागू हैं। सदन में जब भी लोकमत के किसी विषय को, चाहे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी हों या माननीय मंत्रीगण हों, उनको भी अगर वक्तव्य देना होता है, तो नियम 372 के तहत अध्यक्ष से पूर्वानुमति प्राप्त करनी होती है। उसके नोटिस के बाद ही वे अपना वक्तव्य दे सकते हैं। किसी माननीय सदस्य को नियमों से अलग जाकर बोलने का अधिकार इस सदन में नहीं है। हमारे देश में लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाओं की गरिमा, मर्यादा और इसके नियमों के सम्मान की एक समृद्ध परंपरा रही है। मैं आपके समक्ष इस सदन के कुछ माननीय पूर्व अध्यक्षों के निर्णयों का भी उल्लेख करना चाहता हूं। वर्ष 1957 में माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर बोलते हुए जब स्वर्गीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने जम्मू और कश्मीर से संबंधित कुछ फोटोज़ को अपने द्वारा कही गई बात के प्रमाण के तौर पर सदन के सामने रखना चाहा, तो इसी चेयर ने व्यवस्था दी कि ऐसा करने से पहले उस डॉक्यूमेंट को स्पीकर को दिखाया जाए, फिर वह निर्णय लेंगे। अटल जी ने सदन का सम्मान किया, अध्यक्ष के निर्देशों की पालना की। 1 मार्च, 1958 को श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने किसी एक गैर-सरकारी दस्तावेज को सदन के पटल पर रखना चाहा, तो चेयर के द्वारा यह कहकर नामंजूर कर दिया गया कि स्पीकर को बिना दिखाए आप सभा पटल पर यह पत्र नहीं रख सकते। 26 मार्च, 1958 को एक माननीय सदस्य श्री एस. एम. बनर्जी ने अपनी बात के समर्थन में पत्र के साथ कोई कोट करना चाहा, तो माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने यह कहकर मना

कर दिया कि ऐसा करने से पहले आपको चेयर को दिखाना जरूरी होगा। ऐसे कई सारे प्रकरण हैं, चाहे लोक सभा में हों, चाहे राज्य सभा में हों, जब बिना चेयर की परमिशन के किसी दस्तावेज को सदन के पटल पर रखने या कोट करने की अनुमति नहीं दी गई है। ऐसी पुरानी परंपरा भी रही है। अध्यक्ष पीठ के निर्णय से कोई भी माननीय सदस्य व्यक्तिगत रूप से सहमत या असहमत हो सकता है, परंतु सदन के नियम, प्रक्रिया, परंपराओं को लागू करना मेरा दायित्व है, कर्तव्य है। जब भी कोई माननीय सदस्य सदन की मर्यादाओं के विरुद्ध आचरण, व्यवहार करता है, तब सदन की मर्यादा बनाए रखने के लिए मुझे कठोर निर्णय और व्यवस्थाएं देनी पड़ती हैं। सदन की चर्चा के दौरान एक माननीय विद्वान सदस्य ने संविधान के आर्टिकल 105 के तहत संसद के सदस्यों की बोलने की आजादी (फ्रीडम ऑफ स्पीच) के अधिकार की बात कही। मैं इस सदन के समक्ष हमारे संविधान के आर्टिकल 105 (1) को पढ़कर इस संबंध में स्थिति स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं- 'इस संविधान के उपबंधों और संसद की प्रक्रिया का विनियम करने वाले नियमों और स्थायी आदेशों के अधीन रहते हुए संसद की फ्रीडम ऑफ स्पीच होगी।' अर्थात्, हमें संसद में बोलने की आजादी तो है, परंतु सदन द्वारा स्वीकृत प्रक्रिया, नियमों एवं स्थायी आदेशों के अधीन है। नियम 352 (11) के उपनियमों में माननीय सदस्यों के लिए विस्तृत निर्देश अंकित हैं कि सदन में बोलते समय किन-किन बातों का ध्यान रखना चाहिए, किस प्रकार के तथ्य और किस प्रकार के वाक्यों को नहीं बोलना चाहिए। चर्चा के दौरान अध्यक्ष पीठ के द्वारा प्रतिपक्ष के कुछ सदस्यों ने माइक बंद करने का विषय भी उठाया। इस बारे में मैं पहले भी स्पष्ट कर चुका हूं कि आसन के पास कभी भी माइक ऑफ या ऑन करने का बटन नहीं होता है।

… (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** आप इस बारे में शैलजा जी से पूछ लीजिए। प्रतिपक्ष के माननीय सदस्य भी जब इस आसन के पीठासीन अधिकारी के रूप में कार्य करते हैं, तो उनको भी यह भली-भांति पता है।

सदन में यह व्यवस्था है कि जिस माननीय सदस्य को बोलने की अनुमति दी जाती है,

उनका ही माइक ऑन होता है। चर्चा के दौरान माननीय महिला सदस्यों के सम्मान को लेकर भी विचार व्यक्त किए गए। मेरे मन में हमेशा माननीय महिला सदस्यों के प्रति सर्वोच्च सम्मान रहा है। मेरा हमेशा यह प्रयास रहा है कि हर माननीय महिला सदस्य को सदन में बोलने का पर्याप्त अवसर दें और पर्याप्त समय दें। मैंने हमेशा प्राथमिकता के आधार पर भी हमेशा माननीय महिला सदस्यों को बोलने में प्राथमिकता दी है।

मुझे इस बात का गर्व है कि मेरे अध्यक्ष के कार्यकाल में सबसे ज्यादा माननीय महिला सदस्यों ने और सभी माननीय महिला सदस्यों ने अपने विचार रखे हैं। परंतु, जिस प्रकार से प्रतिपक्ष के कुछ माननीय सदस्य वेल क्रॉस करके, ट्रेजरी बेंच की तरफ जा कर नारेबाजी कर रही थीं, बैनर दिखा रही थीं, उससे निश्चित रूप से अप्रत्याशित स्थिति बन सकती थी और इस अप्रत्याशित स्थिति की संभावनाओं को टालने एवं व्यवस्था बनाए रखने की जिम्मेदारी मेरी थी। इसीलिए मैंने सदन के नेता को सदन में  नहीं आने का आग्रह किया था। ऐसी प्रतिकूल स्थिति में सदन की व्यवस्था और प्रतिष्ठा बनाने के लिए जो उचित था, मैंने वह किया।

माननीय सदस्यों की ओर से यह भी कहा गया कि प्रतिपक्ष के माननीय सदस्यों को पर्याप्त अवसर नहीं मिलता है। 17वीं और 18वीं लोक सभा के संसदीय कार्यवाही के आधिकारिक आंकड़े उजागर करते हैं कि संख्या बल पर देखा जाए तो भी प्रतिपक्ष के माननीय सदस्यों को राष्ट्रपति अभिभाषण, धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव, बजट, महत्वपूर्ण विधेयकों, विशेष चर्चाओं, प्रश्न काल एवं शून्य काल के दौरान आवंटित समय से अधिक बोलने का अवसर मिला है। यह तथ्य दो दिनों की चर्चा में कई बार सदन के पटल पर आ चुका है। मेरी हमेशा कोशिश रहती है, चाहे देर रात तक मुझे बैठना पड़े, मैं सदन में सुबह आता हूं और सदन के अंतिम माननीय सदस्य के रूप में सदन से तभी जाता हूं जब  सभी माननीय सदस्यों को मौका मिले। मैं हमेशा यही प्रयास करता हूं कि चाहे माननीय सदस्य अकेला हो या उनके दल का एक सदस्य हो, उनको भी पर्याप्त अवसर, पर्याप्त मौका मिले। मुझे खुशी है कि जो भी माननीय सदस्य बोलना चाहते थे, मैंने सभी को एक वर्ष के अंदर ही बोलने का अवसर दिया है। मैंने उन्हें बुला कर कहा कि आप बोलें। जो कोई भी माननीय

सदस्य बोलना चाहते हों और मैंने उनको अवसर नहीं दिया है, ऐसा कोई उदाहरण सदन के पटल पर नहीं रख सकता।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने निलंबन का विषय उठाया। यह अभी भी उठाया गया है। मेरा हमेशा प्रयास रहा है कि मैं किसी भी माननीय सदस्य का निलंबन नहीं करूं। मेरा दल से ऊपर उठकर भी सभी माननीय सदस्यों से आज भी व्यक्तिगत संबंध है और हमारे पुराने कार्यकाल से व्यक्तिगत संबंध रहे हैं, लेकिन सदन की व्यवस्था बनाए रखने की जिम्मेदारी भी मेरी है। इसीलिए जब मैं इस तरीके का कठोर या सदन इस तरीके का कठोर निर्णय करता है, तो निश्चित रूप से मेरा मन दु:खी होता है। परंतु हमें विचार करना होगा कि ऐसी स्थिति क्यों उत्पन्न हुई? इस सदन में निलंबन जैसे कठोर निर्णय क्यों लेने पड़े? जब भी मैं आता हूं, तो मैं सदन में कोशिश करता हूं कि सदन की मर्यादा बनी रहे, प्रतिष्ठा बनी रहे और मैं इसके लिए आग्रह भी करता हूं। जब भी सदन में चाहे प्रश्न काल हो या नियोजित तरीके से गतिरोध पैदा करना हो, तब भी मैं आग्रहपूर्वक कहता हूं कि आप सदन में बैठें, चर्चा करें, लेकिन जब सदन के माननीय सदस्य नहीं मानते हैं तो सदन स्थगित करना पड़ता है।

माननीय सदस्यगण, जब वर्ष 1997 में आजादी के 50 वर्ष हुए थे, तो उस समय भी सदन की मर्यादा और गरिमा पर चर्चा हुई।

वर्ष 2001 में भी इसी तरीके से उस समय के तत्कालीन अध्यक्ष श्री बालयोगी जी के नेतृत्व में पीठासीन अधिकारियों का एक सम्मेलन हुआ, जिसमें देश भर के मुख्यमंत्री आए, पीठासीन अधिकारी आए, मुख्य सचेतक आए, और एक लंबी चर्चा हुई। सभी ने सर्वसम्मति से संकल्प लिया कि सदन में नारेबाजी नहीं करना, इश्तेहार नहीं दिखाना, पत्रों को नहीं फाड़ना, अभद्र मुद्राओं का प्रदर्शन आदि नहीं करना है।

उस समय के तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री स्वर्गीय अटल बिहारी जी थे और प्रतिपक्ष की नेता श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी थीं। उन्होंने तो यहां तक कहा कि व्यवधान कम से कम करने के लिए सदन के बीचों बीच वेल में आने पर पूर्णत: रोक लगानी चाहिए। इस मूल नियम के उल्लंघन पर

स्वत: ही कड़ी अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई की जानी चाहिए। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि मैं दृढ़ता से महसूस करती हूं कि राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण के समय किसी प्रकार के व्यवधान की अनुमति नहीं दी जानी चाहिए।

ऐसा स्पीकर्स सम्मेलन में भी, जहां सभी दलों की सरकारें होती है, वहां भी हम कोशिश करते हैं कि सदन की मर्यादा और प्रतिष्ठा बनी रहे। हम उच्च सदन हैं, हम जितनी मर्यादा और परंपरा बनाए रखेंगे, नीचे पंचायत स्तर तक लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाओं में उतनी मर्यादा बनी रहेगी, उतनी चर्चा अच्छी होगी, संवाद होगा और उससे परिणाम निकलेंगे।

मतभेद हो सकते हैं, हम अलग-अलग दल और विचारधाराओं से आते हैं, सहमति-असहमति भी होती है। लेकिन लोकतंत्र में व्यवस्था बनाने की जिम्मेदारी हमारी है। हमें अच्छा नहीं लगता है, बार-बार तख्तियां दिखाना, नारे लगाना और कागज फाड़ना, मेजों पर चढ़ना, यह संसदीय लोकतंत्र की परंपरा नहीं है। आप अगर उसको भी उचित मानते हैं तो यह आपकी विचारधारा हो सकती है, लेकिन सदन और देश इस मत से सहमत नहीं है।

मेरा मानना है कि हमें सदन में अच्छी परंपराओं, परिपाटियों और सदन की मर्यादा को बनाने का प्रयास हमेशा करना चाहिए। इस सदन की कार्यवाही को सभी देश देखते हैं। सदन के अंदर लोगों का विश्वास हो, लोगों का भरोसा रहे, लाखों लोग यह अपेक्षा और आकांक्षा करते हैं। मैं भरोसा और विश्वास बनाए रखने के लिए फिर से आग्रह करूंगा कि हमें सदन की मर्यादा, प्रतिष्ठा और गरिमा बनाने के लिए सामूहिक संकल्प भी लेना चाहिए और सामूहिक विचार-विमर्श भी करना चाहिए।

पिछले दो दिनों की चर्चा में कई माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा संसद में 22 भाषाओं में अनुवाद, डिजिटल टेक्नोलॉजी का उपयोग, रिसर्च और सपोर्ट, कैपिसिटी बिल्डिंग, पी-20 और सीएसपीओसी के सफल आयोजन फ्रैंडली ग्रुप्स जैसे विषयों की उपलब्धि के ऊपर भी बात की। यह मेरी उपलब्धि नहीं है, यह सदन की उपलब्धि है और सामूहिक प्रयासों की उपलब्धि है।

मैं जब भी दुनिया के दूसरे देशों में जाता हूं तो वहां के राष्ट्रमंडल के अध्यक्षों से भी मिलता

हूं तो मुझे भारत के लोकतंत्र और भारत के संविधान पर गर्व होता है। यह मैंने अभी सीएसपीओसी के सम्मेलन में भी देखा और कई बार मैंने इसको महसूस भी किया।

विश्व भर में भारत के लोकतंत्र की प्रतिष्ठा बने, हमें इसके लिए प्रयास करना चाहिए। मैं यह भी बता दूं कि 125 से ज्यादा लोकतांत्रिक देश यहां पर हमारी प्राइड संस्था जो प्रशिक्षण देती है, वह हमारी लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रियाओं, परंपराओं और हमारी समितियों के सिस्टम को देखने आते हैं और प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करते हैं।

माननीय सदस्यगण, सदन के संचालन हेतु सदन द्वारा बनाए गए नियमों की पालना करना, हम सभी सदस्यों की व्यक्तिगत और सामूहिक जिम्मेदारी है। परंतु कुछ माननीय सदस्य नियमों की अवहेलना करते हैं, सदन के संचालन में व्यवधान करते हैं। ऐसे सदस्यों को समय-समय पर मुझे मार्गदर्शन भी देना पड़ता है, उन्हें चेतावनी भी देनी पड़ती है क्योंकि यह स्पीकर का दायित्व है।

नियम 378 भी यह स्पष्ट करता है कि अध्यक्ष द्वारा व्यवस्थाएं बनाये रखी जाएं और अपने निर्णयों के प्रयोजन के लिए जो शक्तियां मुझे मिली हैं, उनसे सदन की मर्यादा बनाए रखने की मैं कोशिश करता हूँ। लोकतंत्र की संस्थाएं स्थायी होती हैं। मजबूत संस्थाएं एक मजबूत लोकतंत्र का निर्माण करती हैं। यदि हम स्वयं इन संस्थाओं की प्रतिष्ठा को कम करेंगे तो इससे किसी व्यक्ति अथवा दल को ही नहीं, पूरे राष्ट्र को क्षति होगी। संवैधानिक संस्थाओं का सम्मान करना केवल औपचारिकता नहीं है, यह लोकतंत्र की स्थिरता का आधार है।

माननीय सदस्यगण, जब-जब भी इस सदन में शोर होता है, नियोजित व्यवधान होता है तो जनता के मन में निराशा पैदा होती है। मैं आपसे विनम्रतापूर्वक आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि भारत के जनमानस में सदन के प्रति विश्वास और भरोसा बनाए रखने के लिए हम सबको सहयोग करना चाहिए। हमारा महान संविधान, हमारे नियम, हमारी परम्पराएं हमें विरासत में मिली हैं। जहां मुझे इस महान विरासत पर गर्व है, वहीं मेरा संकल्प भी है कि मैं इस महान विरासत को हमेशा आगे बढ़ाऊँ और कभी भी इस सदन की मर्यादा में कमी न आने दूँ। जब मैं स्वयं को सदन में पक्ष और प्रतिपक्ष, सभी माननीय सदस्यों के संरक्षक के रूप में देखता हूँ तो चाहे कितनी भी प्रतिकूल

परिस्थिति हो, कोई माननीय सदस्य मेरे मत से सहमत हो, असहमत हो, वह मेरे खिलाफ कुछ वक्तव्य भी दे, लेकिन मेरा हमेशा प्रयास रहेगा, मैं इस संकल्प के लिए अटल हूँ और मैं सदन की मर्यादा और प्रतिष्ठा को बनाये रखने के लिए कटिबद्ध हूँ। यह सदन हमेशा नियम-प्रक्रियाओं से चला है और भविष्य में भी यह सदन नियम-प्रकियाओं से ही चलेगा, चाहे कोई सहमत हो या असहमत हो। प्रशंसा हो या आलोचना हो, इस सबके बीच मेरा एक ही संकल्प सदन की मर्यादा और नियमों की रक्षा करना है। हम केवल संविधान के शब्दों का ही नहीं, बल्कि संवैधानिक नैतिकता यानी कांस्टीट्यूशनल मोरालिटी का भी पालन करें।

आइए, हम सब मिलकर नए सकारात्मक, रचनात्मक अध्याय की शुरुआत करें। राष्ट्र के निर्माण में, राष्ट्र की सेवा में अपना योगदान दें और इस सदन को आगे चलाएं। मैं तो यह भी कहता हूँ कि जो हमारे सदन का दो दिन का समय इस विशेष चर्चा पर नष्ट हुआ है, उसको हम आगे कैसे कवर करके लोगों की अपेक्षाओं, आकांक्षाओं को पूरा कर सकते हैं, इसलिए देर रात्रि तक बैठकर भी हमें ये 14 घंटे कवर करने चाहिए ताकि देश की जनता में यह भरोसा पैदा हो कि सदन हमेशा लोगों की अपेक्षाओं, आकांक्षाओं, उनकी कठिनाइयों पर चिंता व्यक्त करता है। मैं माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह करता हूँ कि वे सदन की मर्यादा बनाए रखने और अध्यक्ष पीठ का सहयोग करने का प्रयास करें। धन्यवाद।

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**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय सदस्यगण, मुझे कई माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा कुछ विषयों पर स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं। मैंने आज स्थगन प्रस्ताव की किसी भी सूचना के लिए अनुमति प्रदान नहीं की है।

**12.28 hrs**

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** अब पत्र सभा पटल पर रखे जाएंगे।

आइटम नंबर 2, श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक।

**विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):** महोदय, मैं विद्युत अधिनियम, 2003 की धारा 179 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाएं (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

(1) संयुक्त विद्युत विनियामक आयोग (उपभोक्ता शिकायत निवारण मंच और लोकपाल) (पहला संशोधन) विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 27 जनवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या जेईआरसी-31/2024 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(2) गोवा राज्य और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र के लिए संयुक्त विद्युत विनियामक आयोग (कारबार का संचालन) (7वां संशोधन) विनियम, 2025, जो दिनांक 27 जनवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या जेईआरसी-1/2009 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(3) ऊर्जा संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2001 की धारा 59 की उप-धारा (1) के अंतर्गत ऊर्जा संरक्षण (अभिहित उपभोक्ताओं के लिए ऊर्जा खपत के मानदंड और मानक, प्ररूप, समय जिसके अंतर्गत तथा योजना की तैयारी और कार्यान्वयन की पद्धति, ऊर्जा बचत प्रमाण पत्र जारी करने की प्रक्रिया और खपत की गई ऊर्जा के प्रति मीट्रिक टन तेल के समकक्ष मूल्य) नियम, 2026, जो दिनांक 5 मार्च, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.157(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6502/18/26]

**सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजय टम्टा) :** महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित

पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

(1) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 10 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) का.आ.5671(अ) जो दिनांक 8 दिसंबर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 4 अप्रैल, 2011 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.689(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं ।

(दो) का.आ.46(अ) जो दिनांक 5 जनवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 8 जुलाई, 2021 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.2740(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(तीन) का.आ.57(अ) जो दिनांक 5 जनवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 4 अगस्त, 2005 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.1096(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(चार) का.आ.61(अ) जो दिनांक 5 जनवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 4 अगस्त, 2005 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.1096(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(पांच) का.आ.247(अ) जो दिनांक 16 जनवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 4 अगस्त, 2005 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.1096(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(छह) का.आ.248(अ) जो दिनांक 16 जनवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 4 अगस्त, 2005 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.1096(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(सात) का.आ.250(अ) जो दिनांक 16 जनवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 4 अगस्त, 2005 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.1096(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं ।

(आठ) का.आ.251(अ) जो दिनांक 16 जनवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग एवं अवसंरचना विकास निगम लिमिटेड को, उसमें उल्लिखित, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के खंडों के विकास और रख-रखाव से संबंधित कार्य करने का निदेश दिया गया है।

(नौ) का.आ.253(अ) जो दिनांक 16 जनवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 29 अक्टूबर, 2024 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.4721(अ) को निरस्त किया गया है।

(दस) का.आ.444(अ) जो दिनांक 30 जनवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 4 अप्रैल, 2011 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.689(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(ग्यारह) का.आ.651(अ) जो दिनांक 6 फरवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 4 अगस्त, 2005 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.1096(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(बारह) का.आ.838(अ) जो दिनांक 16 फरवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 4 अगस्त, 2005 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.1096(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(तेरह) का.आ.839(अ) जो दिनांक 16 फरवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 4 अगस्त, 2005 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.1096(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(चौदह) का.आ.841(अ) जो दिनांक 16 फरवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित

हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग एवं अवसंरचना विकास निगम लिमिटेड को, उसमें उल्लिखित, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के खंडों के विकास और रख-रखाव से संबंधित कार्य करने का निदेश दिया गया है।

(पन्द्रह) का.आ.842(अ) जो दिनांक 16 जनवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 4 अगस्त, 2005 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.1096(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(सोलह) का.आ.873(अ) जो दिनांक 17 फरवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 4 अप्रैल, 2011 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.689(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(2) उपर्युक्त (1) के मद संख्या (एक) 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 6503/18/26]

(3) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 1988 की धारा 11 के अंतर्गत जारी निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) का.आ.56(अ) जो दिनांक 5 जनवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के खंडों को भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण को सौंपा गया हैं।

(दो) का.आ.55(अ) जो दिनांक 5 जनवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 19 जनवरी, 2024 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.304(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(तीन) का.आ.58(अ) जो दिनांक 5 जनवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 5 जनवरी, 2021 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.42(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(चार) का.आ.59(अ) जो दिनांक 5 जनवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 24 जनवरी, 2019 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.380(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(पांच) का.आ.60(अ) जो दिनांक 5 जनवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 19 सितंबर, 2018 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 4896 (अ) को निरस्त किया गया है।

(छह) का.आ.62(अ) जो दिनांक 5 जनवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के खंडों को भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण को सौंपा गया हैं।

(सात) का.आ.63(अ) जो दिनांक 5 जनवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 16 अक्टूबर, 2020 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.3642(अ) को निरस्त किया गया है।

(आठ) का.आ.252(अ) जो दिनांक 16 जनवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के खंडों को भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण को सौंपा गया हैं।

(नौ) का.आ.652(अ) जो दिनांक 6 फरवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के खंडों को भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण को सौंपा गया हैं।

(दस) का.आ.653(अ) जो दिनांक 6 फरवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 1 सितंबर, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.2863(अ) को निरस्त किया गया है।

(ग्यारह) का.आ.654(अ) जो दिनांक 6 फरवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 6 सितंबर, 2021 की अधिसूचना संख्या

का.आ.3626(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(बारह) का.आ.655(अ) जो दिनांक 6 फरवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 9 मई, 2017 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.1457(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(तेरह) का.आ.840(अ) जो दिनांक 16 फरवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के खंडों को भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण को सौंपा गया हैं।

(चौदह) का.आ.249(अ) जो दिनांक 16 जनवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा, उसमें उल्लिखित, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के खंडों को भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण को सौंपा गया हैं।

(पन्द्रह) का.आ.64(अ) जो दिनांक 5 जनवरी, 2026 को भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था तथा जिसके द्वारा दिनांक 23 मई, 2022 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ.2365(अ) में कतिपय संशोधन किए गए हैं।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6504/18/26]

**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):** Hon. Speaker Sir, with your kind permission, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Tokhan Sahu, I rise to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the National Capital Region Planning Board and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for the year 2023-2024.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6505/18/26]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Capital Region Planning Board, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Capital Region Planning Board, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Capital Region Planning Board, New Delhi, for the year 2023-2024.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6506/18/26]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025.

(5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6507/18/26]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (DR. RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY):** Hon. Speaker Sir, with your kind permission, I rise to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions)

of the Betwa River Board, Jhansi, for the year 2024-2025, together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6508/18/26]

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**12.30 hrs**

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY

11th and 12th Reports

**SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE (MAVAL):** Hon. Speaker, Sir, I wish to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Energy:-

(1) Eleventh Report on ‘Demands for Grants (2026-27) of the Ministry of Power’.

(2) Twelfth Report on ‘Demands for Grants (2026-27) of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy’.

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**12.31 hrs**

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

30th to 32nd Reports

**SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK):** Sir, I rise to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Finance:-

(1) Thirtieth Report on Demands for Grants (2026-27) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue).

(2) Thirty-first Report on Demands for Grants (2026-27) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

(3) Thirty-second Report on Demands for Grants (2026-27) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services).

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**12.32 hrs**

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

9th Report

**SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY (ONGOLE):** Hon. Speaker, Sir, I rise to present the Ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Housing and Urban Affairs (2025-26) on Demands for Grants (2026-27) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

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**12.33 hrs**

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL, MINES AND STEEL

19th Report

**SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (HAMIRPUR):** Hon. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I rise to present the Nineteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2026-27) of the Ministry of Mines (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel.

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**SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA):** Sir, hon. LoP has given a notice. We have only given a notice of Adjournment Motion. … (*Interruptions*) This is an important issue. Please allow LoP to raise that issue. This is on LPG crisis. … (*Interruptions*)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** मुझे प्रतिपक्ष के नेता का नोटिस मिला है। मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी को उस विषय के बारे में अवगत करा दिया है। जब माननीय मंत्री जी रहेंगे, तब हम इस पर चर्चा करेंगे।

… (व्यवधान)

**संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरेन रिजिजू) :** जैसा कि स्पीकर साहब ने कहा है। मुद्दा अर्जेंट और इम्पोर्टेंट है, तो सरकार उसका जवाब देना चाहेगी, उस पर स्टेटमेंट देना चाहेगी । यह नहीं कहा कि सरकार कुछ नहीं कहेगी । उन्होंने कहा है कि लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन का नोटिस मिला है। स्पीकर साहब ने सरकार को भी बता दिया है कि ऐसा नोटिस आया है, तो वे तय करेंगे, फिर आपको जानकारी देंगे। … (व्यवधान) हम ऐसे नहीं कह रहे कि हम इस पर नहीं बोलेंगे। … (व्यवधान) इसके लिए मंत्री जी तो होने चाहिए। … (व्यवधान)

**SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:** The LoP has to raise the issue. You can reply.

**SHRI KIREN RIJIJU:** We want to respond immediately. Anything, any matter which is urgent, needs to be responded to. …(*Interruptions*)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय सदस्य, प्लीज पोस्टर को बंद कर दीजिए।

… (व्यवधान)

**SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:** This is a very important issue. …(*Interruptions*)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** सदन की कार्यवाही आज दो बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

… (व्यवधान)

**12.34 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.*

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**14.01 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at One Minute past Fourteen of the Clock.*

(Shrimati Sandhya Ray *in the Chair*)

## MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

**माननीय सभापति :** माननीय सदस्यगण, जिन्हें आज नियम 377 के अधीन मामले उठाने की अनुमति दी गयी है, वे व्यक्तिगत रूप से 20 मिनट के भीतर मामले का अनुमोदित पाठ सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर सकते हैं।

### (i) Need to develop Kapilvastu in Siddharthanagar district, Uttar Pradesh as an International Buddhist Tourist Centre

**श्री जगदम्बिका पाल (डुमरियागंज) :** मैं सरकार का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश के सिद्धार्थनगर स्थित कपिलवस्तु क्षेत्र के समग्र विकास की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। कपिलवस्तु भगवान बुद्ध की जीवनयात्रा का आरंभ स्थल है, जहाँ उन्होंने अपने जीवन के 29 वर्ष व्यतीत किए और मानवता को ज्ञान, अहिंसा एवं करुणा का संदेश दिया। यह स्थल न केवल भारत, बल्कि विश्व की महत्वपूर्ण आध्यात्मिक धरोहर है। लुम्बिनी, कुशीनगर और श्रावस्ती के मध्य स्थित होने के कारण कपिलवस्तु अंतरराष्ट्रीय बौद्ध पर्यटन का एक स्वाभाविक केंद्र बनने की अपार संभावनाएँ रखता है, जिसे उपयुक्त अवसंरचना एवं आधुनिक पर्यटक सुविधाओं के सुदृढ़ीकरण के माध्यम से और विकसित किया जा सकता है। अतः अनुरोध है कि कपिलवस्तु के समग्र विकास को PRASHAD योजना के अंतर्गत प्राथमिकता दी जाए, जिसके तहत आधुनिक तीर्थ सुविधाएँ, ध्यान केंद्र, व्याख्या-केन्द्र (Interpretation Centres), स्वच्छता एवं यात्री सुविधाएँ विकसित की जाएँ। साथ ही, स्वदेश दर्शन योजना (बौद्ध सर्किट) के अंतर्गत इसे जोड़ते हुए कनेक्टिविटी, इंडो-नेपाल बौद्ध संपर्क मार्ग, संग्रहालय, अंतरराष्ट्रीय अध्ययन एवं शोध केंद्र का विकास सुनिश्चित

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* Treated as laid on the Table.

किया जाए। यह पहल कपिलवस्तु को वैश्विक बौद्ध धरोहर केंद्र के रूप में स्थापित करते हुए क्षेत्रीय रोजगार और सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन को सशक्त करेगी। अतः इस दिशा में शीघ्र स्वीकृति एवं आवश्यक सहयोग प्रदान करने का अनुरोध है।

**(ii) Need to provide funds for development of infrastructure and rejuvenation of heritage sites in Giraudpuri Dham associated with Guru Ghasidas and also declare his birthday on 18th December as National Holiday**

**श्रीमती कमलेश जांगड़े (जांजगीर-चांपा) :** मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र जांजगीर चाम्पा में महान संत गुरु घासीदास जी की पावन तपोस्थली गिरौधपुरी धाम, जिला बलौदाबाज़ार.भाटापारा में स्थित है जहाँ प्रतिवर्ष लाखों श्रद्धालु और पर्यटक दर्शन के लिए आते हैं। गिरौधपुरी धाम, छत्तीसगढ़ और देश के कई स्थानों पर रहने वाले सतनामी समाज के लाखों लोगों के लिए एक पवित्र और पूज्यनीय स्थल के रूप में जाना जाता है। इस पवित्र धाम के अवसंरना विकास और जीर्णोद्धार करने के लिए लोगों की काफी लम्बे समय से मांग है। साथ ही सतनामी समाज के द्वारा 18 दिसम्बर को महान संत गुरु घासीदास जी की जयंती के रूप में पूरे भारत- वर्ष में बड़े आस्था के साथ मनाया जाता है। मेरा माननीय संस्कृति मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि विरासत स्थलों का पुनरुद्धार और पुनर्विकास परियोजनाओं के माध्यम से गिरौधपुरी धाम का अवसंरचना विकास और जीर्णोद्धार करने के लिए विशेष राशि स्वीकृत करने और 18 दिसम्बर को महान संत गुरु घासीदास जी की जयंती के उपलक्ष में राष्ट्रीय अवकाश घोषित किया जाए।

**(iii) Need to establish Army Recruitment Centre in Kushinagar district, Uttar Pradesh**

**श्री विजय कुमार दूबे (कुशीनगर) :** मैं सरकार के समक्ष लोकसभा में नियम 377 के तहत एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा उठाना चाहता हूं। कुशीनगर, जो उत्तर प्रदेश का एक महत्वपूर्ण जिला है, में सेना भर्ती केंद्र नहीं होने से यहां के युवकों को सेना में भर्ती होने के लिए गोरखपुर, लखनऊ या अन्य दूरस्थ स्थानों पर जाना पड़ता है, जिससे उन्हें काफी परेशानी होती है। कुशीनगर में सेना भर्ती

केंद्र खोलने की मांग लंबे समय से की जा रही है, क्योंकि यहां के युवकों में सेना में जाने का जज्बा और क्षमता है। सेना भर्ती केंद्र होने से यहां के युवकों को अपने क्षेत्र में ही सेना में भर्ती होने का अवसर मिलेगा, जिससे उनका आत्मविश्वास बढ़ेगा और क्षेत्र का विकास भी होगा। अत: मैं केंद्र सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूं कि कुशीनगर में सेना भर्ती केंद्र खोलने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाए जाएं, ताकि यहां के युवकों को सेना में भर्ती होने के लिए दूर न जाना पड़े और वे अपने देश की सेवा कर सकें।

## (iv) Need to establish AIIMS in Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh

**श्री भारत सिंह कुशवाह (ग्वालियर) :** मैं माननीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान ग्वालियर लोकसभा क्षेत्र में अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान (AIIMS) की स्थापना की अत्यंत आवश्यक मांग की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। ग्वालियर–चंबल संभाग भौगोलिक दृष्टि से अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र है, जो मध्य प्रदेश के अतिरिक्त राजस्थान एवं उत्तर प्रदेश के लगभग 19 सीमावर्ती जिलों से प्रत्यक्ष रूप से जुड़ा हुआ है। इतनी व्यापक जनसंख्या को सेवा प्रदान करने के बावजूद यहां उच्चस्तरीय एवं सुपर स्पेशियलिटी स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं का अभाव बना हुआ है। गंभीर एवं जटिल रोगों से पीड़ित मरीजों को उपचार हेतु दिल्ली, भोपाल अथवा अन्य महानगरों में रेफर किया जाता है, जिससे समय, धन तथा जीवन—तीनों की क्षति होती है। यदि ग्वालियर में AIIMS की स्थापना की जाती है, तो यह न केवल चंबल संभाग बल्कि तीनों राज्यों के लाखों नागरिकों को सुलभ, किफायती एवं गुणवत्तापूर्ण स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराने में मील का पत्थर सिद्ध होगा। अतः सरकार इस संबंध में शीघ्र सकारात्मक निर्णय ले।

## (v) Need to ensure genuine internship opportunities to B.Tech. students

**श्री बृजमोहन अग्रवाल (रायपुर) :** देश में हर साल करीब 15 से 20 लाख छात्र बीटेक के विभिन्न पाठ्यक्रमों में दाखिला लेते हैं। नियमानुसार इन छात्रों को अपनी इंजीनियरिंग डिग्री के दौरान दूसरे, चौथे, छठे और आठवें सेमेस्टर के बाद इंटर्नशिप करनी पड़ती है। यह इंटर्नशिप किसी

सम्बन्धित कंपनी जैसे IT वाले छात्र को किसी टेक कंपनी में करने का प्रावधान है । लेकिन अधिकतम कॉलेजों द्वारा इन छात्रों को कोई सहायता उपलब्ध नहीं कराई जाती जिसकी वजह से करीब 6 से 8 मिलियन इंटर्नशिप स्लॉट की मांग ने एक खतरनाक "पे-फॉर-सर्टिफिकेट" मार्केट बना दिया है । हाल की रिपोर्ट्स एक चौंकाने वाला ट्रेंड दिखाती हैं, जहाँ कुछ बड़ी टेक्निकल यूनिवर्सिटीज़ में लगभग 46 प्रतिशत स्टूडेंट ने बिना कोई स्किल्स सीखे ज़रूरी इंटर्नशिप सर्टिफिकेट पाने के लिए प्राइवेट कंपनियों को पैसे दिए हैं । मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि वह टेक्निकल संस्थानों के लिए या तो वेरिफाइड इंटर्नशिप के छात्रों को मौके देना या "इंटरनल इनोवेशन सेल" बनाकर जिन छात्रों को इंडस्ट्री में इंटर्नशिप का मौका नहीं मिलता उन्हें कॉलेज में ही इंडस्ट्री इंटर्नशिप जैसा ही वातावरण बनाकर इंटर्नशिप का सर्टिफिकेट प्रदान किया जाए । इसके अलावा स्टूडेंट से पैसे कमाने वाले "सर्टिफिकेट मिल्स" को सज़ा देने के लिए एक सेंट्रलाइज़्ड, ट्रांसपेरेंट पोर्टल की भी ज़रूरत है ।

**(vi) Need to widen, strengthen and renovate the road connecting Sirmaur, Solan and Shimla districts in Himachal Pradesh**

**श्री सुरेश कुमार कश्यप (शिमला) :** हिमाचल प्रदेश के सिरमौर, सोलन एवं शिमला जिलों को जोड़ने वाला मार्ग एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण अंतर-जिला संपर्क मार्ग है । यह मार्ग सोलन से प्रारम्भ होकर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 105 से जुड़ता है तथा चेनज 128/325 पर मीनस में एल.पी.आर.आर. मार्ग से मिलकर समाप्त होता है । इस मार्ग का किलोमीटर 24/345 से 61/00 (36.655 किमी) भाग राजगढ़ डिवीजन, किलोमीटर 61/00 से 110/00 (49.00 किमी) भाग संगड़ाह डिवीजन तथा किलोमीटर 110/00 से 128/325 (18.325 किमी) भाग शिलाई डिवीजन के अंतर्गत आता है । वर्तमान में यह संपूर्ण मार्ग एकल-लेन कैरिजवे है, जिसे द्वि-दिशीय यातायात हेतु डिज़ाइन किया गया है । विशेष रूप से संगड़ाह क्षेत्र हिमपात प्रभावित होने के कारण मार्ग की बिटुमिनस सतह अनेक स्थानों पर क्षतिग्रस्त हो चुकी है । सड़क की संकरी चौड़ाई, तीव्र मोड़, खड़ी ढलान तथा अपर्याप्त सुरक्षा प्रबंधों के कारण इस मार्ग पर लगातार सड़क दुर्घटनाएँ हो रही हैं ।

हाल ही में 9 जनवरी 2026 को हरिपुरधार क्षेत्र में एक बस लगभग 400 मीटर गहरी खाई में गिर गई, जिसमें 12 लोगों की मृत्यु हो गई तथा अनेक यात्री गंभीर रूप से घायल हुए। यह घटना मार्ग की खतरनाक स्थिति का गंभीर संकेत है। मार्ग की लगभग 22 मीटर चौड़ाई तक भूमि अधिग्रहित की जा चुकी है, जिससे इसके चौड़ीकरण एवं उन्नयन की पर्याप्त संभावनाएँ उपलब्ध हैं। यह मार्ग रेणुका जी, चौपाल एवं शिलाई विधानसभा क्षेत्रों को जोड़ता है तथा कृषि उत्पादों के परिवहन, पर्यटन, दैनिक आवागमन एवं आपातकालीन सेवाओं के लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। अतः सरकार से अनुरोध है कि क्षेत्र की भौगोलिक, सामरिक एवं सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्ता को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए उक्त मार्ग के चौड़ीकरण, सुदृढ़ीकरण एवं आधुनिक सुरक्षा मानकों के अनुरूप उन्नयन का कार्य प्राथमिकता के आधार पर शीघ्र प्रारंभ किया जाए तथा इसे समयबद्ध रूप से पूर्ण किया जाए, ताकि भविष्य में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति रोकी जा सके और क्षेत्र की जनता को सुरक्षित एवं सुगम संपर्क सुविधा उपलब्ध हो सके।

## (vii) Regarding installation of statues of freedom fighters in Shahjahanpur and confer Bharat Ratna on Veer Savarkar and Dr. K.B. Hedgewar

**श्री अरुण कुमार सागर (शाहजहाँपुर) :** मैं भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के महान राष्ट्रभक्तों वीर विनायक दामोदर सावरकर और डॉ. केशव बलिराम हेडगेवार के सम्मान से जुड़ा विषय उठाना चाहता हूँ। वीर सावरकर जी ने अपना पूरा जीवन देश की आज़ादी के लिए समर्पित किया। काला पानी की जेल में उन्होंने कठोर यातनाएँ सहीं, फिर भी उनका साहस नहीं टूटा। उनके विचार, लेख और कविताएँ आज भी युवाओं को राष्ट्रसेवा की प्रेरणा देते हैं। डॉ. हेडगेवार जी ने समाज को संगठित कर देशभक्ति की मजबूत नींव रखी। उन्होंने अनुशासन, सेवा और समर्पण के माध्यम से राष्ट्रनिर्माण का मार्ग दिखाया। स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में उनका योगदान अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण और प्रेरणादायक रहा है। मेरा शाहजहांपुर जिला स्वतंत्रता संग्राम की गौरवशाली भूमि है, जहाँ काकोरी आंदोलन जैसी ऐतिहासिक घटना हुई। इस जिले में वीर सावरकर जी और डॉ. हेडगेवार जी की

कांस्य प्रतिमाएँ स्थापित की जानी चाहिए, ताकि आने वाली पीढ़ियाँ उनके आदर्शों से प्रेरणा ले सकें। इसके साथ ही, काकोरी आंदोलन के अमर शहीद पंडित राम प्रसाद बिस्मिल, ठाकुर रोशन सिंह और अशफाक उल्लाह खान की भी कांस्य प्रतिमाएँ स्थापित की जाएँ, जिससे शाहजहांपुर को सच्चे अर्थों में "शहीदों का शहर" होने का गौरव प्राप्त हो। साथ ही, मैं सरकार से वीर सावरकर जी और डॉ. हेडगेवार जी को देश के सर्वोच्च नागरिक सम्मान "भारत रत्न" से सम्मानित करने की मांग करता हूँ। यह उनके त्याग और राष्ट्रसेवा के प्रति सच्ची श्रद्धांजलि होगी। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इन मांगों पर शीघ्र सकारात्मक निर्णय लिया जाए। यह राष्ट्रहित और भावी पीढ़ियों के लिए आवश्यक है।

### (viii) Need to restart Mahalaxmi Mills, Beawar district, Rajasthan

**श्रीमती महिमा कुमारी मेवाड़ (राजसमन्द) :** पूर्व में मेरे द्वारा मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के ब्यावर जिले में 1925 में स्थापित महालक्ष्मी मिल को पुन: प्रारम्भ किये जाने का अनुरोध किया गया था। आज फिर से आपके माध्यम से सरकार से महालक्ष्मी मिल ब्यावर को प्रारम्भ करने की मांग कर रही हूँ। लगभग 100 वर्ष पुरानी इस मिल के नवीनीकरण के प्रयास वर्ष 2008 में शुरू हुए थे परन्तु अभी तक इस मिल को शुरू नहीं किया जा सका है। ब्यावर जिला कानपुर, कोलकाता और अहमदाबाद की तरह कपड़ों की मिलों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रहा है। इस महालक्ष्मी मिल के फिर से शुरू होने से न सिर्फ इस इलाके में रोजगार के नए अवसर उपलब्ध होंगें बल्कि ब्यावर को एक पारंपरिक उद्योग के रूप में पहचान मिल चलेगी और देश के विकास में अपना योगदान दे सकेगा। अत: मेरी सरकार से यह मांग है कि पारंपरिक व्यवसायिक गतिविधि को सम्मान देते हुए महालक्ष्मी मिल ब्यावर का नवीनीकरण व उच्चीकरण करते हुए शीघ्रतिशीघ्र पुन: प्रारम्भ किया जाये।

### (ix) Need to introduce 'Bharat Gaurav Paryatan Rail' connecting the sacred rivers Ganga, Narmada, Krishna and Godavari

**श्री आशीष दुबे (जबलपुर) :** जैसा कि सर्वविदित है कि नदियों के किनारे ही सभ्यता बसती हैं, भारत की सबसे प्राचीन चार पवित्र नदियों गंगा, नर्मदा, कृष्णा और गोदावरी को जोड़ने के उद्देश्य

से एक भारत गौरव पर्यटन रेल शुरू की जाए। भारत की समृद्ध इन चार पवित्र नदियों को जोड़कर प्रयागराज, जबलपुर, विजयवाड़ा और राजमुन्द्री शहर को एक साथ जोड़ा जा सकता है जिससे इन स्थानों पर देसी व विदेशी पर्यटकों का आवागमन हो सकेगा। भारत गौरव पर्यटन रेल शुरू होने से इन चारों स्थानों के क्षेत्रीय पर्यटन संभावनाओं का विकास होगा और स्थानीय रोगजार सृजन, होटल अधिभोग, परिवहन की अर्थव्यवस्था में वृद्धि हो सकेगी । अतः भारत सरकार से भारत गौरव पर्यटन रेल शुरू करने की मांग करता हूँ।

**(x) Need for comprehensive measures to address the problems of sea erosion along costal stretches of Dakshina Kannada district, particularly Ullal-Someshwara belt in Karnataka**

**CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA (DAKSHINA KANNADA):** I seek to raise the urgent matter of recurring sea erosion along vulnerable coastal stretches of Dakshina Kannada district, particularly the Ullal–Someshwara belt. Out of the district's 36.66 km coastline, nearly 17.74 km, or 48.4 per cent, is classified as eroding, which is significantly higher than the State average of 24 per cent and National Average of 33.6 per cent. Only about 21.9 per cent of Dakshina Kannada's coastline is stable, which is much lower than the neighbouring districts. Repeated monsoon wave action, shifting coastal patterns, climate variability, and certain unplanned interventions have led to shoreline retreat, damaging houses, roads, and public infrastructure, while endangering the livelihoods of traditional fishing communities. With the southwest monsoon imminent, immediate preventive measures are necessary. In this context, I urge the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, in coordination with the Ministry of Earth Sciences, to consider a comprehensive district-level

coastal protection plan and allocate dedicated financial support for urgent mitigation works.

### (xi) Need for establishment of a Brahmos manufacturing unit in Deoghar, Jharkhand

**DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY (GODDA):** Deoghar is an extremely important geo-strategic location with significant importance accorded to it by the DRDO and the Ministry of Defence. The Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) provided 220 crore rupees for the establishment and further development of the Deoghar Airport. It is a testament to the support of the Ministry of Defence that an airport in Deoghar is functional. The Ministry of Defence was very keen on establishing an important production facility in Deoghar owing to its significant importance to national security and its beneficial geo-strategic location. In the past year, everyone has witnessed the success of Atmanirbhar Bharat, especially the global standing of the Brahmos Missiles, which played the most pivotal role in Operation Sindoor and has uplifted the Indian Military Industrial Complex. I would like to request to the Government to further the resolve of the Ministry of Defence, the DRDO, and the Army by establishing a Brahmos Manufacturing Unit in Deoghar and ensuring that the full potential of this pivotal region is utilised for national growth and security, aiding and improving our critical responses.

### (xii) Regarding establishment of an industrial Park in Phulpur, Uttar Pradesh

**श्री प्रवीण पटेल (फूलपुर) :** वर्तमान में, उत्तर प्रदेश डिफेंस इंडस्ट्रियल कॉरिडोर (UPDIC) राज्य

के विकास की नई जीवनरेखा बन रहा है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, फूलपुर को एक समर्पित 'सहायक हब' (Ancillary Hub) के रूप में विकसित करना समय की मांग है। मेरा MSME मंत्रालय से विशेष आग्रह है कि फूलपुर में सहायक इकाइयों के लिए एक 'इंडस्ट्रियल पार्क' की स्थापना की जाए। यह पार्क रक्षा और उर्वरक जैसे बड़े क्षेत्रों को आवश्यक कलपुर्जों की आपूर्ति करने में सक्षम होगा, जिससे एक सुदृढ़ इकोसिस्टम तैयार होगा। सरकार की 'एक जनपद-एक उत्पाद' (ODOP) योजना ने स्थानीय हुनर को नई पहचान दी है। यदि फूलपुर में स्थानीय उद्यमियों के लिए एक 'कॉमन फैसिलिटी सेंटर' (CFC) और विशिष्ट विद्युत बुनियादी ढांचा (Specialized Power Infrastructure) उपलब्ध कराया जाता है, तो इससे न केवल स्थानीय व्यापार को बल मिलेगा, बल्कि हमारे क्षेत्र के प्रतिभावान युवाओं का दिल्ली और मुंबई जैसे महानगरों की ओर होने वाला पलायन भी रुकेगा। उन्हें अपने घर के समीप ही सम्मानजनक रोजगार और उद्यमिता के अवसर प्राप्त होंगे। अतः मेरा केंद्र सरकार से निवेदन है कि इसे 'PM-मित्र' योजना या 'MSME क्लस्टर' विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत प्राथमिकता दी जाए, ताकि यह क्षेत्र उत्तर प्रदेश के औद्योगिक मानचित्र पर एक प्रमुख केंद्र के रूप में उभर सके।

## (xiii) Need to establish a centre of National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology in Maharajganj Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar

**श्री जनार्दन सिंह सीग्रीवाल (महाराजगंज) :** मेरे लोक सभा, संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र महाराजगंज, बिहार में कंप्यूटर, इन्फॉर्मेशन प्रौद्योगिकी या इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स के क्षेत्र में युवाओं/युवतियों एवं छात्र/छात्राओं को फाउंडेशन कोर्स, डिप्लोमा एवं एडवांस डिप्लोमा कोर्स तथा इस क्षेत्र में उच्च स्तर की गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण देने वाली कोई संस्था नहीं है। ऐसी संस्थाओं के अभाव में हमारे संसदीय क्षेत्र के वैसे छात्र-छात्राओं को जिनकी रूचि कंप्यूटर, इन्फॉर्मेशन प्रौद्योगिकी या इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स के क्षेत्र में है, उन्हें शिक्षण-प्रशिक्षण के लिए बाहर जाना पड़ता है। इस क्षेत्र में शिक्षण-प्रशिक्षण के लिए हमारे संसदीय क्षेत्र से प्रत्येक वर्ष हजारों-हजार की संख्या में छात्र-छात्राएं अन्यत्र

दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में जाते हैं। इस परिस्थिति में शिक्षण-प्रशिक्षण लेने वाले युवाओं/युवतियों को अनेकों प्रकार की कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। साथ ही अत्यधिक आर्थिक खर्च का बोझ भी उठाना पड़ता है। इसलिए माननीय इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स एंड सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में भारत सरकार के इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स एंड सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय के अधीन कार्यरत संस्था, राष्ट्रीय इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (नाइलिट) के सेंटर की स्थापना सारण जिला अंतर्गत जलालपुर प्रखंड मुख्यालय जलालपुर, बनियापुर प्रखंड मुख्यालय बनियापुर या सिवान जिला अंतर्गत महराजगंज अनुमंडल मुख्यालय महाराजगंज में कराई जाये।

## (xiv) Need to provide alternative land to farmers of Sriganganagar district, Rajasthan whose agricultural lands fall beyond the border fencing

**श्री कुलदीप इंदौरा (गंगानगर) :** मैं सरकार का ध्यान राजस्थान के श्रीगंगानगर जिले के उन किसानों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ जिनकी कृषि भूमि बॉर्डर फेंसिंग के उस पार स्थित है। सीमावर्ती जिला होने के कारण बड़ी संख्या में किसानों को अपने ही खेतों में जाने के लिए पास बनवाना पड़ता है और प्रतिदिन BSF की सुरक्षा जांच के बाद ही वे खेती करने पहुँच पाते हैं। किसानों की सबसे बड़ी समस्या यह है कि उन्हें खेती के लिए मजदूर भी साथ ले जाने पड़ते हैं। हर दिन वही मजदूर उपलब्ध हो पाएँ, यह व्यावहारिक रूप से संभव नहीं होता, जिसके कारण अलग–अलग मजदूर रखने पड़ते हैं और पास बनवाने में भारी दिक्कत आती है। इस कारण समय पर कृषि कार्य नहीं हो पाता। कई बार खेतों में पानी रात के समय ही आता है, परंतु पास और सुरक्षा प्रक्रियाओं के कारण किसान उस समय सिंचाई भी नहीं कर पाते, जिससे भारी नुकसान होता है। इन गंभीर परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि ऐसे किसानों को बॉर्डर के इस तरफ उपयुक्त वैकल्पिक भूमि आवंटित की जाए, ताकि वे बिना किसी बाधा के अपनी आजीविका सुचारू रूप से चला सकें।

## (xv) Need to restart Smelter Plant of Hindustan Copper Limited, Khetri in Jhunjhunu district, Rajasthan

**श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला (झुन्झुनू) :** मैं सरकार का ध्यान राजस्थान के झुझुनू जिले के ऐतिहासिक औद्योगिक नगर खेतड़ी में स्थित हिंदुस्तान कॉपर लिमिटेड के कॉपर स्मेल्टर कार्य के बंद पड़े होने की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। खेतड़ी का यह कॉपर कारखाना सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की इकाइयों में देश की मिनी रत्न श्रेणी-1 इकाई का महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा रहा है। कभी यहाँ स्थानीय स्तर पर तांबे का गलन (स्मेल्टिंग) एवं शोधन का कार्य होता था, जिससे हजारों परिवारों की आजीविका जुड़ी हुई थी। स्मेल्टर कार्य बंद होने के बाद खेतड़ी नगर की आर्थिक गतिविधियाँ लगभग ठहर सी गई हैं। अनेक कुशल श्रमिक, तकनीकी कर्मचारी, ठेका श्रमिक, परिवहन व्यवसायी, छोटे दुकानदार एवं सेवा प्रदाता प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्रभावित हुए हैं। खेतड़ी केवल एक औद्योगिक इकाई ही नहीं हैं, बल्कि पूरे शेखावाटी क्षेत्र की आर्थिक धुरी है। अतः सरकार स्थानीय स्तर पर ही कॉपर स्मेल्टर कार्य को पुनः प्रारंभ करें जिससे क्षेत्र में आर्थिक विकास की गति को बढ़ावा मिल सके।

## (xvi) Need to include the Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Reservation of Seats in Educational Institutions and of Appointments or Posts in the Services under the State) Act, 2022 in the 9th Schedule to the Constitution

**SHRI G. KUMAR NAIK (RAICHUR):** I strongly urge the Government to take into consideration the pending demand for inclusion of the Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Reservation of Seats in Educational Institutions and of Appointments or Posts in the Services under the State) Act, 2022 in the Ninth schedule to the Constitution. The proposal was forwarded to the Ministry of Home Affairs in 2023 and has since remained pending with the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. Despite repeated

representations, no final decision has been taken. The demand for enhanced reservation in Karnataka is grounded in the findings of the Justice Nagamohandas Commission Report, 2020, which highlighted inadequate representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population. The report relied on substantial empirical data demonstrating historical inequity and continuing under-representation. The Act seeks to give effect to the objectives enshrined in Articles 38, 39, and 46 of the Constitution, aimed at promoting social justice and protecting the interests of weaker sections. Inclusion in the Ninth Schedule would ensure constitutional protection under Articles 31B and 31C. In view of the constitutional mandate to secure substantive equality and social justice, I strongly urge the proposal for inclusion of the Act in the Ninth Schedule be acted upon, so that the intended benefits reach the deserving communities without further delay.

**(xvii) Need for stringent and coordinated measures to curb the growing menace of human trafficking in Assam and North-Eastern states**

**SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI (NAGAON):** As per the last available NCRB report, 2,250 cases of human trafficking were registered in 2022, involving 6,036 victims including 2,878 children. Despite arresting 5,864 persons, only 204 persons were convicted for trafficking in 2022. There have been no convictions in the North-Eastern states from 2020 to 2022. India fails to meet the minimum standards for eliminating trafficking and the cases of missing children from Assam tea gardens have nearly doubled. The Sashastra Seema Bal helpline remains unresponsive. Anti-Human Trafficking Units continue to

operate with inadequate manpower. No measures have been taken to further the UN's mandate of educating and employing victims. Rescue operations are conducted without effective planning. The rescue strategies are not victim-friendly. The legal loopholes and implementation failures are persistent and unacceptable. I, thus, urge the Government to take inter-Ministerial action and ensure that the NCRB reports are published promptly.

**(xviii) Need to provide compensation to farmers who suffered damage to their crops during laying of power transmission lines in Jaunpur district, Uttar Pradesh**

**श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहा (जौनपुर) :** मैं सरकार का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश के जौनपुर जनपद के धर्मापुर क्षेत्र के बधंद्रा दशरथा गांवों की एक गंभीर समस्या की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। हाल ही में क्षेत्र में उच्च वोल्टेज विद्युत लाइन बिछाने के कार्य के दौरान भारी मशीनों एवं वाहनों को सीधे किसानों के खेतों में ले जाया गया, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप गेहूँ सहित अन्य खड़ी फसलों को व्यापक नुकसान पहुँचा है । स्थानीय किसानों का आरोप है कि संबंधित एजेंसियों द्वारा न तो किसानों को पूर्व सूचना दी गई और न ही फसल को होने वाले नुकसान से बचाने के लिए आवश्यक सावधानियाँ बरती गई। अपनी आजीविका को बचाने के लिए किसान खेतों में लेटकर विरोध करने के लिए विवश हो गए, जिससे क्षेत्र में तनाव की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई । ग्रामीणों का कहना है कि इस संबंध में जिला प्रशासन को पूर्व में भी ज्ञापन दिया गया था, किंतु समय पर प्रभावी कार्रवाई नहीं हो सकी । बाद में प्रशासन द्वारा मुआवजा देने का आश्वासन दिया गया, परंतु अभी तक प्रभावित किसानों को ठोस राहत नहीं मिल पाई है। किसानों की फसल उनकी वर्ष भर की मेहनत और आय का मुख्य आधार होती है । इस प्रकार की परियोजनाओं के दौरान यदि फसलों को नुकसान होता है और उसका समय पर मुआवजा नहीं मिलता, तो यह किसानों के लिए अत्यंत गंभीर आर्थिक संकट का कारण बन जाता है। अतः मैं केंद्र सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि जौनपुर

जिले के प्रभावित किसानों को शीघ्र और न्यायोचित मुआवजा दिलाने के लिए राज्य सरकार के साथ समन्वय स्थापित किया जाए तथा भविष्य में विद्युत या अन्य अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं के दौरान किसानों की फसलों को नुकसान से बचाने और नुकसान होने की स्थिति में त्वरित मुआवजा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए स्पष्ट एवं बाध्यकारी दिशानिर्देश जारी किए जाएँ।

**(xix) Regarding fatal accidents caused by high tension power lines passing through residential areas in Uttar Pradesh**

**श्रीमती रुचि वीरा (मुरादाबाद) :** मैं सरकार का ध्यान देशभर, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में, आबादी वाले क्षेत्रों के ऊपर से गुजरने वाली उच्च तनाव (हाई टेंशन) विद्युत लाइनों से उत्पन्न हो रहे गंभीर खतरे की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। हाल के वर्षों में हाई टेंशन तारों के कारण कई दर्दनाक हादसे हुए हैं। अकेले वर्ष 2022–23 में देशभर में बिजली की चपेट में आकर 1,428 लोगों की मृत्यु हुई और 530 से अधिक लोग घायल हुए। उत्तर प्रदेश के कई ज़िलों में यह समस्या और भी गंभीर है — जैसे मेरठ में कांवड़ यात्रा के दौरान ट्रक हाई टेंशन लाइन से टकरा गया जिसमें 5 श्रद्धालुओं की मौत हो गई; अलीगढ़ में बस के संपर्क में आने से 13 लोग झुलस गए; और मुरादाबाद के चंद्रनगर क्षेत्र में 2024 में एक HT लाइन टूटकर घर पर गिर गई, जिससे भीषण आग लग गई और लाखों की संपत्ति का नुकसान हुआ। हाई टेंशन लाइनें जब आबादी वाले क्षेत्रों, स्कूलों, अस्पतालों या सार्वजनिक आयोजनों के मार्ग से होकर गुजरती हैं, तो वे सीधे आम जनता की जान-माल के लिए खतरा बन जाती हैं। इन लाइनों को सुरक्षित दूरी पर ले जाने की कोई ठोस योजना ज़मीन पर नहीं दिखती।

**(xx) Need for comprehensive and stringent measures to control crime against women and children across the country**

**SHRIMATI JUNE MALIAH (MEDINIPUR):** Recent data show that, on average, over 80 women are raped every day. The crime rate against women is highest in Delhi, followed by Telangana, Rajasthan, Odisha and Haryana. What is

disturbing, is that over 1300 girls below the age of 18 have faced assault with intent to outrage their modesty. Further, the situation regarding crimes against children is even worse. On an average, over 188 cases are registered daily under the protection of children from sexual offences act. The highest number is from Uttar Pradesh, followed by Maharashtra. These figures point to a grave problem in our society. Thus, there is an urgent need to strengthen law enforcement, fast-track justice delivery, improve victim support systems, and invest in education and social awareness to effectively address this growing crisis. However, what is disappointing is that on average it takes 770 days which is over two years to dispose of POCSO related cases in Fast track courts. For Delhi and Gujarat, this number is over four years and three years respectively. Thus, I urge the Government to take immediate, concrete, and time-bound measures to address this alarming and unacceptable situation.

**(xxi) Need for additional train services and upgradation of railway infrastructure at Salem Junction Railway Station in Tamil Nadu**

**SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI (SALEM):** Salem is an important division of Southern Railway and this division itself was created owing to the need of Salem and the jurisdiction under it as it was having many eligibility criteria. However, the Salem junction which is the headquarter of Salem division does not have the proper infrastructure yet, resulting in difficulties to thousands of passengers coming to this junction for boarding or deboarding the trains. The population of Salem and its surrounding areas has increased manifold, requiring new trains to commence from Salem to many places, and it can be possible only if a pitline is established of

required capacity. Salem junction requires many more infrastructures like creation of new platforms, expansion of ticket booking facilities and other passenger amenities such as escalators, drinking water facilities, etc. in addition to expansion of parking facilities in and around the junction. I urge upon the Minister of Railways to look into these issues and take immediate action to ensure that Salem Division gets its due share of development. By doing so, not only passengers get relief, but also the Railways will be benefited from the angle of revenue earning and creation of assets in the larger interest of passengers.

**(xxii) Need to extend Mumbai CSMT-Hingoli Jan Shatabdi Express Train (12171/72) upto Washim**

**श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख (यवतमाल-वाशिम) :** मैं सरकार का ध्यान हिंगोली से दादर सेंट्रल (मुंबई CSMT) के बीच चलने वाली 12072/71 जनशताब्दी एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन की वर्तमान स्थिति की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यह ट्रेन मराठवाड़ा क्षेत्र के लिए मुंबई जैसे आर्थिक केंद्र से जुड़ने का एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन है, किंतु वर्तमान में इसकी सीमित पहुँच के कारण अनेक यात्रियों को कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या रेलवे मंत्रालय के पास इस जनशताब्दी एक्सप्रेस को वाशिम तक विस्तारित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है। यदि ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव है, तो उस पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा इसके क्रियान्वयन की संभावित समय-सीमा क्या है। और यदि ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, तो क्या सरकार क्षेत्रीय जनता की बढ़ती परेशानियों को देखते हुए इस विषय पर गंभीरता से विचार कर रही है। वाशिम जिला विद्यार्थियों, नौकरीपेशा युवाओं, व्यापारियों तथा गंभीर रोगियों की दृष्टि से निरंतर यात्रा की आवश्यकता वाला जिला है। मुंबई जैसे महानगर से सीधी, तेज और किफायती रेल सेवा की यहाँ अत्यंत आवश्यकता है। अतः मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि जनहित को ध्यान में रखते हुए 12072/71 जनशताब्दी एक्सप्रेस को वाशिम तक विस्तारित करने हेतु ठोस कदम उठाए जाएँ।

**(xxiii) Need to ensure refund to people who deposited their money in various Co-operative Credit Societies in Beed and nearby areas in Maharashtra**

**श्री बजरंग मनोहर सोनवणे (बीड) :** मैं केंद्र सरकार का ध्यान महाराष्ट्र के बीड तथा आसपास के क्षेत्रों के हजारों जमाकर्ताओं की गंभीर समस्या की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। जिजाऊ मल्टी स्टेट को-ऑपरेटिव क्रेडिट सोसायटी, ज्ञानराधा मल्टी स्टेट को-ऑपरेटिव क्रेडिट सोसायटी, जिजामाता मल्टी स्टेट को-ऑपरेटिव क्रेडिट सोसायटी, शुभ कल्याण मल्टी स्टेट को-ऑपरेटिव क्रेडिट सोसायटी, साईराम मल्टी स्टेट को-ऑपरेटिव क्रेडिट सोसायटी तथा राजस्थानी मल्टी स्टेट को-ऑपरेटिव क्रेडिट सोसायटी जैसी संस्थाओं ने कथित रूप से आम नागरिकों की करोड़ों रुपये की जमा राशि वापस नहीं की है। इसके कारण किसान, मजदूर, छोटे दुकानदार और वरिष्ठ नागरिक आर्थिक संकट में फँस गए हैं। अनेक परिवारों की जीवनभर की बचत अटक गई है। मैंने पूर्व में लिखित प्रश्न क्रमांक 4200 के माध्यम से यह विषय उठाया था। माननीय मंत्री द्वारा जांच, विघटन प्रक्रिया तथा परिसमापक नियुक्ति की जानकारी दी गई थी, किंतु पाँच–छह महीने बीत जाने के बाद भी जमाकर्ताओं को वास्तविक भुगतान नहीं हुआ है और दोषियों के विरुद्ध कठोर कार्रवाई भी नहीं दिख रही है। अतः मेरी मांग है कि दोषी पदाधिकारियों के विरुद्ध आपराधिक कार्रवाई कर उनकी संपत्ति जब्त की जाए तथा समयबद्ध योजना बनाकर जमाकर्ताओं की राशि लौटाई जाए। धन्यवाद।

**(xxiv) Need to ensure connectivity of upcoming Thane High-Speed Rail Station with the existing regional transport network**

**DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE (KALYAN):** I wish to draw the urgent attention of the Hon'ble Minister of Railways towards the critical need for integrating the upcoming Thane High-Speed Rail (HSR) station with the region's existing transport network. While I thank the Government for approving the Thane Integral Ring Metro, a major connectivity gap remains regarding the Thane HSR station under the Mumbai-Ahmedabad High-Speed Rail project. Unlike the BKC station, Thane HSR

station is situated at a remote location between Diva and Dombivli, currently lacking adequate links to Metro or Suburban railway lines. To maximize ridership and ensure utility for the dense populations of Thane, Navi Mumbai, and Kalyan, seamless feeder connectivity is imperative. I strongly recommend the Ministry to consider three specific connector corridors: a 9.75 km link connecting the HSR station to Thane Junction (Metro and Rail, a 4.1 km link to Kopar (Dombivli) Railway Station, and a 3.2 km connectivity to the Sonarpada Metro Line-12 station. These connections will transform the HSR station into a true multi-modal hub, significantly reducing travel barriers and boosting socio-economic growth in the region. I earnestly urge the Ministry of Railways and NHSRCL to grant in-principal approval and extend financial support for these integration projects so that a Detailed Project Report (DPR) can be initiated immediately to benefit millions of commuters.

**(xxv) Need to establish an ECHS Wellness Centre in Bijnor Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh**

**श्री चंदन चौहान (बिजनौर) :** बिजनौर लोकसभा क्षेत्र में बड़ी संख्या में पूर्व सैनिक एवं उनके परिवारजन निवास करते है, जो राष्ट्र की सेवा में अपना महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दे चुके हैं। वर्तमान में इस क्षेत्र में Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS) का कोई स्थायी वेलनेस सेंटर उपलब्ध नहीं है। फलस्वरूप, लाभार्थियों को उपचार हेतु दूरस्थ जनपदों/शहरों में स्थित ईसीएचएस केंद्रों पर जाना पड़ता है, जिससे उन्हें आर्थिक, शारीरिक एवं समय की दृष्टि से भारी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। विशेष रूप से वृद्ध एवं अस्वस्थ पूर्व सैनिकों तथा वीर नारियों के लिए लंबी दूरी तय करना अत्यत कष्टप्रद है। आपातकालीन परिस्थितियों में यह समस्या और भी गंभीर हो जाती है। क्षेत्र में ईसीएचएस वेलनेस सेंटर की स्थापना से न केवल स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं सुलभ होंगी, बल्कि पूर्व सैनिक समुदाय का मनोबल भी सुदृढ होगा। अंतः में केंद्र सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि लोकसभा क्षेत्र

बिजनौर में शीघ्रातिशीघ्र ईसीएचएस वेलनेस सेंटर की स्थापना हेतु आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने का कष्ट करें, ताकि पूर्व सैनिकों एवं उनके आश्रितों को उनके अधिकारानुसार गुणवत्तापूर्ण स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं स्थानीय स्तर पर उपलब्ध हो सकें।

## (xxvi) Need to retain the Accounts Section of all units of Damodar Valley Corporation in Jharkhand

**श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश चौधरी (गिरिडीह) :** डीवीसी के झारखंड राज्य के सभी इकाई जैसे बीपीटीएस (बोकारो ताप विद्युत स्टेशन), सीटीपीएस (चंद्रपुरा ताप विद्युत स्टेशन), केटीपीएस (कोडरमा ताप विद्युत स्टेशन) एवं मैथन, पंचेत, कोनार जल विद्युत संयंत्र के लेखा अनुभाग को पश्चिम बंगाल स्थानांतरित किया गया है, जिससे लेखा नियंत्रण, पारदर्शिता, वित्तीय समन्वय एवं स्थानीय हितों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव उत्पन्न हो रहा है। लेखा अनुभाग झारखंड में ही उपलब्ध रहने से स्थानीय इकाई के खर्च, नीतिगत निर्णयों, ऑडिट एवं जवाबदेही प्रक्रियाओं में सुधार आता है तथा स्थानीय हितधारकों, संविदाकारों और कर्मचारियों के लिये स्पष्टता सुनिश्चित होती है और झारखंड के कर्मचारियों और स्थानीय को लेखा अनुभाग संबंधी कार्य के लिए बार बार पश्चिम बंगाल जाना कहीं से भी तर्कसंगत नहीं है। झारखंड के सभी संयंत्र का लेखा अनुभाग का हस्तांतरण पश्चिम बंगाल में जाने से वित्तीय निर्णयों में विलंब, स्थानीय निरीक्षण तथा जवाबदेही में विघटन तथा संसाधन प्रबंधन में असमंजस की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो सकती है। मेरा केंद्र सरकार और संबंधित विद्युत मंत्रालय से आग्रह है कि तत्काल इस निर्णय पर हस्तक्षेप करें, ताकि लेखा अनुभाग को पूर्व की भाँति झारखंड के संयंत्र में ही बनाए रखने का निर्णय लिया जाये।

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**माननीय सभापति :** अब वर्ष 2025-2026 के लिए अनुदानों की अनुपूरक माँगों पर चर्चा होगी।

… (व्यवधान)

**SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM):** Madam, I have a point of order.

**माननीय सभापति :** माननीय सदस्य, कृपया रूल नम्बर बताएं।

… (व्यवधान)

**SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN:** Madam, I have a point of order under Rule 206 relating to Demands for Grants.

The House is going to take up the matter of Demands for Grants, but it is quite unfortunate to note that the detailed Demands for Grants have not been submitted to the House. Yesterday itself, the agenda, the List of Business, was circulated, in which the Demands for the Railways have already been incorporated. Without submitting the detailed Demands for Grants before the House, how can this item be included in the List of Business and thereby be taken up for discussion? It is an accepted rule and convention of this House that the Bill and the detailed Demands for Grants should be circulated among the Members at least two days before the date of discussion. This is the accepted convention. There is also a specific direction of the hon. Speaker to this effect.

Unfortunately, the detailed Demands for Grants have not been circulated. Only today, as an additional submission of documents, they are being circulated. Therefore, I would like to seek a clarification, as well as a ruling from the Chair, regarding the non-submission of the detailed Demands for Grants and the inclusion of this item in the List of Business without

circulating the detailed Demands for Grants before the House. This is my submission. I am seeking a ruling from the Chair.

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU):** Premachandran ji is very well aware of what transpired in this House during the last three days. We were discussing the Resolution brought by the Opposition. The hon. Speaker was not chairing any Business Advisory Committee meeting since the notice was received. In the process, I had personally consulted other parties also to suggest the names of the Ministries to be discussed in the second part of the Budget Session, that we should take up the Demands for Grants of certain Ministries. They have given their suggestions, and we have listed Railways as number one. There are four other Ministries also. In the meantime, we lost three days, and during that period it was decided that since today is already the 12th of March, we have to take up and pass the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

It is because this is for till end of 31st March, 2026, the money that the Government has to spend. So, this Business is listed because of the urgency. If there are any gaps in communication, you know the situation.

Today, the House is stabilized and we are taking up the Business. As the Chair has decided, with the consensus of the House, four hours we have devoted for this discussion, and if required, we can extend for some time.

**14.06 hrs**

**DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS, (2025-26)– SECOND BATCH**

**माननीय सभापति :** यदि सदन की सहमति हो तो हम सब इस चर्चा के लिए चार घंटे का समय तय कर सकते हैं।

**कई माननीय सदस्य :** हां।

**माननीय सभापति :** माननीय सदस्यगण, अब सभा में अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगें - द्वितीय बैच - 2025-26 को चर्चा व मतदान के लिए लिया जाएगा।

प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हुआ:

> "कि अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों की सूची के स्तम्भ 2 में मांग संख्या 1, 3, 6 से 13, 15, 17 से 22, 25, 28 से 30, 32, 36, 41 से 44, 46, 48, 49, 51 से 56, 58, 60 से 62, 64 से 66, 68, 69, 71 से 73, 76, 79, 85 से 87, 89, 91, 92, 96 से 98, 100 और 101 के सामने दर्शाए गए मांग शीर्षों के संबंध में 31 मार्च, 2026 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के दौरान संदाय के क्रम में होने वाले खर्चों की अदायगी करने हेतु अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों की सूची के स्तम्भ 3 में दर्शायी गई राजस्व लेखा तथा पूँजी लेखा संबंधी राशियों से अनधिक संबंधित अनुपूरक राशियां भारत की संचित निधि में से राष्ट्रपति को दी जाएं।"

# लोक सभा LOK SABHA

सभा की स्वीकृति के लिए प्रस्तुत वर्ष 2025-2026 की अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों के दूसरे बैच की सूची

List of Supplementary Demands for Grants – Second Batch for 2025-2026 submitted to the Vote of the House

| संख्या और मांग का शीर्षक No. and Title of the Demand | | सभा की स्वीकृति के लिए प्रस्तुत वर्ष 2025-2026 की अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों के दूसरे बैच की सूची List of Supplementary Demands for Grants – Second Batch for 2025-2026 submitted to the Vote of the House | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | | |
| | | राजस्व Revenue ₹ | पूंजी Capital ₹ | जोड़ Total ₹ |
| 1 कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग | 1. Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare | 1,00,000 | 1,00,000 | 2,00,000 |
| 3 परमाणु ऊर्जा | 3 Atomic Energy | 2,00,000 | 46,75,00,000 | 46,77,00,000 |
| 6 उर्वरक विभाग | 6 Department of Fertilisers | 19230,00,00,000 | 1,00,000 | 19230,01,00,000 |
| 7 औषध विभाग | 7. Department of Pharmaceuticals | 2,30,00,000 | 37,00,000 | 2,67,00,000 |
| 8 नागर विमानन मंत्रालय | 8. Ministry of Civil Aviation | ... | 150,01,00,000 | 150,01,00,000 |
| 9 कोयला मंत्रालय | 9. Ministry of Coal | 1,00,000 | ... | 1,00,000 |
| 10 वाणिज्य विभाग | 10. Department of Commerce | 1084,88,00,000 | ... | 1084,88,00,000 |
| 11 उद्योग संवर्धन एवं आंतरिक व्यापार विभाग | 11. Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade | 1,00,000 | ... | 1,00,000 |
| 12 डाक विभाग | 12. Department of Posts | ... | 87,76,00,000 | 87,76,00,000 |
| 13 दूरसंचार विभाग | 13. Department of Telecommunications | 2,00,000 | 236,18,00,000 | 236,20,00,000 |
| 15 खाद्य एवं सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग | 15. Department of Food and Public Distribution | 23641,28,00,000 | 1,15,00,000 | 23642,43,00,000 |
| 17 कॉरपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय | 17. Ministry of Corporate Affairs | 6,00,00,000 | ... | 6,00,00,000 |
| 18 संस्कृति मंत्रालय | 18. Ministry of Culture | 184,04,00,000 | 1,00,000 | 184,05,00,000 |
| 19 रक्षा मंत्रालय (सिविल) | 19. Ministry of Defence (Civil) | 2188,81,00,000 | 33,00,00,000 | 2221,81,00,000 |
| 20 रक्षा सेवाएं (राजस्व) | 20. Defence Services (Revenue) | 43507,97,00,000 | ... | 43507,97,00,000 |
| 21 रक्षा सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय | 21. Capital Outlay on Defence Services | ... | 1843,37,00,000 | 1843,37,00,000 |
| 22 रक्षा पेंशन | 22. Defence Pensions | 391,01,00,000 | ... | 391,01,00,000 |
| 25 स्कूल शिक्षा एवं साक्षरता विभाग | 25. Department of School Education and Literacy | 2,00,000 | ... | 2,00,000 |
| 28 पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय | 28. Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change | 16,85,00,000 | ... | 16,85,00,000 |
| 29 विदेश मंत्रालय | 29. Ministry of External Affairs | 1,00,000 | ... | 1,00,000 |
| 30 आर्थिक कार्य विभाग | 30. Department of Economic Affairs | 105491,44,00,000 | 2,89,00,000 | 105494,33,00,000 |
| 32 वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग | 32. Department of Financial Services | 1,00,000 | 3005,50,00,000 | 3005,51,00,000 |
| 36 प्रत्यक्ष कर | 36 Direct Taxes | 1,00,000 | ... | 1,00,000 |
| 41 पेंशन | 41. Pensions | 1,00,000 | ... | 1,00,000 |
| 42 राज्यों को अंतरण | 42 Transfers to States | 4115,01,00,000 | ... | 4115,01,00,000 |
| 43 मत्स्यपालन विभाग | 43 Department of Fisheries | 1,00,000 | ... | 1,00,000 |
| 44 पशुपालन एवं डेयरी विभाग | 44. Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying | 1,00,000 | ... | 1,00,000 |
| 46 स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण विभाग | 46. Department of Health and Family Welfare | 10721,89,00,000 | ... | 10721,89,00,000 |
| 48 भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय | 48 Ministry of Heavy Industries | 1,00,000 | 54,00,000 | 55,00,000 |
| 49 गृह मंत्रालय | 49. Ministry of Home Affairs | 310,17,00,000 | 1,00,000 | 310,18,00,000 |
| 51 पुलिस | 51. Police | 1711,00,00,000 | 1,00,000 | 1711,01,00,000 |

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| 1 | | 2 | 3 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | राजस्व Revenue ₹ | पूंजी Capital ₹ | जोड़ Total ₹ |
| 52 | अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप | 52. Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 207,45,00,000 | ... | 207,45,00,000 |
| 53 | चंडीगढ़ | 53. Chandigarh | 1,00,000 | 1,00,000 | 2,00,000 |
| 54 | दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव | 54. Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu | 1,00,000 | ... | 1,00,000 |
| 55 | लद्दाख | 55. Ladakh | 63,20,00,000 | ... | 63,20,00,000 |
| 56 | लक्षद्वीप | 56. Lakshadweep | 18,35,00,000 | 1,00,000 | 18,36,00,000 |
| 58 | जम्मू और कश्मीर को अंतरण | 58. Transfers to Jammu and Kashmir | 5000,00,00,000 | ... | 5000,00,00,000 |
| 60 | आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय | 60. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs | 2,00,000 | 1013,42,00,000 | 1013,44,00,000 |
| 61 | सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय | 61. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting | 1744,64,00,000 | 28,00,000 | 1744,92,00,000 |
| 62 | जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग | 62. Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation | 2,00,000 | 1,00,000 | 3,00,000 |
| 64 | श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय | 64. Ministry of Labour and Employment | 1,00,000 | ... | 1,00,000 |
| 65 | विधि और न्याय | 65. Law and Justice | 2271,49,00,000 | ... | 2271,49,00,000 |
| 66 | निर्वाचन आयोग | 66. Election Commission | 10,20,00,000 | | 10,20,00,000 |
| 68 | सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय | 68. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises | 1,00,000 | ... | 1,00,000 |
| 69 | खान मंत्रालय | 69. Ministry of Mines | ... | 28,39,00,000 | 28,39,00,000 |
| 71 | नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय | 71. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy | 1,00,000 | ... | 1,00,000 |
| 72 | पंचायती राज मंत्रालय | 72. Ministry of Panchayati Raj | 1,00,000 | 75,00,000 | 76,00,000 |
| 73 | संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय | 73. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs | ... | 1,05,00,000 | 1,05,00,000 |
| 76 | पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय | 76. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas | ... | 1,00,000 | 1,00,000 |
| 79 | विद्युत मंत्रालय | 79. Ministry of Power | ... | 1,00,000 | 1,00,000 |
| 85 | रेल मंत्रालय | 85. Ministry of Railways | ... | 1,00,000 | 1,00,000 |
| 86 | सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय | 86. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways | ... | 17647,31,00,000 | 17647,31,00,000 |
| 87 | ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय | 87. Department of Rural Development | 2,00,000 | ... | 2,00,000 |
| 89 | विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग | 89. Department of Science and Technology | 138,28,00,000 | ... | 138,28,00,000 |
| 91 | वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग | 91. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research | ... | 1,28,00,000 | 1,28,00,000 |
| 92 | कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता मंत्रालय | 92. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship | 1,00,000 | ... | 1,00,000 |
| 96 | सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय | 96. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation | 39,03,00,000 | ... | 39,03,00,000 |
| 97 | इस्पात मंत्रालय | 97. Ministry of Steel | ... | 1,00,000 | 1,00,000 |
| 98 | वस्त्र मंत्रालय | 98. Ministry of Textiles | 494,68,00,000 | ... | 494,68,00,000 |
| 100 | जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय | 100. Ministry of Tribal Affairs | 1,00,000 | ... | 1,00,000 |
| 101 | महिला और बाल विकास मंत्रालय | 101. Ministry of Women and Child Development | 2,00,000 | ... | 2,00,000 |
| | कुल | Total | 222590,29,00,000 | 24100,12,00,000 | 246690,41,00,000 |

माननीय सदस्य श्री जगदम्बिका पाल जी।

**श्री जगदम्बिका पाल (डुमरियागंज) :** अधिष्ठाता महोदया, मैं आपका अत्यंत आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगें (सेकेंड बैच) की चर्चा में भाग लेने का अवसर दिया। मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सदन के समक्ष कहना चाहता हूं कि यह वर्ष 2025-26

के द्वितीय बैच की सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स है। I think that you will get clarity. आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। इसे रखने के पीछे इसकी आवश्यकता क्या है? आज सरकार की स्थिति सुदृढ़ है। सुबह एक बात की चिंता हो रही थी। मोदी जी ने केवल इसकी चिंता नहीं की, बल्कि उस समस्या का समाधान भी किया है। उन्होंने इस सेकेंड बैच की सप्लीमेंट्री ग्रांट्स में उसकी व्यवस्था भी की है। आज स्थिति क्या है? आज पूरे विश्व में जो सिनेरियो है, उसमें तीन परिस्थितियां ऐसी हैं, जिनके कारण दुनिया के सभी देशों में एक अनिश्चितता की स्थिति आई है। यह पश्चिम एशिया का संकट है। तेल संकट की वास्तविकता ने एक ऐसी वैश्विक चुनौती बना दिया है।

दूसरा, ईरान का जो हार्मुज जलडमरूमध्य है, उसने पूरे वर्ल्ड की सप्लाई चेन को तोड़ा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पूरे देश में तेल के दामों में जिस तरीके से उछाल आ रहा है, इसे आप भी देख रहे हैं। जिसे हम कच्चा तेल कहते हैं, उसकी कीमत में आज 88 डॉलर से 119 डॉलर तक उछाल है। इसका सीधा असर फर्टिलाइजर पर पड़ेगा, गैस पर पड़ेगा और ट्रांसपोर्टेशन पर भी पड़ेगा। पूरे विश्व में इसका असर पड़ने जा रहा है। आज ईरान के हार्मुज जलडमरूमध्य में सप्लाई चेन टूटी है। यह पूरे विश्व के लिए टूटा है। ऐसी परिस्थितियों में पूरी दुनिया के अंदर भारत ही एक ऐसा देश है, जिसके लिए ईरान ने कहा कि हम अपने हार्मुज जलडमरूमध्य मार्ग से भारत के लिए तेल के जो शिप्स जाएंगे, उनको  इजाजत देते हैं। मुझे लगता है कि दुनिया में इससे बड़ी कोई सफलता नहीं हो सकती है।

महोदया, इसके बावजूद भी कि यह कठिनाई हो सकती है और यह समस्या आ सकती है, इसलिए हमने बजट के जिन हेड्स में भी पैसा लिया था। इस वजह से तेल के दाम और ट्रांसपोर्टेशन में वृद्धि होगी, फिर उसके और भी कंसीक्वेंसेज होंगे। उन परिस्थितियों को ठीक करने के लिए और इस वैश्विक चुनौती में वर्ष 2025-26 के सेकेंड बैच का सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स आया है। यह केवल सेकेंड सप्लीमेंट्री ग्रांट्स नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज वित्त मंत्री जी सेकेंड सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स लेकर नहीं आई हैं, बल्कि आज दुनिया के सामने जो वर्तमान संकट है, उसका समाधान यह सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स है। इस द्वितीय

अनुपूरक का जो कुल आकार है, उसमें 2.81 लाख करोड़ रुपये लिये गये हैं। यह 2,81,289.26 लाख करोड़ रुपये हैं। इसमें हमने दो लाख करोड़ रुपये का एक नेट कैश आउट गो किया है। जीडीपी का जो 0.6 परसेंट है और जो दूसरी राशियां हैं, उसमें हम विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के द्वारा सेविंग्स से करेंगे। हम जो सेकेंड बैच सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स ले रहे हैं, उसका पैसा कहां से आएगा? उसका पैसा तमाम मंत्रालयों के सेविंग्स से आएगा। हम जो रिकवरी एन्हैंस कर रहे हैं, उससे पूरा किया जाएगा। जैसा मैंने कारण बताया कि यह वृद्धि पश्चिम एशिया में ईरान युद्ध से उत्पन्न परिस्थितियों की वजह से हुई। जैसा मैंने तेल के बारे में कहा कि आज उसकी कीमत 88 डॉलर से 119 डॉलर तक हो गई।

सुनिए आपका ज्ञान बढ़ेगा कि इसमें किस तरह से उर्वरक गैस, खाद्यान्न परिवहन और व्यवस्था पर इसका दबाव पड़ेगा। इस 2.81 लाख करोड़ रुपये में से एक लाख करोड़ रुपये लिए हैं, वह टेक्निकल सप्लीमेंट्री और टोकन प्रोविजन के लिए हैं। यह ऐसे मामलों में किया गया है, जिनमें 100 परसेंट प्लस ग्रांट्स हैं। एप्रोप्रिएशन भी इसमें सम्मिलित है। केवल महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि इसमें 71 परसेंट करीब दो लाख करोड़ रुपये नया नकद व्यय है, जो 29 परसेंट हमारी आंतरिक राशि का वित्तीय अनुशासन से है। मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूं क्योंकि यह दर्शाता है कि आज मोदी सरकार विकास कार्यों को तीव्र गति दे रही है, चाहे वह किसानों की सब्सिडी के लिए हो। आज 80 करोड़ लोगों के लिए कोविड के दौरान मोदी सरकार ने यह तय किया था कि जब दुनिया में लोगों की जिंदगियों में ठहराव आ गया, एयरो प्लेन ग्राउंडेड हो गए, चलती हुई रेलगाड़ियां ठप हो गईं, लोग घरों में कैद हो गए, कोविड के समय लोगों की जिंदगी की हिफाजत और सलामती के लिए, ऐसी परिस्थितियों के लिए 80 करोड़ लोगों के लिए उस समय मुफ्त पांच किलो अनाज दिया जा रहा था। दुनिया में इस तरह की अगर गरीब कल्याण योजना विश्व में कहीं है, तो वह भारत में है, जो वर्ष 2019-20 से शुरु हुई। आज लगातार 80 करोड़ लोगों को राशन दिया जा रहा है।

आप कल्पना करिए कि पहले गरीबों को राशन की दुकानों से राशन ब्लैक में लेना पड़ता

था। ... (व्यवधान) राशन की दुकानों का गल्ला बिक जाता था, ब्लैक मार्केटिंग हो जाती थी। ... (व्यवधान) राशन की दुकानों का केरोसिन ऑयल ब्लैक मार्केट हो जाता था। आज परिस्थिति यह है कि डोर स्टेप पर डिलीवरी हो रही है। आज लोगों को घर पर राशन मिल रहा है। पहले गरीब को ब्लैक में खरीदना पड़ता था। मिट्टी का तेल और खाद्यान्न ब्लैक में लेना पड़ता था और आज डोर स्टेप पर परिवार के प्रति व्यक्ति को पांच किलो अनाज मुफ्त देने का काम मोदी सरकार कर रही है। यह गरीबों के कल्याण के लिए है।

दूसरी तरफ इसे हम राजकोषीय संयम कि कम से कम हमारे राजकोष की फिस्कल डेफिसिट न बढ़े, उसे भी ठीक रखने का काम किया है। हमने इस तरह बैलेंस किया है कि वेस्ट एशिया के संकट के बावजूद हमने एक नया फंड बनाया है। सेकेंड बैच में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि इकोनॉमिक स्टेबलाइजेशन फंड बना है, जो अभी तक नहीं था। यह दुनिया में किसी ने नहीं बनाया होगा। इस तरह की परिस्थितियां चाहे आज रूस की हों, यूक्रेन की हों, हमास की हों, गाजा की हों, इजरायल की हों, ईरान की हों, यूएस की हों, ऐसी परिस्थितियों में पूरी दुनिया प्रभावित हो रही है और लोग अभी भी उन परेशानियों से जूझ रहे हैं। यहां उन चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए, मुकाबला करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में एक इकोनॉमिक स्टेबलाइजेशन फंड का क्रिएशन कर दिया है, जो निश्चित तौर से इस सारे संकट को दूर करेगा।

यह इकोनॉमिक स्टेबलाइजेशन फंड केवल वर्तमान संकट का समाधान नहीं करेगा, बल्कि फाइनेंशियल ईयर 2027 के बजट के लिए एक मजबूत नींव रखेगा। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो इकोनॉमिक स्टेबलाइजेशन फंड बन रहा है, उसमें इस द्वितीय बैच में 1.05 लाख करोड़ रुपये ले रहे हैं। हम एक लाख करोड़ रुपये इस इकोनॉमिक स्टेबलाइजेशन फंड के लिए ले रहे हैं। इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में इसलिए ले रहे हैं, क्योंकि यह मोदी सरकार की दूरदर्शिता का सबसे ठोस प्रमाण है। इकोनॉमिक स्टेबलाइजेशन फंड जो ट्रांसफर किया है, यह फाइनेंशियल ईयर 2027 के बजट में पूरे देश में होगा, हमने उसके लिए एक संकटकालीन बफ़र बनाया है। हमारे पास कॉर्पस फंड होगा कि दुनिया की कोई भी चुनौती आने पर हमारी इकोनॉमिक स्टेबिलिटी पर कोई फर्क नहीं आ पाएगा।

इसलिए यह सेकेंड बैच डिमांड फॉर सप्लीमेंट्री ग्रांट ले रहे हैं।

आज मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां हम इकोनॉमिक स्टेबलाइजेशन फंड में 1.05 लाख करोड़ रुपये ले रहे हैं, उसी तरह से दूसरे काम भी कर रहे हैं। किसी देश की करेंसी का पैमाना क्या होता है? उस करेंसी का पैमाना यह होता है कि उसके पास गोल्ड रिजर्व कितना है। उस गोल्ड रिजर्व से करेंसी का पैमाना होता है। आज हमारी करेंसी स्ट्रॉन्ग रहे, इसलिए हमने 1,703 करोड़ रुपये सॉवरेन गोल्ड बॉन्ड में लिया है, जिससे महंगाई पर कंट्रोल होगा। मैं आगे बताऊंगा कि वर्ष 2014-15 में महंगाई इन्फ्लेशन क्या थी और आज क्या इन्फ्लेशन है? अभी हमारी सरकार ने इसलिए लिया है, क्योंकि हम सॉवरेन गोल्ड बॉन्ड में राशि डालेंगे।

इसी तरह से जो हम निर्यात ऋण लेते हैं, उस पर 3,788 करोड़ हमने लिए हैं, पांच लाख जो एमएसपी हैं, जिसकी चिंता इस सरकार को हुई। नहीं तो इस देश से ज्यादातर एमएसपी बंद हो रहे हैं, लेकिन जिस तरह से एमएसपी को रिवाइव करने के लिए वित्त मंत्री जी ने 19-20 में दिया, आज जो इसकी चिंता है कि पूरी दुनिया की प्रतिस्पर्धा में जिस तरह से प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी ने पिछले दिनों कहा कि हमारे एमएसपी के प्रोडक्ट्स केवल अपने लिए न हों, दुनिया के बाज़ारों में जब जाएं तो प्रतिस्पर्धा में, क्वालिटी में सबसे बेहतर हों। इसी तरह से हम नेशनल सिक्योरिटी के फंड के लिए काम कर रहे हैं। जिस तरह से पिछले दिनों गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि हम मार्च, 2026 तक देश से नक्सलवाद को समाप्त कर देंगे। आज यह इसलिए है कि सिक्योरिटी के लिए जिस तरह से टैक्नोलॉजी का इनोवेशन किया जा रहा है, उसके फंड के लिए भी तीन हज़ार करोड़ रुपये लिए जा रहे हैं। पहले रूस यूक्रेन का युद्ध शुरू हुआ, वह पूरी दुनिया के लिए पहला झटका था। उसके बाद ईरान, यूएस और इज़राइल का युद्ध चल रहा है। इसमें जिस तरीके से सप्लाई चेन डिस्टर्ब हो रही है, उसके कारण आज तेल का संकट बढ़ रहा है तो यह आज हमारी सरकार की दूरदर्शिता का जीता-जागता प्रमाण है कि जब दुनिया आज संकट से जूझ रही है तो हमारी सरकार ने आज की नहीं, बल्कि कल के खतरे की भविष्यवाणी को भी आंक कर के इस अनुदान की मांग पर काम किया है। आज उसी का नतीजा है कि इकोनॉमिक स्टेबलाइज़ेशन फंड

यह केवल वर्तमान तेल संकट का जवाब नहीं है, बल्कि भविष्य के हर प्रकार के झटकों के लिए ढाल बनेगा। यह वित्तीय अनुशासन का काम करेगा। हमारी राजनीतिक सोच का अनुपम संगम है। न घबराहट का कोई खर्च है, न संकट की कोई अनदेखी है। यही है विकसित भारत 2047 के संकल्प को पूरा करने का रास्ता।

कांग्रेस के हमारी साथी सुरेश जी और चन्नी जी सुन लें कि वर्ष 2014 में जो इकोनॉमी थी, उसके मुकाबले वह आज वर्ष 2025 में किस स्थिति में है। वर्ष 2014 में आप इस सदन में नहीं थे, सुरेश जी थे, उस समय कहा जाता था कि हमारी फ्रेजाइल इकोनॉमी होगी। वर्ष 2014 में फ्रेजाइल इकोनॉमी का तात्पर्य था कि दुनिया में लोग कहते थे कि यहां महंगाई अधिक है, रुपये की कीमत नहीं है, विदेशी और घरेलू निवेशक अपना पैसा निकाल कर यूरोप, साउथ अफ्रीका आदि में निवेश कर रहा था। इतनी अनिश्चितता की स्थिति आ गई थी कि फ्रेजाइल इकोनॉमी थी। उसके दो महत्वपूर्ण कारण थे, जो इंडिकेटर होता है, उस समय का जो करंट अकाउंट डेफिसिट था, जिसको चालू खाता घाटा कहते हैं, जब देश के आयात और निर्यात के बीच में एक्सपोर्ट और इंपोर्ट में जब अंतर बढ़ जाता है, तब वह करंट अकाउंट डेफिसिट होता है और वर्ष 2014 में सेवाओं में, निवेश में, जिसमें आय को भी शामिल किया जाता है, उस समय जीडीपी का लगभ 4.8 पर्सेंट था। इतना अंतर आयात-निर्यात में हो गया है, जो आज वर्ष 2025-26 में केवल 0.8 पर्सेंट रह गया है। ये हमारी सरकार की उपलब्धियां हैं।

यहां पर अर्जुन राम मेघवाल जी बैठे हैं। रोज़ पॉलिसी पैरालाइसिस की बात होती थी। ये शब्द रेग्युलर सत्तापक्ष और प्रतिपक्ष के सभी लोग कहते थे कि इस देश में तो लगता है कि नीतियों की पंगुता आ गई है। किसी इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर पर कोई निर्णय नहीं, किसी नीति पर कोई निर्णय नहीं, एनर्जी के लिए कोई पॉलिसी नहीं, माइनिंग के लिए कोई पॉलिसी नहीं। मैं उसमें नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ – कोल गेट हो या टूजी हो, वे इस तरह के दौर थे कि पूरी दुनिया के सामने भारत की तस्वीर क्या बन गई थी। लगता था कि भारत में कितना भ्रष्टाचार है। सीएजी की हर रिपोर्ट में यही सब होता था। मैं विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। मैं तो आज सिर्फ अनुदानों की मांगों पर ही रहना

चाहता हूँ, लेकिन उससे एक पॉलिसी पैरालाइसिस हो गया था। लगता था कि कोई है ही नहीं और उसके बाद कोई निर्णय नहीं होता था। नीतियां आदि बदल जाती थीं।

पॉलिसी की कोई सर्टेनिटी नहीं थी। आप बताइए अगर किसी पॉलिसी की सर्टेनिटी नहीं होगी, कोई रेगुलेशन नहीं होगा, कोई रेगुलेटरी बॉडी नहीं होगी तो निवेश कैसे होगा? आप निवेश को तो छोड़िए, रिफॉर्म कैसे होगा और गति भी बहुत धीमी हो जाएगी।

अर्जुन राम मेघवाल जी, आपको तीसरी टर्मिनोलॉजी याद होगी। ये न केवल फ्रेजाइल इकोनॉमी, पॉलिसी पैरालिसिस ही नहीं बोलते थे, बल्कि ये 'बनाना रिपब्लिक' भी कहने लगे थे कि भारत 'बनाना रिपब्लिक' बन गया है। इसका मतलब है कि उस समय नीतियों में स्थिरता की दिक्कत हो गई, गवर्नेंस पर सवाल उठने लगा। गवर्नेंस के साथ आर्थिक निर्णय, जब मजबूत संस्थागत ढाँचे नहीं थे तो एक तरह से अनिश्चितता का माहौल बन गया। ऐसी परिस्थितियों के लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज दूसरे बैच का सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड फॉर ग्रांट्स आया है।

आज सदन सुचारू रूप से चल रहा है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज इंडिया में नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में जो इकोनॉमिक ट्रांसफॉर्मेशन हुआ है, उस पर हमें नजर डालनी चाहिए। यह हम सबकी जिम्मेदारी है। आज के हालात और वर्ष 2014 के हालात क्या थे? अगर आप इंडिया की इकोनॉमी का ट्रांसफॉर्मेशन देखेंगे तो आपको पता चलेगा इसलिए मैं वर्ष 2014 और वर्ष 2026 की तुलना करना चाहूंगा। मैं आँकड़े देकर बताऊँगा। वर्ष 2014 के आँकड़े रिकॉर्ड्स में हैं और आज के भी आँकड़े रिकॉर्ड्स में हैं। वर्ष 2014 में हमारी जो नॉमिनल जीडीपी थी, चूँकि मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि नॉमिनल जीडीपी बिना इंफ्लेशन के होती है और रियल जीडीपी वह होती है, जिसमें इंफ्लेशन जुड़ा हुआ होता है। उस समय भारत की नॉमिनल जीडीपी 113.55 लाख करोड़ रुपये थी। वर्ष 2024-25 में वह नॉमिनल जीडीपी 113.55 लाख करोड़ रुपये से बढ़कर 357.14 लाख करोड़ रुपये हो गई है। यह भारत की नॉमिनल जीडीपी है। यह दुनिया देख रही है। आज दुनिया हमारा लोहा मान रही है।

यहां पर दुनिया के लोग आ रहे हैं कि भारत की इकोनॉमी मजबूत हो रही है। वर्ष 2014 में

हम दुनिया के 11वें पायदान पर थे। पिछले दस वर्षों में दुनिया में हम आर्थिक मजबूती में पांचवें पायदान पर हुए और अब चौथे पायदान पर होंगे तथा वर्ष 2027 तक हम नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में दुनिया में हमारी थर्ड लार्जेस्ट इकोनॉमी होगी। … (व्यवधान) यह केवल मोदी जी या भाजपा की बात नहीं है। … (व्यवधान) मैं वर्ष 2027 तक तीसरे नंबर की बात कर रहा हूँ।

इसके बाद हम फॉरेक्स रिजर्व्स पर आते हैं। फॉरेक्स रिजर्व का मतलब है कि हमारे पास गोल्ड का कितना रिजर्व है। किसी भी देश की करेंसी हो या इकोनॉमी हो, वर्ष 2013-14 में भारत का फॉरेक्स रिजर्व 304 बिलियन था और आज फॉरेक्स रिजर्व्स, जो 304 बिलियन का था, वह आज 686 बिलियन का हो गया है। आज भारत की इकोनॉमी इतनी मजबूत हुई है। … (व्यवधान)

Kindly have patience. … (*Interruptions*) This is the sign of strong external sector stability. This is absolutely a sign.… (*Interruptions*) You try to understand what I am saying. It is on record. … (Interruptions) You must go through the line. Unnecessarily, you do not have patience.

सभापति महोदया, मैं एफडीआई के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। फॉरेन इनवेस्टमेंट का जो स्टॉक होता है … (व्यवधान) अब मैं उस चेयर पर नहीं हूँ।… (व्यवधान) मैं यहां हूँ। अब मैं स्पीकर हूँ। मैं वहां नहीं हूँ। … (व्यवधान) वहां से मुझे सभापति महोदया ने बोलने का मौका दिया है। … (व्यवधान) वर्ष 2013-14 में यहां पर जो फॉरेन इनवेस्टमेंट था, लोग उसे निकालकर ले जा रहे थे। … (व्यवधान) उस समय केवल 308 बिलियन फॉरेन इनवेस्टमेंट था। … (व्यवधान) यह हमारा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय फॉरेन एक्सचेंज निवेश था। … (व्यवधान) मैं कोई राजनीतिक बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ और न ही किसी की आलोचना कर रहा हूँ। … (व्यवधान) मैं केवल वास्तविकता का आइना दिखाने की कोशिश कर रहा हूँ, हकीकत बताने की कोशिश कर रहा हूँ। … (व्यवधान) इसलिए आप धैर्य से सुनने की कोशिश कीजिए। … (व्यवधान) उस समय फॉरेन इनवेस्टमेंट 308 बिलियन था और वर्ष 2024-25 में नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में एफडीआई का स्टॉक 308 बिलियन से बढ़कर 748 बिलियन हो गया है।… (व्यवधान

**माननीय सभापति :** माननीय सदस्य, प्लीज सुनिए।

**श्री जगदम्बिका पाल :** इसलिए आज एफडीआई स्टॉक 2.5 ग्लोबल इंवेस्टर कॉन्फिडेंस राइज किया है। … (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** माननीय सदस्यगण, यह आचरण ठीक नहीं है।

… (व्यवधान)

**श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर (हमीरपुर) :** ये तृणमूल कांग्रेस के सांसद राष्ट्रपति जी का भी अपमान करते हैं और यहां पर आकर सदन का विरोध करते हैं। … (व्यवधान) ये सदन को चलने नहीं देते हैं। यह तरीका बिलकुल गलत है।… (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** महत्वपूर्ण अनुदान मांगों के विषय पर चर्चा चल रही है। प्लीज आप लोग सुनिए। माननीय सदस्यगण, प्लीज। मैं आप सभी से आग्रह कर रही हूं।

… (व्यवधान)

**श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर :** तृणमूल कांग्रेस के सांसद जो कर रहे हैं, वह आचरण उचित नहीं है। … (व्यवधान) इन पर कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। … (व्यवधान) यह केवल राजनीति करने के लिए सदन को इस तरह से गुमराह करने का काम कर रहे हैं। … (व्यवधान) इन लोगों ने अपने राज्य में महिलाओं का जीना मुश्किल कर दिया है। … (व्यवधान) एक एमबीबीएस छात्रा के साथ इस तरह से बलात्कार हुआ। पश्चिम बंगाल की मुख्यमंत्री को शर्म आनी चाहिए। … (व्यवधान) उन्होंने कुछ नहीं किया और उल्टा मामले को कवर-अप करने की कोशिश की। … (व्यवधान) आज उनकी महिला सांसद यहां पर सदन को नहीं चलने देती है। इन सभी के खिलाफ कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। … (व्यवधान) यह तरीका उचित नहीं है। कल भी हम लोगों ने यही देखा। … (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** माननीय सदस्यगण, प्लीज अपने-अपने स्थान पर विराजिए।

… (व्यवधान)

**श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर :** माननीय सभापति जी, इनके खिलाफ कठोर कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। … (व्यवधान) यह बिलकुल गलत कर रहे हैं। … (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** माननीय मंत्री जी । आप बोलिए । माननीय सदस्य, आप प्लीज बैठ जाइए, माननीय मंत्री जी बोल रहे हैं ।

… (व्यवधान)

**रेल मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव) :** माननीय सभापति जी, जिस तरह से विश्व में एक बड़ी समस्या आयी है । आज समय ऐसा है, जिसमें पूरे देश को, चाहे वह किसी भी दल के हों, सभी को एकजुट होकर इस समस्या का समाधान करना है । … (व्यवधान) देश में सभी को मिल कर इस समस्या का समाधान करना है । आप इस तरह के व्यवहार से राजनीति करने की सोचते हैं । … (व्यवधान) जब-जब देश पर संकट आए, पूरे देश को एकजुट होकर उसका समाधान करना चाहिए । ऐसे राजनीति नहीं करनी चाहिए ।… (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** माननीय सदस्यगण, प्लीज अपने-अपने स्थान पर विराजिए । प्लीज आप सब लोग बैठ जाइए, प्लीज । सभी माननीय सदस्य प्लीज बैठ जाइए । यह ठीक तरीका नहीं है । किसी भी समस्या पर इस तरह का आचरण ठीक नहीं है । माननीय सदस्य, आप लोग प्लीज बैठ जाइए और चर्चा को चलने दीजिए ।

माननीय सदस्य श्री जगदम्बिका पाल जी, आप बोलिए ।

… (व्यवधान)

**श्री जगदम्बिका पाल :** मैं, अत्यंत आभारी हूं और जैसा कि मैंने कहा, इनको देश के किसानों की चिंता नहीं है । इस सेकेंड बैच ऑफ सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स में देश के किसानों के फर्टिलाइजर की सब्सिडी को बरकरार रखा जाए, जो वर्ष 2025-26 का हमारा बजट आया था, उस बजट में फर्टिलाइजर की सब्सिडी के लिए 1 लाख 67 हजार 887 करोड़ का अभूतपूर्व प्रावधान किया गया था । देश के किसानों को इतनी बड़ी सब्सिडी अगर कोई दे रहा है, तो नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार दे रही है ।… (व्यवधान) इसका परिणाम है और जैसा कि कल माननीय शिवराज जी ने बताया कि आज खाद्यान के मामले में भारत पूरे विश्व में नंबर एक बन चुका है ।

लेकिन, यह जो वैश्विक चुनौती आयी है, उसमें आज कहीं-न-कहीं जब ऑयल के दाम बढ़ेंगे, तो इसका असर ट्रांसपोर्टेशन पर भी होगा । … (व्यवधान) इस ऑयल और गैस के संकट से फर्टिलाइजर पर भी असर पड़ेगा । हमने यह नहीं कहा कि ऑयल का संकट आ गया तो हम किसानों के फर्टिलाइजर पर सब्सिडी नहीं दे पायेंगे। … (व्यवधान) किसानों के लिए जो सब्सिडी का कमिटमेंट है, जिसके लिए हमने 1 लाख 67 हजार 887 करोड़ रुपए लिया था, उसमें हम आज सेकेंड सप्लीमेंट्री बैच में 19 हजार 230 करोड़ रुपए और ले रहे हैं, ताकि हम किसानों को सब्सिडी देते रहें। … (व्यवधान) हमें इस फर्टिलाइजर की सब्सिडी के लिए 19 हजार 230 करोड़ रुपए की आज अतिरिक्त आवश्यकता थी, उसको हम 'नेट कैश आउट गो' से ले रहे हैं । … (व्यवधान) आज जरूरत क्या है? आज न्यूट्रिएंट  बेस्ड सब्सिडी है। जो एनबीएस स्कीम है, उसमें आप 15 हजार करोड़ रुपए ले रहे हैं। जो यूरिया सब्सिडी स्कीम है, उसमें 4 हजार 230 करोड़ रुपए ले रहे हैं। कुल उर्वरक सब्सिडी अब 1 लाख 67 हजार 887 करोड़ रुपए से 1.86 लाख करोड़ रुपए हो जाएगी। … (व्यवधान) यह वृद्धि क्यों है? यह पूरी दुनिया को मालूम है कि पश्चिम एशिया के ईरान में जो युद्ध हुआ, जिसमें आज क्रूड ऑयल या कच्चे तेल का मूल्य 88.65 डॉलर से 119 डॉलर तक बढ़ा है।

हमें फर्टिलाइजर के लिए गैस आयातित करनी पड़ती है । … (व्यवधान) 195 मिलियन मेट्रीक क्यूबिक मीटर्स पर डे कहते हैं। इसकी लागत दोगुनी हो गयी है।  … (व्यवधान) जिस समय हमने बजट लिया था, उस समय संभावना नहीं थी, इसलिए हम जो सेकेंड बैच लेकर आए हैं, जिसका बजट में प्रावधान नहीं था और यह इमरजेंसी सिचुएशन भारत के सामने आयी है तो हमारी सरकार समय रहते हुए सेकेंड बैच सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड फोर ग्रांट्स ले रही है।  … (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** माननीय सदस्य, प्लीज़ अपना भाषण समाप्त कीजिए।

… (व्यवधान)

**श्री जगदम्बिका पाल :** मैडम, मैंने अभी शुरू किया है। … (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** प्लीज़, आप अपना भाषण समाप्त कीजिए, क्योंकि समय की मर्यादा है।

… (व्यवधान)

**श्री जगदम्बिका पाल :** मैं केवल किसानों की बात कहूंगा कि मोदी सरकार ने प्रतिक्रिया दी कि न्यूट्रिएंट बेस्ड सब्सिडी स्कीम के सभी पीएनके कम्पोनेंट्स को बढ़ाकर खरीफ फसलें सुरक्षित करेंगे। यूरिया सब्सिडी स्कीम में इंडिजिनियस और इम्पोर्टेड को कवर करेंगे। … (व्यवधान) फर्टिलाइज़र कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया, अरावली जिप्सम एंड मिनिरल्स इंडिया लिमिटेड को टोकन प्रोविजन देंगे। उसका परिणाम यह होगा कि किसान को उर्वरक सस्ता मिलेगा और खाद्यान्न उत्पादन बरकरार रहेगा, जिसमें हम दुनिया में नंबर एक पर हैं। महंगाई पर कंट्रोल रहेगा। 19 हजार 230 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय केवल किसान के लिए होगा। … (व्यवधान) नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने तीसरी बार सरकार बनायी है। हम यह किसानों को उनकी खाद्य सुरक्षा के लिए उपहार दे रहे हैं। … (व्यवधान) यह खाद्यान्न सुरक्षा का कवच भी है और तीर भी है। मैं पूरे सदन के माध्यम से देश को बताना चाहता हूं कि मोदी जी सरकार के पहले और बाद में क्या काम हुए हैं? वर्ष 2013-14 में 264.4 मिलियन टन खाद्यान्न उत्पादन होता था। वर्ष 2024-25 में यह बढ़कर 357.73 मिलियन टन हो गया है। हमने विश्व में चीन को भी पीछे कर दिया है। … (व्यवधान) अब भारत नंबर एक पर आ गया है। … (व्यवधान) चावल में 104 मिलियन टन पर विश्व में नंबर एक पर आए हैं। … (व्यवधान) 150.18 मिलियन टन हो गया है। गेहूं में 95.6 मिलियन टन से 117.95 मिलियन टन पर आए हैं। इस पर हम विश्व में नंबर दो पर हैं। तिलहन में 32.4 मिलियन टन से 43 मिलियन टन पर आए हैं। … (व्यवधान) आयात 50 परसेंट से कम हुआ है। दलहन-तिलहन में हम आठवें रैंक पर थे और आज हम दूसरे नंबर पर आ गए हैं। … (व्यवधान) दालों में हम आत्मनिर्भरता की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं और 28 मिलियन टन उत्पादन हुआ है। आज हमारे भंडार भरे हुए हैं। … (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** माननीय सदस्य, आप प्लीज़ अपना भाषण कम्प्लीट कीजिए।

… (व्यवधान)

**श्री जगदम्बिका पाल :** कल शिवराज सिंह जी ने यही कहा था कि केन्द्रीय पूल भंडार में 377.83

एलएमटी, जो मानक है उससे दोगुना चावल का भंडार है । ... (व्यवधान) गेहूं का 358.78 एलएमटी है, जो रिकॉर्ड से दोगुना है। आज इसी का नतीजा है कि मोदी सरकार 80 करोड़ लोगों को प्रधान मंत्री कल्याण योजना में मुफ्त खाद्यान्न देने का काम कर रही है। ... (व्यवधान) यह फूड सिक्योरिटी है। आज भारत खाद्यान्न में महाशक्ति बन रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) एमएसपी की गारंटी देने की बजाय इन्होंने स्वामीनाथन की रिपोर्ट को ठंडे बस्ते में डाल रखा था। कमेटी का गठन कर रखा था । लेकिन डॉ. स्वामीनाथन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने लागू किया ।... (व्यवधान) जिसका नतीजा है कि आज किसान को उसकी लागत से डेढ़-दो गुना अधिक मिल रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) आज एमएसपी लाभ गारंटी है। ... (व्यवधान) आज किसान की आय 5.23 परसेंट वार्षिक आय बढ़ी है। ... (व्यवधान)

**SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL (VADAKARA):** Thank you, Madam, for allowing me to speak. I also thank my Party for giving me this opportunity.

There is a disturbing news coming from Delhi that the Lawyers' Canteen at the Delhi High Court has temporarily stopped serving main courses because of the LPG shortage. In a notice issued on Wednesday, the canteen management stated that the lack of gas cylinders had made it impossible to cook regular meals.

From Bihar to Bangalore, from hotels to households - every street, every individual, and every family is being disturbed by the growing panic. The shortage of LPG supply, and the way the Government has dealt with the ongoing crisis, has become a heavy burden on us. I must say that the Government is creating two crises. First, the "Surrender Crisis", and second, the "Cylinder Crisis". Every headline today speaks about the LPG crisis in India. Long queues are there outside LPG distributors in Noida, Lucknow,

Delhi, Bhubaneswar, everywhere. Every State, every city, every household is facing distress. Yet, the Government is not finding time to discuss the LPG issue in this Parliament.

When the Leader of the Opposition gave notice to discuss the issue, the Government was not ready. Crores of Indians are in distress. If we cannot discuss such issues in Parliament, then where will we discuss them? Why are we elected? Why are we here? We are here to raise those issues. But the Government is not ready to address them; the Government is not ready to open the floor for discussion.

Every headline talks about the LPG and PNG supply crunch starts to squeeze output at packaged food units. Homes and vehicles are distressed due to gas supply shortages.

“Oil shock is there for Indian kitchens” - the Government must read these headlines and understand what is happening across the country. The Government could have been proactive. Instead, the nation is already facing distress and shortage. So, on behalf of the ‘INDIA bloc’ and every, we strongly ask the Government to immediately allow a discussion on the LPG shortage in this House.

Newspapers claim that the Indian economy is growing and shining, but the macroeconomic indicators and the lived realities of people do not align with these claims. The economic mismanagement of the last decade and the rise of crony capitalism have entrenched a K-shaped growth where the “cronies corner the commons.” That is what is happening in India today.

The World Inequality Report 2026 states that the top 10 per cent of the population earn 58 per cent of the nation's income, while the bottom half earns only 15 per cent. The top one per cent owns about 40 per cent of the nation's wealth. The top 10 per cent own nearly 65 per cent of the wealth, while the bottom 50 per cent hold just 6.4 per cent. Income inequality in India is now worse than during the British Raj.

Amidst all this, they have put their hands on MGNREGA also. Last day, I attended a DISHA meeting at my district headquarters in Calicut. I received the figures there. In Calicut, during the last financial year, MGNREGA expenditure was Rs.101.37 lakh. Now it has declined to Rs.87 lakh. Earlier, 68,483 families received 100 days of work; now the number has dropped to just 24,191 families.

Madam, since January, new work has not been allotted. One-third of the population survives on less than Rs. 100 a day. We all know that it is killing the normal people, common poor people of this country. We must say that Government must bring back the MGNREGA because it was the lifeline of common people in this country. So, when inequality widens, this is the way the Government approaches.

Madam, what is the Government's approach on Indian rupee? We had tall claims from the then Gujarat Chief Minister about rupees *versus* dollar comparison. The then Gujarat Chief Minister once told that our currency is on deathbed. Earlier, our rupee used to compete with dollar. Today, it is competing with currencies of countries like Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. The

statement was given by the then Chief Minister of Gujarat. Now, he is the Prime Minister of India. Now, let us know with whom India's rupee is competing. What is the situation now? We all know that it took 1850 days for Indian rupee to stoop from Rs. 65 to Rs. 70 against dollar.

**डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे (गोड्डा) :** माननीय सभापति जी, पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर दीजिए।… (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** माननीय सदस्य डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे जी।

… (व्यवधान)

**डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे :** माननीय सभापति जी, रूल नम्बर 216,

आज सुबह स्पीकर साहब ने कहा कि यह हाउस किसी की जागीरदारी नहीं है। … (व्यवधान) यह हाउस रूल से चलेगा। रूल 216 यह कहता है कि जब आप डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स पर चर्चा करते हैं, तो जिन डिमांड्स के लिए सरकार आयी है, केवल उसी पर कंफाइन करिए। आप किसी पालिसी मैटर पर या किसी और विषय पर नहीं बोल सकते हैं।… (व्यवधान) यही नियम 216 है। यह नियम है।… (व्यवधान) आप उनको समझाइए कि वह दूसरे विषय पर नहीं बोल सकते हैं।… (व्यवधान) मुझ पर हमला करने से मेरी आवाज नहीं दबाई जा सकती है। … (व्यवधान) मैं कानून की बात कर रहा हूं और यह पार्लियामेंट कानून के हिसाब से चलेगी। … (व्यवधान)

**SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:** At least the Member from the Treasury Benches may have understood this. Even the details of the Demand for Grants were circulated this morning or last midnight. Was it according to the Rules of Procedures? Rules of Procedure applies to everyone, not only to the Opposition Benches. It is equally applicable to the Treasury Benches also. When Nishikant Dubey Ji speaks in this House, how many rules of procedures are applied to his speeches, to his words and to his remarks? It does not apply

to the Opposition Benches. It is equally applicable to the Treasury Benches also. He has got separate Rules of Procedure which no other Member has got. … (Interruptions)

**माननीय सभापति :** माननीय सदस्य, कृपया डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स पर बोलिए।

… (व्यवधान)

**SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:** It took only 581 days for Indian rupee to stoop from Rs. 70 to Rs. 75. And from Rs. 75 to Rs. 80, it took only 917 days. From Rs. 80 to Rs. 85, it took only 819 days for Indian rupee to stoop.

But Madam it took just 349 days to stoop from Rs. 85 to Rs. 90. Now, the most worrying part is after crossing Rs. 90, it took only 13 days to reach to this present day price. Where are we heading, Madam? Our currency is one of the worst performing currencies among our surrounding countries in Asia when compared to major countries. Where are we heading? Where is the then Gujarat Chief Minister’s statements on our currency being on deathbed? Where is it now? Is it on a ventilator? The Government must reply. That is the situation which we are going through.

Madam, how is the Gulf crisis affecting us? About ten million Indians left their work there. Their remittances were considered as the backbone of this economy, especially of the State like Kerala. What is their situation? What are they facing right now?

Where is our Government’s involvement? Lakhs and lakhs of Indians are stranded at the airport. They were, even after booking the tickets, even after getting the tickets, and even after getting the boarding pass, not allowed to fly.

They were stranded at the airport. We did not see any involvement of the Government. We did not see any diplomacy in action. Sir, we all know that those people are our backbone. Madam, those people who lost their relatives, they were trying to fly back. They were not allowed to fly back. Who did involve, Madam? There are people who are suffering from diseases, and going for treatment or going for other family necessities, they all are stranded. There are people who went on visitor visas.  We are not seeing their any able and efficient involvement to help them. Madam, I must say, in this crisis, silence is not diplomacy; it is surrender, a complete surrender.  It has happened to our countrymen. Who will address the concerns of those Indians who work hard for their family and the country? How will they come back? What special arrangement is being done for them? The people in GCC, the difficulties that they are facing right now, must be addressed. The Government must be ready to discuss this on the floor. The Government must ensure that action is taken. But, the Prime Minister has not got time as he is busy in electioneering. The Treasury Benches must say that.  The Prime Minister must remind himself that he is not just an election engineer; he is an elected Prime Minister of this country.

I went to Kerala the other day. Now, there is a case in High Court, where the High Court itself has asked the Government where the AIIMS for Kerala is. The Government replied: “It is not included in PMSSY’s, this phase also.” Why is it not included? Why even after 12 long years, the offered AIIMS for Kerala is not being included? It is because the people of Kerala contain their seats to

zero or one or less than one always. Is that the reason? No other valid reason is being placed before the people of Kerala.

Madam, when the high-speed railway corridor was announced, we were expecting an announcement for Kerala also. But it was also denied. The unemployment is rising day by day, and the youngsters in this country are in distress. The Indian foreign policy is failing.

We may have heard Indiraji talking to the world power. We all have heard that. She said:

> "We are not a nation that can be bullied or pressured by any power. India regards America as a friend, not as a boss. India is capable of writing its own destiny."

This was her statement as a courageous Prime Minister. But, what we hear right now is that India is getting special permission, sanction and holiday for buying petrol or diesel or crude from Russia for 30 days. What have they reduced India to? These are the things that are happening around us. It is the Government's responsibility to step in.

We must say that India-US trade is badly affecting the farmers. Now, to cook potato, to cook onion, or to cook whatever we like in the Indian kitchens, will we need Trump's permission? This is a shocker for us. This is a complete failure in managing these issues. I strongly oppose this Government's policies on such things. I repeat, the Government is claiming that the economy is doing too good, but in reality, it is entirely different. The Government must open their eyes to the reality, and the difficulty that the people of India are facing.

**श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा (श्रावस्ती) :** माननीय सभापति महोदया, आपने मुझे वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों - दूसरा बैच पर चर्चा में भाग लेने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद। मैं समाजवादी पार्टी के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष आदरणीय श्री अखिलेश यादव जी का धन्यवाद करता हूं और अपने लोक सभा क्षेत्र श्रावस्ती, बलरामपुर की सम्मानित जनता का आभारी हूं, जिन्होंने मुझे सदन में भेजा है, ताकि मैं गरीब, किसान, मजदूर, बेरोजगार, युवा, महिला, अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, आदिवासी, वंचित और पीड़ित की आवाज को सदन में उठा सकूं।

आज युवाओं को रोजगार मुहैया कराने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उचित कार्यवाही किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। देश में युवा रोजगार के बिना अनेक उत्पीड़नों का सामना कर रहे हैं। किसानों की आय दोगुनी किए जाने के लिए कोई विशेष नीति नहीं बनाई गई है।

सभापति महोदया, मैं आज सदन में अपने क्षेत्र की जनता की आवाज लेकर खड़ा हुआ हूँ। हमारी लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था की सबसे बड़ी ताकत यही है कि यहाँ देश के हर वर्ग, हर क्षेत्र और हर व्यक्ति की बात सुनी जाती है। आज देश के सामने कई महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियाँ हैं, जैसे- किसानों की आय, युवाओं के लिए रोजगार, महँगाई, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य की बेहतर व्यवस्था करना आदि। हमारे किसान दिन-रात मेहनत करके देश का पेट भरते हैं, लेकिन उन्हें उनकी मेहनत का उचित मूल्य अभी नहीं मिल पा रहा है। सरकार को ऐसी नीतियाँ बनानी चाहिए, जिससे किसानों की आय वास्तव में बढ़ सके और उनकी लागत कम हो सके।

महोदया, दूसरी बड़ी चिन्ता युवाओं के रोजगार की है। देश की सबसे बड़ी ताकत हमारा युवा वर्ग है। यदि उन्हें सही शिक्षा, कौशल और रोजगार के अवसर मिलें, तो भारत दुनिया का सबसे मजबूत अर्थव्यवस्था वाला देश बन सकता है। इसीलिए, हमें शिक्षा प्रणाली को अधिक व्यवहारपूर्ण बनाना चाहिए। हमारा संविधान हमें समानता, न्याय और भाईचारे का संदेश देता है। हमें ऐसी राजनीति करनी चाहिए, जो समाज को जोड़ने का काम करे, न कि बाँटने का। देश की प्रगति तभी संभव है, जब हर वर्ग, हर समुदाय और हर प्रदेश को साथ लेकर चला जाए।

माननीय सभापति महोदया, आज मनरेगा का जो बजट है, वह बहुत ही कम है। आज देश

का ग्राम प्रधान, जो देश की सभी ग्राम सभाओं में महत्वपूर्ण काम कराता है और जहाँ पर 40 और 60 का अनुपात कच्चा और पक्का काम कराने के लिए दिया जाता है, वह काम कराने के बावजूद भी उसका भुगतान नहीं हो पा रहा है। इस बजट को बढ़ाना चाहिए। जब यह बजट बढ़ेगा, तो गाँव को शहर में तब्दील किया जा सकता है, यह मेरी माँग है।

हमारे तमाम संसद सदस्य यहाँ पर मौजूद हैं। आज देश की सबसे बड़ी समस्या यह है कि सांसद निधि मात्र पाँच करोड़ रुपये है। पाँच करोड़ रुपये में से लगभग एक करोड़ रुपये जीएसटी के रूप में सरकार वापस ले लेती है। चार करोड़ रुपये में एक सांसद अपने क्षेत्र में मात्र चार किलोमीटर सड़क एक साल में बना सकता है। यह विकास निधि, जो कि सरकार के द्वारा तय की गई है, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि कई विधानसभाओं का क्षेत्र एक सांसद के क्षेत्र में आता है, उस क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए उनकी निधि कम से कम 25 से 30 करोड़ रुपये प्रतिवर्ष कर दी जाए और उसे जीएसटी से मुक्त किया जाए, जिससे कि सांसद अपने क्षेत्र में विकास कर सकें।

सभापति महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से माँग करता हूँ। आज जातीय जनगणना देश की सबसे बड़ी समस्या है। सामाजिक, आर्थिक, जातिगत जनगणना आज वर्तमान की माँग है, क्योंकि जब तक हमें यह नहीं पता होगा कि कौन गरीब है, कौन वंचित है, किसे वास्तव में मदद की जरूरत है, तब तक योजनाएँ कागजों में ही सफल रहेंगी, जमीन पर नहीं। इसीलिए, जातिगत जनगणना कराए जाने की सख्त जरूरत है। सरकार को इस ओर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

सभापति महोदया, मेरे क्षेत्र से श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर आकाँक्षी जनपदों की श्रेणी में आते हैं। नेपाल बॉर्डर से सटा हुआ हमारा जो क्षेत्र है, उतरौला, पचपेड़वा, चंदनपुर, जिसका लगभग 55 किलोमीटर हिस्सा आता है, गनवरिया गाँव से रतनपुर चौराहा, विजयनगर गणेशपुर बाजार, जूड़ी कुइया, पचपेड़वा नगर पंचायत होते हुए, बढ़ईपुरवा, अमेलिया, सेमरा, पोहरगड्डी से चंदनपुर सीमा सुरक्षा बल चौकी तक, यह नेपाल सीमा और अयोध्या नगरी तक की रोड है। यह इतनी खराब हो चुकी है कि इस पर आदमी चल नहीं पा रहा है।

सभापति जी, भगवान गौतम बुद्ध के श्रावस्ती जनपद, श्रावस्ती मुख्यालय भिनगा से लक्ष्मणपुर बैराज होते हुए कानीबोझी चौराहे से जमुनाह मुख्य मार्ग को जोड़ने वाली पीडब्ल्यूडी की मुख्य सड़क की लंबाई लगभग 35 किलोमीटर है। ये दोनों सड़कें मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र की जीवन रेखा हैं जो सैंकड़ों गांवों को मुख्यालय से जोड़ती हैं। इस सड़क से प्रतिदिन लाखों यात्री, किसान, छात्र, व्यापारी, मरीज, देश और विदेश से हजारों बौद्ध श्रद्धालु पर्यटक आते-जाते हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूं कि इस योजना को लागू किया जाए।

आज देश के हालात ऐसे हैं कि किसान परेशान है, युवा परेशान है, व्यापारी परेशान है और मजदूर परेशान है। मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूं कि देश के तमाम जनपद हैं जो बाढ़ से प्रभावित हैं, इनमें मेरा जनपद भी आता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि देश में बाढ़ प्रभावित जिलों को चिह्नित किया जाए और अलग से बजट दिया जाए।

अंत में, मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं -

"सिर्फ झूठे वादों से देश की तकदीर नहीं बदलती
जीडीपी के आंकड़ों से किसान के हाथों की लकीर नहीं बदलती।
आप विकसित भारत का जश्न मनाते रहो
मगर आपकी नीति और बजट से मेरे भारत की तस्वीर नहीं बदलती।"

**श्री कीर्ति आज़ाद (बर्धमान-दुर्गापुर) :** माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं अपने नेतृत्व ममता जी और अभिषेक बनर्जी जी का धन्यवाद करता हूं कि सदन के नेतृत्व के माध्यम से मुझे आज सदन में बोलने का अवसर दिया।

वैसे तो मुझे ब्रेकिंग न्यूज से बात शुरू करनी चाहिए क्योंकि अयोध्या में भगवान श्रीराम जी के मंदिर में सीता रसोई में चूल्हा नहीं जल रहा है। अयोध्या में गैस की कमी के कारण श्रीराम मंदिर में भोजन प्रसाद बनना बंद हो गया है। वहां जो परिस्थिति है, संभवत: मंत्री जी इसका संज्ञान लेंगे। अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संकट है। मैं मानता हूं कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संकट है लेकिन दो दिन पहले माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक वक्तव्य दिया था कि कांग्रेस के लोग गलत

बोल रहे हैं, लोगों को बरगला रहे हैं जबकि देश में कोई संकट नहीं है। अब वे बरगला रहे हैं या नहीं, मुझे मालूम नहीं है, मैं इतना ही जानना चाहता हूं कि यदि देश में संकट नहीं है और ऐसा माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है तो 65 रुपये प्रति सिलेंडर गैस के दाम क्यों बढ़ाए गए? गरीब आदमी पर मार क्यों मारी जा रही है? इस विषय पर सरकार की तरफ से कोई जवाब देने को तैयार नहीं है।

सभापति महोदया, मुझ से पहले सत्ता पक्ष की तरफ से आदरणीय साथी बोल रहे थे कि सोने का दाम बढ़ रहा है। अरे, मुझे सोने के दाम से क्या मतलब, मुझे तो उस गैस सिलेंडर से मतलब है जो गरीब आदमी के घर तक जाता है और उसके घर का चूल्हा जलता है। वह दूसरी बात है कि जब दूसरी बार फ्री में सिलेंडर दिया गया था, नौ करोड़ गरीब लोगों ने नहीं लिया क्योंकि 1100-1200 रुपये कीमत हो चुकी थी। मैं ऐसी परिस्थिति में क्या कहूं, मुझे समझ में नहीं आता।

सभापति महोदया, यहां सभी लोग बैठे हुए हैं, सभी जानते हैं और पूरा सदन भी जानता है कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी आविष्कार के बारे में सोचते हैं। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो वर्ष 2017 में कहा था, यदि उसे सरकार मान लेती, रिसर्च एंड डेवलपमेंट कर देती, सप्लीमेंटरी बजट में नहीं और मेन बजट में पैसा दे देती तो आज गटर गैस से सारी कमी पूरी हो सकती थी, जिस गटर गैस के बारे में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बात कही थी। सब घरों के नीचे गटर हैं। सब गटर में डालो, कैसे बताया था कि पाइप डाला, बर्तन उल्टा किया, छेद किया, उसमें से जो गैस निकलती, उससे पैसा भी बचता और हमें आयात करने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ती।

यहां डीएमके के लोग बैठे हैं, तेलंगाना से कांग्रेस के लोग बैठे हैं, केरल से लेफ्ट के लोग बैठे हैं, अब यह तो सभी जानते हैं कि बांग्ला विरोधी ही केवल यह सरकार नहीं है।

**15.00 hrs**

जहाँ 21 राज्यों में इनकी सरकार है, चाहें अपनी हो या एनडीए की मिली जुली सरकार हो, वहाँ केंद्र सरकार के शेयर का पूरा पैसा मिलता है, लेकिन इन चार राज्यों में नहीं मिलता है, क्योंकि कहते हैं यूटिलाइज़ेशन सर्टिफ़िकेट नहीं मिला है।

मैं आपको बंगाल के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज आप सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड लेकर आए हैं, यह लगभग 2 लाख करोड़ रुपये है, नेट माँग 2 लाख करोड़ रुपये की है और वर्ष 2022 से लेकर आज तक पश्चिम बंगाल का 2 लाख करोड़ रुपया, इन बांग्ला विरोधियों ने नहीं दिया है। ये बोलते हैं कि हमें उपयोगिता प्रमाणपत्र चाहिए, यानी यूटिलाइज़ेशन सर्टिफ़िकेट । इनको यूटिलाइज़ेशन सर्टिफ़िकेट दे दिया। यूटिलाइज़ेशन सर्टिफ़िकेट दे देते हैं, उसके बाद यह जवाब नहीं देते हैं। 6 महीने के बाद कुछ और कर देते हैं। आज ये खड़े हुए, इन्होंने जिस प्रकार से बंगाल के लोगों को दबाने का प्रयास किया है, एक चीज़ समझ लें कि बंगाल के लोग डरने वाले और दबने वाले नहीं हैं। पहले वर्ष 2021 में भी मुँह की खाई थी और वर्ष 2026 में भी खाने वाले हैं।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि चीफ इलेक्शन कमीशन को भी इन्होंने कुछ पैसा दिया होगा, क्योंकि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा है कि कुछ रिटायर्ड जजेज़ को लगाओ और आप उसके अंदर पैसा दो … (व्यवधान)

अब आप मुझे बताइए कि मनरेगा, जिसका नाम इन्होंने बदल दिया है, मनरेगा योजना गरीबों के लिए है। उसके माध्यम से गरीब आदमी के लिए कम से कम 100 दिन के रोज़गार की बात होती है। उसके अंदर उसको पैसा मिलता है वो कमाता है और जो कुछ प्राप्त होता है उससे अपने घर का भरण-पोषण करता है। पश्चिम बंगाल में वर्ष 2022 से लेकर आज तक 52 हज़ार करोड़ रुपया मनरेगा के अंतर्गत नहीं दिया गया। इन्होंने मज़दूरों को मारने का प्रयास किया है, उन लोगों को खत्म करने का प्रयास किया है। लेकिन यह हमारी सरकार है, जहाँ आपने नाम तो बदला, लेकिन हमने महात्मा गांधी का नाम रखा और कर्मश्री को महात्माश्री कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत चालू किया। इन चार सालों में 100 करोड़ दिन लोगों को काम दिया, जिसमें 78 लाख खाताधारकों को लाभ हुआ है।

'कितने भी तू कर ले सितम,

हँस-हँस के नहीं सहेंगे हम।'… (व्यवधान)

बाबू मत बोलो, फिर तुम्हारे बारे में बोलेंगे। उस दिन गिरिराज जी के बारे में बोले थे। अब

तुम्हारे बारे में बोलना पड़ेगा। मत बोलो, बेटा मत बोलो, बेटे की तरह हो, मत बोलो। अब आपने कहा था कि वर्ष 2022 तक प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना ग्रामीण में सबको घर मिलेगा। अब यह समय वर्ष 2047 तक चला गया है। मुझे मालूम नहीं वर्ष 2047 तक हम लोगों में से कितने लोग ज़िंदा रहेंगे, मुझे अपने बारे में तो मालूम नहीं, बाकियों के बारे में नहीं कह सकता हूँ, लेकिन तब कौन देखेगा, घर मिले कि नहीं मिले। यानी आपने, इस बांग्ला विरोधी सरकार ने वर्ष 2022 से लेकर वर्ष 2026 तक की बात मैं करता हूँ, केंद्र सरकार को 24 हज़ार करोड़ प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना ग्रामीण के अंतर्गत देने थे, नहीं दिए। 32 लाख लोग उससे वंचित हो गए। यानी वर्ष 2022 में जो छत मिलनी थी, वह छत वर्ष 2047 तक चली गई है, वह छत हमें नहीं मिली। उसकी यूटिलाइज़ेशन सर्टिफ़िकेट वर्ष 2022 तक दे ही दिया है, लिस्ट दे दी । इस बारे में आपत्ति उठाई तो आपत्ति के बाद जवाब दे दिए गए, लेकिन 24 हज़ार करोड़ रुपया नहीं दिया गया है। हमारी नेत्री ममता बंदोपाध्याय ने कहा कि हम बंगाल के किसी भी व्यक्ति को जहां सब जगह के लोग आते हैं, लोग बाहर से भी हैं, केवल बंगाल के ही लोग नहीं रहते हैं। हिंदी भाषा बोलने वाले भी हैं। वहाँ पर उन्हें 24 हज़ार करोड़ रुपया केंद्र सरकार को अपनी तरफ से देना था, लेकिन पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ममता बंदोपाध्याय की सरकार ने बांग्लार बाड़ी में 38 हज़ार 400 करोड़ रुपया दिया। The Central Government had to give Rs. 24,000 crore, but the West Bengal Government gave Rs. 38,400 crore. यानी 14 हज़ार 400 करोड़ रुपया ज़्यादा दिया गया। हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि इस प्रकार का सौतेला व्यवहार करने का प्रयास क्यों रहता है?

अब हम सर्व शिक्षा अभियान की बात कर लेते हैं। अगर आप देखेंगे, तो आजकल अधिकतर लोगों को वाट्सऐप यूनिवर्सिटी से ही ज्ञान मिलता है। आजकल एक नयी यूनिवर्सिटी- गलगोटिया यूनिवर्सिटी आ गयी है। आजकल लोग वहीं से ज्ञान ले रहे हैं। हमें विकसित भारत में लोगों को पढ़ाना-लिखाना है। समग्र शिक्षा अभियान के तहत 19 हजार करोड़ रुपये हमारे बच्चे-बच्चियों को नहीं दिया। हम विकसित भारत बना रहे हैं या अशिक्षित भारत बनाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं? बंगाल के बच्चे, बंगाल की बच्चियां बिना पढ़े-लिखे नहीं रहेंगे। ममता बंद्योपाध्याय की

सरकार ने वहां 'कन्याश्री' और 'रूपाश्री' जैसी योजनाएं चलायी हैं । 'कन्याश्री' योजना को तो यूनाइटेड नेशन्स के 'यूनिसेफ' ने अवॉर्ड दिया है । 18 साल की बच्चियां जब 11वीं-12वीं पास करती हैं, उनके खाते में डायरेक्ट 25 हजार रुपए डाले जाते हैं । यह है पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार । 'मुद्दई लाख बुरा चाहे तो क्या होता है, वही होता है, जो मंज़ूरे खुदा होता है ।' जो वर्ष 2021 में हुआ, वही वर्ष 2026 में भी होने वाला है । आप कुछ भी प्रयास कर लीजिए, लेकिन आप सफल नहीं होने वाले हैं ।

आपको मालूम है कि वहां अम्फान सायक्लोन आया था । वर्ष 2014 से वर्ष 2024 तक पश्चिम बंगाल में ऐसे अनेक तूफ़ान आए । इन दस सालों में, हमने डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट के माध्यम से 43,500 करोड़ रुपए मांगे थे । आपने तो हमारी बात नहीं सुनी । आपने केवल 7 प्रतिशत राशि डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट के तहत दी थी । लेकिन पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार ने अपने बलबूते पर, जितने भी लोग बेघर हो गये थे, जिनके घर उजड़ गए थे, जिनके काम बंद हो गये थे, उन सब को वापस लाकर स्थापित कर दिया ताकि उन लोगों को कोई तकलीफ न हो । लेकिन बांग्ला विरोधी केन्द्र की यह सरकार, जिसने केवल 7 प्रतिशत राशि दी यानी एक सौ रुपये मांगे, तो केवल सात रुपए दिये ।

अब मैं थोड़ा केन्द्र सरकार पर आ जाता हूँ । एनएच ज्यादा हैं । बंगाल में जितने भी एनएच हैं, वैसे तो माननीय अश्विनी वैष्णव जी हैं, मेरा उनसे कोई पर्सनल विरोध तो है नहीं ।... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** माननीय सदस्य, अब आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए ।

**श्री कीर्ति आज़ाद** : मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ । आपने मुझे दस मिनट दिये हैं । अभी छ: मिनट हुए हैं । अगले चार मिनट में मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा, बल्कि मैं नौ मिनट में ही समाप्त कर दूंगा ।

**माननीय सभापति :** आपका समय पूरा हो गया है ।

**श्री कीर्ति आज़ाद** : मैंने उनसे प्रश्न पूछा कि आपने 'अमृत भारत स्टेशन' स्कीम के अंतर्गत 101 रेलवे स्टेशन्स को उत्क्रमित करने का लक्ष्य रखा था । लेकिन वर्ष 2023 से 2026 हो गया, इन

तीन वर्षों में केवल तीन रेलवे स्टेशन्स उत्क्रमित हुए हैं। मैंने उनसे प्रश्न पूछा, चूंकि माननीय मंत्री जी हैं, वे सभा में हैं, संभवत: उस समय सभापति जी थे, उस समय हल्ला हो रहा था, वे सुन नहीं पाए। मैंने उनसे लंदन के बारे पूछा, तो वे टोकियो की बात कर रहे थे, looking London, talking Tokyo. वे कहने लगे कि यहां ऐसे नहीं हुआ, वहां वैसे नहीं हुआ। आप यह बताइए न कि 101 में से केवल 3 ही क्यों उत्क्रमित हुए? उनके पास इसका जवाब नहीं था। अब मैं इसके अन्दर उनसे क्या पूछूँ?

मेरे यहां एनएच-19 जाता है। अभी सुना था कि माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी मेरे क्षेत्र में उसका उद्घाटन करने वाले हैं। पिछले साल एनएचएआई के चेयरमैन आए थे, वे बोलकर गये थे कि वहां पर टूटा-फूटा, ध्वस्त पुल है और उसके ऊपर कार्य नहीं होना चाहिए। वहां पर कोई अशोका बिल्डकॉन नाम की कम्पनी है। वह अपनी मर्जी से काम करती है। आजकल तो स्पेस टेक्नोलॉजी से काम हो रहा है। ड्रोन से सड़कों को देखा जा रहा है कि कैसे काम करना है।

इसी प्रकार से, पालसित-दानकुनि सड़क परियोजना है। वहां पर पूरा ब्रिज़ नीचे गिर गया। इन्हें बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि एक बार फिर से कुछ तो मिल गया इनके बारे में बोलने के लिए, जितना कुछ कहना था, वह तो कह दिया।

केन्द्र सरकार के अनेक पीएसयूज हैं। मैं मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र- बर्धमान-दुर्गापुर की बात कर रहा हूँ। ये अनेक बार विकसित भारत की बात करते हैं, आत्मनिर्भर भारत की बात करते हैं। अभी जो समस्या आयी है, उसके कारण हमारे यहां फर्टिलाइज़र की समस्या होने वाली है, गैस की समस्या होने वाली है। हमारे यहां एचएफसीएल यानी हिन्दुस्तान फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड था, जो हल्दिया में और यहां भी था।

वहां पर हजार एकड़ जमीन है। यदि आप चाहते, तो उस हजार एकड़ जमीन के अंतर्गत फर्टिलाइज़र प्लांट शुरू कर सकते थे। वहां पर भारत ऑप्थेलमिक ग्लास लिमिटेड है। वहां पर मेटल्स एंड मिनरल्स कॉर्पोरेशन है। वहां पर केन्द्र सरकार के अनेकों संस्थान बेकार पड़े हैं। राज्य सरकार कहती है कि कृपया आप या तो उसके ऊपर काम शुरू कीजिए या हमें वापस दीजिए,

ताकि हम अपनी इंडस्ट्री खड़ी कर सकें। ... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** माननीय सदस्य, आपको बोलते हुए 13 मिनट्स हो चुके हैं। कृपया अब आप बैठ जाइए।

डॉ. गणपथी राजकुमार पी. जी।

... (व्यवधान)

**DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P. (COIMBATORE):** At the outset, I would like to draw the attention of the Union Government to the most urgent crisis relating to the shortage of LPG cylinders. As most of the districts are crippling without gas and fuel, our hon. Chief Minister, Shri M.K. Stalin, has appealed to the Prime Minister to take swift action to address this issue immediately on a war footing. Also, I would like to draw your attention to the issue of purposely neglecting the Metro Rail projects to Coimbatore and Madurai for flimsy reasons such as permission need to be given. The expansion of Coimbatore Airport in Tamil Nadu has also not been taken up for political reasons, thereby showing a stepmotherly attitude of the ruling Government towards non-BJP ruled States like Tamil Nadu.

Coming to the Railways, while there has been discussion of expansion and modernisation, there are several persistent issues in the functioning of the Indian Railways that need attention. Passenger fares have been increased twice in 2025-26. At the same time, there has been a noticeable rise in unconfirmed tickets. Basic service delivery also continues to remain a concern. Report No. 15 of 2025 of the C&AG on cleanliness and sanitation in long distance trains reported major shortcomings such as non-availability of water in

toilets and wash basins, under-utilisation of automatic coach washing plants, and disregard for passenger feedback on quality of linens.

I would now like to draw attention to specific issues affecting Coimbatore and Tamil Nadu. Coimbatore is the second largest city in Tamil Nadu and one of the State's most important economic centres. In financial year 2024-25, it contributed nearly 12 per cent of Tamil Nadu's Gross State Domestic Product. The Coimbatore railway division handles around 1.2 crore passengers and is the third-highest revenue generating division in the Southern Railway. Despite this, Coimbatore continues to receive inadequate attention in railway planning and services. First, there is the issue of the Mettupalayam-Coimbatore MEMU service. This train carries more than 3,000 passengers every day but currently operates with only eight coaches. The Railways had announced that the service would be expanded to 12 coaches by 23rd February. That commitment has not been implemented.

Second, there is the delay in restoring the Coimbatore-Rameswaram train service. First introduced in 1928, it was discontinued in 2002 to facilitate the conversion of the Coimbatore-Pollachi and Pollachi-Dindigul lines from metre gauge to broad gauge. Although the Pollachi-Dindigul line was completed in 2015 and the Coimbatore-Pollachi line in 2017, the original service has still not been restored. At present, only a weekly train operates to Rameswaram *via* Karur and Tiruchirappalli, while the long-standing demand is for a daily service on the original route. Several services that existed during the metre gauge period also remain unrevived, including Coimbatore-Thoothukudi,

Coimbatore-Kollam, and Coimbatore-Bodinayakkanur routes.

Third, redevelopment works are either progressing slowly or have not yet been started. There is no commencement date for the development work proposed for Coimbatore Railway station. Redevelopment works under the Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in the Coimbatore region have been progressing slowly. Projects at Podanur station with an allocation of Rs. 24 crore, Mettupalayam station with Rs. 14.8 crore, and North Coimbatore station with Rs. 11.55 crore were approved in 2023. However, as of December 2025 these works are still ongoing with limited progress. These issues are part of a broader pattern in Tamil Nadu. Despite being one of the country's largest contributors to the economy, the State receives relatively low railway allocations.

In this year's Budget, Tamil Nadu received Rs. 7,611 crore for Railways which is not proportionate to the State's contribution for its infrastructure needs. In addition, funds required for land acquisition for Railway projects remain pending.

There have been repeated complaints about passenger amenities available at railway stations such as Madurai Junction and Tiruchendur railway station where there have been repeated complaints regarding poor facilities and inadequate amenities.

Several railway projects in the State continue to face delays. These include Thiruvananthapuram-Kanyakumari broad gauge line; Thoothukudi-Madurai broad gauge project; Tindivanam-Tiruvannamalai broad gauge line;

and the doubling of the Hosur-Omalur railway track.

Three projects, namely the Tindivanam-Gingee-Tiruvannamalai, Attipattu-Puttur, and Chennai-Cuddalore *via* Mahabalipuram remained frozen for nearly a decade before finally being revived by the Railways Department. This was after the Chief Minister raised the issue of long-pending railway projects in Tamil Nadu with the Union Government.

A reply to an RTI in August, 2025 revealed that the Train Protection Warning System and Kavach are not available in any block of the Southern Railway. Tamil Nadu has received two High Speed Rail (HSR) projects. We have seen, however, how other HSR projects have progressed. India's first HSR corridor between Mumbai and Ahmedabad has been delayed for a long time with only one stretch set to be ready by 2027 and the entire project targeted for completion only by 2029.

To conclude, the Railways must focus on improving passenger services so that service quality is ensured across trains for all passengers. At the same time, the Union Government must address the concerns raised by Tamil Nadu and expedite pending Railway projects, allocate adequate funds, and release funds due to the State without delay.

Thank you.

**SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO (CHITTOOR):** Respected Madam, I rise today to speak on the Second Batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants for the Financial Year 2025-2026.

The total demand placed before this House is about Rs. 2.81 lakh crore

including 61 Demands, which is significantly lower than Rs. 6.78 lakh crore in the Financial Year 2024-2025. This reduction clearly reflects better estimation, improved fiscal discipline, and stronger financial planning by our Government. Under the leadership of our hon. Prime Minister, Narendra Modi ji and the hon. Finance Minister, Nirmala Sitharaman ji, the NDA Government has displayed this financial foresight.

The story of this progress can be seen in our growth indicators. Rural stress has declined significantly in 2025, coming down to 0.8 per cent in December, 2025 as compared to seven per cent in January, 2023. Agriculture is boosting the economy with an average annual growth rate of agriculture and allied sectors of around 4.4 per cent. The horticulture sector is emerging as a key driver of growth contributing around 33 per cent of agricultural Gross Value Added (GVA). These developments clearly show that India is steadily progressing towards the vision of Viksit Bharat. The Supplementary Demands for Grants also highlight how the Government is prioritising key sectors to support this vision.

Another important demand raised in the SDFG is the provision of Rs. 19,000 crore as subsidy on fertilisers to support our farmers. At a time of global uncertainties and rising input costs, such support will significantly improve farmer welfare and help meet their agricultural needs.

I would also like to draw the attention of the House to another pressing issue affecting farmers in my Constituency of Chittoor. Mango farmers in the region are currently receiving non-remunerative prices for their produce

resulting in considerable losses. To address this problem, I would request the Government to consider establishing a Mango Board similar to the Boards set up for commercial crops such as rubber, tobacco, and coconut.

Such a board would help farmers manage production, marketing and price stabilisation more effectively, while ensuring that they receive fair and remunerative prices. This has been a long-standing demand for the past two years and in view of the present export uncertainties arising from global conflicts, this is an appropriate time for the Government to take such a step to safeguard the mango farmers of Andhra Pradesh.

Under the Ministry of Defence, an additional allocation of Rs. 26,236 crore has been proposed for defence services. This investment is reflected in the strong performance of our defence sector. India’s defence production reached a record Rs. 1.51 lakh crore in FY 2024–25, marking an 18 per cent increase compared with the previous year’s output of Rs. 1.27 lakh crore. This clearly demonstrates the success of the Government’s efforts to strengthen indigenous defence manufacturing.

In this regard, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has identified five defence manufacturing hubs covering sectors such as missiles, ammunition, aircraft components, airspace and defence electronics. To further support this initiative, I would like to request the Government of India to consider establishing a defence industrial corridor in Andhra Pradesh. Such a step would significantly boost indigenous defence production and generate employment opportunities in the region.

Furthermore, Tirupati has been proposed as a research and development hub under this initiative. Therefore, I would like to request the Government to establish a DRDO Industry Academia Centre of Excellence in Tirupati, which would promote innovation and collaboration between research institutions and industry.

Madam, under the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, an additional Rs. 17,647 crore has been sought for investment in the National Highways Authority of India and for the creation of infrastructure assets. This Government has demonstrated a strong commitment to enhancing multinodal connectivity across India in order to boost economic activity.

Through initiatives such as the PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan, it has supported 201 projects, of which 167 are currently under implementation. In addition, road connectivity has reached new heights under this Government.

Over the past decade, India's national highway network has expanded from 91,287 kilometres in 2014 to 1,46,145 kilometres in 2024, representing a 60 per cent increase. This expansion has significantly improved connectivity, logistics efficiency and regional development.

In Andhra Pradesh, our hon. Chief Minister, Shri Nara Chandrababu Naidu, has recognised the importance of roads as the lifelines of our country. He has formulated an action plan to improve nearly 15,000 kilometres of roads across the State. Our Chief Minister is also working towards rebuilding the infrastructure of our capital city, Amaravati, and has approved a Rs. 9,000 crore infrastructure expansion plan. In this context, I would like to thank the

Central Government for approving the Outer Ring Road for Amaravati. To further facilitate ease of travel and transportation, I request the Government to approve the two proposed Greenfield Spur Roads as part of the ORR project.

Madam, under the leadership of our hon. Chief Minister, Shri Nara Chandrababu Naidu, Andhra Pradesh is steadily moving towards realising the vision of Swarna Andhra. In this context, I hope that our demands will be considered so that our State, along with the nation, can move forward towards becoming the third largest economy in the world.

With these words, I support the supplementary Demands for Grants. Thank you.

**SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI (MUMBAI SOUTH-CENTRAL):** Thank you, Madam. Today, we are discussing the supplementary Demands for Grants of 2025-26. This is the second batch comprising Rs. 2.81 lakh crore, out of which Rs. 2.01 lakh crore is the net outgo, while Rs. 80,000 crore will be met through the Ministries' own savings and recoveries.

This represents a significant outlay, with specific provisions mainly directed towards fertiliser subsidies. The allocation for fertiliser subsidies has been enhanced in view of the tensions that have escalated due to the Israel–Iran war, a situation that is well known to the people of India.

Government's measures ought to have come and that is what is in the Supplementary Demands. Similarly, Rs.23,641 crore has been given as food subsidies under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana. In these provisions which have been made, the major observation of mine is that there

is uncertainty in Budget Estimates. When we go for Supplementary Demands, there has to be some kind of accuracy. Clearly, lack of accuracy can be felt because there is a difference between the Budget Estimates that were done and the Revised Estimates that have been taken from time to time by different Ministries. That is how this inaccuracy shows in the Budget itself. I would urge the Finance Minister to see that the entire portfolio is managed in such a way that we need not run from pillar to post in times of emergency. That is what can be seen.

Uncertainty in Budget Estimate itself indicates that a lot of economic planning does not come through. There is lack of social sector spending. If you go by healthcare and education, these are the areas where you should have allocated a fair amount which was not at the time when the Budget was taken up and now we are running for it. In significant social schemes, provisions have also been cut. That is also a major concern. There is an increased defence spending as more than Rs.41,000 crore have been taken up in the Supplementary Demands for Grants. A provision of Rs.7,00,000 crore was made for defence, and time and again we have been going for Supplementary Grants. That shows how we are planning our defence strategy. As far as our foreign policy is concerned, we need to be very careful. The way things have happened, our border nations are also not supporting us. In times of such a drastic situation, what would be our step? Defence provisions are necessary; acceleration in that is necessary. The mismatch that is there needs to be taken care of.

The Economic Stabilization Fund is a contingency fund basically used by the Government to stabilize the economy during times of crisis. Of course, this is a time of crisis. How much is provided for and what kind of contingency and emergency is right in front of us?

There is LPG shortage. It is not that everyone is coming out and just resonating what is happening or being felt by the people of India at large. How will we cover it up? Even for fertilizers, we depend on energy. Why is the energy security neglected? The provision should have been there right from the beginning. In 2014, when the NDA regime came, the price of crude oil was USD 40 per barrel. That has drastically come down. At that time, a promise was made by the Petroleum Minister or the Government to the people of India that whatever is coming by way of saving would be used for Indian economy in times of crisis. This is the situation when we face a crisis. Where has the money gone? Now we are crying that the price rose up to USD 119 per barrel. It is USD 90 per barrel today. If this kind of situation is there, where is that money which has been accumulated for over 12 years? Now this is the time when it should be brought in the market and should be used for the welfare of the country.

Madam, lastly, I would like to raise a point regarding the Economic Stabilisation Fund (ESF). I would like to know what will be its effect on the common man. If the intention is to provide liquidity to the market, the Government must also take into account that inflation is already on the rise. The burden of rising prices is being directly felt by the common people.

Various agencies, including the National Statistical Office, regularly come out with reports reflecting the economic situation. However, it appears that many such reports are suppressed for reasons best known to the Government of India. These reports should clearly show what is happening on the ground. What is being felt by the common man is not felt by those sitting on the Treasury Benches.

The Government is making big promises and projecting the future of India in 2047, but today people are struggling and gasping for breath. This is the situation being experienced by the common people of the country.

When Dr. Nishikant Dubey pointed out that the discussion should be confined to the Supplementary Demands for Grants, I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister about the Economic Stabilisation Fund - what provision has been made under it, how it will be implemented, and how it will address the problems faced by people in both urban and rural areas.

Instead of reaping the benefit of the demographic dividend, we seem to be moving towards a situation of increasing debt. Both the country and the States are going into debt because revenue generation is not sufficient. Even the revenue expected through direct and indirect sources is not coming as anticipated.

As a result, every year we are compelled to borrow. The question is, how will this growing debt be repaid? What is the burden of this debt on the people of the country? Out of 140 billion people of India, what is the *per capita* debt that ultimately falls on the citizens?

Madam, another point I would like to raise is regarding the Gold Reserve Fund, which forms part of the foreign exchange reserves maintained by the Reserve Bank of India. The provision that has been made may be necessary; there is no doubt about it. However, the important question is this. What is its relevance to the common man? This relationship must be explained in a simple and clear manner.

In the Supplementary Demands for Grants, the Government places a paper before the House with various provisions. But the reality is that the middle class, the lower-middle class, and the poor people of India continue to suffer. What is the situation in the country today? The top 10 per cent of the population holds more than 60 per cent of the wealth of India, while the remaining 90 per cent of the people have only a very small share of that wealth. For them, the resources are negligible.

Similarly, only about nine per cent of the labour force in India is organised, while more than 90 per cent remains in the unorganised sector. These workers survive without social security, without support, and without any real assurance for their future.

Even today, around 80 crore people are dependent on free food support provided by the Government. This itself reflects the economic distress faced by a large section of the population.

The Government often highlights the success of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT). It was once argued that when one rupee was spent, a large portion, that is, 85 paisa used to go to intermediaries and only 15 paisa reached the

beneficiary. However, recent reports from the State of Rajasthan suggest that even in DBT systems there are significant leakages. These leakages are allegedly being exploited by people who are closely associated with political and administrative structures, while those who genuinely need support continue to struggle for basic necessities.

If this is the situation on the ground, then the question arises, what is the real value of these budgetary provisions or supplementary allocations?

Therefore, I would urge the hon. Finance Minister to ensure that all such loopholes are plugged and that the Supplementary Demands for Grants truly benefit the people of India. Only when the benefits of economic growth actually reach the citizens can we genuinely say that the Indian economy is progressing.

**SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (BARAMATI):** Madam, I would like to speak on behalf of the NCP(SP) on Demands for Grants.

मैडम, शुरुआत में ही, मैं हम सबके गुरू श्री यशवंत राव चव्हाण जी, जिनकी आज जयंती है, को बड़ी विनम्रता से आदरांजलि और श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करती हूं। उसका कांटेक्स्ट भी ऐसा है कि आज उनकी 114वीं जयंती है और वे इस देश के अर्थमंत्री रहे हैं। वर्ष 1971 से 1975 तक उन्होंने एक अंतरिम बजट, एक फाइनल बजट और तीन फुल फ्लेज्ड बजट्स, महाराष्ट्र के बड़े वरिष्ठ नेता थे, इस देश के फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर रहे हैं और उनकी जयंती है, तो मेरे ख्याल से वे हम सबके लिए एक गुरू बने रहे, तो यह हमारे लिए एक बहुत बड़ी बात है कि उनकी जयंती पर आज यहां फाइनेंस पर डिस्कशन हो रहा है।

एक्चुअली, मैं सोच रही थी कि मैंने जगदम्बिका पाल जी का भाषण बड़े विस्तार से सुना। उन्होंने जो-जो चीजें कहीं, इंटेरिम बजट और डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स हर सरकार लाती है। हमारी

सरकार भी लाती थी। It is a part of the procedure. There is no right or wrong about it. लेकिन आज देश में क्या हो रहा है और दुनिया में क्या हो रहा है? जब हमारी महिलाएं एलपीजी के बारे में बात कर रही थीं, यहां आंदोलन कर रही थीं तो एक कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर जी खड़े रहे और उन्होंने कहा कि यह वक्त एक साथ आने का है। मैं प्रस्ताव देना चाहती हूं, जिसके बारे में मैं पहले भी बोल चुकी हूं। The world is in a global crisis. When the Pahalgam attack happened, this was the same Opposition which stood in support of the Modi Government for the larger interest of the nation. यहां कनिमोझी जी बैठी हुई हैं और हमारे बहुत सारे सांसद बैठे हुए हैं। भारत की तरफ से हम विदेश गए और भारत की तरफ से हमारी जो मांगें हैं, उनको दुनिया में बताया। I think the time has come and I want to take the opportunity to say, even if it does not fall within the gambit of Demands for Grants, that it is a crisis. The world is in a crisis, and India is soon going to be in a crisis. You are requested to call an all-party meeting urgently. हम सब आपके साथ खड़े रहेंगे और देश के हित के लिए खड़े रहेंगे। But please call an all-party meeting. Let us debate the war. We are happy to work in the larger interest. It is impacting each one of us who is sitting here. हरेक के क्षेत्र में इम्पैक्ट है। मैं अपने क्षेत्र के चार उदाहरण देती हूं। यहां खट्टर साहब बैठे हुए हैं। आपके यहां भी यह होता होगा। हमारे यहां अम्बाबाई मंदिर, कोल्हापुर में है। हमारी यह देवी हैं। अम्बाबाई देवी का जो प्रसाद होता है, रोज 5 हजार लोगों को प्रसाद दिया जाता है। खट्टर साहब, आज 2 हजार लोगों को ही खाना खिला पा रहे हैं, क्योंकि गैस का इश्यु हो गया है। यह सिर्फ अम्बाबाई मंदिर की बात नहीं है, बल्कि सब जगह हो रहा है। मंदिरों में प्रॉब्लम्स होने लगी हैं। जलगांव की हमारी बहन हैं, जो भारतीय जनता पार्टी की जलगांव की सांसद हैं। उनसे भी सुबह बात हो रही थी। उनके यहां बहुत अच्छे गहने मिलते हैं और बहुत सारे गहने प्रदेश में जाते हैं। वहां जो लोग गहने बनाते हैं, वहां पूरा काम अब बंद हो चुका है, क्योंकि गैस सिलेंडर नहीं है।

इसके बाद मैं एमएसएमईज़ के बारे में कहना चाहती हूं। जहां से मैं आती हूं, हमारे पुणे डिस्ट्रिक्ट में बहुत सारे एमएसएमईज़ हैं। आज 75 परसेंट बंद पड़े हैं, चाहे बजाज ऑटो जैसी कंपनी हो, मर्सिडीज कंपनी हो, हमारे पुणे डिस्ट्रिक्ट में जो भी इनवैस्टमेंट आई है, 70 परसेंट एमएसएमईज़ बंद हैं, क्योंकि गैस का क्राइसेस चल रहा है। इसके बाद मैं रेस्टोरेंट्स के बारे में कहना चाहती हूं। कनिमोझी जी और सुमति जी चेन्नई से आती हैं। आप उनसे पूछ लीजिए। मुम्बई हो, पुणे हो, जहां भी रेस्टोरेंट्स हैं, यह रेस्टोरेंट्स का सवाल नहीं है, लेकिन यह लाइवलीहुड है। आज एलपीजी के बारे में अनिल देसाई जी ने भी कहा। हमें अपेक्षा थी कि सरकार की तरफ से एलपीजी के ऊपर एक स्टेटमेंट आएगा। हम आपके साथ हैं और हम समझ रहे हैं। आपके जो चैलेंजेज़ हैं, हम उसमें साथ में खड़े रहेंगे। लेकिन आज एलपीजी का जो इश्यु है, एलपीजी का क्या प्राइस है?

मुझे आज भी याद है कि मोदी जी जब पहली बार प्रधान मंत्री बन कर आए थे तब उनका एक सपना था कि अगर हर महिला के घर में जाएंगे और उसे खांसी न हो, तो उसे एलपीजी सस्ते में मिले। लेकिन आज क्या परिस्थिति है? जगदम्बिका पाल जी कह रहे थे कि भारत के लिए कुछ स्पेशल हो रहा है। मुझे नहीं लगता है कि ऐसा कुछ नया हो रहा है। जगदम्बिका पाल जी, आप तो मुम्बई भी काफी आते हैं और आपके बहुत सारे रिश्तेदार भी वहां हैं। आज मुम्बई में सबसे बड़ी वेटिंग लिस्ट और पैनिक है। लोग डरे हुए हैं। लोगों को समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि एलपीजी सिलैंडर मिलेगा कि नहीं मिलेगा? प्राइस भी बढ़ा दिया और वेटिंग टाइम भी बढ़ा दिया। लोगों को पता नहीं है कि 15-20 दिन के बाद सिलैंडर मिलेगा कि नहीं मिलेगा? ऐसी परिस्थिति है और लोगों में डर है। मैं किसी को डराना नहीं चाहती हूं। मैं यहां विरोध में नहीं हूं और न देश में किसी को डराना चाहती हूं। हम सब पार्लियामेंट में देश को आधार देने के लिए है कि कुछ नहीं होगा, सब ठीक होगा, लेकिन सरकार क्या कर रही है? यह मैं पूछना चाहती हूं। उन्होंने डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स में बहुत सारी बातें कहीं। आज ट्रंप साहब ने एक नया ट्विट किया। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहती हूं। एक ट्रेड इनवेस्टिगेशन है, मुझे पता है कि इनवेस्टिगेशन ही है। There is going to be a

trade investigation under Section 301 of the Trade Act, which the hon. President of America has tweeted about. Can the hon. Finance Minister clarify to this nation what impact it is going to have on our economy? I would also like to ask the Government, that the new numbers with which this Government has come, if they will be able to manage the growth story of India, which they are claiming, when the world is in such a mess.

It is going to impact trade. It is going to impact our livelihoods. What is the contingency plan? अभी जगदंबिका पाल जी बोल रहे थे कि एक बड़ा कंटिंजेंसी प्लान है। You have said that the amount is Rs. 1 lakh crore. एक लाख करोड़ रुपये में क्या हो रहा है? एमएसएमई का आठ लाख करोड़ रुपया इस सरकार ने नहीं दिया है। जल जीवन मिशन का पैसा इस सरकार ने नहीं दिया है। यह तो नॉर्मल स्कीम की बात है। आपने यूरिया के बारे में बोला था। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहती हूं, क्योंकि फर्टिलाइजर सब्सिडी के बारे में सभी ने बोला। There is even a drop in domestic production. I want to ask one question to the Government in respect of the Demands for Grants.जो आप यूरिया की सब्सिडी के बारे में बोल रहे हैं, there was a green ammonia project which was launched to stop imports. We are completely dependent on imports for all these things. जब इंपोर्ट्स के बारे में इसी सरकार ने इस बजट में अनाउंस किया था कि ग्रीन अमोनिया इंपोर्टेड अमोनिया को रिप्लेस करेगा। This Government for one year has done nothing for green ammonia. पॉलिसी आगे बढ़ी ही नहीं है। Why do we have to wait for a crisis to happen to re-look at policies? Then, what is the value of a Budget if you are going to announce schemes and nothing is going to come out of the schemes? ताली मारने के लिए और सुनने के लिए अच्छा है कि ग्रीम अमोनिया फर्टिलाइजर लाएंगे।

Now, I come to nano fertilizers. What is the outcome of nano fertilizers?

Can somebody tell me, Madam? मेरे तो नैनो फर्टिलाइजर एक्सपेरिमेंट को सुनते-सुनते कान पक गए । What is the outcome? What is the data? And what is the success story of nano fertilizers? Can somebody tell me for an academic interest? It is an experiment and an experiment fails. Nothing is wrong in it. जो कोशिश करता है, वह कभी न कभी सफल होता है और कभी फेल होता है । But what is this Government's intervention on it?

Now, I come to Defence. The whole world knows what our neighbourhood is. अनिल देसाई जी अभी डिफेंस के बारे में बोले । We are not against it. The safety and security of our citizens is the basic right that we have given to them. Did you not know how volatile the world is right now that you have to keep re-looking at your Defence Budget? What is the Government's plan? I want to ask them.

The other question that I want to ask Nirmala Sitharaman *ji* is this. Is there a war-risk contingency Budget that she has brought in? डिमांड्स फोर ग्रांट्स की बात हम समझ सकते हैं । स्कूल है, एजुकेशन है, हैल्थकेयर है । स्कूल्स के लिए पैसा नहीं है, लेकिन फॉरेन यूनिवर्सिटीज़ इस देश में आ रही हैं । Why are we welcoming so many foreign universities when we have wonderful universities in this country? I am not against foreign universities. You can have exchange programmes. एक तरफ आप बोल रहे हैं कि मेक इन इंडिया करो, दूसरी तरफ आप कह रहे हैं कि फॉरेन यूनिवर्सिटीज़ आओ । The Budget for education has gone down and you are encouraging foreign universities. But for what? The same thing is applicable to education, healthcare, etc. The same thing is applicable to urea. We need a clarification. We need a clarification for defence. This Government needs to tell us what its

plan is with regard to MSMEs. What is the Government's plan for agriculture? आप एग्रीकल्चर की बात करके बहुत खुश हो रहे थे। मैं ऐसा नहीं कह रही कि हमारी सरकार में ऐसा नहीं हुआ था। I will wind up in two minutes. जब हमारी सरकार थी, तब यदि एक भी आत्महत्या होती थी, तो हमें दुख होता था। जगदंबिका पाल जी ने कहा था कि उन्होंने एग्रीकल्चर में इतना पैसा दिया है।

मैडम, आज आपको आश्चर्य होगा, In the Budget, you will see that there is an NHB Polyhouse. सरकार का जो इंस्टीट्यूट पॉली हाउस का काम करता है, उनकी लगभग 40 प्रतिशत की सब्सिडी अभी नहीं मिल रही है। यह किस एग्रीकल्चर डबलिंग की बात कर रहे हैं? Where is the data to prove it? The cost of agriculture has escalated so much. How can you say this? I will give you an example of MSMEs, जिसके बारे में बजट में है।The delayed payment of MSME system is Rs. 8.1 lakh crore. इस सरकार को आठ लाख करोड़ रुपया देना है। Why is this not in the Budget? Can somebody tell me?

The same thing is about fiscal discipline. इतने मेस में फिसकल डिसिप्लिन कैसे मैनेज करेंगे? Oil prices are going up. आप अभी तो कह रहे हैं कि नहीं बढ़ाएंगे। न बढ़ाएं, अच्छी बात है, न बढ़ाएं, पर मैडम, कृपया 15 दिन के बाद याद रखिएगा कि यह सब और बढ़ने वाला है। So, this Government really needs to get all that, be it trade or be it price rise. The Demands for Grants is something which we always do during the Budget Session. But this is not what is important. Right now, the Government needs to decide what it is doing with regard to crude, along with our MEA, which is working overtime, but we need results. This war needs to stop and the livelihoods need to come back. Otherwise -- he used the term 'Banana Republic' -- the world is going to be a 'Banana Republic'.

So, I urge this Government to take this very seriously. Please let us put all our political differences aside. The way we united during Operation Sindoor, I request this Government please call an All-Party Meeting and put our minds together in the larger interest of this nation and this world, and I think, India needs to take the lead in it.

Thank you.

**श्री नरेश गणपत म्हस्के (ठाणे) :** सभापति महोदया, मैं आपको हृदय से धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए 'अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों के दूसरे बैच' पर बोलने का यह महत्वपूर्ण अवसर दिया है।

महोदया, आज सदन के पटल पर जो अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगें रखी गई हैं, उनमें 61 अनुदान शामिल हैं और इसके माध्यम से 2,81,289.26 करोड़ रुपए के अतिरिक्त खर्च को अधिकृत करने के लिए संसद की स्वीकृति मांगी गई है। मैं अपनी पार्टी शिवसेना, हमारे आदरणीय नेता श्री एकनाथ शिंदे जी और हमारे संसदीय दल के नेता श्री श्रीकांत शिंदे जी की ओर से इस प्रस्ताव का पूर्ण रूप से समर्थन करने के लिए यहां खड़ा हूं।

अगर हम इन अनुदानों की मांगों को ध्यान से देखें, तो पता चलता है कि ये पैसे हमारे किसानों, गरीबों और आम आदमी की भलाई के लिए खर्च होने वाले हैं। इस ग्रांट के माध्यम से किसानों को राहत देने के लिए Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy के तहत धनराशि का प्रावधान किया गया है। यह सीधा हमारे किसान भाइयों की लागत को कम करेगा और उन्हें फायदा पहुंचाएगा। इसके साथ ही, ग्रामीण और शहरी स्थानीय निकायों को मजबूत करने के लिए 11,000 करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा की राशि दी जा रही है। राज्यों को आपदा से निपटने के लिए 6,500 करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा का फंड दिया जा रहा है। 'प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना' के तहत अनुसूचित जाति के लिए 13,641 करोड़ रुपए और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए 10,000 करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा का अतिरिक्त खर्च तय किया गया है। यह आवंटन स्पष्ट करता है कि हमारी

सरकार की नीतियां समाज के हर वर्ग को लाभान्वित कर रही हैं।

महोदया, मैं महाराष्ट्र की उस पवित्र भूमि से आता हूं, जो छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज की कर्मभूमि है। शिवाजी महाराज का जीवन हमें सिखाता है कि साधन भले ही कम हों, लेकिन अगर साधना और संकल्प बड़ा हो, तो विजय निश्चित होती है। महाराज का एक बहुत ही प्रसिद्ध कथन है, जो आज के इस नए और सशक्त भारत पर बिल्कुल सटीक बैठता है।

"जेव्हा इरादे मजबूत असतात, तेव्हा डोंगर देखील मातीच्या ढिगारासारखा दिसतो."

इसका अर्थ है "जब इरादे और संकल्प मजबूत होते हैं, तब पहाड़ भी मिट्टी के ढेर जैसा दिखाई देता है। छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज और पूरे महाराष्ट्र का सम्मान करते हुए, मोदी सरकार ने 'मराठी' को 'अभिजात भाषा' का दर्जा दिया है। यह केवल एक भाषा का सम्मान नहीं है, बल्कि यह ज्ञानेश्वर माउली और तुकाराम महाराज जैसी संत परंपरा और शूरवीरों की उस महान परंपरा का सम्मान है, जिसने सदियों तक देश को दिशा दी है।

इतना ही नहीं, महोदया, यह पूरे महाराष्ट्र और भारत के लिए बहुत ही गर्व का क्षण है कि यूनेस्को ने छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज के 12 ऐतिहासिक किलों को वर्ल्ड हेरिटेज साइट्स घोषित किया है।

वर्ष 2014 से पहले इस देश के सामने चुनौतियों का एक बहुत बड़ा पहाड़ था। अर्थव्यवस्था चरमरा रही थी। हमारी सीमाएं असुरक्षित थीं और सिस्टम से गरीबों का भरोसा पूरी तरह उठ चुका था। लेकिन, पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में इस सरकार ने अपने मजबूत इरादों से उन चुनौतियों के पहाड़ को मिट्टी के ढेर में बदल दिया है।

इसी मजबूत इरादे का परिणाम है कि जो भारत कभी दुनिया से आर्थिक मदद मांगता था, आज वह विश्व की चौथी सबसे बड़ी और सबसे तेजी से आगे बढ़ने वाली अर्थव्यवस्था बन चुका है। यह वही इरादा है जिसने भारत को G-20 की सफल अध्यक्षता दिलाई और पूरी दुनिया ने भारत का असली सामर्थ्य देखा है।

महोदया, आज भारत विश्व गुरु बनने की तरफ तेज कदमों से बढ़ रहा है लेकिन हमारे

विपक्ष के साथी आंखों पर पट्टी बांधे बैठे हैं। उन्हें देश की यह तरक्की और सच्चाई स्वीकार नहीं हो रही है।

पिछले एक दशक में इस सरकार ने गरीबों के लिए चार करोड़ पक्के घर बनाए हैं। चार करोड़ घरों का मतलब है कि वे केवल ईंट-पत्थर की दीवारें नहीं हैं। इसका मतलब है कि चार करोड़ परिवारों को इज्जत और सम्मान की जिंदगी देना। पिछले एक ही साल में 32 लाख नए घरों की चाबियां गरीबों को सौंपी गई हैं। विपक्ष के लोग दशकों तक सिर्फ 'गरीबी हटाओ' का खोखला नारा देते रहे, लेकिन हमारी सरकार ने गरीबों को पक्का घर देकर असल में गरीबी को मिटाने का काम किया है।

जल जीवन मिशन के 5 वर्षों के दौरान 12.5 करोड़ नए घरों को पाइप से साफ पानी उपलब्ध कराया है। हमारी सरकार ने पिछले एक साल में ही लगभग 1 करोड़ नए परिवारों तक नल से जल पहुंचाया है। उज्ज्वला योजना के माध्यम से आज तक 10 करोड़ से अधिक गरीब परिवारों को मुफ्त एलपीजी कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं। जहरीला धुंआ पहले हमारी माताओं और बहनों के फेफड़ों में जाता था, आज वह धुंआ इस सरकार ने हमेशा के लिए खत्म कर दिया है। इरान-इजराइल और अमेरिका वार की वजह से जो परिस्थिति निर्मित हुई है, वह परिस्थिति 1980 में भी हुई थी, जब इराक-ईरान का युद्ध चल रहा था, उस समय आपकी सरकार थी, जो आपने प्रयास निकाला, उससे अच्छा प्रयास अब सरकार निकालने वाली है।

महोदया, बिचौलियों के राज खत्म करते हुए पिछले एक साल में सरकार ने डीबीटी के माध्यम से 6.75 लाख करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की राशि सीधे लाभार्थियों के बैंक खातों में पहुंचाई है। इसमें एक रुपये का भी भ्रष्टाचार नहीं हुआ है। हमारे किसानों की मेहनत और सरकार की नीतियों से पिछले वर्ष भारत ने 350 मिलियन टन से अधिक खाद्यान्न का रिकार्ड उत्पादन किया है। 150 मिलियन टन उत्पादन के साथ आज भारत दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा चावल उत्पादक देश बना है। हम ब्लू इकोनॉमी में भी झंडे गाड़ रहे हैं। आज भारत दुनिया का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा मछली उत्पादक देश है। हमारा किसान और मछुआरा भाई आज खुशहाल हो रहा है। यही तो असली

सुराज्य है।

वर्ष 2025 में भारत का कुल मेट्रो नेटवर्क 1000 किलोमीटर के ऐतिहासिक आंकड़े को पार कर गया है। इसमें मुझे यह बताते हुए अत्यंत गर्व हो रहा है कि मेरा अपना संसदीय क्षेत्र ठाणे भी इस विकास यात्रा में मजबूती से शामिल है। ठाणे और मुंबई के बीच की कनेक्टिविटी आज विश्व स्तरीय हो रही है। अब भारत के पास दुनिया का तीसरा सबसे बड़ा मेट्रो नेटवर्क है।

इनलैंड वाटरवेज के मामले में भी पहले भारत में केवल 5 राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग थे, जो आज 100 का आंकड़ा पार कर चुके हैं। पीएम सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना के माध्यम से आज एक सामान्य उपभोक्ता सिर्फ बिजली खर्च करने वाला नहीं, बल्कि बिजली पैदा करने वाला उत्पादक बन रहा है। अब तक लगभग 20 लाख रूफटॉप सोलर सिस्टम लगाए जा चुके हैं। इसका सीधा मतलब है-बिजली का बिल जीरो और घर बैठे कमाई भी शुरू।

पिछले 11 वर्षों में नार्थ ईस्ट में 7200 किलोमीटर से अधिक नए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग बनाए गए हैं। मैं विपक्ष को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि यह वही शानदार सड़कें हैं जिन पर आराम से चलकर विपक्ष के नेता अपनी भारत जोड़ो यात्रा निकालते हैं। आज विद्युत के उत्पादन में 520.511 गिगावाट की वृद्धि हुई है, यह विद्युत की वर्तमान उत्पादन क्षमता है। वर्ष 2014 से 296.388 गिगावाट उत्पादन क्षमता हो गई है।

देश की आंतरिक और बाह्य सुरक्षा के मोर्चे पर जो काम हुआ है, वह अभूतपूर्व है। माओवादी और नक्सली आतंक की चुनौती जो कभी देश के 126 जिलों में थी, आज मोदी सरकार की सख्ती से सिमटकर मात्र 8 जिलों में रह गई है।

जिस अभूतपूर्व रफ्तार और नेक इरादे के साथ हमारे ट्रिपल इंजन की सरकार मिलकर काम कर रही है। हम वर्ष 2047 तक विकसित भारत के इस महान लक्ष्य को पहले ही हासिल कर लेंगे।

*__SHRI NAVASKANI K. (RAMANATHAPURAM):__ Hon. Chairperson, Vanakkam. I thank you for allowing me to take part in the discussion on Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2025-26. Union Government has demanded an amount of Rs. 2,81,259 crore as additional expenses for the year 2025-26. Out of which an amount of Rs. 80,145.71 crore would be matched by savings, recoveries or enhanced receipts by Ministries. The net cash outgo is to the tune of Rs 2.01 lakh crore. Since the demand of the Union Government is more than Rs 2 lakh crore, it clearly states that it lacks proper planning of their finances.

Whenever a Budget is presented, the Union Government always claimed and projected an image that we are a strong economy and there is increase in income besides control of expenditure. This additional demand of Rs. 2,81,000 crore clearly exhibits the inefficient planning of this Government which completely lacks in administration. Moreover 1 lakh Crore is stated to be required as the internal account transfer for the Economic Stabilization Fund. On one hand it said that the economy of our nation is so strong. If that is so why an amount of Rs 1 lakh Crore is being transferred to the Economic Stabilisation Fund. This shows that this Government has failed on economic front. Finances allocated for the States stand at Rs 30, 114 Crore in the Supplementary Demands for Grants. Particularly our Tamil Nadu is in the forefront as regards the national economy.

Tamil Nadu plays an important role in contributing to the Gross Domestic

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* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

Product of our country. Among the States of the country Tamil Nadu pays more taxes to the Union. Due to the continuous efforts of our Hon Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Thalapathy Shri M.K. Stalin, investments have increased in Tamil Nadu. But the Union Government has been depriving funds for Tamil Nadu. As elections are round the corner in Tamil Nadu, Hon. Prime Minister, Home Minister and other Union Ministers pay visits to Tamil Nadu. Our State is visible to you only because of elections. You don't bother about the demands, developmental work of the State of Tamil Nadu, after or before elections. By forcing the National Educational Policy and as a result you have denied funds for education meant for our students. Even after this partisan attitude Tamil Nadu stays in the forefront in the field of education. We are ahead of other States in Industrial development and health sector. I wish to register here that the Dravidian Model of Government in Tamil Nadu is responsible for all this development. Students from Tamil Nadu have topped in the recently released result of the UPSC exams. Although you have not allocated funds for our education, Ms Rajeswari, a candidate from Tamil Nadu has secured All India Rank 2 and Mr Rajah Mohaideen got All India 7$^{th}$ Rank. They have secured places in top ten ranks which a splendid achievement. As many as 60 Candidates have cleared UPSC Exams from Tamil Nadu this year. It is pertinent to say that many candidates have been trained under the '*Naan Muthalvan*' Scheme of the Hon Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. In this way Tamil Nadu is leading the entire nation to prosperity. Whereas the Union Government is rubbing salt on our wounds. Tamil Nadu is in the forefront. But

as regards, fund sharing, Tamil Nadu is in a backward situation. This is against the federal structure. Wrong doings, wrong policies and improper planning of the BJP Government at the Union has affected all the people of our country. Today's international scenario has even affected every kitchen in every household.

This Government has failed to control the price rise of fuel like petrol, diesel and gas cylinder. They have not even convened an all-party meeting seeking suggestion on how to tackle this current volatile situation. It is a sorry state of affairs that the US President dictates to us as to from whom we have to purchase fuel and how much should be purchased by us. BJP is the reason for the debacle. BJP is making an irreparable dent to the foreign policy of our country created by our forefathers for time immemorial. Our image which was held high in the world arena, has been brought down by this Union Government under BJP. BJP should give up making their party's policies as the policies of the Government.

There are many coastal areas in my Ramanathapuram Parliamentary constituency. I urge that our fishermen should be protected. Infrastructure for fishing industry should be improved besides giving support to coconut and palm related sub-products. I have several times in this august House requested for providing funds from the Union Government for creating such industries. I urge that Union Government should allocate funds for carrying out developmental work in Ramanathapuram district and Virudhunagar district including Tiruchuzhi constituency, the two districts of Tamil Nadu in the list of

aspirational districts. Special initiates should be undertaken for carrying out development work in these two aspirational districts. An amount of Rs 19,630 crore is the additional demand in these supplementary demands for grants for providing fertilizer grants to farmers. This Government has failed to create a permanent policy for the welfare of farmers. Ten years ago, our Prime Minister talked of doubling the income of farmers. But they have not even taken action to protect the income of farmers. Input cost for agriculture is rising day by day. Fertilizer cost too is rising. Price has not been fixed for farm products. Without any proper measure to control, you cannot only rectify through subsidies. Funds amounting to Rs 2,689.60 crore has been earmarked as State Disaster Relief Fund under the Supplementary Demands for Grants. Tamil Nadu faced several cyclones and disasters. But the demands put-forth by Tamil Nadu in this regard as disaster relief, have never been considered or released by this Union Government within specified time limit. This is your worst politics worse than the disaster itself. I urge that you should stop engaging yourself in such petty politics.

Thank you.

**16.00 hrs**

**श्री राजकुमार चाहर (फतेहपुर सीकरी) :** धन्यवाद, माननीय सभापति जी।

महोदया, आपने आज मुझे वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों के दूसरे बैच पर बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

मैं अपनी बात रखने से पहले देश के यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री आदरणीय श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी और भारत सरकार की वित्त मंत्री आदरणीय बहन श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी को हृदय से धन्यवाद

देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने देश के विकास के हित में इन मांगों को सदन में रखा। मैं इसके साथ ही यहां पर उपस्थित साथी सांसदों को सुन रहा था कि भारत सरकार के रेल मंत्री आदरणीय श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में यह कहा कि सदन में उपस्थित साथियों को देश के सामने अगर वैश्विक चुनौतियों के कारण कोई चुनौतियां आयी हैं, तो हमें मिलकर उनका सामना करना चाहिए। उसी की एक झलक हमारी बहन सुप्रिया सुले जी ने भी अपने वक्तव्य में दी। उन्होंने बहुत शांति और सरलता से अपनी बात को रखा। उनसे भी हमारे कांग्रेस के कुछ साथियों को और अन्य विपक्षी दलों के साथियों को सीखना चाहिए कि सदन में किस प्रकार से वक्तव्य रखा जाता है। मैं देख रहा था कि सदन में डिमांड्स फोर ग्रांट्स पर जो चर्चा चल ही है, उसमें कोई सदस्य जाति जनगणना की बातें कर रहा है, कोई सदस्य अन्य प्रकार की बात कर रहा है। यह अलग बात है कि सदन में भी हमारे ऐसे कई साथी हैं। सरकार ने तो जाति जनगणना स्वीकार कर ली है और यह होने वाली है। यह पूरे देश में चलेगी। कई साथी तो ऐसे हैं कि जब जाति का पैराग्राफ आएगा, तो उसे भरने में सोचना पड़ेगा कि कौन सी जाति भरें। उसमें क्या लिखेंगे, इस बारे में वे जाने, यह उनका काम है।

महोदया, किसी भी राष्ट्र की आर्थिक व्यवस्था की परिपक्वता इस बात से पहचानी जाती है कि वह बदलती परिस्थितियों में अपने संसाधनों का उपयोग किस प्रकार करती है। बजट केवल आय और व्यय का लेखा-जोखा नहीं है, बल्कि यह सरकार की प्राथमिकताओं और नीतिगत दिशा का प्रतिबिंब भी होता है। आज हम वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों के दूसरे बैच पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। यह प्रक्रिया हमारे संसदीय लोकतंत्र की पारदर्शिता को मजबूत करती है, क्योंकि सरकार अतिरिक्त व्यय के लिए संसद की स्वीकृति लेती है और हर रुपये के उपयोग के प्रति जवाबदेह रहती है।

महोदया, इस दूसरे बैच के माध्यम से सरकार ने लगभग 2.81 लाख करोड़ रुपये के अतिरिक्त व्यय की अनुमति मांगी है। इसमें से लगभग 2.01 लाख करोड़ रुपये का वास्तविक अतिरिक्त नकद व्यय है, जबकि शेष राशि विभिन्न विभागों की बचत और समायोजन से पूरी की

जाएगी। यह तथ्य यह दर्शाता है कि सरकार केवल खर्च बढ़ाने के लिए खर्च नहीं कर रही, बल्कि संतुलित और जिम्मेदार वित्तीय प्रबंधन के साथ विकास को गति दे रही है। वर्तमान में वैश्विक अनिश्चितता के बारे में चर्चा चल रही थी कि भारत की स्थिरता वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था की चुनौतियों से गुजर रही है। इसमें ऊर्जा संकट, आपूर्ति श्रृंखला में व्यवधान और वैश्विक मंदी की आशंकाएँ लगातार बनी हुई हैं। इन परिस्थितियों के बीच भारत ने अपनी अर्थव्यवस्था को स्थिर रखा है और विकास की गति को बनाए रखा है। यह स्थिति किसी संयोग का परिणाम नहीं है, बल्कि यह नीतिगत स्पष्टता और मजबूत आर्थिक प्रबंधन, जो मोदी सरकार ने दिया है, यह उसी का परिणाम है।

आज भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था विश्व में भरोसे का केन्द्र बन चुकी है। विदेशी निवेश बढ़ रहा है, विनिर्माण का विस्तार हो रहा है और भारत वैश्विक आपूर्ति श्रृंखला में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रहा है। मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि आज दुनिया भारत को एक अवसर के रूप में देख रही है, और यह विश्वास हमारी आर्थिक नीतियों की सफलता का प्रमाण है।

सभापति महोदया, जब सरकार आर्थिक नीति बनाती है तो उसका उद्देश्य केवल विकास दर बढ़ाना नहीं होता, बल्कि समाज के कमजोर वर्गों को सुरक्षा देना भी उतना ही आवश्यक होता है। इसी सोच के साथ सरकार ने देश में खाद्य सुरक्षा और सामाजिक संरक्षण के कार्यक्रमों को मजबूत किया है। आज सरकार देश के 80 करोड़ से अधिक गरीब लोगों को नि:शुल्क राशन देने का काम  कर रही है। कांग्रेस पार्टी के समय में गरीबों के निवाले को छीनने का काम होता था, पर आज मोदी जी की सरकार ने 80 करोड़ गरीबों को राशन देने का काम किया है। यह एक ऐसा अनुकरणीय उदाहरण है, जिसे पूरी दुनिया में कोई भी देश नहीं कर पाया है।

सभापति महोदया, अभी सरकार अनेक प्रकार की वैश्विक चुनौतियों के बारे में लगातार बता रही है। भारत में कोई पैनिक नहीं है। आम जनता को केन्द्र की सरकार पर, मोदी जी की सरकार पर विश्वास है, लेकिन जिस प्रकार से गैर जिम्मेदाराना स्टेटमेंट्स पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर दिए जा रहे हैं, यह बड़े ही दुर्भाग्य की बात है। उसका सबसे बड़ा कारण है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के शासनकाल

से चले आ रहे कालाबाजारी करने वाले जो लोग हैं, वे आज भी कांग्रेस के साथ जुड़े हए हैं और उनका नेटवर्क उनके साथ जुड़ा हुआ है, इसलिए आज पूरे देश भर में अस्थिरता का एक माहौल पैदा करने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

महोदया, मैं पूरे विश्वास के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब किसी देश की नीतियाँ गरीब की थाली की चिंता करती हैं, तभी वह सच्चे अर्थों में कल्याणकारी राज्य बनता है।

महोदया, कृषि क्षेत्र भारत की आत्मा है । देश की बड़ी आबादी आज भी ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था पर निर्भर है। चूंकि मैं खुद एक किसान परिवार से आता हूं तो मैं इन बातों के महत्व को समझता हूं। वैश्विक परिस्थितियों के कारण रसायन और उर्वरकों की कीमतों में वृद्धि हुई है, लेकिन भारत सरकार ने किसानों को इससे बचाने के लिए उर्वरक सब्सिडी के अतिरिक्त संसाधन उपलब्ध कराए हैं। इसका उद्देश्य स्पष्ट है कि किसान की लागत नियंत्रित रहे, उत्पादन प्रभावित न हो, और खाद्य सुरक्षा मजबूत बनी रहे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब किसान का खेत सुरक्षित होता है, तभी देश की खाद्य सुरक्षा भी मजबूत होती है।

महोदया, किसी भी आधुनिक अर्थव्यवस्था की प्रगति मजबूत बुनियादी ढाँचे पर निर्भर करती है। आज भारत में सड़क नेटवर्क का विस्तार हो रहा है, रेलवे का आधुनिकीकरण हो रहा है और हवाई परिवहन का दायरा तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। इन परियोजनाओं का प्रभाव केवल निर्माण तक सीमित नहीं रहता, बल्कि यह निवेश, व्यापार और रोजगार के नए अवसर प्रदान करता है, इसलिए सरकार का यह निर्णय कि विकास परियोजनाओं को संसाधनों की कमी के कारण धीमा नहीं होने दिया जाएगा, अत्यंत सराहनीय है।

सभापति महोदया, भारत की सांस्कृतिक विरासत हमारी पहचान की सबसे बड़ी ताकत है। हमारे ऐतिहासिक शहर और स्मारक न केवल हमारे इतिहास के प्रतीक हैं, बल्कि वे आर्थिक गतिविधियों के भी महत्वपूर्ण केन्द्र हैं। इसी संदर्भ में आपके माध्यम से मैं अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र फतेहपुर सीकरी और आगरा की ओर भी ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। आगरा और फतेहपुर सीकरी में टी. टी. ज़ेड. और एन. जी. टी. की बाध्यताएं हैं, जिसके कारण वहां कारखाने और

उद्योग लगाने में दिक्कतें आती हैं, वे नहीं लग पाते हैं। आगरा और फतेहपुर सीकरी ब्रज का एक बड़ा केन्द्र है। यहां मथुरा भी है, अलीगढ़ भी है, हाथरस भी है, भरतपुर भी है, धौलपुर भी है। उनके आगे बढ़ने का एक ही तरीका है कि आगरा, फतेहपुर सीकरी, बटेश्वर, भरतपुर, मथुरा, वृंदावन, गोवर्धन, गोकुल, दाऊजी, इस पूरे क्षेत्र को एक पर्यटन सर्किट के रूप में विकसित किया जाए, जिससे देश और दुनिया के पर्यटकों का आवागमन और बढ़े और वे इन स्थानों पर रुक सकें। उसके लिए अनेक प्रकार के नए प्रयोग और आयोजन भी किए गए हैं।

महोदया, आगरा और फतेहपुर सीकरी में हमारे यहां जो कारीगर हैं, वे स्थानीय कारीगर हैं। इसलिए वहां के हस्तशिल्प उद्योग को पर्यटन से जोड़ने के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम चलाए जाएं। आगरा और फतेहपुर सीकरी के कारीगरों की जो कला है, वह पूरे देश में प्रसिद्ध है। फतेहपुर सीकरी से पूरी दुनिया में दरियां एक्सपोर्ट होती हैं, लेकिन उनको और आगे बढ़ाए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करता हूं कि टीटीजेड और एनजीटी के कारण जो बाध्यताएं लगी हुई हैं, उसके लिए एक विशेष पैकेज की तैयारी केंद्र सरकार द्वारा की जाए। इसके साथ ही उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को भी केंद्र सरकार द्वारा निर्देशित किया जाए कि इन विशेष परिस्थितियों एवं टीटीजेड और एनजीटी की बाध्यताओं के कारण विकास के काम में जो रुकावट है, उसके लिए पर्यटन क्षेत्र को आगे बढ़ाया जाए। आगरा को आईटी का हब बनाया जाए। वहां खाद्य प्रसंस्करण की इकाइयां स्थापित की जाएं। फूड प्रोसेसिंग के अलावा वहां कोई दूसरे उद्योग या कारखाने नहीं लगाए जा सकते हैं। उसके लिए भी बड़े अवसर प्रदान किए जाएं। आगरा, मथुरा, अलीगढ़, हाथरस, फिरोजाबाद, एटा, धौलपुर और भरतपुर का जो बेल्ट है, वह ब्रज क्षेत्र कहलाता है। इसमें भिंड और मुरैना भी है। इससे वहां के नौजवानों को रोजगार के अवसर भी मुहैया हो पाएंगे।

महोदया, आज अनुपूरक मांगें प्रस्तुत हुई हैं। यह स्पष्ट करती हैं कि सरकार विकास और सामाजिक सुरक्षा दोनों को समान महत्व देती है। इन प्रस्तावों के माध्यम से आर्थिक गतिविधियों

को गति मिलेगी, किसानों को समर्थन मिलेगा और सामाजिक सुरक्षा कार्यक्रम मजबूत होंगे । इसलिए, मैं सदन से आग्रह करता हूं कि वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों के दूसरे बैच को समर्थन प्रदान किया जाए। यही कह कर मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूं।

महोदया, मैं पुन: कहता हूं कि हमारी माननीय सदस्या सुप्रिया सुले जी बैठी हैं। हमारी बहन ने जो सुझाव दिया, जिस प्रकार से व्यावहारिक बातचीत की और उन्होंने शालीनता से अपनी बात रखी। कांग्रेस के साथी एवं अन्य दलों के लोग भी उनसे कुछ सीखें और उनके जैसा आचरण करें। इससे सदन की मर्यादा रहेगी और देश की प्रगति भी होगी। धन्यवाद।

**DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD (CUDDALORE):** Thank you, hon. Chairperson Madam and my beloved leader, Shri Rahul ji, for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants–Second Batch for 2025-26.

Madam, appropriation is a legislative proposal that authorises the Government to withdraw funds from the Treasury and allocate them for specific purposes across departments. Kindly excuse my voice, because for the past two days I have been shouting in the ‘well’ of the House to fight to regain our democracy. This you can forgive and I can forget. But you should remember one thing. On the streets, the voices of the people are very, very loud. Their voices are even worse because they have been shouting for cylinders, for petrol, and for diesel. They are crying on the roads of India. The middle class and the poor are struggling for petrol, diesel, and gas, which are fundamental for livelihood. But these are being kept in shortage. That is questionable because of turbulence in West Asia. This is the state of affairs that the Modi Government is taking us through. This is something we should neither forget nor ignore.

Secondly, you have recently increased the price of LPG by Rs. 60. By doing so, you are directly crushing the necks of the women of India. Moreover, there is tension in West Asia, as we all know. And the United States has magnanimously, kind-heartedly, with a motherhood approach, given us permission to import oil from Russia for one month. … *(Interruptions)* Never in history has India been dictated to in this manner by any country – whether an enemy country or a neutral country. In spite of having a very, very intimate and close relationship between the two leaders, I do not know what has happened or why has India been put under this tight shameless spot. When there was a 30 per cent reduction in oil prices and India was importing oil from Russia, the United States became very angry.

As a result, 50 per cent more tariff has been imposed. But unfortunately, the people of India suffered a lot. Especially in the textile industry and the seafood export industry, it took a toll. A lot of labourers have to leave their place and go back to their native villages. Ironically, the person or the company who imported the oil at 30 per cent lesser price from Russia, benefited unimaginably by just refining it and exporting back abroad. Whereas, Indian citizens did not even have a 10 per cent reduction in the price of petrol or diesel. Are we not to be ashamed? Interestingly, in this Budget, normally we all know about advance tax. We all know about advance tax but there is something in this Budget called advance punishment. For a State like Tamil Nadu, Kerala, West Bengal, there was no allocation of funds, no schemes. And the people from all these States knew very well, they are not going to support

BJP and for that, BJP is taking revenge on them. That is why, they are punishing the people of these three States. You mark my words, in these three States, you are definitely going to lose in a very, very big manner, without any doubt.

There is no income tax relief for middle class people. For welfare schemes like NREGA, PM Poshan, Jal Jeevan Mission, there is reduction in fund allocation. This Budget is criticised for ignoring falling household savings and high inflation on essential services like education and health care. What makes Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman's ninth Budget distinctive is its refusal to choose between growth and discipline. Instead, it attempts the third path, sustain public investment backup, backed by predictable fiscal behaviour.

This Budget is guided by three Kartavyas: sustain economic growth to enhance productivity, competitiveness, and build resilience against volatile global dynamics. This is the first Kartavya against volatile global dynamics. But what happened? In a week's war in West Asia, India is facing such an acute shortage of gas cylinders. There are a lot of queues in kilometres in petrol pumps. This is an immediate rapid reflection of this global dynamics. My major concern is that there is a nominal weak GDP growth which is eight per cent, markedly lower than the levels seen in the past two decades. This Budget lacks a clear roadmap for mass employment, as capital-intensive sectors like semiconductors and bio-pharma do not absorb a large semi-skilled workforce. In the Ministry of Fertiliser, the Budget is Rs.1.5 lakh crore. And in the first batch and second batch supplementary, there was Rs.38,000 crore demand.

But urea production has reduced from 314 lakh metric tonnes to 307 lakh metric tonnes. It contradicts the statement that we will stop urea import by 2025.

Recently, day before yesterday, in a very famous newspaper in Delhi called *Pioneer*, there was an article saying that large defaulters leave PSU banks chasing Rs.29 lakh crore. The first bank is the Union Bank of India with Rs.9.96 lakh crore. SBI stands second with Rs.5.79 lakh crore and third is the Punjab National Bank. In this, I want to name a few major defaulters. The first stands Anil Ambani, which is Rs.48,000 crore, Vedanta Group, Adani Group, SR Group, GVK, Abaan Holdings, and Videocon, etc.

Our Prime Minister was very proud in saying that PSUs got immense profit this time, the last year, last financial year.

**16.19 hrs** (Hon. Speaker *in the Chair*)

But in my Cuddalore constituency, there is an NLC, which was the CAG report says around Rs.2,500 crore loss due to design flaws and also there is lack of environmental clearance. This is not my report, this is the CAG report. In my constituency, I would like to thank our Railway Minister for allotting Vande Bharat from Chennai to Tirunelveli, but that has to be given from Chennai to Nagercoil. There is another Vande Bharat. That also has to be given. And Tambaram-Villupuram to be extended to Virudhachalam. Finally, in Chennai- Cuddalore, new railway track is to be started at the earliest.

There is an airport near NLC which has to be restarted and, most importantly, a multi-speciality hospital in Cuddalore.

To conclude, I would like to say that in the past week there was a commotion that some of the women MPs approached the Chair. It is a matter of concern, and our hon. Speaker also said that it is not allowed and that all those things should be cleared. But I want to know only one thing. We have the CISF; we could have given extra protection to our hon. Prime Minister. When our Parliament cannot ensure the security of our hon. Prime Minister, then how will it give security to Indian citizens? If an enemy army comes near the border, will our Government recall our BSF from the border and ask them to come back? Obviously, they have to fight. But this statement really needs to be reconsidered.

I understand that this Government is not in a progressive mode; they just want to while away the time and pass the time. I understand there is no progress, there is no vision, there is no stability in the economy. But still, you should also take care of the poor people, of the middle-class people, ensure the safety of women, and also create employment generation. All these points should be considered before the Demands for Supplementary Grants are passed.

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**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय सदस्यगण, कुछ महत्वपूर्ण नोटिस आए हैं। उन पर कुछ विषय उठाने एवं चर्चा करने के लिए प्रतिपक्ष के नेता ने आग्रह किया है।

माननीय राहुल गांधी जी।

**SHRI RAHUL GANDHI (RAEBARELI):** Thank you very much, Speaker Sir.

As everybody is aware, a war has broken out in the Middle East. The

United States, Israel, and Iran are at war. This war is going to have far-reaching consequences. The central artery from where 20 per cent of the global oil flows, the Strait of Hormuz, has been closed, and this is going to have tremendous repercussions, particularly for us, because a very large portion of our oil and natural gas comes through the Strait of Hormuz. The pain has just started. Restaurants are closing. There is widespread panic about LPG. Street vendors are affected, and, as I said, this is only the beginning.

The foundation of every single nation is its energy security. I do not say this lightly, but allowing the United States to decide who we buy oil from, who we buy gas from, whether we can buy oil from Russia or not, and whether our relationships with different oil suppliers can be decided by us – this is what has been bartered. This is a very puzzling fact for me. It has been a very puzzling fact as to why a nation the size of India would allow any other nation, the President of another nation, to give us permission to buy Russian oil, to decide what our relationships should be. This has been a puzzle. I have been trying to figure out this puzzle, and I have figured out the puzzle. The puzzle is about compromise.

We have a gentleman sitting here who is the Petroleum Minister. He himself has said that he is a friend of ... * … (*Interruptions*)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय सदस्य, नो।

… (व्यवधान)

**SHRI RAHUL GANDHI:** Sir, I am talking about oil security. … (*Interruptions*) I

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

am talking about economic security. … (*Interruptions*) ... [*] … (*Interruptions*)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय सदस्य, आपने जो नोटिस दिया है, उस नोटिस पर बोलिए।

… (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय सदस्य, आप नोटिस पर बोलिए। आप प्रतिपक्ष के नेता हैं। मैं आपसे पुन: आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ। अगर आपको इस बात पर बोलना था तो आप इस बात के लिए नोटिस देते।

… (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** नो, इजाजत नहीं दी जाएगी। सदन ऐसे नहीं चलेगा। आपने जिस विषय पर नोटिस दिया था, मैंने सुबह भी कहा था कि संसद नियम-प्रक्रियाओं से चलती है। आपने जो नोटिस दिया है, आप उस नोटिस पर बोलिए।

… (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** अगर आपको इस विषय पर बोलना था तो आप नोटिस देते। मैं एलाऊ करता या नहीं करता, वह मैं तय करता। यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है।

… (व्यवधान)

**SHRI RAHUL GANDHI:** Sir, it is a question of national security. … (*Interruptions*)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** नो, आपका कुछ भी रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जा रहा है।

… (व्यवधान) …[**]

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** आप इस विषय पर नहीं बोलना चाहते हैं तो ठीक है। आपने जिस विषय पर नोटिस दिया है, उस विषय पर बोलिए। अगर आपको इस विषय पर बोलना है तो उसका नोटिस दीजिए।

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[*] Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[**] Not recorded.

… (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** धर्मेन्द्र यादव जी, क्या आप बोलना चाहते हैं?

… (व्यवधान)

**श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव (आज़मगढ़) :** माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन को बोलने दीजिए। उनकी बात पूरी हो जाने दीजिए। … (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** वे लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन हैं तो नियमों के तहत बोलेंगे। वे नियम के विपरीत नहीं बोल सकते हैं। उन्होंने जिस विषय पर नोटिस दिया है, वह नोटिस सदन के पटल पर है। वे उस विषय पर बोलें।

… (व्यवधान)

**श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव :** अध्यक्ष जी, पहले लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन की बात पूरी हो जाए, उसके बाद मैं बोलना चाहता हूँ। … (व्यवधान)

**16.27 hrs**

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

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** ठीक है। माननीय हरदीप सिंह पुरी जी, आप बोलिए।

… (व्यवधान)

**16.28 hrs**

## STATEMENT BY MINISTER
## The Energy Supply Situation in India

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI):** Hon. Speaker Sir, I rise to inform the House of steps taken in response to the disruption of the global energy supplies arising from the ongoing conflict in West Asia. … (*Interruptions*)

The world has not faced a moment like this in modern energy history. … (*Interruptions*) Today is the 13th day since the passage through the Strait of Hormuz, through which 20 per cent of world's crude, 20 per cent of world's natural gas and 20 per cent of the world's LPG flows, was disrupted following the military operation between Iran, Israel and the US. … (*Interruptions*)

For the first time in recorded history, the Strait of Hormuz has been effectively closed to commercial shipping. … (*Interruptions*) Despite India having no role in causing the conflict, like many countries, India has to navigate through its consequences. … (*Interruptions*)

The contrast with how other nations are managing this crisis places India's response in its sharpest relief. … (*Interruptions*) A country in our neighbourhood has shut all schools for two weeks; moved Government offices to a four-day work week; ordered 50 per cent of public employees to work from home; cut fuel allowances for official vehicles by half; and taken 60 per cent of Government vehicles off the road. … (*Interruptions*)

This country has experienced the largest single fuel price increase in its history, with petrol up approximately 20 per cent in a week. … (*Interruptions*)

Another neighbouring country has shut its universities early and advanced the Eid al-Fitr holidays in order to conserve fuel … (*Interruptions*) Nations across Southeast Asia have also been compelled to introduce energy rationing and conservation measures… (*Interruptions*)

Hon. Speaker, Sir, India's crude supply position remains secure, and the volumes we have secured exceed what would have been delivered through the

Hormuz route… (*Interruptions*) Prior to the crisis, nearly 45 per cent of India's crude imports passed through the Strait of Hormuz… (*Interruptions*) Owing to the hon. Prime Minister's exceptional diplomatic outreach and the goodwill built with partner nations, India has obtained crude supplies that surpass what the disrupted Hormuz route could have provided during the same period … (*Interruptions*).

Supplies sourced outside Hormuz have now increased to nearly 70 per cent of total crude imports, compared to 55 per cent before the conflict began… (*Interruptions*) India currently imports crude oil from 40 countries, whereas the number stood at 27 in 2006–2007… (*Interruptions*) This structural diversification, developed through consistent policy efforts over several years, has provided India with flexibility and options that many other nations presently lack… (*Interruptions*)

Refineries across the country are operating at very high capacity utilisation levels… (*Interruptions*) In certain cases, production has even crossed the 100 per cent mark… (*Interruptions*) There is no shortage of petrol, diesel, kerosene, aviation turbine fuel or fuel oil… (*Interruptions*) The availability of petrol, diesel, aviation turbine fuel, kerosene, and fuel oil is fully ensured… (*Interruptions*) Retail outlets nationwide are adequately stocked, and the supply chains for these fuels are functioning smoothly… (*Interruptions*) Additionally, extra allocations of PDS kerosene have been issued to all the States… (*Interruptions*)

Hon. Speaker, Sir, natural gas supply has been carefully managed

through a system of prioritised allocation, and the situation remains stable and well above immediate demand requirements… (*Interruptions*) India currently produces about 90 million metric standard cubic metres of natural gas per day domestically… (*Interruptions*) Previously, an additional 30 million metric standard cubic metres per day was imported from Gulf sources… (*Interruptions*) However, this supply has been affected due to a *force majeure* declaration by a major processing facility in Qatar… (*Interruptions*)

Following this development, the Natural Gas Control Order issued on 9th March, 2026 under the Essential Commodities Act established an immediate priority allocation framework… (*Interruptions*) Domestic piped gas supplied to households and CNG used in vehicles continues to receive 100 per cent supply without any reduction… (*Interruptions*) Industrial and manufacturing users will receive up to 80 per cent of their average consumption over the previous six months… (*Interruptions*)

Fertiliser plants will receive up to 70 per cent of their earlier allocation, thereby safeguarding the agricultural supply chain ahead of the upcoming sowing season… (*Interruptions*) Refineries and petrochemical units are managing a controlled reduction, with the shortfall largely compensated through alternative procurement arrangements… (*Interruptions*) Large LNG cargoes are arriving almost daily via alternative routes, and India has adequate gas production and supply agreements in place to sustain this arrangement even if the conflict continues for an extended period… (*Interruptions*) Electricity generation for both households and industry remains fully protected…

(*Interruptions*)

Hon. Speaker, Sir, it is important to note that India previously imported around 60 per cent of its LPG requirements from Gulf nations such as Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait, while the remaining 40 per cent was produced domestically… (*Interruptions*) Procurement has now been actively diversified, with additional cargoes secured from the United States, Norway, Canada, Algeria, and Russia alongside continued sourcing from Gulf suppliers… (*Interruptions*)

The LPG Control Order issued on 8th March, 2026 instructed all refineries to maximise LPG output and route the entire C3 and C4 hydrocarbon streams – comprising propane, butane, propylene, and butene – exclusively to the three oil marketing companies for domestic cooking gas supply… (*Interruptions*) As a result, LPG production has increased by 28 per cent over the past five days through refinery directives, while additional procurement continues to be arranged… (*Interruptions*) The foremost priority of Modi Government is to ensure that the kitchens of India's 33 crore families, particularly those of the poor and underprivileged, face no shortage… (*Interruptions*) Domestic supply remains fully safeguarded, and delivery cycles are unchanged… (*Interruptions*) The standard time between booking and delivery of domestic LPG cylinders continues to be 2.5 days, the same as the pre-crisis norm… (*Interruptions*)

Hospitals and educational institutions have been placed on uninterrupted priority supply, and their access to LPG is fully assured regardless of broader

demand conditions. … (*Interruptions*) Field reports indicate hoarding and panic booking at the distributor and retail level, driven by consumer anxiety rather than any actual supply shortage. The House should be clear on this. The rushed booking pressure in some localities reflects a demand distortion, not a production or supply failure. Delivery authentication coverage is being expanded from 50 per cent to 90 per cent of consumers under this system. … (*Interruptions*) A cylinder can only be logged as delivered when the consumer confirms receipt through a one-time code on their registered mobile phone, making undocumented diversion effectively impossible to conceal. … (*Interruptions*) A 25-day minimum booking period has been introduced as a demand management measure in urban areas and 45 days in rural and d*urgam kshetra* areas.

OMC field officers and the anti-adulteration cell are coordinating enforcement at the distributor level. The Home Secretary has chaired a meeting with Chief Secretaries of all States to align State-level administration with the Central supply and information framework. … (*Interruptions*) Commercial LPG has been regulated to prevent black-marketing, not to penalise the hospitality sector. Commercial LPG is sold in a completely deregulated, over-the-counter market at market price without any Government subsidy. … (*Interruptions*) There is no registration system, no booking requirement, no digital authentication and no delivery confirmation mechanism. Any business or individual can purchase cylinders in any quantity at the point of sale with no Government control in normal times.

In a supply constrained environment where public anxiety is elevated, this deregulated structure creates a direct and uncontrolled pathway for hoarding, diversion and resale at inflated prices. … (*Interruptions*) The commercial supply has been diverted to the grey market at the expense of genuine commercial consumers and domestic wholesalers alike. … (*Interruptions*) The Government has, therefore, taken the responsible course to regulate this channel with clear priorities and a transparent allocation mechanism.

A three-member committee comprising Executive Directors from IOCL, HPCL and BPCL was constituted on 9th March 2026. Extensive meetings have been held with State Civil Supply Departments and restaurant associations across the country and are continuing. … (*Interruptions*) The Committee has assessed genuine need by geography and sector to ensure available commercial volumes meet commercial LPG requirements. It is going to be supplied from today by OMCs in coordination with the State Government so that there is no hoarding or black marketing. … (*Interruptions*) Alternate fuel options are being activated to ease pressure on LPG and gas channels. Kerosene is being made available through retail outlets and PDS channels and fuel oil is being made available for industrial and commercial consumers.

The Ministry of Environment has advised State Pollution Control Boards to permit for the duration of this crisis period, the use of biomass, RDF pellets and kerosene coal as alternate fuels for the hospitality and restaurant segment for one month, which would enable a wider range of establishments to switch

and free up LPG for priority consumers.

Consumer prices have been shielded from global market conditions. Despite the Saudi contract price rising 41 per cent between July 23 and March 26, the PMUY beneficiary price has fallen 32 per cent in the same period and stands at Rs 613 per 14.2 kg cylinder in Delhi. … (*Interruptions*) The non-subsidised consumer price stands at Rs.913 following the recent Rs.60 adjustment against a market determined price of approximately Rs 987. … (*Interruptions*) Of the Rs 134 per cylinder adjustment required by prevailing global market conditions, the Government absorbed Rs.74. The effective additional cost for a PMUY household is under 80 paise per day. … (*Interruptions*) The equivalent LPG prices in the neighbourhood stand at Rs.1,046 in Pakistan, Rs.1,242 in Sri Lanka and Rs. 1,208 in Nepal.

The OMC compensation of Rs.30000 crore has been approved against losses of approximately Rs.40000 crore in 2024-25.

Hon. Speaker, Sir, the State Governments have responded with full cooperation and active coordination. On 11$^{th}$ March, 2026, senior OMC officials met with State Administrations across every major State: Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Goa, Odisha, West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Telangana, and Andhra Pradesh. The Chief Secretaries and senior officials have been briefed on the supply position, the priority sequence, and the enforcement framework. District-level monitoring committees are being

established. Anti-diversion raids have been conducted and cases have been registered in multiple States. This is cooperative federalism responding to a national challenge with the coordination it demands.

Hon. Speaker, Sir, this is not the moment for rumour-mongering or fake narratives. India is navigating the most severe global energy disruption in recorded history. Crude supply is flowing. Gas is prioritised for homes and farms. The LPG production has been stepped up by 28 per cent. Consumer prices are held far below what markets and regional comparators would dictate. Schools are open. Petrol is on the forecourt. Every citizen, regardless of political affiliation, has a stake in that. India must stand united behind the energy warriors, behind the institutions managing this crisis, and behind the national interest. The record of preparation and the record of response speak for themselves. I thank you, Sir.

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**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** माननीय सदस्यगण, माननीय प्रतिपक्ष के नेता ने देश में गैस की कमी के संबंध में नोटिस दिया था। नोटिस की प्रति मेरे हाथ में है। जिस विषय पर नोटिस दिया था, मैंने उस विषय पर उनको बोलने का अवसर दिया। लेकिन, प्रतिपक्ष के जिम्मेदार नेता होने के बाद भी बिना नोटिस के किसी अन्य मुद्दों पर चर्चा करना संसद की प्रक्रियाओं और नियमों के तहत नहीं है। अगर आपको किसी पर आरोप लगाना है तो आप नियम - 353 के तहत नोटिस दें। मैं अगर इजाजत देता हूं तो आप बोलें। लेकिन, यह तरीका कि आप नोटिस किसी और विषय पर देते हैं और बोलते किसी और विषय पर हैं। यह संसदीय आचरण ठीक नहीं है। मैं फिर आग्रहपूर्वक कह रहा हूं। इस तरीके से संसद नहीं चलेगी। संसद नियम-प्रक्रियाओं से चलेगी। मैंने सुबह भी कहा था। आज भी दृढ़ता से कह रहा हूं कि संसद नियम-प्रक्रिया से ही चलती है। किसी को भी कोई

विशेष अधिकार नहीं है।

… (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** आप सभी अपनी-अपनी सीट पर जाइए।

… (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** आप मत जाइए।

… (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** आपको महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर, अनुदान की मांगों पर चर्चा बीच में रोककर सदन की मर्यादाओं के अनुसार प्रतिपक्ष के नेता को बोलने का मौका दिया। आप कहते हैं कि प्रतिपक्ष के सदस्यों को बोलने का मौका नहीं दिया जाता है। बीच में, चर्चा में आपको रोककर मौका दिया। क्या आपका यह तरीका ठीक है? क्या यह संसदीय परम्परा के अनुसार है? आप नोटिस किसी विषय पर देते हैं और बोलते किसी और विषय पर हैं। यह उचित नहीं है।

… (व्यवधान)

**<u>16.45 hrs</u>** (Shri Jagdambika Pal *in the Chair*)

… (व्यवधान)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Hon. Members, you have been elected by the people to represent their concerns in this House and not to create disruptions. I will appeal to Shri K. C. Venugopal *ji* to kindly ask your people to vacate the ‘well’.

… (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** This is not the way.

… (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** I will allow you.

… (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** It is my promise, I will allow you. You just ask them.

Kindly vacate the ‘well’.

… (*Interruptions*)

**माननीय सभापति :** मैं आपको एलाउ करूंगा। इसी मुद्दे पर निशिकान्त जी का भी एक नोटिस है, उनका ले लेते हैं, उसके बाद मैं आपको भी एलाउ करूंगा। आप बैठ जाइए।

… (व्यवधान)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** I will allow you certainly.

… (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Kindly vacate the ‘well’.

… (*Interruptions*)

**<u>16.45½ hrs</u>**

*At this stage, Shri Imran Masood and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.*

**डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे (गोड्डा) :** धन्यवाद सभापति जी, यह जो वोकेशनल लीडर ऑफ प्रोपेगेंडा है। इनके खिलाफ मैंने 353 और 352 में ऑलरेडी नोटिस दिया हुआ है। मैंने यह कहा है कि चाहे भारत जोड़ो यात्रा हो, चाहे सैम पित्रोदा के साथ जाने का सवाल हो, सारे पैसे सोरोस देता है।…(व्यवधान) सोरोस ने 10 करोड़ रुपया उनकी यात्रा के लिए दिया है और भारत जोड़ो यात्रा के लिए सोरोस ने 100 करोड़ रुपया दिया, रॉकफेलर फाउंडेशन ने पैसा दिया, यूएसए ने पैसा दिया। … (व्यवधान) ये सारी चीजें मेरी पेंडिंग है, लेकिन जो आज मुख्य विषय है। मैंने नियम 378 स्पीकर का जो रूल्स एंड प्रोसिजर है।… (व्यवधान)

**<u>16.46 hrs</u>**

*At this stage,* Sushri Praniti Sushilkumar Shinde *and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

**डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे :** एलपीजी की दिक्कत है, कोई परेशानी नहीं, यदि उसके ऊपर लीडर ऑफ

प्रोपेगेंडा बोलना चाहते हैं, तो कोई परेशानी नहीं है, लेकिन यह संसद पिकनिक का स्पॉट नहीं है। … (व्यवधान) स्पीकर साहब ने आदेश दिया हुआ है कि मकर द्वार पर कोई भी धरना-प्रदर्शन नहीं होगा। आपने आदेश दिया हुआ है कि कहीं भी चाय-कॉफी नहीं पी जाएगी, आपने कहा हुआ है कि यहां पिकनिक नहीं होगा।… (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** आप यह सब मत दिखाइए।

… (व्यवधान)

**डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे :** सर, आप इसे देखिए।… (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** आप यह मत दिखाइए।

… (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** आप यह मत दिखाइए।

… (व्यवधान)

**डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे :** सर, आप देखिए कि एलपीजी के लिए, आम लोगों के लिए, गरीबों के लिए जिस तरह की समस्या है, उसके लिए भी ये पिकनिक मना रहे हैं।… (व्यवधान) अपने चार दोस्तों के साथ मिलकर… (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** आप ये फोटो मत दिखाइए।

… (व्यवधान)

**डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे :** ये अपने चार दोस्तों के साथ मिलकर चाय पी रहे हैं, कॉफी पी रहे हैं, हंसी-मजाक कर रहे हैं, बिस्किट खा रहे हैं, टोस्ट खा रहे हैं।… (व्यवधान) क्या यही अधिकार हैं? क्या स्पीकर साहब का यही आदेश है?… (व्यवधान) क्या इसी रूल्स और प्रोसिजर से चलेगा? मैं यही कह रहा हूं कि एलपीजी की दिक्कत है, उसके लिए भारत सरकार चिंतित है। आप उस पर मुद्दा उठाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन आप सोरोस का एजेंडा लागू करना चाहते हैं।… (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** आपकी बात आ गई है।

… (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** आपकी बात आ गई है।

... (व्यवधान)

**डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे :** आप यह चाहते हैं कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी सुबह ट्रंप को, दोपहर में पुतिन को, शाम में जिनपिंग को गाली दें।... (व्यवधान) हमारे ऊपर सभी आक्रमण करें और उसके बाद भारत खंडित-खंडित हो जाए।... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** आपकी बात आ गई है।

... (व्यवधान)

**डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे :** आप पिकनिक मनाते रहें।... (व्यवधान) पाकिस्तान आपके परिवार ने बनाया, आप इसके टुकड़े करना चाहते हैं।... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** आपकी बात आ गई है।

... (व्यवधान)

**डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे :** आप राहुल गांधी के ऊपर कार्रवाई करिए।... (व्यवधान) जितने लोग चाय, कॉफी पी रहे हैं, टोस्ट खा रहे हैं, जो लोग आंदोलन के नाम पर इस तरह की घटियापंथी कर रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान) आप गरीबों को केवल दिखाने के लिए कुछ, हाथी के दांत की तरह काम कर रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** आपकी बात आ गई है। नियम 384 में सभा के भवन का उपयोग, सभा की बैठकों के अतिरिक्त किसी अन्य प्रयोजन के लिए नहीं किया जाएगा। आपने जो रूल 384 कहा है, रूल 344 कहा है, उस पर हमने नोटिस ले लिया है।

... (व्यवधान)

**डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे :** सर, नियम 384 के अंतर्गत जब हम मीटिंग भी करते हैं और नियम 378 है। ... (व्यवधान)

सर, नियम 384 को 378 के साथ देखिए।... (व्यवधान) स्पीकर साहब ने कहा है कि मकर द्वार पर कोई आंदोलन नहीं होगा, स्पीकर ने कहा है कि कोई चाय-कॉफी नहीं पी जाएगी,

कोई टोस्ट नहीं होगा, कोई बिस्किट नहीं होगा।… (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** सभा की कार्यवाही 5 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

… (व्यवधान)

**16.48 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Seventeen of the Clock.*

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**17.00 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Seventeen of the Clock.*

(Shri Jagdambika Pal *in the Chair*)

… (व्यवधान)

**डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद (किशनगंज) :** सर, बार-बार अन्याय हो रहा है। … (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** धर्मेन्द्र जी, आप बैठ जाइए।

… (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** के. सी. वेणुगोपाल जी हों, तो उनको बुलवा दें।

… (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** मैंने के. सी. वेणुगोपाल जी से कहा था कि वे बोलें।

… (व्यवधान)

**डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद :** यह सबका सदन है। … (व्यवधान)

**17.01 hrs**

**DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS, (2025-26)– SECOND BATCH-Contd.**

**माननीय सभापति :** श्री अमरा राम जी।

**श्री अमरा राम (सीकर) :** सभापति जी, आपने मुझे अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों - दूसरा बैच पर बोलने की अनुमति दी, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूं।

वेस्ट एशिया में जो युद्ध हो रहा है, इसके कारण पूरे देश में एलपीजी के लिए हाहाकार मचा हुआ है। राजस्थान में कमर्शियल सिलेंडर भरने का कारखाना है, जिसमें तीन हजार लोग हैं। उसे मालिक ने बंद कर दिया कि कोई गैस नहीं है, कोई सिलेंडर नहीं है। पूरे देश में हाहाकार हो रहा है। इजरायल ने 72 हजार लोगों की जघन्य हत्या की, जिसमें आधे से ज्यादा बच्चे और महिलाएं हैं। इजरायल में हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री गए। दो दिन बाद ईरान पर हमला हो गया, जिसके कारण

आज ये स्थितियां हुई हैं। एक तरफ हमारा देश वह देश है, जो नॉन-अलाइनमेंट, गुटनिरपेक्षता में तमाम विकासशील राष्ट्रों की … (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** माननीय सदस्य, यह सेकेंड बैच, सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स है।

**श्री अमरा राम :** मैं उसी पर बोल रहा हूं। आर्थिक स्थिति खराब हुई है और आज देश में हाहाकार मचा हुआ है।… (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** वह बात एलओपी ने उठाई। एक पूरा स्टेटमेंट स्पीकर साहब के सामने आया कि क्या उपाय किए गए हैं, क्या कमेटी बनाई गई है।

… (व्यवधान)

**श्री अमरा राम :** कमेटी से काम नहीं चलेगा। देश में हाहाकार मचा हुआ है। तमाम उद्योग बंद हो गए हैं। … (व्यवधान) तमाम छोटे रेस्टोरेंट्स, होटल्स बंद हो गए। लाखों लोग प्रभावित हुए हैं। … (व्यवधान) इस देश के एक करोड़ लोग अरब कंट्रीज़ में हैं। … (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** एक मिनट आप रुक जाइए। सुबह लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन इस सवाल को उठाना चाहते थे। उस समय चेयर से एक व्यवस्था हुई और माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी ने कहा कि अगर आप इस विषय को उठाना चाहते हैं तो इस विषय की गम्भीरता को हम मानते हैं। जब आप विषय उठाएंगे, तो सरकार क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है, विभाग के मंत्री उस पर जवाब देंगे। सदन की परम्परा, सदन की नियमावली के अनुसार लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन कोई विषय उठा रहे हैं, कोई नोटिस दिया है, तो सरकार की तरफ से स्टेटमेंट आ रहा है।

… (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** मोहम्मद जावेद जी, आप बीच में नहीं बोलेंगे। आप बैठिए। आपकी बात रिकार्ड में नहीं जा रही है।

… (व्यवधान) …*

**माननीय सभापति :** संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी।

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* Not recorded.

**संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री किरेन रिजिजू) :** लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन ने स्पीकर साहब को एक पत्र लिखा। स्पीकर साहब ने तुरन्त सरकार को बताया कि लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन की तरफ से एक स्पेशल रिक्वैस्ट आई है। क्वैश्चन ऑवर के बाद जीरो ऑवर होता है। अलग से नोटिस आया, वेणुगोपाल जी ने भी रिक्वैस्ट की, तो हमने अपनी लीडरशिप से तुरंत बात करके, क्योंकि एलओपी का लेटर है और यहां सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स पर चर्चा हो रही है, फिर भी हम बीच में स्पेशल परमिशन देंगे। हमने एलओपी से समय भी पूछा कि आप कितने बजे बोलना चाहते हैं? हम लोगों को बताया गया कि चार बजे के लगभग वे बोलना चाहते हैं। हमने पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर का जवाब बहुत जल्दी तैयार कराया।

ताकि यह बताया जा सके कि ऐसा माहौल है कि एलपीजी गैस की देश में शॉर्टेज हो रही है, उसके बारे में क्या किया जा रहा है और सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है, क्योंकि यह गंभीर मुद्दा है। … (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** कृपया आप बैठ जाएँ। अमरा राम जी आप बैठ जाएँ, आपको मैं अलाउ करूँगा।

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी।

**श्री किरेन रिजिजू :** कभी-कभी थोड़ा सा सुनना चाहिए। जब मैं कोई विशेष बात बताता हूँ, तो सुनना चाहिए। अगर मैं नहीं बताऊँगा, तो सरकार क्या कर रही है, यह कौन बताएगा? मुझे बताना है। आपकी स्पीच सप्लिमेंट्री डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स पर चल रही थी और आप विदेश नीति पर चले गए। फिर भी हम चुपचाप बैठे रहे। मैं तब खड़ा हुआ, जब ज्यादा आवाज उठने लगी। मुझे यह स्पष्ट करना जरूरी था कि पेट्रोलियम मंत्री की जो स्टेटमेंट है, वह नेता, प्रतिपक्ष के निवेदन पर हमने करवाई थी। इतने गंभीर मुद्दे पर चर्चा करने के लिए हम तत्काल तैयार हो गए।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एलपीजी गैस के बारे में लिखित नोटिस दिया और वे एपस्टीन फाइल्स पर चले गए। वे पर्सनल अटैक करने लगे। हम गंभीरता से सदन चलाना चाहते हैं। आज ही अध्यक्ष महोदय ने 32 मिनट तक ऑब्जर्वेशन दिया। मैं अपेक्षा कर रहा था कि कम से कम

आज के दिन तो गंभीरता से चर्चा करनी चाहिए। हमने कल भी बताया था और यहाँ देखिए, यह कागज फिर फाड़कर फेंक दिया।

महोदय, आजकल सदन के वैल में सीधे आ जाते हैं। हमें सोचना पड़ता था कि वैल में कब आना है। अब तो मज़ाक जैसा हो गया है। हर चीज़ में दौड़कर आ जाते हैं। लोकसभा को हल्केपन से लेते हैं, ऐसा कैसे हो सकता है। आपके नेता, प्रतिपक्ष को माइक दिया, स्पेशल परमिशन दी। वे विषय पर न बोलकर बाकी चीज़ों पर बोल रहे हैं। आज बताया गया कि नियम से बोलिए। वे नियम तोड़ रहे हैं। ऐसा नहीं चलता है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि पेट्रोलियम मंत्री की स्टेटमेंट आ गई है और अब सप्लिमेंट्री डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स के लिए वित्त मंत्री जी बैठी हुई हैं। जो चर्चा आज सदन ने तय की है, उसे पूरा किया जाए।

**माननीय सभापति :** श्री अमरा राम जी।

**डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद :** महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने मेरा नाम लिया है।

**माननीय सभापति :** मोहम्मद जावेद जी, आपकी बात पर ही माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी खड़े हुए हैं। नेता, प्रतिपक्ष के द्वारा उठाए गए सवाल पर सरकार की ओर से पूरा वक्तव्य आ गया है। स्टेटमेंट के बाद कोई स्पष्टीकरण नहीं होता है। स्टेटमेंट के बाद सरकार की कार्यवाही आ चुकी है।

श्री अमरा राम जी।

**श्री अमरा राम :** माननीय सभापति महोदय, यह केवल एलपीजी का मुद्दा नहीं है। अरब देशों में हमारे देश के करीब एक करोड़ लोग रोजगार करते हैं और विदेशी मुद्रा की बहुत बड़ी राशि का हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था में बहुत बड़ा योगदान है। आज सब लोग चिंतित हैं। उनके परिवारजन चिंतित हैं। वे खुद चिंतित हैं कि हम कैसे आ सकते हैं। हमारे प्रधानमंत्री कहते हैं कि उनके लिए व्यवस्था लगी हुई है। कहाँ लगी हुई है? मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र से कई लाख लोग वहाँ रहते हैं। मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी को चिट्ठी लिखी, तो कहा गया कि सब कुछ ठीक हो रहा है, लेकिन जो लोग आना चाहते हैं, उनके आने के लिए कोई सुविधा नहीं है।

यह भारत देश 140 करोड़ लोगों का देश है। यह तमाम विकासशील देशों का नेतृत्व करता

था। यह अमेरिकन साम्राज्यवाद के सामने खड़ा होता था। आज उस अमेरिकन साम्राज्यवाद का राष्ट्रपति ट्रंप कहता है कि भारत रूस से एक महीने के लिए तेल खरीद सकता है। यह बड़ी शर्म की बात इस देश के 140 करोड़ लोगों के लिए है, यह देश के प्रधान मंत्री के लिए नहीं है। आज जिस तरह के कार्य किए जा रहे हैं, आज ये जो सप्लिमेंट्री ग्रान्ट लेकर आए हैं, क्या हालत है?

आज जल जीवन मिशन में सबसे ज्यादा त्रस्त राजस्थान है, जहाँ इनकी डबल इंजन की सरकार है। जिसने भी घोटाला किया है, उसे सख्त से सख्त सजा दीजिए। हमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं है, लेकिन उन्हें पानी तो पिलाइए। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सीकर और झुँझुनू के हजारों गाँवों में, कस्बों और ढाँणियों में, जल जीवन मिशन वर्ष 2019 में शुरू हुआ, वर्ष 2021 में योजना बनी और आज तक एक घर को भी पानी नहीं मिला है।

उनके लिए पानी नहीं है। आज हालत यह हो रही है कि राजस्थान में सबसे ज्यादा पानी की कमी है। हम कहते हैं कि सिंधु का पानी रोक देंगे तो राजस्थान में पानी आ जाएगा। कब आएगा? आजादी के 78 सालों बाद आधी से ज्यादा बीमारियां फ्लोराइड युक्त पानी पीने के कारण हो रही हैं। क्या यह पैसा केवल इसके लिए नहीं है? आज किसानों की हालत क्या हो रही है? देश में 22 फसलों की एमएसपी घोषित की गई है, बाजरे की एमएसपी 2775 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल है लेकिन आज तक एक क्विंटल भी नहीं खरीदा गया। राजस्थान सबसे ज्यादा बाजरा पैदा करता है। अब सरसों की फसल निकल रही है, अभी तक ऑनलाइन रेट नहीं आया है। 85 परसेंट लघु और सीमांत किसान बाजार में मजबूरी में 1500 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के हिसाब से बेच देंगे फिर ऑनलाइन रेट आएगा फिर खरीद कैसे होगी? आज किसानों के साथ और गरीबों के साथ क्या हो रहा है? … (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** अब आप समाप्त करें।

… (व्यवधान)

**श्री अमरा राम :** सभापित महोदय, अभी तो मैंने शुरू ही किया है। … (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति:** अभी 15 स्पीकर्स और हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी को जवाब भी देना है।

… (व्यवधान)

**श्री अमरा राम :** सभापति जी, मैं कह रहा हूं कि आज क्या हालत है? 22 फसलों में से एक किलो भी फसल नहीं खरीदी गई। देश का किसान, जो प्याज पैदा करता है, उसकी क्या हालत है? युद्ध के कारण जिस अरब कंट्री में हमारा प्याज जाता था, नहीं जा पा रहा है इसलिए किसान खून के आंसू बहा रहे हैं।

महोदय, प्रस्तावित एमएसपी की हालत क्या है? शिक्षा की हालत क्या है? दोबारा पैसे मांग रहे हैं। स्कूल हैं तो मास्टर नहीं, मास्टर हैं तो भवन नहीं। राजस्थान के एक स्कूल में सात बच्चे दब कर मर जाते हैं और अफसोस तब होता है जब वहां की सरकार उन परिवारों को अनुदान के रूप में एक बकरी देने का काम करती है। इससे ज्यादा अफसोसजनक बात हो नहीं सकती है। स्कूल में चले जाएं, दो तरह के मास्टर हैं। अस्पताल चले जाएं तो दो तरह के कर्मचारी हैं। केंद्र सरकार के किसी भी कार्यालय में चले जाएं, कांट्रेक्ट कर्मचारी और आउटसोर्सिंग कर्मचारी मिलेंगे। देश में सबसे बड़ी बेरोजगारी इन नीतियों के कारण है। देश के माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी जब गुजरात के मुख्यमंत्री थे, कहते थे कि रुपये की कीमत गिरती है तो देश का सम्मान गिरता है। अब डॉलर 92 रुपये पार कर रहा है तो क्या देश का सम्मान बढ़ रहा है? आज दुनिया में हमारा देश ही है जहां सबसे ज्यादा आर्थिक असमानता है। इस सरकार ने केवल अमरीका के सामने जिस तरह से घुटने टेके हैं, सरेंडर किया है। … (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति:** अब आप समाप्त करें।

… (व्यवधान)

**श्री अमरा राम :** आयात और निर्यात का समझौता हुआ है, यह सबसे खतरनाक बात है और देश को गिरवी रखने का काम किया गया है।

**श्री मलविंदर सिंह कंग (आनंदपुर साहिब) :** माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपका बहुत धन्यवाद करता हूं कि आपने मुझे सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स पर बोलने का मौका दिया।

महोदय, ऑनरेबल फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर यहां बैठी हैं, मैं एग्रीकल्चर के प्वाइंट ऑफ व्यू से

बात करूंगा। इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है कि बहुत बजट एलोकेट हुआ है। इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है कि आज ग्रीन फील्ड में हम सरप्लस हो गए हैं। जब देश आजाद हुआ था, उस समय सबसे ज्यादा अनाज की किल्लत थी और यही सबसे बड़ी चुनौती थी।

उस समय प्रधान मंत्री नेहरू जी और एम.के. स्वामीनाथन जी, जो कि अब इस दुनिया में नहीं रहे, के माध्यम से ग्रीन रिवॉल्यूशन लाया गया और सबसे पहले इम्पलीमेंटेशन पंजाब में हुआ था। पंजाबियों ने लगातार अपनी मेहनत से देश के अनाज भंडार भरे। इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है कि अब देश में सरप्लस ग्रेन है लेकिन इसके साथ चुनौतियां भी हैं। एक डाटा के हिसाब से हम एक लाख करोड़ रुपये की दाल इम्पोर्ट करते हैं। हम फल और सब्जियों के लिए भी इम्पोर्ट पर डिपेंड करते हैं। पंजाब में बहुत संभावनाएं हैं, पंजाब जो अनाज पैदा कर रहा है, यह उसकी ट्रेडिशनल क्रॉप नहीं है।

ऑनरेबल फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब, मैं आपका ध्यान भी इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। पंजाब को अगर डाइवर्सिफिकेशन के माध्यम से, चाहे वो दालें हैं, चाहे फ्रूट्स हैं, चाहे डेयरी प्रोडक्ट्स हैं, ईवन कॉटन से लेकर मक्का, आलू और शुगरकेन ये तमाम जो फसलें हैं, ये हम इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में पैदा कर सकते हैं कि देश को बाहर से मंगाने की ज़रूरत नहीं रहेगी। लेकिन उसके लिए मेरा ऑनरेबल स्पीकर साहब के माध्यम से आग्रह है कि पंजाब को क्रॉप डाइवर्सिफिकेशन के लिए एडिशनल ग्रांट की ज़रूरत है, पैकेज की ज़रूरत है।

ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन के माध्यम से जहां अनाज सरप्लस हुआ, लेकिन उसका बहुत बैड इम्पैक्ट भी पड़ा है। हमारे यहां ग्राउंड वॉटर बड़ा डीप चला गया, कैंसर की प्रॉब्लम, वहां इतनी सारी डिसीज़ आ गई हैं, जिससे हमारे लोग लगातार लड़ाई लड़ रहे हैं। लेकिन अब लैंडलॉक्ड होने के कारण पंजाब के पास इतनी ज़मीन नहीं है कि धान जैसी फसलें, गेहूं जैसी फसलें बड़े पैमाने पर कर सकें, लेकिन जो फ्रूट, वेजिटेबल और मक्का और कपास तमाम वो चीज़ें जिसके लिए आज भी हमारी डिपेंडेंसी विदेशों पर है, वो पंजाब पैदा कर सकता है।

इसके लिए मेरा आपसे और भारत सरकार से आग्रह है कि जो रिसर्च सेंटर हैं, खासतौर पर

क्रॉप डाइवर्सिफिकेशन को लेकर, डेयरी प्रोडक्ट्स को लेकर, फ्रूट्स-वेजिटेबल्स को लेकर, उसकी स्टोरेज की कैपेसिटी को लेकर, पंजाब की उसमें ज़रुर प्रायोरिटी से कंसीडर किया जाए। पंजाब में पूरी संभावना है, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है।

मुल्क के बाकी हिस्सों की तुलना में हमारा इरिगेशन सिस्टम काफी बेहतर है, लेकिन अगर भारत सरकार उसके लिए भी, क्योंकि भाखड़ा से लेकर बहुत सारे दरिया, तीन दरिया हमारे वहां से निकलते हैं, लेकिन अगर वॉटर का चैनलाइजेशन प्रॉपर हो जाए और ग्राउंड वॉटर जिसके लिए भगवंत मान साहब की सरकार ने बहुत काम किया। आज से 5 साल पहले हमारा रिवर वॉटर का 21 प्रतिशत इरिगेशन एरिया था, पंजाब सरकार के एफर्ट से हमारा रिवर वॉटर एरिया आज 78 प्रतिशत हो गया है। लेकिन इरिगेशन इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर और रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूशन्स को भारत सरकार एडिशनल ग्रांट के माध्यम से क्रॉप डाइवर्सिफिकेशन के लिए पंजाब की मदद करती है, तो डेफिनेटली इसमें देश का भी भला है और पंजाब का भी भला है।

चेयरमैन साहब, मेरा यही आग्रह है कि ऑनरेबल फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर बैठी हैं, कि भारत सरकार इस पर ध्यान दे और 1 लाख करोड़ से ज्यादा की जो दालें निर्यात करते हैं, वो पंजाब पैदा करके इस देश को दे सकता है। आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**माननीय सभापति :** श्री राजाराम सिंह जी।

**श्री राजा राम सिंह (काराकाट) :** सभापति महोदय, आपको धन्यवाद और साथ ही साथ काराकाट की महान जनता को भी धन्यवाद, जिन्होंने मुझे यहाँ भेजा है। मैं कुछ मांगों से शुरू करता हूँ। डेहरी में रेल वैगन फैक्ट्री लगाने की बात डालमिया नगर में कब की घोषणा हुई, लेकिन आज तक लागू नहीं हुआ। औरंगाबाद-बिहटा रेलवे लाइन डेहरी से नासरीगंज होते हुए बिक्रमगंज होते हुए बलिया तक नई रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का मामला है।

**माननीय सभापति :** इस संबंध में सोमवार को रेलवे बजट आएगा।

**श्री राजा राम सिंह :** आरओबी … (व्यवधान) शुरू में माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से मिले थे अब रेल बजट साथ में ही पेश होता है। हमने ऐसा सुना था कि आज रेल पर ही बात होनी है। इस काम की

कबसे घोषणा हुई है, लेकिन आज तक लागू नहीं हुई, क्या ऐसे ठेकेदारों को पेनालाइज करने की कोई व्यवस्था होगी? इसी तरह से रेलवे के साथ में जो पूरी ज़मीनें ले ली गई हैं बाउंड्री … (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** आदरणीय राजाराम जी, यदि आप चाहेंगे तो जब रेलवे का बजट आएगा इसको आप उस समय बोलेंगे तो उसका उत्तर आएगा।

… (व्यवधान)

**श्री राजा राम सिंह :** ठीक है महोदय, मैं विषय बदलता हूँ। हर जगह एक कॉमन मांग उठ रही है कि रेलवे स्टेशंस पर इस पार से उस पार जाने के लिए फुटब्रिज होते थे, लेकिन अब रेलवे के आस-पास में बाउंड्री कर देने से गाँव के खेत, गाँव इधर है उनका खेत रेल के उस पार है, तो बीच में कई जगह पर हमारे यहाँ भी शंकरपुर एक गाँव है, वहाँ पर फुटब्रिज की मांग हुई है। इस तरह से पूरे क्षेत्र में यह कॉमन डिमांड उठ रही है। ऐसे ही एक और विशेष बात उठी, जब लू लगने से बिहार में एक दिन में लोकसभा चुनाव के समय 62 लोग मर गए, तो ए.सी. कोचेज़ धरती के तापमान को बढ़ाने में कितना कॉन्ट्रिब्यूट कर रही हैं, इसका कोई आंकलन रेलवे करता है क्या?

ट्रेन के एसी कोचेज टेम्परेचर को कितना बढ़ाती हैं, क्या इसका कोई आकलन हुआ है? कृषि के मामले में, मेरा कहना है कि देश में जो बड़ा किसान आन्दोलन हुआ, उसके साथ ही भारत सरकार ने एक एग्रीमेंट किया था। लेकिन सरकार एग्रीमेंट के बहुत सारे बिन्दुओं को आज तक लागू नहीं कर पायी है। यह बेहद शर्मनाक है। देश के किसानों के साथ यह धोखा और विश्वासघात है, जो नहीं होना चाहिए था। सिंघू बॉर्डर पर स्मारक बनाने के लिए किसानों को जगह देने का मामला था, स्वामीनाथन आयोग की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, सी-2 प्लस 50 परसेंट एमएसपी लागू करने का मामला था, अन्य मांगें भी थीं। जल शक्ति मंत्रालय बनने के बाद यह धीरे-धीरे कचरा प्रबंधन और सैनिटेशन मंत्रालय बनकर रह गया है। एक सिंचाई मंत्रालय बनाइए। जल संसाधन मंत्री देश में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था पर ध्यान दें। अभी इसके लिए जो मंत्रालय है, वह सिंचाई पर बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं दे रहा है। इस लिहाज से हमारे यहां धान की खेती के इलाकों में इंद्रपुरी

जलाशय, सोन नहर आदि हैं, जिनके निर्माण की मांग है। सोन नहर के आधुनिकीकरण की मांग है। अभी जो ऊर्जा क्राइसिस है, जिस पर यहां कुछ बातें हुईं, मैं उस पर बहुत नहीं बोलूँगा, क्योंकि मैंने इस पर अपनी बातें कही हैं। आप हैं, जो एक साथ यह कह सकते हैं कि हमारे प्रधानमंत्री इज़रायल से गले भी मिले और हॉर्मुज स्ट्रेट से हमारे जहाजों को भी आने दिया जा रहा है। इतनी बड़ी धृष्टता आप ही कर सकते हैं। मेरा कहना है कि इसमें भारतीय डिप्लोमेसी का कोई रोल नहीं है। यह ईरान की डिप्लोमेसी है, जिसके तहत हमारे जहाजों को आने की इजाज़त मिल रही है और गैस एवं तेल हमें मिल रहे हैं।

**माननीय सभापति :** अब आप बैठ जाइए। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्रीमती लवली आनंद (शिवहर) :** माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि आपने मुझे वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करती हूँ।

माननीय वित्त मंत्री बहन निर्मला जी ने कुल 2,81,289.26 करोड़ रुपए के सकल अतिरिक्त व्यय के लिए डिमांड प्रस्तुत की है। मुख्य रूप से इसे दो हिस्सों में बांटा गया है। एक 2,01,142.96 करोड़ रुपए का है। बचत और प्राप्तियों में भरपाई के खर्च का बाकी हिस्सा 80,145.71 करोड़ रुपए है, जो यह दर्शाता है कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी 80 हजार करोड़ रुपए से अधिक की राशि कर प्रबंधन विभाग का बचत करना, सरकार के संतुलित वित्तीय ढ़ांचे को दर्शाता है। इसमें चालू वित्त वर्ष 2026 के लिए मंत्रालयों को अतिरिक्त फंड उपलब्ध कराने का प्रस्ताव है।

महोदय, इस प्रस्ताव में नगर निकायों को फंड ट्रांसफर के लिए लगभग 30 हजार करोड़ रुपए अलग से आवंटित करने का प्रस्ताव है। खाद और उर्वरक सब्सिडी बढ़ाने के लिए लगभग 42 हजार करोड़ रुपए का प्रस्ताव है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी के द्वारा, इस देश में किसानों को काफी राहत देने के काम हुए हैं। मैं इसके लिए माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी का भी धन्यवाद करती हूँ।

अभी विश्व में काफी उथल-पुथल चल रही है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने रक्षा मंत्रालय को

लगभग 26,236 करोड़ रुपये का अतिरिक्त फंड देने का प्रस्ताव किया है। राज्यों को डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट के तहत लगभग 30,116.8 करोड़ रुपये का फंड देने का प्रस्ताव है। मैं इस अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों का पूर्ण समर्थन करती हूँ।

मैं आपके माध्यम से, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी के द्वारा प्रस्तुत बजट के संबंध में भी कुछ कहने की अनुमति चाहती हूँ। चूंकि यह ध्वनिमत से पारित हो गया था और उस वक्त मुझे अपनी बात कहने का मौका नहीं मिला था।

माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी के द्वारा जो ऐतिहासिक बजट पेश किया गया था, मैं उसकी भूरि-भूरि सराहना करती हूँ। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने वर्ष 2026-27 के बजट में लगभग 53,47,315 करोड़ रुपए व्यय करने का प्रावधान किया है। यह वर्ष 2025-26 की तुलना में 7.7 प्रतिशत अधिक है।

सभापति महोदय, हमारा देश विश्व की सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में से एक है। वह विश्व की चौथी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था है। सरकार इसको जल्द ही विश्व की तीसरी अर्थव्यवस्था बनाने का प्रयास कर रही है। भारत विश्व की तीसरी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था बनने वाला है। भारत की वर्तमान विकास दर सात प्रतिशत की रफ्तार से बढ़ रही है। यह विश्व में सबसे तेज गति से बढ़ने वाली विकास दर है, जिसे अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थानों ने मान्यता दी है। सरकार की कुशल नीतियों के कारण अभी तक करीब 25 करोड़ लोगों को गरीबी रेखा से बाहर निकाला जा चुका है। यह एक सराहनीय कदम है।

सभापति महोदय, सरकार स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में काफी प्रगतिशील सोच रखती है, क्योंकि देश के आम लोगों को स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में काफी परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। विशेषकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के गरीब मरीजों को इलाज कराने में दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने देश के सभी जिला अस्पतालों में ट्रॉमा सेंटर्स और इमरजेन्सी सेवा केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव रखा है। मैं इसका स्वागत करती हूं। आयुष्मान योजना के तहत 5,00,000 रुपये तक के मुफ्त इलाज की सुविधा मिलती है। मैं इसका भी स्वागत करती हूं। अभी

कैंसर का रोग बहुत तेज गति से बढ़ रहा है, उसके इलाज की दवाइयां बहुत महंगी हैं। उसके दाम को कम किया जाए।

माननीय मंत्री जी, आपने उत्तर भारत में निमहंस स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव रखा है। मैं मेरे बिहार राज्य में इसको स्थापित करने की मांग करती हूं। बेंगलुरु में तो यह है। यदि बिहार में इसकी स्थापना हो जाएगी, तो बिहार के लोगों को राहत मिलेगी। मैं बिहार और उत्तर भारत के अनवरत प्रयास की सफलता की कामना करती हूं। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने देश के सभी जिलों में छात्राओं के लिए हॉस्टल्स स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव रखा है। मैं उसकी भी सराहना करती हूं।

सभापति महोदय, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से आग्रह करती हूं कि बिहार को पिछड़ेपन से उबारा जाए, क्योंकि बिहार अभी भी बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है। बिहार में औद्योगीकरण के लिए एक राहत पैकेज देने पर विचार किया जाए। मैं शिवहर लोक सभा संसदीय क्षेत्र से चुनकर आई हूं। मैं इस सदन में इस विषय को बार-बार उठाया है। वहां एक कागज की फैक्ट्री या सीमेंट फैक्टी लगाई जा सकती है। वहां सब कुछ है। अगर वहां उद्योग लगाया जाता है, तो लोगों का पलायन भी रुकेगा, लोगों को रोजगार भी मिलेगा और उस क्षेत्र का विकास भी होगा। यह मेरा मानना है।

सभापति महोदय, सरकार का आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण यह दर्शाता है कि बिहार आज भी देश का सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है। बिहार में प्रति व्यक्ति वार्षिक आय देश के सभी राज्यों की तुलना में न्यूनतम स्तर पर है। इसलिए केन्द्र सरकार के सहयोग की अति आवश्यकता है। हालांकि केन्द्र सरकार ने बिहार को काफी सहयोग दिया है। आज बिहार काफी तरक्की कर रहा है। बिहार के विश्वकर्मा और माननीय मुख्यमंत्री श्री नीतीश कुमार जी ने बिहार को शून्य विकास से आगे बढ़ाया है। केन्द्र सरकार ने बिहार को काफी बजट आवंटित किया है, ताकि बिहार का विकास हो सके। ... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** कृपया अपना भाषण समाप्त करिए।

**श्रीमती लवली आनंद :** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी के संज्ञान में लाना चाहती हूं कि वह इसे भी मंजूरी देने की कृपा करेंगी। मेरे दो-तीन विषय और हैं। मैं संक्षिप्त

में बोलूंगी। आज शिवहर में एक देकुली धाम है, जहां बाबा भुवनेश्वर नाथ का बहुत पुराना मंदिर है। अभी माननीय मुख्यमंत्री जी ने उसका सौंदर्यीकरण किया है। वहां सीता मां का पुनौरा धाम है। अभी वहां भी काफी अच्छा काम हुआ है। केन्द्र सरकार ने फंड आवंटित किया है तथा राज्य सरकार ने भी उसके लिए फंड दिया है।

**माननीय सभापति :** आप माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई दीजिए।

**श्रीमती लवली आनंद :** महोदय, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी, गृह मंत्री जी, प्रधानमंत्री जी और बिहार के मुख्यमंत्री जी को भी बधाई देना चाहती हूं। उन्होंने वहां के लिए फंड्स दिए हैं।

**माननीय सभापति :** आप वहां काम करवाइए।

**श्रीमती लवली आनंद :** महोदय, यदि वहां के लिए एयर सेवा शुरू हो जाएगी, तो वहां के पर्यटकों को आने-जाने में काफी सुविधा होगी। मैं संक्षिप्त में कुछ बोलना चाहूंगी। इस सत्र में मुझे पहली बार बोलने का मौका मिला है। मेरी पार्टी ने मुझे बोलने के लिए कहा है, इसलिए आप मुझे थोड़ा अधिक समय देने का कष्ट करें।

**माननीय सभापति :** आपको बोलते हुए छः मिनट्स हो गए हैं।

**श्रीमती लवली आनंद :** महोदय, वहां पर अदौरी-खोड़ीपाकड़ पुल है। उस क्षेत्र की जनता वर्षों से इसकी मांग कर रही थी। माननीय मुख्यमंत्री श्री नीतीश कुमार जी ने उसको मंजूरी दे दी है। उसके लिए 2,05,000 करोड़ रुपये का बजट दिया है। अख्ता घाट पर पुल के निर्माण के लिए 2,63,000 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं। वह प्रस्ताव केन्द्र के पास स्वीकृति के लिए भेज दिया गया है। मैं चाहूंगी कि केन्द्र सरकार जल्द से जल्द उसके लिए स्वीकृति दे।

**माननीय सभापति :** आपकी बात आ गई है।

**श्रीमती लवली आनंद :** महोदय, मेजरगंज से वीणापुर के लिए हाइवे बनाया जाए, क्योंकि यह भारतमाला परियोजना की सड़क है। पूर्व में वह सैनिक पथ था। वह नेपाल से सटा हुआ है, अगर वह हाइवे बन जाएगा, तो वहां के लोगों को आने-जाने में काफी सुविधा होगी। आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूं।

**माननीय सभापति :** आपने कई मांगों का जिक्र कर दिया है।

श्रीमती जोबा माझी जी।

**श्रीमती जोबा माझी (सिंहभूम) :** सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे वर्ष 2025-26 की अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों के दूसरे बैच पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूं। मैं अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र के पहाड़ी और जंगली क्षेत्र सारंडा से आती हूं। इसलिए सबसे पहले मैं अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र की जनता का आभार व्यक्त करती हूं और अपनी बात शुरू करती हूं।

सभापति महोदय, हम अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। भारत सरकार 'प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना' के तहत ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लाभुकों को आवास देने का काम कर रही है। उसकी राशि बहुत कम होती है और वह दूर भी होता है। उस राशि से वह आवास पूर्ण नहीं हो पाता है। वह अधूरा ही रह जाता है। झारखंड राज्य को तीन वर्षों तक 'प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना' के तहत आवास नहीं दिए गए थे।

मैं झारखंड के माननीय मुख्यमंत्री श्री हेमंत सोरेन जी को धन्यवाद देती हूं। राज्य सरकार के अपने संसाधन से प्रति लाभुक दो लाख रुपए देकर अब उन आवासों को बनाने का काम किया जा रहा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करती हूं कि विगत तीन वर्षों में इस योजना के तहत झारखंड में संसदीय क्षेत्र में आवास नहीं बने हैं, उन्हें पूरा किया जाए। इसी तरह से सड़क, पुल और पुलियाओं का विषय भी है।

सभापति महोदय, पूरे भारत के लोग जानते हैं कि सारंडा में आये-दिन आईईडी विस्फोट होने के चलते सीआरपीएफ जवानों और आमजनों के साथ दुर्घटनाएं होती रहती है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करती हूं कि सारंडा क्षेत्र में 'प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना' के तहत अधिक से अधिक लाभ देने का काम किया जाए।

सभापति महोदय, इसी तरह से 'नल जल योजना' का विषय भी है। आने वाले दो महीनों के बाद पानी का संकट होगा और पानी के लिए हाहाकार होगी। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करती हूं कि जितनी भी जगहों पर 'नल जल योजना' के तहत बोरिंग हुई हो, पानी की टंकी

लगी हो और वहां तक पानी नहीं पहुंच पाया हो, उन्हें गर्मी से पहले व्यवस्थित किया जाए, ताकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लोगों को पानी की किल्लत से न जूझना पड़े। इसी तरह से एकलव्य विद्यालय का विषय भी है। आपने पूरे देश की सैकड़ों जगहों पर एकलव्य विद्यालय बना रखे हैं।

मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के सभी प्रखंडों में एकलव्य विद्यालयों का निर्माण किया गया है। लेकिन, उन विद्यालयों के पूरी तरह से व्यवस्थित न होने की वजह से वहां बच्चों की पढ़ाई नहीं शुरू हो पाई है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह भी मांग करती हूं। विद्यालय भवन बन चुके हैं। लेकिन, वहां पर शिक्षकों और रसोईयों का अभाव है। वहां आप पूर्ण रूप से इन सभी चीजों को पूरा करें, ताकि जनजातीय क्षेत्र के विद्यालयों का सही रूप से संचालन हो सके । मैं आपके माध्यम से यह मांग करती हूं।

**माननीय सभापति :** माझी जी, आप अपनी बात को समाप्त करें।

**श्रीमती जोबा माझी :** सभापति महोदय, हम लोगों के लिए नौ मिनट्स निर्धारित हैं।

**माननीय सभापति :** नहीं, आपके लिए नौ मिनट्स नहीं निर्धारित हैं।

… (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** आपके लिए चार मिनट्स निर्धारित थे। आपको चार मिनट्स से ऊपर हो चुके हैं।

**श्रीमती जोबा माझी :** सभापति महोदय, वहां SAIL का क्षेत्र भी है। वहां लौह अयस्क की सबसे बड़ी खादान है। उसका संचालन SAIL के द्वारा किया जाता है। खदानों से लाल पानी बाहर निकलकर आता है। जितने भी लोग उस लाल पानी से प्रभावित होते हैं, उनके लिए SAIL की तरफ से कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती है।

सभापति महोदय, इसलिए मैं सरकार से यह मांग करती हूं कि SAIL भारत सरकार का उपक्रम है। इसलिए आप वहां की जनता को शुद्ध पानी देने का काम करें।

**माननीय सभापति :** कृपया आप अपनी बात को समाप्त करें।

**श्रीमती जोबा माझी :** रेल के विषय पर आपने सोमवार को चर्चा करने के लिए कहा है। फिर भी, मैं रेल के विषय में कहना चाहूंगी कि चक्रधरपुर रेल मंडल राजस्व अर्जन के मामले में तीसरे स्थान पर आता है। उसके बावजूद चक्रधरपुर रेल मंडल को किसी भी प्रकार की सुविधा नहीं दी जाती है। इसी के साथ मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करती हूं। धन्यवाद।

**श्री अब्दुल रशीद शेख (बारामूला) :** सर, शुक्रिया।

सर, आप टाइम नोट करें, क्योंकि फिर आप मुझे जल्दी बैठाते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** कल भी मैंने आपकी रिटिन स्पीच ले ली थी और आज भी मैं आपको प्रायॉरिटी दे रहा हूं।

... (व्यवधान)

**श्री अब्दुल रशीद शेख :** सर, थैंक-यू।

सर, मैं सबसे पहले यह अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि 240 मेंबर्स बीजेपी के हैं, 100 मेंबर्स कांग्रेस के हैं और बाकी भी जो 204 मेंबर्स हैं, इन्होंने सबको यर्ग़माल बनाकर रखा है। ये दो पार्टियां यहां पर अमेरिका की तरह टू-पार्टी-सिस्टम चाहती हैं और किसी को बोलने नहीं देती हैं।

सर, मेरी यह गुज़ारिश है कि मोदी जी हर स्टेट में जाकर सौगात देते हैं। मैं यह बात करूं, उससे पहले मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहिबा का बहुत शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं कि जेल में बैठकर भी मैंने अपने लोगों की जो डिमांड्स उनको लिखकर दीं, उन्होंने वहां मुझे चिट्ठी लिखकर भेजी कि ये उस पर काम कर रही हैं। इसके लिए मैं उनका दिल से शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं।

सर, मैंने पैकेजेज़ का सवाल किया है। वर्ष 2019 के बाद से हमारे स्टेट को भी अच्छे पैकेज मिले हैं। सोशल मीडिया पर आज खर्चा भी बहुत होता है और लोगों का बहुत ज्यादा टाइम भी खर्च होता है। लेकिन, कश्मीर में कोई जैसे ही सोशल मीडिया पर कुछ लिखता है, उसे पुलिस बंद कर देती है। वहां लोग अब सोशल मीडिया इस्तेमाल करते ही नहीं हैं। हमारा पैसा बचता है, यह हमारे लिए एक पैकेज है।

बेरोजगारी पूरे देश में है, लेकिन, जम्मू कश्मीर में सबसे ज्यादा बेरोजगारी है। इसका

सरकारी डेटा है, आपकी फिगर्स हैं कि जम्मू कश्मीर की बेरोजगारी दर सबसे ज्यादा है। आपने उसे खत्म करने के लिए एक अच्छा तरीका निकाला। हर महीने हमारे एलजी साहब वहां के मुलाजिमों को टर्मिनेट कर रहे हैं। जैसे गरीबी हटाओ, गरीब हटाओ, वैसे ही वहां बेरोजगारी हटाओ, मुलाजिम हटाओ चल रहा है। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है।

हमारी फ्रूट इंडस्ट्री, जो हमारी बैकबोन है, उसको भी आपने बढ़ावा देने के लिए बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। सरकार कहती है कि यूएस ट्रेड डील में हमने एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर को टच नहीं किया, अमेरिका को एंट्री नहीं दी। लेकिन, फ्रूट तो कश्मीर का है, इसलिए, उसको बर्बाद करना है। उसके लिए आपने यूएस के फ्रूट को एंट्री दे दी। हमारे फ्रूट को आपने तबाह किया, बर्बाद किया, यह हमारे लिए पैकेज है।

अब कहते हैं कि सारा अब सिक्योर है, कश्मीर में अब शांति है। चेयरमैन सर, आपको पता होगा कि फारुख साहब, हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर, बहुत बड़े लीडर, कल उन पर किस तरह दिन-दहाड़े गोली चलाई गई। यह तो खुदा का शुक्र है कि वे बच गए। पता ही नहीं चल रहा है कि आखिर हो क्या रहा है? क्या यही सिक्योरिटी है? जब वहां डॉ. फारुख अबदुल्ला सेफ नहीं हैं, तो आम इंसान की सेफ्टी, उसकी सिक्योरिटी कहां पर है, यह हम सरकार से पूछना चाहेंगे।

मैं यह गुज़ारिश करना चाहूंगा कि जेल में कभी टीवी पर जब मेरी नज़र पड़ती है, तो मैं देखता हूं कि आज भी पटन और मागाम के लोग पानी के लिए तरसते हैं। आज भी करना, कैरन और गुरेज़ में बिजली नहीं है। मैं मैडम से माछिल और गुरेज की टनल्स के लिए गुज़ारिश करूंगा। आपने टंगधर के लिए टनल दी, उसके लिए मैं आपका शुक्रगुज़ार हूं, आपकी सरकार ने उसे अप्रूव किया। लेकिन, माछिल और गुरेज़ की टनल्स आपके लिए सिक्योरिटी के लिहाज़ से भी जरूरी हैं और लोगों के लिए भी जरूरी हैं। वे इलाके छः महीनों तक कट-ऑफ रहते हैं। लोलाब-सोपोर और लोलाब-बांडीपुर रोड के लिए आप कुछ स्पेशल प्रोविजंस करें, मैंने आपको इसके लिए लैटर भी लिखा है। हम आपके बहुत शुक्रगुज़ार रहेंगे।

सर, मैं सिर्फ एक मिनट और लूंगा। राजस्थान से हमारे स्पीकर साहब आते हैं। मेरी उनसे

गुज़ारिश है कि मेवाड़ यूनिवर्सिटी में हमारे कश्मीर के 17 बच्चों पर एफआईआर दर्ज की गई है और उनको बंद किया गया है। ऐसा इसलिए किया गया है, क्योंकि वे सिर्फ यह चाहते हैं कि यूनिवर्सिटी की रिकग्निशन दी जाए। उनका क्या दोष है?

लास्ट में, मैं आपसे सिर्फ एक ही बात अर्ज़ करना चाहूंगा। यहां बड़ी बात चली कि अमेरिका के साथ जो ताल्लुकात हैं, जो इंटरनेशनल इश्यूज़ हैं। हम छोटे लोग हैं, मैं तो तिहाड़ से नहीं निकल पा रहा हूं, मैं उसके बारे में क्या बोलूंगा। मैं सिर्फ इतनी ही बात याद दिलाना चाहूंगा कि कभी हमारी सरकार तालिबान के खिलाफ भी थी, फिर उनसे गले भी मिल रही है। कभी आप ईरान को अपना भाई मानते थे, लेकिन, आज कश्मीर के लोग आयातुल्लाह ख़ामेनेई की शहादत पर जब सड़कों पर निकले, तो आप उन पर डंडे चला रहे हैं, टियर-गैस चला रहे हैं, लोगों को जेलों-थानों में बंद कर रहे हैं। मेहरबानी करके आप बड़ा दिल दिखाइए और उन लोगों को छोड़ दीजिए।

आपसे मेरी यह गुज़ारिश है कि please take a stand on Iran-Israel war. इज़रायल आपका दोस्त नहीं बनेगा।

आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। थैंक-यू, सर।

**श्री उमेषभाई बाबूभाई पटेल (दमन और दीव) :** सभापति महोदय, नमस्कार।

महोदय, मैं डिमांड फॉर ग्रांट्स की इस महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा के अवसर पर इस सदन में अपने प्रदेश के लोगों की आवाज रखने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं।

महोदय, मैं एक बात से बहुत दुखी और आहत हूं। क्या यह सदन सिर्फ कांग्रेस, भाजपा और बड़े-बड़े दलों का ही है? क्या हमारी आवाज, आवाज नहीं है? क्या हमारी जनता की समस्या, समस्या नहीं है? हमें बोलने के लिए उचित समय क्यों नहीं मिलता है?

मैं हजार बार कह चुका हूं कि हम कहां बोलेंगे? न हमारे पास राज्य सभा में आवाज है, न हमारी लेजिस्लेशन है। हमें दो-दो दिन तक बैठाया गया और फिर हमें कहा गया कि आपको बोलने का मौका नहीं मिलेगा। यह कैसा इंसाफ है।

**माननीय सभापति :** आज तो मौका मिल रहा है।

**श्री उमेषभाई बाबूभाई पटेल :** मैं यही कहना चाहता हूं कि आप हमें सदन में नहीं बोलने देते हैं। सर, आप सुनिए। जीरो आवर और क्वेश्चन आवर विपक्ष नहीं चलने देता है और बिलों पर आप नहीं बोलने देते हैं। हम कहां जाएं? हम क्या करें? यह सदन किसी के पैसे से नहीं चलता है, यह जनता के पैसे से चलता है। जनता हम से आस रखती है, जनता हम से उम्मीद रखती है। हम जनता को क्या जवाब दें? अगर किसी बिल पर चर्चा होनी है, तो हमारे स्टेट की आवाज यहां पर कौन रखेगा, हमारी जनता की आवाज कौन रखेगा?

**माननीय सभापति :** आप रखेंगे।

**श्री उमेषभाई बाबूभाई पटेल :** मैं इन्हीं बातों को कहते हुए आज मैं चाहता हूं कि मेरी पूरी बात को सुना जाए।

मैं इस सदन का ध्यान भारत के एक छोटे, लेकिन अत्यंत राजनीतिक महत्व वाले केंद्र शासित प्रदेश दमन और दीव की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। दमन केवल औद्योगिक हब नहीं है और दीव केवल पर्यटन स्थल नहीं है, यह क्षेत्र भारत की ब्लू इकोनॉमी का प्रवेश द्वार बन सकता है, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन हब बन सकता है, लाखों युवाओं के लिए रोजगार का बड़ा केंद्र बन सकता है। हमारे प्रशासन के कई सकारात्मक प्रयासों के बावजूद आज भी सच्चाई यह है कि बेहतर इलाज के लिए हमारे लोगों को सूरत, मुंबई, राजकोट और अहमदाबाद जाना पड़ता है। आज भी हमारे प्रदेश का कोई विश्वविद्यालय तो छोडो शिक्षा बोर्ड तक नहीं है। आज हमारे प्रदेश की सरकारी नौकरी मे डोमिसाइल अनिवार्य न होने से सरकारी नौकरी हमारे युवाओं को नौकरी नहीं मिलती। हमारा प्रदेश औद्योगिक हब होने के बावजूद स्थानीय युवाओं को स्थायी रोजगार नहीं मिल पा रहा है। यह स्थिति आत्मनिर्भर भारत के सपने के साथ न्याय नहीं करती।

महोदय, हमारे दीव के मछुआरों की समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए दीव का ड्रेर्जिंग प्रोजेक्ट, एवं हार्बर प्रोजेक्ट जल्द शुरू कराया जाये। इसके साथ ही स्मार्ट सिटी के अधूरे कार्य के लिए जरूरी फंड देकर प्रोजेक्ट्स पूर्ण करवाये जाएं। कोस्टल टूरिज्म एंड ब्लू इकोनॉमी हब दमन

एवं दीव को नेशनल कोस्टल टूरिज्म एंड ब्लू इकोनॉमी हब घोषित किया जाए। इसके लिए 2000 करोड़ का विशेष पैकेज दिया जाए, जिसमें इंटरनेशनल क्रूज़ टर्मिनल, मेरीन फिशिंग हार्बर, वाटर स्पोर्ट्स हब, सी-फूड प्रोसेसिंग पार्क, कोस्टल रिसर्च सेंटर, गोवा की तर्ज पर कैसीनो लाइसेंस हो। यदि सही नीति बने तो यह क्षेत्र गोवा से भी बड़ा पर्यटन केंद्र बन सकता है।

महोदय, सूरत से मुंबई के बीच आज तक एम्स स्तर का कोई अस्पताल नहीं है। मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि दमन में एम्स जैसा स्पेशियलिटी हॉस्पिटल एम्स ही दिया जाए। यह केवल दमन एवं दीव के लिए ही नहीं, बल्कि दक्षिण गुजरात और आसपास के क्षेत्रों के लाखों लोगों के लिए जीवन रक्षक होगा। दमन और दीव में एजुकेशन, मेरिटाइम और टूरिज्म सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी की स्थापना की जाए। हमारे प्रदेश के मेडिकल कॉलेज मे पीजी कोर्स के लिए जो फीस वसूली जा रही है, वह बहुत ज्यादा है। उसको दिल्ली के सरकारी मेडिकल कॉलेज के पीजी के कोर्स की तरह कम रखा जाये। इसके साथ ही केवीके, आईसीएआर संस्थान, समुद्री अनुसंधान केंद्र आदि क्षेत्र समुद्री अर्थव्यवस्था और पर्यटन शिक्षा का राष्ट्रीय केंद्र बन सकते हैं।

महोदय, दमन में ट्रैफिक और कनेक्टिविटी एक बड़ी समस्या बनती जा रही है। इसलिए मैं केंद्र सरकार से कुछ परियोजनाओं की मांग करता हूं। नानी दमन और मोटी दमन ब्रिज को नेशनल हाईवे को जोड़ने के लिए नानी दमन वड चौकी से मोटी दमन अम्बावाड़ी तक दमनगंगा नदी पर नया ब्रिज बनाया जाए। इससे ट्रैफिक की समस्या का स्थायी समाधान होगा।

नए कोस्टल ब्रिज बढ़ते पर्यटन और ट्रैफिक को देखते हुए जम्पोर (मोटी दमन) से फनसा (गुजरात), ब्रिज कडैया (नानी दमन) से कोलक (गुजरात) ब्रिज के लिए केंद्र सरकार फंड दे। भविष्य की कनेक्टिविटी के लिए उड़वाड़ा रेलवे स्टेशन से समुद्र के ऊपर सी-लिंक मॉडल पर मोनो रेल, जो नानी दमन और मोटी दमन को जोड़ते हुए वापी रेलवे स्टेशन से जुड़े या फिर वाटर मेट्रो सेवा शुरू की जाए। यह परियोजना पूरे क्षेत्र के परिवहन और पर्यटन को नई दिशा दे सकती है।

महोदय, विकास ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए जो विनाश बन जाए।

**माननीय सभापति :** कृपया अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री उमेषभाई बाबूभाई पटेल :** आज सच्चाई यह है कि वापी के केमिकल उद्योगों से निकलने वाले प्रदूषण के कारण दमनगंगा नदी और कोलक नदी गंभीर रूप से प्रदूषित हो चुकी हैं। मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि नमामि गंगे मिशन की तर्ज पर दमनगंगा और कोलक नदी पुनर्जीवन मिशन शुरू किया जाए। इसके लिए विशेष बजटीय पैकेज दिया जाए।

आज मध्यम वर्ग महंगाई से परेशान है। सरकार को चाहिए कि टैक्स में राहत दे। पेट्रोल और डीजल सस्ता हो, जीएसटी प्रणाली सरल बने। दमन एवं दीव से उद्योग पलायन रोकने के लिए मैं सुझाव देता हूँ कि केंद्र सरकार 50 परसेंट जीएसटी ले और राज्य हिस्से के 50 परसेंट जीएसटी में विशेष छूट की रूप मे माफ़ की जाए। आज भी देश का किसान कर्ज में डूबा है।

**माननीय सभापति :** कृपया अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री उमेषभाई बाबूभाई पटेल :** मैं केन्द्र सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि एमएसपी को कानूनी गारंटी मिले, फसल बीमा पारदर्शी बने, सिंचाई और कोल्ड स्टोरेज पर निवेश बढ़े, किसानों की आय बढ़े और हमारे प्रदेश में बंद ग्रामीण विकास योजनाएँ फिर से शुरू की जाएँ। यदि किसान सुरक्षित नहीं है तो देश भी सुरक्षित नहीं है। महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों को बड़ा पैकेज मिले, आंगनवाड़ी एवं आशा वर्करों का वेतन बढ़े, वृद्धा, विधवा और दिव्यांग पेंशन बढ़े और इसके साथ ही दिव्यांग पेंशन की पात्रता सीमा घटाई जाए।

**माननीय सभापति :** आपकी बात आ गई है।

**श्री उमेषभाई बाबूभाई पटेल :** हर जिले में स्किल सेंटर बने, एमएसएमई को टैक्स में राहत मिले स्टार्ट अप को सस्ता लोन, खाली सरकारी पद जल्द भरे जाएँ, जिनमे स्थानीय युवाओं को डोमिसाइल नियम अनिवार्य किया जाये। स्थानीय रोजगार के लिए कोस्टल एमएसएमई मिशन से राहत दी जाए।

इसके तहत बोट मैन्युफैक्चरिंग क्लस्टर, फिश प्रोसेसिंग क्लस्टर, टूरिज्म स्टार्टअप और हैंडीक्राफ्ट एक्सपोर्ट ज़ोन स्थापित किए जाएँ। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, यदि सरकार दमन-दीव को

Model Coastal Development Region के रूप में विकसित करती है, तो यह क्षेत्र हजारों युवाओं को रोजगार देगा देश को विदेशी मुद्रा दिलाएगा और आत्मनिर्भर भारत की मजबूत नींव बनेगा। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि यह बजट अमीरों का नहीं, आम आदमी का बजट बने। मुनाफे का नहीं, मानवता का बजट बने।

**माननीय सभापति :** धन्यवाद। श्री राजकुमार रोत जी।

**श्री उमेषभाई बाबूभाई पटेल :** सत्ता का नहीं, संविधान का बजट बने। यही सच्चे राष्ट्र निर्माण का मार्ग है। धन्यवाद।

**माननीय सभापति :** राजकुमार रोत जी, कल आप नहीं बोले थे आज बोलिए।

**श्री राजकुमार रोत (बांसवाड़ा) :** सभापति महोदय, माइक शुरू नहीं हुआ है।

**माननीय सभापति :** यहां से आपका नाम ले लिया गया, अब माइक आ जाएगा। आप बोलिए।

**श्री राजकुमार रोत (बांसवाड़ा):** माननीय सभापति महोदय, आज आपने सप्लीमेंट्री बजट पर मुझे अपना वक्तव्य रखने का अवसर दिया, उसके लिए मैं तहेदिल से आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। आपने कम समय में, क्योंकि कल हमें नाराजगी थी, कल पूरे दिन इंतजार किया और शाम में, अंत में आपने थोड़ा निराश किया, लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि आज उस निराशा का फल मुझे मिला।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, यह जो सप्लीमेंट्री बजट आया है, इसकी और मूल बजट की अगर बात करें, मूल बजट पर भी सदन में चर्चा हुई, हमने भी अपनी बात रखी। मूल बजट में भी आस थी कि इस देश का जो गरीब तबका है, किसान वर्ग है, उनके लिए कुछ बेहतर आएगा और सप्लीमेंट्री बजट में भी यही था कि इस देश के गरीब तबके के लिए हम क्या कर रहे हैं? अगर वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना के हिसाब से बात करें, तो हमारे देश की 140 करोड़ जनसंख्या है, इसमें से 80 परसेंट जनसंख्या मध्यम वर्ग या मध्यम वर्ग से नीचे गरीबी रेखा में है, लेकिन इनके लिए इस बजट में कोई विशेष प्रावधान या विशेष योजना या विशेष बजट का प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है। इस देश के अंदर आदिवासी बाहुल्य क्षेत्र की बात करें, आदिवासी समुदाय की बात करें, तो वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना के हिसाब से 10 करोड़ 41 लाख आदिवासी समुदाय हैं और अगर आज

देखा जाए, तो देश में 13-14 करोड़ आदिवासी समुदाय हैं, लेकिन राज्य सरकार हो या केन्द्र सरकार हो, किसी की भी सरकार हो, इस तबके को हमेशा नजरअंदाज किया जाता है । मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदया से कहना चाहूंगा कि आज भी आदिवासी बाहुल्य क्षेत्र मूलभूत सुविधाओं से वंचित है । हम रोटी-कपड़ा-मकान, सड़क-शिक्षा-स्वास्थ्य की बात करते हैं, लेकिन आज भी आदिवासी बाहुल्य क्षेत्र राजस्थान, गुजरात, मध्यप्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़ सहित कई ऐसे इलाके हैं, जहां पर गांवों में सड़क नहीं है, स्वास्थ्य सुविधा नहीं है, पढ़ने के लिए विद्यालय नहीं हैं और अगर विद्यालय हैं, तो कागजों में हैं, उसका भवन नहीं है, भवन है, तो वहां टीचर नहीं हैं और टीचर हैं, तो सरकार द्वारा उनको इतना गैर शैक्षणिक कार्य दे दिया जाता है कि वे पढ़ा नहीं पाते हैं । मैं मूल रूप से रोजगार गारंटी योजना के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा । रोजगार गारंटी योजना आदिवासी, दलित, पिछड़ा, जो गरीब तबका है, उसके जीवनयापन का सबसे बड़ा सहारा था । अभी कहा जा रहा है कि जी राम जी लाया जा रहा है, 100 दिन से 125 दिन किए जा रहे हैं, मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि यह भाजपा सरकार आने के बाद मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र बांसवाड़ा, डूंगरपुर सहित पूरे देश के आदिवासी पिछड़े इलाकों के अंदर कितने लोगों को 100 दिन का रोजगार दिया गया ।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपको जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि अभी कह रहे हैं कि 100 दिन से 125 दिन कर दिए, अच्छी बात है, लेकिन हमारे इलाके में पिछले दो से तीन साल का जो डाटा है, पूरे जिले के औसतन मजदूरी दिवस बांसवाड़ा में 35 कार्यदिवस हैं और डूंगरपुर में 25-27 कार्यदिवस हैं । बात करें तो मेरे जिले के अंदर साढ़े तीन लाख जॉब कार्ड्स हैं, इनमें से मात्र 2500 लोगों के 100 दिन पूरे हुए हैं, मतलब एक परसेंट लोगों को भी 100 दिन का रोजगार नहीं दिया गया और कह रहे हैं कि 100 दिन से 125 दिन कर दिया गया है । उस पूरे इलाके में रोजगार गारन्टी योजना, गरीब की जो योजना थी, उसको आपने हड़पने का काम किया है ।

**माननीय सभापति :** कृपया समाप्त करें ।

**श्री राजकुमार रोत :** माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं अंत में एक-दो बिंदु रखना चाहूंगा । मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र बांसवाड़ा है, बांसवाड़ा से प्रधानमंत्री महोदय की स्पीच वायरल हुई थी, उन्होंने कहा

था कि आपका मंगलसूत्र चुरा लिया जाएगा, लेकिन यह बात आज उन्हीं की सरकार की वजह से सार्थक हो रही है, सोना इतना महंगा हो गया है कि आज गरीब तबके का व्यक्ति अगर अपने बेटे-बेटी की शादी करा रहा है, तो वह व्यक्ति सोने का मंगलसूत्र नहीं ले पा रहा है, चांदी के जेवरात नहीं ले पा रहा है।

आज गांव में जनजागरण हो रहा है कि सोना-चांदी इतना महंगा हो गया है, तो शादी-ब्याह के अंदर सोना-चांदी को वह इग्नोर करे। सामाजिक स्तर पर जनजागरण हो रहा है। कहा था कि मंगलसूत्र छीन लेंगे और आज गरीब के बेटे और बेटी का ये खुद मंगलसूत्र छीन रहे हैं।

मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि यह जो गैस सिलैंडर का मामला है, आपने योजना के अंतर्गत हर गरीब को गैस दी, लेकिन आज जिस तरह से महंगाई बढ़ी है, वह कहीं न कहीं आम जनता पर भार है और आप उस पर विशेष ध्यान दे।

अंत में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र बांसवाड़ा-डूंगरपुर में माही प्रोजेक्ट है, जो माही नदी जाती है, जो मध्य प्रदेश से निकल कर राजस्थान होकर गुजरात जाती है, उस इलाके से सिंचाई परियोजना के लिए लम्बे समय से डिमांड चल रही है। प्रत्येक पार्टी के लोगों ने इस बात की मांग की है और मैं भी इस मांग को पुरजोर तरीके से रखना चाहता हूं। अगर वह सिंचाई प्रोजेक्ट मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के अंदर सैंक्शन हो जाता है तो गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र से जो पलायन हो रहा है, क्योंकि हमारे इलाके से 25-30 प्रतिशत पलायन अन्य राज्यों में रोजगार के लिए परिवार सहित होता है, तो उस पलायन में रुकावट होगी।

शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में आदिवासी बाहुल्य क्षेत्र के अंदर, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि एजुकेशन ही उस समुदाय को आगे ला सकता है, तो एजुकेशन पर विशेष प्रावधान किया जाए। एजुकेशन के लिए जो आदिवासी एरिया है, उसे आइडेंटिफाई करके, अलग से स्पेशल बजट देकर एजुकेशन के क्षेत्र में उनको भौतिक सुविधा मिले। वहां टीचर हों।

मेरा दूसरा विशेष बिंदु है कि सिकल सेल बीमारी आदिवासियों में आनुवांशिक बीमारी आई है।... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** श्री विशालदादा प्रकाशबापू पाटील जी।

**श्री विशालदादा प्रकाशबापू पाटील (सांगली) :** सभापति महोदय, अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों पर बोलने के लिए आपने मुझे मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं। पिछला बजट 48 लाख करोड़ रुपये का था और अगर उसमें से ब्याज का भुगतान कर दे तो 30 लाख करोड़ रुपये के आस-पास खर्चे का बजट था। अभी सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स में 2.81 लाख करोड़ लगभग 3 लाख करोड़ रुपये का चेंज का प्रस्ताव वित्त मंत्री जी लाई हैं। So, it equates to roughly ten per cent of the original planning. अगर पूरा बजट बनाने के लिए नॉर्थ ब्लॉक में इतने लोग बैठते हैं और साल खत्म होने के पहले 10 परसेंट चेंज करना पड़ रहा है तो एक शंका होती है। मैं तो पहली बार चुनकर आया हूं। उसमें इतना डिफरेंस है। क्या प्लानिंग में कोई कमी है या जान-बुझकर कुछ ऐसी चीजें डाली गई हैं, जिसको खर्चा करना नहीं है और फिर दूसरी किसी जगह यह पैसा ले जाना है?

सर, अब मैं कुछ आंकड़े बताता हूं। The first issue is real wage stagnation. On average, Indians earned less income per month last year than they did six years ago. The situation in rural India is even more concerning, where real wages have remained virtually stagnant for the past five years. Our GDP growth stands at 7.6 per cent, but the underlying figures present a different picture. Private sector investment accounted for only 34–35 per cent of total asset creation in the previous year, marking the lowest share in more than a decade. आज बेरोजगारी 14.7 फीसदी हो चुकी है और विश्व में यह सबसे ज्यादा अनएम्प्लॉयमेंट का रेट है। यह हमारी ताकत होनी चाहिए थी, अनफॉर्च्युनेटली यह हमारी कमजोरी हो गई है।

सर, मनरेगा के बारे में कोई बात कर रहा था। मनरेगा में बहुत बड़ा बजट किया गया, लेकिन मनरेगा में भी पूरा खर्चा नहीं किया गया। क्या सरकार ने मनरेगा में जान-बूझकर बड़ा बजट

रखा था? अब नया बिल लाए हैं और लोगों को काम नहीं दिया गया। 100 दिन का काम किसी को नहीं मिल रहा है। लोग काम मांग रहे हैं, लेकिन पैसा नहीं आता है। Sir, maybe there is a problem in skilled and unskilled labour. If you cannot spend the budget, then what is the Ministry doing? Is it not the basic requirement? अगर आपसे बजट खर्च नहीं हो रहा है तो आपको पहले ही बजट कम करना था। बजट ऐस्टिमेट और रिवाइज्ड ऐस्टिमेट में इतना बड़ा फर्क है?

सर, जेजेएम की बात करते हैं और उस पर सारे लोग बोल चुके हैं। जल जीवन मिशन – यह जल जीवन मिशन है या जल मरण मिशन है? यह पता नहीं है। सरकार बोलती है, बहुत बातें करती हैं। But I tell you, जल जीवन मिशन इस सरकार की असफलता का एक जीवंत नहीं, बल्कि मरा हुआ उदाहरण है। ये इतने असफल हुए हैं और प्रधान मंत्री जी बोलते हैं कि न खाऊंगा, न खाने दूंगा, लेकिन शायद इन्होंने पीने दूंगा नहीं, यह बोला नहीं। इस जल जीवन मिशन में देश भर में जो करप्शन हुआ है, इतना करप्शन हुआ है कि ये रोक नहीं पाए। दो साल में करप्शन रोकने के लिए इन्होंने दो साल में एक रुपया खर्च नहीं किया। 67 हजार करोड़, 70 हजार करोड़ रुपये का प्रोविजन किया है, लेकिन ये एक रुपया भी खर्च नहीं कर पाए। अब बोल रहे हैं कि स्कीम वर्ष 2028 तक बढ़ाएंगे। जेजेएम की स्कीम पर कंट्रोल नहीं है और बस ये बोले जा रहे हैं।

सर, कृषि क्षेत्र का जीडीपी में हिस्सा वर्ष 1991 में 35 फीसदी था और आज 16 फीसदी हो गया है, जबकि देश के 46 फीसदी लोग आज भी खेती पर निर्भर है।

सर, आप सालाना छः हजार रुपये देकर लोगों का आभार व्यक्त करते हैं, लेकिन उर्वरक, बीज और डीजल की कीमतें दोगुनी हो गई हैं। मार्च, 2021 में किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड में जो 68 हजार करोड़ रुपये के बैड लोन्स थे, वे आज बढ़कर 98 हजार करोड़ रुपये के हो गए हैं।

**माननीय सभापति :** कृपया आप अपना भाषण समाप्त कीजिए।

**SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:** Sir, I will be very short. The Government is saving money in JJM. It was saving money even in the skilling

programme and in the employment programme. 10 हजार करोड़ रुपये के प्रोविजन में पांच सौ करोड़ रुपये खर्च नहीं कर पाए। यदि सेविंग्स हो रही हैं, तो मेरा यह सुझाव है कि यह पैसा प्राथमिकता होनी चाहिए।

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** You have already raised that point. Kindly conclude.

**श्री विशालदादा प्रकाशबापू पाटील :** सर, हमारे लोग वॉर की वजह से दुबई के आसपास अटके हुए हैं। उन्हें लाने के लिए कोई प्रोविजन करिए। एलपीजी की कीमतें बढ़ती हैं, तो कोई तो प्रोविजन करिए।

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** A statement has already been made by hon. Minister.

**श्री विशालदादा प्रकाशबापू पाटील :** हमारी माताओं-बहनों को इलेक्ट्रिक स्टोव दे दीजिए। उनके घर का चूल्हा तो कम से कम चले। गैस नहीं है, यह एक समस्या है। यह मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार को इस बारे में कुछ बेहतर करना चाहिए था। सर, कुछ छोटी-मोटी चीजें और हैं।

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** You have made your point.

… (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** ठीक है, अंतिम लाइन बोल दीजिए।

**श्री विशालदादा प्रकाशबापू पाटील :** सर, डिफेंस के लिए 43 हजार करोड़ रुपये बढ़ाए गए हैं, लेकिन डिफेंस के आर. एंड डी. में कोई खर्चा नहीं है। आप रोज टेलीविजन देखते हैं। आप देख रहे हैं कि वहां युद्ध में क्या हो रहा है। नई-नई टेक्नोलॉजी यूज़ की जा रही हैं। सर, डिफेंस में पैसा आर. एंड डी. में देना चाहिए। … (व्यवधान)

**डॉ. शिव पाल सिंह पटेल (प्रतापगढ़) :** धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय। 1 फरवरी को देश की वित्त मंत्री द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया गया बजट केवल आम बजट नहीं था। यह कोई औपचारिक दस्तावेज नहीं होता, बल्कि यह देश की आर्थिक दिशा, प्राथमिकताओं और सरकार की नीयत का प्रतिबिंब होता है। यह वह क्षण होता है, जब देश का प्रत्येक करदाता यह जानना चाहता है कि उसके द्वारा दिए गए कर का उपयोग किस दिशा में किया जा रहा है। इस वर्ष का बजट ऐसे समय में आया है, जब

विश्व व्यापार पर संकट के बादल हैं, वैश्विक आपूर्ति श्रृंखलाएं बाधित हैं और Artificial Intelligence (AI) जैसी तकनीकें पारंपरिक रोजगार संरचनाओं को बदल रही हैं। ऐसे समय में देश को एक दूरदर्शी, ठोस और संतुलित बजट की आवश्यकता थी।

सभापति महोदय, बजट केवल घोषणाओं से नहीं बनता, वह संख्या से बनता है। इस बजट में मध्यवर्गीय करदाताओं को आयकर में कोई राहत नहीं दी गई है। आयकर स्लैब में कोई बदलाव नहीं, दरों में कोई कमी नहीं। केवल अनुपालन को सरल बनाने का प्रावधान किया गया है। आयकर का स्रोत क्या है और बोझ कौन उठा रहा है? इस पर नजर डालें, तो वर्ष 2026-27 के कुल बजट का आकार 53.47 लाख करोड़ रुपये है, जिसका लगभग 24 प्रतिशत लोन, यानी उधारी से लिया जाता है। आयकर का भी एक बड़ा हिस्सा है और कॉरपोरेट टैक्स लगभग 18 प्रतिशत है। जीएसटी और अन्य कर लगभग 15 प्रतिशत हैं। यदि आयकर और जीएसटी को जोड़ दें, तो सरकार की आय का लगभग 36 प्रतिशत हिस्सा आम नागरिकों से आता है, जबकि कॉरपोरेट टैक्स केवल 18 प्रतिशत है। यह दर्शाता है कि कर संरचना का बोझ सबसे अधिक मध्यमवर्ग और आम जनता पर पड़ता है। कुल बजट का लगभग 20 प्रतिशत भाग केवल ब्याज भुगतान में ही चला जाता है, अर्थात्, जो कर जनता देती है, उसका एक बड़ा हिस्सा केवल पुराने कर्ज़ को चुकाने में खर्च हो जाता है। शिक्षा की बात करें तो, घोषणाएँ बड़ी हैं और आवंटन छोटा। शिक्षा के लिए 1.39 लाख करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है, लेकिन नई शिक्षा नीति तथा कोठारी कमीशन ने शिक्षा पर व्यय के लिए छः प्रतिशत की शिफारिश की थी, जिसे इस सरकार ने घटाकर 2.70 प्रतिशत, यानी तीन प्रतिशत से भी कम कर दिया है। पिछले 10 वर्षों में लगभग 90,000 सरकारी विद्यालय बंद हुए हैं। लाखों शिक्षकों के पद रिक्त हैं।

सभापति महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी बोलते हैं कि मैं पिछड़ी जाति में पैदा हुआ हूँ और पिछड़ी जातियों से यह सरकार लगातार भेदभाव कर रही है। वर्तमान सरकार एक यूजीसी बिल लेकर आई है, जिसको यह सरकार बचा भी नहीं पा रही है। इस सरकार के वकील इस यूजीसी बिल के समर्थन में बहस भी नहीं कर पा रहे हैं।

**18.00 hrs**

भाजपा सरकार इसे ठंडे बस्ते में डालने की तैयारी में है। इसका यह मतलब है कि सरकार यह बिल सिर्फ वोट के लिए लाई थी, जिसे आज तक सदन से पास नहीं कराया गया है। ...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** माननीय एस. पी. सिंह जी एक मिनट के लिए रुक जाइए। अभी कुछ और माननीय सदस्य इस विषय पर अपना वक्तव्य देना चाहते हैं। यदि सभा की सहमति हो तो सभा की कार्यवाही एक घंटे के लिए बढ़ा दी जाए।

**कई माननीय सदस्य**: जी हां।

**माननीय सभापति :** सभा की कार्यवाही एक घंटे के लिए बढ़ाई जाती है।

**डॉ. शिव पाल सिंह पटेल :** ऐसा ही प्रकरण वर्ष 2015 में हुआ था, जब माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने ओबीसी के आरक्षण पर रोक लगा दी थी, जिससे चार वर्षों तक आईआईएम और आईआईटी जैसे बहुत से संस्थानों में ओबीसी के छात्रों को प्रवेश नहीं मिला था और लाखों बच्चे इस आरक्षण से वंचित रह गए थे। वर्ष 2019 में जब चुनाव आ गया, तब भाजपा सरकार फिर से उस बिल को ले आई कि आरक्षण की आवश्यकता है। यह चुनाव के लिए था।...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** आपकी बात आ गई है, आप डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स पर बोलिए।

...(व्यवधान)

**श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव (आज़मगढ़) :** मंत्री जी, इतनी बड़ी डिमांड लाई हैं, तो आप सारे मंत्रालयों पर बोलिए।...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** आप बैठे-बैठे नहीं बोलिए।

...(व्यवधान)

**डॉ. शिव पाल सिंह पटेल :** प्रधान मंत्री जी राज्य सभा में जिस नारे का जिक्र कर रहे थे। ...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** आप राज्य सभा की बात यहां नहीं करिए।

...(व्यवधान)

**डॉ. शिव पाल सिंह पटेल :** मैं राज्य सभा की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं। उन्होंने यह कहा था कि ... * । उन्होंने खुद वहां बोला था – ...*...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति** : इसका क्या मतलब है?

...(व्यवधान)

**डॉ. शिव पाल सिंह पटेल :** यह नारा उन्हीं के लोगों ने लगाया।...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति** : आप एजुकेशनिस्ट हैं। बहुत बड़े शिक्षाविद हैं। आप सेकेंड बैच डिमांड्स फॉर सप्लिमेंट्री ग्रांट्स पर बोलिए।

...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति** : मैंने इसे रिकॉर्ड से निकाल दिया है।

...(व्यवधान)

**डॉ. शिव पाल सिंह पटेल :** महोदय, भाजपा के शासनकाल में जातिगत भेदभाव में बहुत वृद्धि हुई है। आजादी के इतने सालों के बाद भी आज यह चिंता का विषय है। हम सभी जानते हैं कि भारत के विश्वविद्यालय जातिवाद के अड्डे बन गए हैं। बाबा साहेब ने बहुत पहले कहा था कि भारत के गांव जातिवाद के अड्डे हैं। आजकल विश्वविद्यालयों में भी खुलेआम जातिवाद चल रहा है।

सभापति महोदय, आजकल के द्रोणाचार्य एकलव्य से अंगूठा नहीं मांगते हैं, बल्कि वे वाइवा में नम्बर काटते हैं। फाइलों में नॉट फॉर सुटेबल कंडिडेट, एनएफएस लिख देते हैं और कहते हैं कि आप काबिल नहीं हैं।

**माननीय सभापति** : कृपया, अब आप अपनी बात समाप्त करें।

**डॉ. शिव पाल सिंह पटेल :** महोदय, हमारा समय नौ-दस मिनट है। मुझे आईआईएम का आंकड़ा पेश करना है।

**माननीय सभापति** : यह हमारे हाथ में हैं। आपके लिए 16 मिनट का टाइम है, जिसमें से सात

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* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

मिनट राम शिरोमणि जी बोल चुके हैं और आप सात मिनट बोल चुके हैं।

...(व्यवधान)

**श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव :** सर, आप जो टाइम लेते हैं, उसे हम किस कोटे में ले जाएं।...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति** : आप खड़े हो जाएं।

...(व्यवधान)

**श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव :** सर, जब आप आसन पर बैठते हैं तो हमारा आधा टाइम जाता है।...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति** : आप खड़े न हों।

...(व्यवधान)

**डॉ. शिव पाल सिंह पटेल :** महोदय, अब मैं आईआईएम का एक आंकड़ा पेश कर रहा हूं। आईआईएम अहमदाबाद, आईआईएम कोलकाता, आईआइएम इंदौर और आईआईएम शिलॉग जैसे चार संस्थानों की फैकल्टी में ओबीसी में जीरो परसेंट, एससी जीरो परसेंट, एसटी जीरो परसेंट और जनरल 100 परसेंट है। अर्थात् चार आईआईएम में 100 परसेंट सामान्य वर्ग के ही लोग हैं। यही हाल उच्च शिक्षा के सभी संस्थानों में है। वहां ओबीसी और एसटी की संख्या नगण्य है। पिछड़ों और दलितों के साथ यह भेदभाव बहुत पहले से चला आ रहा है। मैं इसका जिम्मेदार भारतीय जनता पार्टी को ही नहीं, बल्कि  कांग्रेस को भी मानता हूं, क्योंकि दोनों दल एक ही मानसिकता के हैं।

**माननीय सभापति** : धर्मेन्द्र जी, यह ठीक कह रहे हैं।

**डॉ. शिव पाल सिंह पटेल :** महोदय, देश की करीब 80 प्रतिशत आबादी जिन वर्गों से आती है, उनकी भागीदारी शून्य है। जिन्होंने अपनी मेहनत से इस देश को सजाया और संवारा है, लेकिन उनको इस देश के संस्थानों से बाहर रखा गया है।

सभापति महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान सबका है। इसमें सभी को बराबर का हक मिलना चाहिए। आपसे मेरी गुजारिश है कि इस यूजीसी के बिल को सख्ती से लागू किया जाना चाहिए, जिससे कि पिछड़े और दलितों को न्याय मिले।...(व्यवधान) देश की सबसे बड़ी समस्या बेरोजगारी है। हर वर्ष

1.2 करोड़ बेरोजगार युवा रोजगार के बाजार में प्रवेश करते हैं। कई घोषणाएं हैं, जैसे एमएसएमई फंड, टेक्सटाइल पार्क्स, स्किलिंग प्रोग्राम, परंतु रोजगार का कोई स्पष्ट लक्ष्य नहीं है।

कोई रोजगार कार्यक्रम भी नहीं है, यह संकट वर्तमान में है। इसका समाधान भविष्य के भरोसे नहीं छोड़ा जाना चाहिए। आज आलू के किसानों की दुर्दशा है, जिन्हें उपज का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है। आलू के साथ-साथ अन्य फसलों का भी उचित मूल्य नहीं मिल पा रहा है। अंतिम वाक्य सभी को पसंद आएगा, सांसद निधि, एमपीलैड में कम से कम 25 करोड़ रुपये किए जाएं।

**SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI (NAGAON):** Sir, I thank you for allowing me to rise here. I rise here to object and oppose granting of this lot of Supplementary Demands. I would like to put up before you certain cases how the public money has been wasted and how colossal is the wastage of public money.

Sir, in 2005, there was a tripartite agreement between the Government of India, the All Assam Students' Union and Government of Assam, as a conflict resolution measure to start the NRC project in Assam. This entire project was perceived to be a very important measure for conflict resolution. The initial outlay of the project, the entire money was to be paid by the Government of India. The initial outlay of the NRC project in Assam was Rs. 288 crore. But then, as the project continued, there had been an escalation and ultimately, nearly about Rs. 1,800 crore were spent. As the project was nearing its logical end, the BJP Government in Assam and the Government of India here, the double engine *sarkar,* decided to kick the entire NRC project in a cold storage, allowing the wastage of nearly Rs. 1,800 crore of public money. This is just one example.

Another example which I would like to mention is how the public finance framework has been manipulated. There has been a steady rise in debts. I would like to mention a particular case. In 2016, the BJP Government in Assam took office and the present Chief Minister of Assam was then the Finance Minister of the Assam Government and he was laying the Budget for the State of Assam. At that time, the former Chief Minister of Assam, Shri Tarun Gogoi, was in the Opposition. While laying the Budget, the present Chief Minister of Assam started accusing late Shri Tarun Gogoi *ji* because Shri Tarun Gogoi, as the Chief Minister of the former Government left behind a debt of Rs. 10,000 crore on the people of Assam. He was accusing and Shri Tarun Gogoi had to shed silent tears. At that time, in 2016, the former Chief Minister was accused of leaving a debt burden of Rs. 10,000 crore. But today, in Assam, probably the Government of India is monitoring it. I would like to give an example. In 2018-19, the public debt amount in Assam was Rs. 11,754 crore. … (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** No.

**SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:** Sir I am just telling. You cannot stop me because I want to know it. … (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** How much time will you take? Mr. Pradyut Bordoloi, you can make a reference as to how much time will you take for it?

… (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:** This public debt is increasing. … (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** You have explained only the State Budget.

… (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:** In the last seven years, these public debts have been increased by almost 1500 per cent. The debt to FRBM have been tweaked … (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Suresh *ji*, kindly take your seat.

… (*Interruptions*)

**HON CHAIRPERSON:** I think I have already allowed you.

… (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:** Regarding the debt on GSDP, I want to tell you how the framework has been manipulated. What I am basically trying to tell you is that the FRBM Act has been manipulated in such a way, if the debt to GSDP was 20-25 per cent, that has been increased to 35 per cent.

Above that, in spite of constant warnings from the C&AG and the Reserve Bank, the Government of Assam continues to take on public debts by raising loans. … (*Interruptions*)

**डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे :** सर, यह क्या हो रहा है?… (व्यवधान)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** I have already told you. It is not related.

… (*Interruptions*)

**डॉ. निशिकान्त दुबे :** सर, ऐसा थोड़े ही होगा ।… (व्यवधान) इसका क्या मतलब है?… (व्यवधान) यह कैसे होगा?… (व्यवधान) ये राज्य विधान सभा की बात यहां क्यों करेंगे?… (व्यवधान) इनकी बात को एक्सपंज कीजिए ।… (व्यवधान)

**SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:** This entire system has been manipulated, leaving a debt burden of thousands of crores of rupees on the people of

Assam. … (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** You are not speaking in the Assam Assembly.

… (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:** Sir, these are very important facts.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** I have allowed you to speak only on the Supplementary Demands for Grants - Second Batch for 2025-26.

… (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Please confine your speech to that only.

**SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:** Sir, this cannot be ignored. ... *

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** No. ये नहीं जायेगा।

… (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:** Why can the Government of India not monitor and take corrective action? … (*Interruptions*) I would like to give you another example.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Yes, Finance Minister.

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN):** Sir, with your permission, I am grateful for the Member to have given me the time to speak. He has yielded and I am glad. And when I reply, therefore, I will have to reply to the points that he is raising on Assam which means I will be replying on a State's matter, even though he is talking about FRBM and Article 293 as regards 'the Government of India can monitor'. It is all there.

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Then, if I talk about other States, which are similarly or even worse placed, I hope the Opposition does not have an objection. I will reply. … (*Interruptions*) I will talk about other States and I hope the Chair will indulge me. … (*Interruptions*) If he wants a reply on Assam, I will give a reply on Assam. But that means I will reply on other States as well. I hope that would be all right. That is not actually good. … (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (MAVELIKKARA):** Okay, Madam.

**SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN:** No. Suresh *ji*, you do not have to be benevolent to me. I want the Chair to please take the point of concern that I am saying. As Finance Minister, I normally do not stand and appear to talk about one State *versus* another State; this State is better and that State is worse. I do not say that. But if I have to answer the hon. Member here on one State, does it give me the right to talk about other States; to say which State is bad and which State is good?

Even though the Member is interested in talking about the State's finances, I would like to say that we are talking about the Supplementary Demands for Grants. Why are they straying everywhere else and not talking on the Supplementary Demands? I would want you to please draw the Members' attention to come back to the subject. … (*Interruptions*) Come back to the subject. … (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Mr. Suresh, you are a very senior Member.

… (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Mr. Vishal Patil *ji*, kindly take your seat.

… (*Interruptions*)

**माननीय सभापति :** माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने यह कहा है कि इस सदन में जब कभी कोई माननीय मंत्री अगर किसी राज्य की बात करते हैं तो उस समय राज्यों के सांसद कहते हैं, प्रतिपक्ष के सांसद कहते हैं कि साहब यह संघीय ढांचे के खिलाफ है और आप हमारे राज्य के विषय पर इस तरीके से नहीं कह सकते हैं। अगर आज असम की बात वे माननीय सांसद उठा रहे हैं तो माननीय मंत्री जी यही कह रही हैं कि अगर मैं असम के बारे में जवाब दूँगी तो मैं अन्य राज्यों के बारे में भी बोलूँगी।

… (व्यवधान)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** There will be a set parameter.

… (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:** I want to place it before you because these are very important and glaring instances of the … (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** You have taken too much of time.

… (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Mr. Pradyut Bordoloi ji, you have to confine your speech to only Second Batch of the Supplementary Demands for Grants. You must confine your speech to it.

… (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:** Sir, this is what I want to say. … (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** You are not speaking in the Assam Assembly.

… (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:** Okay, Sir. I am just bringing up another topic. … (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Mr. Suresh, kindly take your seat.

**SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:** I am saying that corrective action should be taken. … (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Yes, Mr. Suresh, what do you want to say?

**SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:** Sir, the Chair has asked us to confine our speech to the Supplementary Demands for Grants only. So, other Members from the Ruling Party should also confine their speech to the Supplementary Demands for Grants only. You are not allowing us to speak but you are allowing them to speak on anything. That is not good.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** I agree with your viewpoint. In future, I will caution everyone to confine one's speech to the Second Batch of the Supplementary Demands for Grants. You are absolutely correct.

… (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Your senior leader has advised you that you should be confined to the Demand for Grants only.

… (*Interruptions*)

**SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN:** Sir, I have no difficulty listening to any hon. Member wanting to speak about a topic which they think may relate to the current subject in our hand, which is the Supplementary Demand for Grants. Suppose the Member says - No this relates to the Supplementary Demand for Grants and, therefore, I will raise the issue, just as the hon. Member Shri Patil ji, the independent Member sitting there, also spoke. I am asking for a kind of understanding in the House. If we are listening to that, where the Member

thinks that the subject that he is raising is related to the Supplementary Demand for Grants, and he expects, let us say, I do not know, but he expects me to respond, then I have a problem in that as I am going to respond to a State-related issue, which the hon. Member thinks has a relevance to the Supplementary Demand for Grants.

I am surprised to see hon. Member K. Suresh getting up and defending it. Will he defend it when I talk about Kerala then? I will talk about Kerala. Other Members who are sitting here, maybe from Karnataka, should I talk about that? They may be from Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, maybe from any other State, West Bengal; should I?

So, it cannot be that just because I am in the Opposition, I will raise an issue, somehow tenuously link it to the subject of discussion, and then, when the Minister comes to answer, disappear, walk out, protest, or shout the Minister down. It cannot be one way. If you are indulgent, and if you want the Member to talk about it, I am here to listen, but I will give a reply. And they should not protest. If they want to sit here, it is alright. If they want to walk out, it is alright. But I will record my reply, because it cannot be that they can raise it and rush away.

**SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:** Sir, please allow me to give an example. … (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** You have already taken 12 minutes.

**SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:** There was a Government of India project for construction of a terminal building in Assam, Guwahati. This project was given

to the Airports Authority of India. The original outlay in 2018-19 was Rs.800 crore. The Airports Authority of India was constructing the terminal building.

As they were speeding up the construction, they spent almost 70 per cent of the outlay, money given by the Government of India. All of a sudden, the Government of India, in October 2021, decided to give the entire project lock, stock and barrel, on a platter to *…* *. Given that, I am just saying, I would like to know because the initial expenditure, the entire infrastructure that was constructed with the public money, has been handed over to *…** in 2021. So, what happened to that money? Obviously, these examples have to be given. … (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** This will not go on record.

*… (Interruptions) …**

**SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:** Sir, I would like to draw the kind attention of the hon. Finance Minister. I do not know whether the hon. Finance Minister is aware of it or not. In all probability, she is aware. There has been an institutionalisation of a parallel economy in Assam, and this parallel economy is called 'syndicate'. … (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** You are mentioning a person who is not a Member of this House.

… (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** I will look into it, and the name of a person who is not a Member of the House will not be on the record. It will be deleted.

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* Not recorded.

*__SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN (BISHNUPUR):__ Chairman Sir, I am very thankful for allowing me to speak on the Second Batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants-Second Batch for the year 2025-26. 2.81 लाख करोड़ रुपये की यह जो डिमांड्स-फॉर-ग्रांट्स है, इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

While many members are discussing various issues, I wish to offer my respectful salutation to the Hon. Prime Minister and our Finance Minister, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman. Due to her tireless efforts, India has not faced shortage of oil or natural gas despite the global war situation. While some areas may have been minimally affected, the impact is negligible. I am grateful to witness the way these demands have been managed; even though global oil prices rose from 88 dollars to 119 dollars per barrel, there is no long queue at our petrol pumps.

It is unfortunate that the members of Congress and Trinamool Congress are attempting to mislead the public through the media. My colleague, Shri Kirti Azad Ji, chants 'Joy Bangla' in West Bengal but fails to respect India's ideology, the Supreme Court, and the Election Commissioner. They claim development is happening in West Bengal.

पश्चिम बंगाल के फार्मर्स, पोटैटो फार्मर्स दूसरे स्टेट्स में अपने प्रोड्यूस को सेल नहीं कर पाते हैं, उनकी स्थिति आज इतनी गिर चुकी है । Trinamool Congress is yet reluctant to discuss the plight of potato farmers. We want farmers to be able to sell their well-maintained crops outside.

Under these supplementary grants, 4,483,000 new houses have been

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* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

sanctioned for West Bengal by the Central Government, yet the state has failed to provide Utilisation Certificates (UC). The West Bengal government consistently fails to submit UCs for central funds, including the 'Jal Jeevan Mission: Har Ghar Jal' and NHRM. Even the MPs from West Bengal fail to provide UCs for MPLAD funds.

Education in West Bengal is in crisis, with 49 per cent of schools operating without a Headmaster. The backbone of the education system has been destroyed by the West Bengal government. However, the Central Government offers a ray of hope; the Hon. Railway Minister and the Hon. Finance Minister have sanctioned 13,000 crore rupees for railways. We take pride in Kolkata having India's first underwater metro rail under the river Ganges. Additionally, funds have been allocated for the Siliguri-Varanasi bullet train project.

Contrary to the claims by Shri. Kirti Azad that Durgapur industrial hub is neglected but development is visible. The travel time from Durgapur to Kolkata has been reduced to just two hours which was unexpected in previous government. We have received grants for new rail routes like Masagram-Bowaichandi and Bishnupur-Tarakeswar, along with the Varanasi-Kolkata highway. But West Bengal government fails to allot lands. The potato farmers are not allowed to sell their produce outside. Consequently, farmers are incurring a loss of 12,000 rupees per bigha.

In West Bengal, the opposition is ignored despite having 77 MLAs, whereas in the Lok Sabha, these MPs get opportunity to speak. As election is

approaching, there are attempts to remove Shri Gyanesh Kumar. One of our BJP worker has been shot yesterday only but the Trinamool Congress remains silent. Their only demand is to remove Shri Gyanesh Kumar. It's shameful that Trinamool Congress MPs are asking dead voters to cast their vote and they are doing so. The Election Commission has stopped the practice of fostering 'fake voters'. This is why the Chief Minister of West Bengal is engaged in political drama for the last six days.

Even our Hon. President, Shrimati Droupadi Murmu, was denied a proper reception by the state government. Her venue for the function was also shifted. It's shameful, that West Bengal government doesn't follow any decorum.

I urge all citizens to cast their votes in the upcoming election, ideally under web-camera surveillance to ensure transparency. I thank the government for the two new railway projects in West Bengal including Birbhum and the fourth line is under construction in the South-Eastern Railway to reduce the delays of Purulia Express and other trains. I also demand a new four-lane highway from Memari GT Road to Katwa.

Hon. Prime Minister initiated 'Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana,' to provide free gas to the women. Today there may be shortage but it will be overcome by Hon. Prime Minister and Hon. Finance Minister. By making this an issue the Chief Minister of West Bengal is trying to create confusion among the common people and making propaganda. Even today we can get petrol and diesel ten rupees cheaper if West Bengal government reduce the cess. In other states oil

prices are cheaper than West Bengal. If the state provided subsidy on 213 rupees tax it collects, petrol and diesel would be much cheaper for the common people. I am very much hopeful that the Election Commissioner will perform well and I wholeheartedly support the 2.81 lakh crore rupees grant presented by Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman.

Stay healthy. Bharat Mata Ki Jai!"

**SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM):** Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for affording me this opportunity to take part in the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants – Second Batch for the financial year 2025-26.

Sir, the Second Batch of SDG for the financial year 2025-26 includes 61 grants out of which the gross additional expenditure is estimated as Rs. 2.81 lakh crore. Out of that, the cash outgo is Rs. 2.01 lakh crore, the rest is the amount of Rs. 80,149.71 crore by way of savings or by enhanced receipts and recoveries.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, whenever the Supplementary Demands for Grants were submitted before this House, every time I made a submission that there should be a strict compliance of the financial rules and directions made by the Public Accounts Committee to avoid huge Supplementary Demands for Grants. But, unfortunately this is becoming a usual practise of bringing series of Supplementary Demands for Grants, having huge amount here. Also, it is around Rs. 2.81 lakh crore which is included in the Second Batch. During the Winter Session of Parliament, in the month of December, this House had

passed Rs. 1.32 lakh crore of additional expenditure. Sir, the total SDG, including the Second Batch for the financial year 2025-26, will now come to around Rs. 4.13 lakh crore. That means, around 10 per cent of the total budget outlay is being described or submitted as the Supplementary Demands for Grants. That is why, I am saying that this is not complying the principles of the fiscal prudence or the fiscal discipline.

Sir, in this Supplementary Demands for Grants, what are the major allocations? The largest outlay is for the Department of Economics Affairs which needs an explanation, that is for 'incurring the inter-account transfer'. This amount is being earmarked for fertiliser subsidy and food subsidy. We can understand that out of this additional allocation for fertiliser subsidy, a part of amount maybe allocated due to the rise in oil prices above original estimation due to the West Asian war crisis.

What is the justification for other demands, in particular the other demands concerning the Department of Economic Affairs as well as food subsidy? It is well known to the Ministry and the officials that it may come, but unfortunately, it is not done.

Coming to the SDG regarding the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Rs. 19,000 crore for fertilizer subsidy as the supplementary estimate is being given. I do support the subsidies and grants but strongly oppose the way by which it is being submitted to this House for approval or for voting. Sir, for example, the Union Government had estimated Rs. 1.6 lakh crore for fertilizer subsidy for the financial year 2025-2026. This is lower than Rs. 1.91 lakh crore

of subsidy Bill in the previous year. Now, you are seeking an additional grant from this House that is around Rs. 19,000 crore. How can the Ministry justify this point? Could you not anticipate that the fertilizer subsidy would come to this figure? In exception, I do agree regarding the West Asian crisis and the oil crisis. All this exposes the hollowness of the Government's repeated claim of fiscal discipline and the agriculture reforms made in the Budget Speech even in the year 2025-2026.

Sir, the Finance Minister in the Budget Speech promised rationalisation of nano-urea and soil health initiative, but the reality in practise is totally different. So, both the hon. Prime Minister as well as the Finance Minister are always speaking about the Atmanirbhar Bharat and Make in India programme. What is the position with respect to the fertilizers? The import of urea increased by 138.8 per cent and the DAP increased by 94.5 per cent during April to September 2025 compared to the same period last year according to the estimates. Further, the domestic production of urea and DAP went down or declined by 5.6 per cent and 7 per cent respectively during the same period and we are talking of the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan. This will not correlate together. I am seeking an explanation for this also from the hon. Finance Minister.

Sir, coming to the macro economy and in particular the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the hon. Finance Minister and we are all proud to say that we are the fastest growing economy in the world. We are always narrating a rosy picture about the economic growth. The real GDP growth is celebrated at 8.2

per cent in the second quarter of the financial year 2025-2026, that is, July to September 2025. How is this growth achieved? … (*Interruptions)*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Kindly conclude.

**SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN:** It is achieved with the secondary sector growth of 8.1 per cent, service sector growth of 9.2 per cent, manufacturing sector growth of 9.1 per cent and construction sector growth of 7.2 per cent. At the outset, all these figures appear highly impressive and provide an optimistic narration of India becoming a developing country by 2047. … (*Interruptions)* But a closer look shows that the numbers may be overstated and structurally misleading, creating an illusion of stronger growth than what actually exists. This is not my opinion, most of the economists are saying this. Several economists have argued that these figures are far from the actual economic growth, cautioning that GDP data is unreliable. … (*Interruptions)*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Kindly conclude.

**SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN:** The second point is regarding the unorganised or informal sector, which is not fully captured despite contributing a major share in the economy. The informal sector of India, you know very well, Sir, employees have the largest share in the workforce. Around 92 per cent of the workforce in India is in the unorganised sector. … (*Interruptions)* When data does not give a clear picture of the informal sector, it tends to provide misleading conclusions about the true health of the economy. … (*Interruptions)*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Mr. Premachandran ji, kindly conclude.

**SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN:** Sir, I will conclude with this question. My specific question to the hon. Finance Minister is: we are the fastest growing economy in the world, but why is India's rank in global indices falling? Regarding the Human Development Index, in the year 2014 when this Government assumed power, the position of India in the global ranking was 135… (*Interruptions)* and it was 130 in 2025. … (*Interruptions)* Sir, I am concluding. This question has to be answered. … (*Interruptions)* With this point, I would like to say that though the economic growth is there, it is not … (*Interruptions)*

**DR. C. N. MANJUNATH (BANGALORE RURAL):** Sir, there is a very popular saying: "A healthy nation is a wealthy nation". So, I want to congratulate our hon. Prime Minister, the hon. Finance Minister, and the hon. Health Minister for rolling out the HPV vaccine from Ajmer, Rajasthan, last week to prevent cervical cancer among teenage girls. This is a significant step towards women's health empowerment.

On the same note, due to our robust health infrastructure and health care services, the average lifespan of Indians today is around 71 to 72 years. India has made considerable progress in its immunisation programme of Mission Indradhanush, with the World Health Organisation appreciating India's efforts for reaching an immunisation coverage of almost 97 per cent for children. Now, the time has come for adult immunisation, as nearly four million to five million Indians are suffering from pneumonia and related complications, with death rate ranging from 17 to 40 per cent. The Indian Chest Society and

the Geriatric Society of India have recommended that senior citizens above the age of 65 or 70 years should receive a one-time dose of pneumococcal vaccination to prevent pneumonia. Therefore, we must move forward with adult immunisation for senior citizens.

In regard to Ayushman Bharat, this is one of the world's largest health insurance programmes, covering nearly 55 crore people. In the last six years, almost nine crore procedures have been conducted. Recently, individuals above 70 years of age have also been included, which has resulted in increasing expenditure, as this demographic tends to have multiple comorbidities and require more complex procedures. Currently, 1,300 procedures are included under Ayushman Bharat, but another 600 procedures have been omitted. My appeal is to include these additional 600 procedures under Ayushman Bharat, transforming it into a truly universal health care programme. The current coverage for an entire family is Rs. 5 lakh, but it needs to be enhanced to at least Rs. 7.5 lakh or Rs. 8 lakh.

Today is World Kidney Day, and I wish to congratulate the hon. Health Minister and the hon. Prime Minister. We have an excellent, robust National Dialysis Programme, under which 30 lakh people are undergoing dialysis, with nearly five crore cycles completed. This is indeed one of the great programmes.

With rapid urbanisation and industrialisation, we are generating a significant amount of waste, including sewage effluent water. The groundwater, particularly in metro cities, as well as in the neighbouring districts of Bangalore,

is becoming increasingly polluted. This troubling scenario is evident in other metro cities as well. The Indian Institute of Science and the Environment Management Policy Research Institute have studied and demonstrated the presence of toxic metals and substances in the vegetables and fruits grown in these regions. The time has come to accord the same importance to sewage effluent treatment as we do to hospitals and healthcare. In the neighbouring districts of Bangalore, namely Kolar, Chikkaballapur, and Doddaballapur, the Government of Karnataka has allowed untreated sewage water to be released into the lakes and tanks. This is unfortunate, as guidelines stipulate that tertiary treatment must be administered to sewage water before it is discharged into water bodies, yet only inadequate secondary treatment has been provided. Unfortunately, borewells located in the vicinity of these lakes in Chikkaballapur, Kolar, and Bangalore Rural Ramanagara face similar issues. The borewell water is heavily contaminated with heavy metals, uranium, arsenic, fluoride, and phosphorus, resulting in adverse effects on the health of the population, livestock, and crops.

Certainly, we are consuming micro-quantities of poison from the vegetables and fruits grown in these areas. Therefore, I urge the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change; the Ministry of Jal Shakti; the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; and the Central Pollution Control Board to upgrade all secondary STPs to tertiary-level treatment so that the health of the population is improved. I would say that ‘Health for All’ cannot be achieved only through hospitals or robust health infrastructure but we must also provide

clean air, clean water, and clean, unadulterated food. This is extremely important because a manual has already been circulated by the Union Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and the Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation stating that sewage treatment must be at the tertiary level. Today, nearly 60 per cent of deaths in India are caused by such diseases. Earlier, children used to bring their parents for treatment of these diseases. Today, parents are bringing their children in the age group of 20 to 40 for treatment of these diseases. Therefore, we must give greater importance to proper sewage treatment.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Kindly conclude now.

**DR. C. N. MANJUNATH:** Sir, I would also like to raise a couple of demands. Between the Bengaluru–Mysuru Expressway, which stretches for about 150 kilometres, there is no rest area at all. Through you, Sir, I urge the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways to establish a rest area there. The district administration of Ramanagara has already identified 8.5 acres of land for this purpose. Along with the rest area, they can also develop a silk museum and a toy park, as Ramanagara is known as the “City of Toys” and also considered as a major silk centre.

Another important issue in our region is the severe human–elephant conflict. As a result, crops are being destroyed by elephants, as a result which the farmers are dying. I urge the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to release funds from the CAMPA Fund to erect protective barricades in this area.

Thank you very much.

**SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (MAVELIKKARA):** Thank you, hon. Chairperson Sir, for giving me the opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants – Second Batch for 2025-26. I am very thankful to the hon. Finance Minister who is sitting in the House during this debate.

Hon. Chairperson Sir, at the outset, I would like to state that while the Government presents these additional allocations as necessary fiscal adjustments, the realities experienced by millions of ordinary citizens across the country raise serious concerns about whether public expenditure is adequately addressing the needs of farmers, workers, youth, small entrepreneurs, and marginalised communities.

According to the latest *Economic Survey*, India's economy continues to register strong growth, with projections indicating around 7.4 per cent expansion in the current financial year. While this growth figure appears impressive on paper, the fundamental question before this House is whether such growth is translating into secure employment, stable incomes and improved living standards for ordinary citizens.

Hon. Chairperson Sir, the recent labour force data indicates that India has around 56 crore employed persons. However, a substantial proportion of this employment remains concentrated in informal and self-employment sectors where job security, stable income, and social protection are extremely limited. The rapid expansion of the gig economy, which already employs more

than one crore workers, highlights the growing dependence of young people on unstable forms of employment.

Economic growth without quality employment cannot be regarded as a meaningful development. Chairman, Sir, the Government frequently points to declining inflation figures. While headline inflation may show moderation in statistical terms, the everyday experience of ordinary households tells a different story. Food and fuel together account for more than half of household expenditure. Even small increases in the prices of essential commodities such as food grains, vegetables, cooking gas, and transport impose significant financial stress on families.

One of the most pressing concerns today is the sharp increase in the price of domestic LPG cylinders and the recurring shortages faced by consumers in many regions. The price of domestic LPG supplied by Indian Oil Corporation, Bharat Petroleum, and Hindustan Petroleum has increased substantially over the past few years. For many middle-class and lower-income households, especially in rural areas, the cost of a single LPG cylinder has become a major monthly financial burden. Even more worrying are the frequent reports of delays in cylinder delivery and shortages at distribution points, which force many families to wait for long periods or depend on the alternative cooking fuels. For women in rural households who had shifted from firewood to LPG under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, the rising refill cost is pushing them back towards traditional fuels, undermining the very objective of clean cooking energy.

Chairman, Sir, in addition to rising fuel costs, citizens today face multiple service charges, banking fees, and digital transaction costs that effectively function as hidden financial burdens. At the same time, the corporates have benefited from major tax concessions introduced in 2019 when corporate tax rates were reduced significantly. This policy resulted in an estimated revenue loss exceeding rupees one lakh crore. While corporate profitability has increased, the expected surge in employment generation and investment has not been proportionate.

Chairman, Sir, agriculture remains the backbone of rural India. Yet farmers across the country continue to face uncertainty due to fluctuating market prices and rising input costs. There has been a long-standing demand from farmers' organisations for a legal guarantee of Minimum Support Price. Without adequate price assurance, farmers remain highly vulnerable to market volatility.

The issue has particular relevance for the State of Kerala, where agriculture is closely linked to ecological sustainability and rural livelihoods. Over the past two decades, the area under paddy cultivation in Kerala has declined significantly from more than three lakh hectares to less than two lakh hectares. Rice production has also fallen sharply, forcing the State to depend heavily on imports from other regions.

I would like to draw the attention of the House to several long-standing development concerns of Kerala. The State has consistently demonstrated strong achievements in education - you are very much aware - healthcare - the

House is very much aware - and human development. It also contributes significantly to the national economy through skilled manpower and overseas remittances, estimated to exceed Rs.2.7 lakh crore annually. Despite this contribution, several legitimate development demands of Kerala remain pending.

One important demand is the establishment of an institution of All India Institute of Medical Sciences. That is still pending before the Government of India. We expected that you may announce in the Budget the All India Institute of Medical Sciences but unfortunately, you have not announced it. So, I would like to request hon. Finance Minister to consider the establishment of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in Kerala.

Sir, Angamaly - Sabarimala rail line was announced during 1999 when BJP Government of Vajpayee ji was in power. At that time this line was announced. I was also a Member of that House. But, so far, that line has not been completed and it is still pending.

I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister to take the initiative to restart the work and finish it in a timely manner.

With regard to the current Budget, there is a feeling that the State of Kerala has been totally neglected. The hon. Finance Minister is very much aware of the sentiments of the people of Kerala, and these sentiments should be addressed. Yesterday, the Prime Minister was in Kerala. We were expecting a lot of announcements from the Prime Minister, but no new projects were announced. We were expecting that some projects would be announced

by the Prime Minister, but that did not happen.

Sir, as you are aware, in Mundakkai-Chooralmala in Wayanad district, there has been a natural calamity. So far, the Government of India has not provided any financial support for the rehabilitation of Chooralmala and Mundakkai. This is a very serious natural calamity that happened there in Wayanad.

There is another point regarding paddy procurement in Kerala. SBI and Canara Bank are the banks which provide money to the farmers. At the same time, the PRC is issued by the State Government, but the banks are not acting in a timely manner. The banks are not giving the due price to the farmers for their paddy procurement. These are the important points I would like to bring to the kind notice of the Finance Minister.

**माननीय सभापति :** श्री राजेश रंजन।

सदन में यह एक नई परम्परा देखी जा रही है कि बिना चेयर की परमिशन के सदस्य कहीं से भी बोलते हैं।

**श्री राजेश रंजन (पूर्णिया) :** सॉरी सर। मैं आपकी अनुमति से यहां से बोलना चाहता हूं।

**माननीय सभापति :** ठीक है। आपके पास तीन मिनट का समय बोलने के लिए है।

**श्री राजेश रंजन (पूर्णिया) :** महोदय, एआई सेंटर्स के लिए एक सौ करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है, लेकिन इसको विस्तारित करने की आवश्यकता है। प्रति वर्ग फीट 1600-3500 से 8000-15000 फीट प्राइमरी स्कूल के लिए, 1.2-3.2 करोड़ रुपये तक करने की जरूरत है। कुल मांग एक हजार हाइब्रिड स्कूलों के लिए तीस हजार करोड़ रुपये, लगभग औसत 30 करोड़ रुपये प्रति स्कूल के लिए जिसमें निर्माण, टैंक, इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर, मैंटेनंस इत्यादि शामिल हैं। इसमें ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डिजिटल डिवाइड कम होगा और एनईपी के 50 प्रतिशत जीआर लक्ष्य हासिल करने में आपको

सहयोग मिलेगा। हाईब्रिड स्कूल की कोविड के बाद आवश्यकता पड़ी। प्राइमरी स्कूल 400 से 600 और निर्माण लागत 5.20 करोड़ रुपये जिसमें क्लास रूम, लाइब्रेरी और बेसिक सुविधा हो। सेकेण्डरी 600 से 1000 स्कूल 15.20 करोड़ रुपये हो, जिसमें साइंस लैब, कम्प्यूटर लैब, ऑडोटोरियम हो। हाइब्रिड सुविधा के अतिरिक्त खर्च जिसमें स्मार्ट क्लास रूम, हाई स्पीड इंटरनेट, टेबलेट, लैपटॉप, एआई आधारित लर्निंग टूल्स, विडियो कॉन्फ्रेंसिंग के लिए प्रति स्कूल पांच से दस करोड़ रुपये अतिरिक्त हो। वर्ष 2026 में मात्र 100 करोड़ रुपये आपने एआई के लिए दिए हैं।

महोदय, जब बिहार का बंटवारा हुआ तो जो कोसी-पूर्णिया सीमांचल है, झारखंड का इलाका है, वह नेपाल और बांग्लादेश से सटे होने के कारण बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। दूसरा, किसानों के यूरिया के लिए मेरा मत है कि आप गैस कंपनी या यूरिया कंपनी इत्यादि को आप सब्सिडी देते हैं। ऑर्गेनिक की हम बात करते हैं तो हम सीधे किसान को सब्सिडी क्यों नहीं देते हैं? हम किसान को सब्सिडी दे सकते हैं बजाय कंपनी को देने के। आप यूरिया के लिए सब्सिडी क्यों दे रहे हैं जो कि लोगों के लिए जहर होता जा रहा है। फॉस्फेटिक और पौटाशिक उर्वरक के लिए अतिरिक्त सब्सिडी देने की जरूरत है। पीएम गरीब कल्याण योजना, अनाज सब्सिडी और एससी-एसटी विकास योजना के तहत अतिरिक्त राशि 23 हजार करोड़ गरीबों के राशन कल्याण योजना के लिए मजबूत करने की जरूरत है। जब तक आप नहीं देंगे तब तक वे आगे नहीं बढ़ेंगे। इकोनॉमिक एस्टैबिलिश्मेंट फंड के लिए एक लाख करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान इंटर अकाउंट ट्रांसफर के लिए वैश्विक अस्थिरता को ध्यान में रख कर किया गया है। जब दुनिया में युद्ध होता है तो इसका सबसे ज्यादा लाभ पूंजीपतियों, उद्योगपतियों और मुनाफाखोरों को मिलता है। किसी भी युद्ध में जहाजों के भाड़े को बढ़ा दिया जाता है।

**माननीय सभापति :** आप अपने इश्यूज़ को किहए, क्योंकि अभी हनुमान बेनीवाल जी, चंद्रशेखर जी को भी बोलना है। इसलिए आप केवल अपने इश्यूज़ को कहिए।

**श्री राजेश रंजन :** सर, मैं वहीं कह रहा हूं। प्रधानमंत्री सड़क योजना के लिए अधिक से अधिक

फंड होना चाहिए। पूर्णिया में कोसी, सीमांचल और बिहार के बंटने के बाद प्रधानमंत्री सड़क योजना में लगभग फंड नहीं गया है। मैं अपने क्षेत्र और बिहार के बंटवारे के बाद आपसे रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहूंगा कि पूर्णिया में आईआईटी, आईआईएम, एम्स का मेरा आपसे डिमांड है। हाई कोर्ट की बैंच बिहार में नहीं है, इसलिए एक हाई कोर्ट बैंच भी होनी चाहिए। मखाना के लिए आप एक विशेष पैकेज सीमांचल, कोसी, मिथिला, पूर्णिया, कटिहार को देने की आवश्यकता है।

**माननीय सभापति :** आपको वित्त मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहिए कि उन्होंने मखाना बोर्ड स्थापित किया है।

**श्री राजेश रंजन :** आपने हमारे यहां एथेनॉल की फैक्ट्री दी थी। वह लगभग बंद हो गयी है।

**माननीय सभापति :** आप अपना भाषण समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री राजेश रंजन :** सर, मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूं। मक्का किसानों को अमेरिका के चलते कीमत नहीं मिल रही है। … (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल जी।

हम चाहते हैं कि सभी को बोलने का मौका मिले। आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड में आ गयी है।

**श्री राजेश रंजन :** आप एथेनॉल फैक्ट्री के लिए और सब्सिडी दें। सबसे ज्यादा बिहार सूखा ड्रग से प्रभावित हो गया है आप इसके लिए अधिक दें। 90 प्रतिशत बच्चे सूखा ड्रग से प्रभावित हो गए हैं। … (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड में आ गयी है।

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल।

… (व्यवधान)

**श्री राजेश रंजन :** सर, मैं लास्ट में आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि आप सबसे ज्यादा पैसा हेल्थ के डायग्नोसिस के लिए दें। आप मेडिकल माफिया को खत्म करें। हेल्थ के इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर को आप देश में बढ़ाएं। धन्यवाद।

**श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल (नागौर) :** सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले तो आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद

कि आज आपने मुझे वर्ष 2025-26 की अनुदान की अनुपूरक मांगों के दूसरे बैच पर हो रही चर्चा में भाग लेने का अवसर दिया। इस अनुदान की अनुपूरक मांगों के दूसरे बैच में 61 अनुदान शामिल हैं। 2,81,289 करोड़ रुपये के सकल अतिरिक्त व्यय को अधिकृत करने के लिए संसद में वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा अनुमोदन मांगा गया है। अनुपूरक मांगों का उद्देश्य सामान्यतः उन आवश्यक व्ययों को पूरा करना होता है, जो बजट बनाते समय अनुमानित नहीं होती। इसलिए, सबसे पहले यह समझने की आवश्यकता है कि अनुपूरक मांगें सामान्य स्थिति नहीं होनी चाहिए। इनका उद्देश्य केवल उन खर्चों को पूरा करना होता है, जो अप्रत्याशित परिस्थितियों के कारण सामने आए हों। लेकिन, जब हर साल बार-बार अनुपूरक मांगें लाई जाती हैं, तो यह सरकार की वित्तीय योजना और बजट प्रबंधन की कमजोरी को उजागर करता है।

माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, जब आप जवाब दें तो इसके बारे में जरूर बताएं। देश की अर्थव्यवस्था और विकास का रोडमैप है, लेकिन कुछ ही महीनों बाद अगर सरकार फिर से अतिरिक्त हजारों करोड़ रुपये मांगने लगे तो यह प्रश्न स्वाभाविक है कि क्या बजट बनाते समय सही आकलन किया गया था या नहीं?

सभापति महोदय, मेरा आग्रह है कि कई मंत्रालयों में पहले पर्याप्त प्रावधान नहीं किया जाता है और बाद में अनुपूरक मांगों के माध्यम से अतिरिक्त राशि मांगी जाती है। यह आपका अधिकार है, लेकिन बजट बनाते समय अगर इसका ज्यादा ध्यान रखा जाए तो मेरे हिसाब से बार-बार इस पर चर्चा की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी। बार-बार आपको पार्लियामेंट से मांगना भी नहीं पड़ेगा। संसद की भूमिका केवल औपचारिक मंजूरी देने वाली संस्था बनकर रह जाएगी। मेरा इसके अंदर आपसे आग्रह है कि आप इसका ध्यान रखें।

**<u>19.00 hrs</u>**

सभापति जी, बजट आकलन के अंदर कमी है। जब संसद में मुख्य बजट प्रस्तुत किया जाता है, तो सरकार पूरे वर्ष की आवश्यकताओं का आकलन करती है, लेकिन बार-बार अनुपूरक मांगें लायी जाती हैं। यह कोई यही नहीं लाए, बल्कि हमेशा लायी जाती हैं। इससे स्पष्ट है कि

सरकार या तो वास्तविक खर्च का अनुमान नहीं लगा पाती है।

**माननीय सभापति:** माननीय बेनीवाल जी, आप एक मिनट रुक जाइए।

माननीय बेनीवाल जी के बाद एक सदस्य बोलने के लिए शेष हैं। इसलिए अगर सभा की सहमति हो, तो सदन की कार्यवाही का समय बढ़ा दिया जाए।

**अनेक माननीय सदस्य :** ठीक है सर।

**श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल :** आपको वास्तविक खर्च का अनुमान अधिकारी बताते नहीं हैं या फिर जान-बूझकर कम प्रावधान करके बाद में अतिरिक्त राशि मांगी जाती है।

महोदय, देश में आज भी कई बुनियादी समस्याएं मौजूद हैं। जब पार्लियामेंट चलती है, तो पार्लियामेंट की तरफ पूरा देश देखता है। यहां हर मुद्दे पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए, मैं ऐसी मांग करता हूं। सबसे ज्यादा हम लोग जीतकर आते हैं, यूथ पॉलिटिशियन जीतकर आए हैं। बढ़ती बेरोजगारी सबसे बड़ा अभिशाप बनकर रह गयी है। युवा दिशाहीन होता जा रहा है। महंगाई से परेशान आम जनता, किसानों की आय और फसल सुरक्षा की समस्या, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्वास्थ्य और शिक्षा की कमी, लेकिन अनुपूरक मांगों में इन क्षेत्रों के लिए अपेक्षित बढ़ोतरी दिखायी नहीं देती है। वित्त मंत्री जी आप इसे बताइए । इससे यह संदेश जाता है कि सरकार की प्राथमिकताएं जनता की समस्याओं से अधिक प्रशासनिक खर्चों की ओर झुकी हुई हैं। आज मैं अपने राजस्थान की बात करूं, तो कामर्शियल सिलेंडर तो खत्म होने के कगार पर है और घरेलू सिलेंडरों की भी भारी कमी राजस्थान के अंदर आयी है। अखबारों की यह प्रमुख खबरें बनने के बावजूद भी आपकी सरकार के पास इन समस्याओं का कोई ठोस जवाब तक नहीं है।

**माननीय सभापति :** आप अपने क्षेत्र की मांग कीजिए।

**श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल :** सर, मुझे एक मिनट और दे दीजिए, मुझे कल भी आपने दो मिनट कम दिये थे। सबको टाइम दिया था।

**माननीय सभापति :** आप बोलिए।

**श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल :** देश में एलपीजी की कीमत के बारे में हल्ला हो रहा है। पेट्रोल और डीजल

के भंडारों की क्या स्थिति है? अमेरिका और ईरान से हमारे देश की गैस और तेल आपूर्ति में कितना फर्क पड़ा है? देश में कभी दिखाया जाता है कि तेल का संकट है, लेकिन पेट्रोलियम कम्पनियां उसका खंडन करती हैं।

महोदय, दूसरा, एलपीजी की कमी से देश में क्या हालात बने, आज अखबारों की सुर्खियों में विस्तृत रूप से आया था। एलपीजी गैस सिलेंडरों की कमी और वितरण व्यवस्था में हो रही लापरवाही के कारण आम जनता को भारी परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर ईरान और अमेरिका का युद्ध लम्बा चला, तो आपकी एडवांस तैयारी क्या है, जिससे देश में तेल और गैस का संकट नहीं आए।

मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान एक बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा।

**माननीय सभापति :** आप बोलिए। माननीय सदस्य को भेज दिया है।

**श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल :** इन्होंने मेरे ढाई मिनट ले लिए हैं। यह पहले मुझे नहीं बोलने दे रहे थे, अब उन्हें नहीं सुनने दे रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय, चित्तौड़गढ़, जो राजस्थान के अंदर है, वहां अफीम के पट्टे हैं। चित्तौड़ के अंदर, मध्य प्रदेश का नीमच का इलाका लगता है। राजस्थान के मेवाड़ क्षेत्र में चित्तौड़ में अफीम उत्पादक किसानों को नारकोटिक्स के सरकारी अधिकारियों द्वारा… (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** आपको बोलते हुए 5 मिनट हो गए हैं, कृपया अब आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल :** मैं राजस्थान के ऊपर अपने कुछ सुझाव दे देता हूं।

**माननीय सभापति :** आप सुझाव दे दीजिए। आपकी बात आ गई है।

**श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल :** नारकोटिक्स विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा मिलीभगत करके अनावश्यक रूप से किसानों को परेशान किया जा रहा है, जो पूर्ण रूप से अनुचित है। वैध लाइसेंस लेकर, मेहनत से खेती करने वाले किसानों को बार-बार नोटिस, जांच और दबाव का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

**माननीय सभापति :** अब आप सुझाव दे दीजिए।

**श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल :** सर, पूरा करने दीजिए।

**माननीय सभापति :** पूरा करने के लिए समय दे दिया है। अब आप सुझाव दीजिए।

**श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल :** वहां पर भय और असंतोष का माहौल बन गया है और कांग्रेस पार्टी किसानों के मामले में मौन है। आप इस मामले में हस्तक्षेप करें और अफीम उत्पादक किसानों की समस्याओं का समाधान करें। मेरे पास एक पेज बचा है, मैं राजस्थान के ऊपर सुझाव दे दूं।

**माननीय सभापति :** आपने कल भी सुझाव दिये थे। प्रत्येक दिन आप सुझाव दे रहे हैं।

**श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल :** कल नहीं दिया था। आपने कल मेरे दो मिनट काट लिए थे।

**माननीय सभापति :** आप सुझाव देकर अपनी बात खत्म कीजिए।

**श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल :** अगर मेरे सुझाव नहीं सुन रहे हैं। मेरा कहना है कि पेट्रोलियम मंत्री जी एलपीजी को लेकर जब जवाब दे रहे थे, तो उस समय जिस तरह के नारे विपक्ष ने एपस्टीन की बात को लेकर लगाए। मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि आप जवाब दे देते कि आपने उनके साथ कोई गलत काम नहीं किया।… (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** श्री चन्द्र शेखर जी।

**एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर (नगीना) :** महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों के दूसरे बैच पर अपनी बात रखना चाहता हूं।

महोदय, मैं यह कोशिश करता हूं कि विषय से न हटूं, लेकिन गैस सिलेंडर की समस्या बहुत बड़ी है। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा कि लोग लाइनों में लगे हैं और आपसे बहुत उम्मीद कर रहे हैं कि उनकी समस्या दूर हो जाए। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार केवल खर्च को मंजूरी देने की संस्था नहीं है, बल्कि यह जनता के धन की संरक्षक संस्था है। इसलिए जब सरकार अतिरिक्त खर्च की मांग करती है, तो संसद का यह दायित्व बनता है कि वह उसकी पूरी समीक्षा करे। सरकार इस दूसरे बैच में लगभग 2.81 लाख करोड़ रुपये के अतिरिक्त व्यय की मंजूरी मांग रही है, जिसमें लगभग 2.01 लाख करोड़ रुपये वास्तविक अतिरिक्त नकद

व्यय की यह बहुत बड़ी राशि है। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि हम यह देखें कि पैसा किसके हित में और किस दिशा में खर्च किया जा रहा है?

महोदय, फरवरी में पूरा बजट पेश किया गया था, तो इतने कम समय में इतनी बड़ी अतिरिक्त राशि की आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ गई? यदि बार-बार इतनी बड़ी अनुपूरक मांगें आती हैं तो इसका मतलब है कि बजट अनुमान और वित्तीय योजना में गम्भीर कमी है। देश की जनता चाहती है कि उसका पैसा सोच-समझकर और योजनाबद्ध तरीके से खर्च हो।

महोदय, इस अनुपूरक बजट में उर्वरक सब्सिडी के लिए लगभग 15 हजार करोड़ रुपये का अतिरिक्त प्रावधान किया गया है। किसान पहले ही महंगी खाद, महंगे बीज और महंगे डीजल की समस्या से जूझ रहा है। सरकार को यह स्पष्ट करना चाहिए कि उसकी नीतियां किसानों को राहत देने के लिए हैं या केवल आंकड़ों को संतुलित करने के लिए हैं।

महोदय, मैं विशेष रूप से सदन के माध्यम से अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के सवाल को उठाना चाहता हूं। भारत का संविधान हमें सिखाता है कि विकास तभी सार्थक होगा, जब समाज के सबसे कमजोर व्यक्ति को उसका लाभ पहुंचे। वास्तविकता यह है कि आज भी दलितों को सामाजिक भेदभाव का सामना करना पड़ता है। आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में विकास की गति बहुत धीमी है। ओबीसी समाज को शिक्षा, रोजगार में पर्याप्त अवसर नहीं मिले हैं, इसलिए मैं सरकार से कुछ स्पष्ट मांगें सदन के माध्यम से रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए एससीएसपी और टीएसपी का जो बजट प्रावधान है, उसे वास्तविक आबादी के अनुरूप अनुपात में बढ़ाया जाए और यह सुनिश्चित किया जाए कि वह किसी अन्य मद में ट्रांसफर न हो।

दूसरा, देश के दलित, आदिवासी और पिछड़े वर्ग के युवाओं के लिए विशेष छात्रवृत्ति और कौशल विकास के कार्यक्रम चलाये जाएं ताकि उन्हें शिक्षा और रोजगार के बेहतर अवसर मिल सकें। सरकारी नौकरियों में आरक्षण के जो रिक्त पद हैं, उनको तुरन्त भरा जाए। देश में लाखों पद ऐसे हैं, जो वर्षों से खाली पड़े हैं। यह संविधान की भावना के खिलाफ है। आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में

स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा और सड़क जैसी बुनियादी सुविधाओं के लिए विशेष पैकेज दिया जाए।

महोदय, संविधान ने हमें तीन मूलभूत सिद्धांत दिए हैं। ये समानता, न्याय और अवसर की समानता है। बाबा साहेब डॉ. भीमराव अंबेडकर जी ने संविधान बनाते समय यह स्पष्ट किया था कि भारत का लोकतंत्र तब मजबूत होगा, जब समाज में कमजोर वर्गों के साथ न्याय होगा। इसलिए यह सरकार का दायित्व है कि वह संविधान की भावना के अनुसार नीतियां और बजट बनाए। प्रमोशन में रिजर्वेशन एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी को नहीं मिल रहा है। एनएफएफ में लगातार ओबीसी, एसएसी, एसटी के बच्चों के साथ और इंटरव्यू में जिस तरह का छल हो रहा है, जैसे यूपीएससी में अभी हुआ, जिस तरह का छल हो रहा है, उससे असंतोष पैदा हो रहा है। लोकतंत्र में विपक्ष की भूमिका केवल आलोचना करने की नहीं है, बल्कि सरकार को सही दिशा दिखाना भी होता है। हम चाहते हैं कि देश आगे बढ़े, अर्थव्यवस्था मजबूत हो और नागरिकों को समान अवसर मिले। यह तभी संभव होगा, जब सरकार इसको सुनिश्चित करेगी। बजट पारदर्शी हो, खर्च जवाबदेह हो और विकास समावेशी हो।

महोदय, मैं अंत में कहना चाहता हूं कि अनुपूरक मांगों का उद्देश्य केवल खर्च बढ़ाना नहीं होना चाहिए, बल्कि यह सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि यह पैसा देश के गरीब, किसान, मजदूर, दलित, आदिवासी और पिछड़े वर्गों के जीवन में वास्तविक परिवर्तन लाए। यदि सरकार संविधान की भावना के अनुरूप सामाजिक न्याय को केंद्र में रखकर निर्णय लेती है तो निश्चित रूप से देश का विकास अधिक संतुलित और न्यायपूर्ण होगा।

मैं नगीना लोक सभा क्षेत्र से चुनकर आया हूं। मैं अपने लोक सभा क्षेत्र के सभी वोटर्स को धन्यवाद देता हूं। पिछली सरकारों ने नगीना को इग्नोर कर दिया, क्योंकि वह बिल्कुल पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है। यह सरकार भी नगीना से दोहरा व्यवहार कर रही है। हमारे यहां रोजगार की समस्या है। लोगों को पलायन करना पड़ता है, कोई मुंबई जाता है, कोई हैदराबाद जाता है, कोई दिल्ली जाता है। वहां मेडिकल सुविधाएं बिल्कुल नहीं हैं। मैंने पिछली बार भी वित्त मंत्री जी से मांग की थी कि वहां एम्स बन जाए। मैंने स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी से इसके लिए मांग की। आप कभी नगीना जाकर देखिए, मैं

आग्रह करूंगा, निमंत्रण भी दे रहा हूं कि आप कभी नगीना आइए। आपको देखकर ऐसा लगेगा कि उससे बहुत बड़ा छल हुआ है। वहां की जनता को जानवर माना गया है। मैं प्रतिनिधि होने के नाते कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां अगर आदमी बीमार पड़ जाए, उसको इमरजेंसी पड़ जाए, तो जब तक मरीज हॉस्पिटल पहुंचता है, तब तक वह मर जाता है। वहां लोग तड़पते हैं। हमें तो यहां एम्स में इलाज मिल जाएगा। वहां की जनता को इलाज मिले, इसके लिए आपसे कह रहा हूं। नगीना के लोगों के बारे में सोचा जाए, वहां रोजगार की व्यवस्था हो जाए, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र लग जाए तो वहां के बच्चों को रोजगार मिलेगा और वे आपको धन्यवाद देंगे।

धन्यवाद, जय भीम, जय भारत।

**माननीय सभापति :** सभा की कार्यवाही शुक्रवार, 13 मार्च, 2026 को प्रात: 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

**<u>19.09 hrs</u>**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock*
*on Friday, March 13, 2026/ Phalguna 22,1947 (Saka).*

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## ANNEXURE-I

### (i) Member-wise Index to Starred Questions

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