

Eighteenth Series, Vol. V No. 19

Thursday, December 19, 2024

Agrahayana 28, 1946 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Original Version)

Third Session

(Eighteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. V contains Nos.11 to 20)

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**Eighteenth Series, Vol. V, Third Session, 2024/1946 (Saka)
No. 19, Thursday, December 19, 2024/ Agrahayana 28, 1946 (Saka)**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, December 19, 2024/ Agrahayana 28, 1946 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

... (व्यवधान)

11.02 hrs

OBITUARY REFERENCE

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्यगण, मुझे अत्यंत दुःख के साथ अपने एक पूर्व साथी के निधन के बारे में सूचित करना है।

श्री ई. वी. के. एस. एलंगोवन, तमिलनाडु के तत्कालीन गोबीचेट्टीपालयम संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चौदहवीं लोक सभा के सदस्य थे।

श्री एलंगोवन ने पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में केंद्रीय राज्य मंत्री तथा वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय में केंद्रीय राज्य मंत्री के रूप में कार्य किया। इससे पहले वे तमिलनाडु विधान सभा के सदस्य भी रहे।

श्री ई.वी.के.एस. एलंगोवन का निधन 14 दिसम्बर, 2024 को 75 वर्ष की आयु में चेन्नई में हुआ।

हम अपने पूर्व साथी के निधन पर गहरा शोक व्यक्त करते हैं। यह सभा शोक संतप्त परिवार के प्रति अपनी संवेदना व्यक्त करती है।

अब यह सभा दिवंगत आत्मा के सम्मान में कुछ देर के लिए मौन रहेगी।

11.3^{1/2} hrs

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : ओम शांति: शांति: शांति:।

... (व्यवधान)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

‘हर घर नल से जल’ योजना के अंतर्गत नल जल कनेक्शन

***341. डॉ. राजेश मिश्रा:**

डॉ. हेमंत विष्णु सवरा:

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

(क) देश में ‘हर घर नल से जल’ योजना की वर्तमान स्थिति राज्य-वार क्या है;

(ख) नबरंगपुर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित राज्यवार देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विश्वसनीय जल आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए शेष परिवारों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं/किए जाने की संभावना है;

(ग) देश में सभी ग्रामीण घरों को नल से जल प्रदान करने के लिए राज्य-वार क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है;

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उक्त योजना के तहत गुणवत्तापूर्ण कार्य कब तक पूर्ण होने की संभावना है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार को उक्त योजना के तहत कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है और यदि हां, तो छत्तीसगढ़ सहित राज्य-वार/जिला-वार तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं?

जल शक्ति मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. पाटिल):

(क) से (घ) भारत सरकार माह अगस्त **2019** से ओडिशा, मध्य प्रदेश और छत्तीसगढ़ राज्यों सहित राज्यों की भागीदारी में प्रत्येक ग्रामीण परिवार को कार्यशील नल जल कनेक्शन के माध्यम से पीने योग्य जल अर्थात नियमित और दीर्घकालिक आधार पर निर्धारित गुणवत्ता (बीआईएस: 10500) के 55 लीटर प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति दिन (एलपीसीडी) के सेवा स्तर का प्रावधान करने हेतु जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम)-हर घर जल को क्रियान्वित कर रही है।

माह अगस्त 2019 में जल जीवन मिशन की शुरुआत में, केवल 3.23 करोड़ (16.8%) ग्रामीण

परिवारों के पास नल जल कनेक्शन होने की सूचना थी। अब तक, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा सूचित किए गए अनुसार, दिनांक 15.12.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, लगभग 12.13 करोड़ और ग्रामीण परिवारों को जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) – हर घर जल के तहत नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं। इस प्रकार, दिनांक 15.12.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, देश के 19.36 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों में से 15.36 करोड़ (79.35%) से अधिक परिवारों के पास उनके घरों में नल जल आपूर्ति होने की सूचना है और शेष परिवारों को राज्यों द्वारा उनकी योजनाओं के अनुसार शामिल किए जाने की आशा है। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है। इसके अलावा, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मिशन के तहत प्रदान किए गए नल जल कनेक्शन की जिला-वार और ग्राम-वार स्थिति भी पब्लिक डोमेन में है और जेजेएम डैशबोर्ड पर निम्न लिंक पर उपलब्ध है:

<https://ejalshakti.gov.in/jjmreport/JJMIndia.aspx>

केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने जल जीवन मिशन को पांच वर्ष अर्थात् 2019-20 से 2023-24 तक मंजूरी दी थी। अब तक, 11 राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अर्थात् गोवा, अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह, दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमण व दीव, हरियाणा, तेलंगाना, पुडुचेरी, गुजरात, पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश, अरुणाचल प्रदेश और मिजोरम 'हर घर जल' राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र बन गए हैं अर्थात् 100% परिवारों को नल जल आपूर्ति हो रही है और मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सहित शेष राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र उनकी कार्य परिपूर्णता योजना के अनुसार मिशन के पूरा होने के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

इसके अलावा, ओडिशा राज्य में नबरंगपुर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित पूरे देश में जेजेएम की तीव्र आयोजना और कार्यान्वयन के लिए अनेक कदम उठाए गए हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की कार्य परिपूर्णता योजनाओं और वार्षिक कार्य योजनाओं (एएपी) पर संयुक्त चर्चा करना तथा उसे अंतिम रूप देना, कार्यान्वयन की नियमित समीक्षा, क्षमता निर्माण, प्रशिक्षण और ज्ञान साझा करने के लिए कार्यशालाएं/सम्मेलन/वेबिनार, तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए बहु-विषयक टीम द्वारा क्षेत्र का दौरा करना आदि शामिल हैं। जेजेएम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए विस्तृत कार्यसंबंधी दिशानिर्देश; ग्रामीण परिवारों हेतु सुरक्षित पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने के लिए ग्राम पंचायतों

तथा वीडियोएससी के लिए मार्गदर्शिका और आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों, आश्रमशालाओं तथा विद्यालयों में पाइपगत जलापूर्ति प्रदान करने के लिए एक विशेष अभियान संबंधी दिशानिर्देश राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ साझा किए गए हैं ताकि जल जीवन मिशन की आयोजना और कार्यान्वयन को सुविधाजनक बनाया जा सके। इसके अलावा, जल गुणवत्ता परीक्षण और रिपोर्टिंग का विस्तार करने, पेयजल स्रोतों की निगरानी, स्वच्छता सर्वेक्षण, प्रयोगशालाओं की स्थापना, आदि के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के अधिकारियों और स्थानीय ग्राम स्तरीय कार्यकर्ताओं के मार्गदर्शन हेतु पेयजल गुणवत्ता निगरानी और पर्यवेक्षण फ्रेमवर्क भी जारी किया गया है। इसके अलावा, ऑनलाइन निगरानी के लिए, जेजेएम-एकीकृत प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली (आईएमआईएस) और जेजेएम-डैशबोर्ड की स्थापना की गई है। सार्वजनिक वित्त प्रबंधन प्रणाली (पीएफएमएस) के माध्यम से पारदर्शी ऑनलाइन वित्तीय प्रबंधन के लिए भी प्रावधान किया गया है।

(ड) जल राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, राज्यों को पेयजल आपूर्ति स्कीमों की आयोजना, डिजाइन, अनुमोदन, कार्यान्वयन और संचालन एवं अनुरक्षण करने की शक्तियां प्रदान की गई हैं। भारत सरकार वित्तीय और तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करके राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। भारत सरकार की एक केन्द्रीकृत लोक शिकायत निवारण और निगरानी प्रणाली (CPGRAMS - <https://pgportal.gov.in/>) है जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ जल जीवन मिशन स्कीमों से संबंधित लोक शिकायतों सहित लोक शिकायतें प्राप्त की जाती हैं। जल राज्य का विषय होने के कारण जेजेएम से संबंधित प्राप्त लोक शिकायतों को शीघ्र निपटाने के लिए संबंधित राज्यों को भेज दिया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, जल जीवन मिशन के विभिन्न कार्यों और घटकों के कार्यान्वयन की गुणवत्ता का मूल्यांकन करने और राज्य के संबंध में प्राप्त जन शिकायतों का निवारण करने के लिए आवधिक आधार पर क्षेत्रीय दौरों के माध्यम से नियमित समीक्षाएं भी की जाती हैं।

विवरण

जेजेएम: दिनांक 15.12.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार नल जल कनेक्शनों वाले ग्रामीण परिवारों
में की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार स्थिति

संख्या लाख में

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	कुल ग्रामीण परिवार	दिनांक 15.8.2019 की स्थिति के अनुसार नल जल आपूर्ति वाले ग्रामीण परिवार		15.8.2019 से नल जल कनेक्शन दिए गए ग्रामीण परिवार		आदिनांक नल जल कनेक्शन वाले ग्रामीण परिवार	
			संख्या	%	संख्या	%	संख्या	%
1	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.62	0.29	46.02	0.33	53.98	0.62	100.00
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2.29	0.23	9.97	2.06	90.03	2.29	100.00
3	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमण व दीव	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.85	100.00	0.85	100.00
4	गोवा	2.64	1.99	75.44	0.65	24.56	2.64	100.00
5	गुजरात	91.18	65.16	71.46	26.02	28.54	91.18	100.00
6	हरियाणा	30.41	17.66	58.08	12.75	41.92	30.41	100.00
7	हिमाचल प्रदेश	17.09	7.63	44.64	9.46	55.36	17.09	100.00
8	मिजोरम	1.33	0.09	6.91	1.24	93.09	1.33	100.00
9	पुदुचेरी	1.15	0.94	81.33	0.21	18.67	1.15	100.00
10	पंजाब	34.27	16.79	48.98	17.48	51.02	34.27	100.00
11	तेलंगाना	53.98	15.68	29.05	38.30	70.95	53.98	100.00

क्र.सं	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	कुल ग्रामीण परिवार	दिनांक 15.8.2019 की स्थिति के अनुसार नल जल आपूर्ति वाले ग्रामीण परिवार		15.8.2019 से नल जल कनेक्शन दिए गए ग्रामीण परिवार		आदिनांक नल जल कनेक्शन वाले ग्रामीण परिवार	
			संख्या	%	संख्या	%	संख्या	%
12	बिहार	167.48	3.16	1.89	157.19	93.86	160.36	95.75
13	उत्तराखंड	14.50	1.30	8.99	12.77	88.03	14.07	97.01
14	लद्दाख	0.41	0.01	3.48	0.38	92.57	0.39	96.05
15	नागालैंड	3.64	0.14	3.82	3.23	88.72	3.37	92.54
16	लक्षद्वीप	0.13	-	0.00	0.12	91.17	0.12	91.17
17	सिक्किम	1.33	0.70	52.96	0.50	37.73	1.20	90.69
18	महाराष्ट्र	146.81	48.44	32.99	80.21	54.64	128.65	87.63
19	तमिलनाडु	125.29	21.76	17.37	88.45	70.60	110.21	87.97
20	उत्तर प्रदेश	266.94	5.16	1.93	226.22	84.74	231.39	86.68
21	त्रिपुरा	7.51	0.25	3.26	6.10	81.23	6.34	84.50
22	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	19.23	5.75	29.92	9.77	50.81	15.53	80.73
23	असम	72.11	1.11	1.54	57.50	79.73	58.61	81.27
24	मेघालय	6.51	0.05	0.70	5.25	80.66	5.30	81.36
25	मणिपुर	4.52	0.26	5.74	3.34	73.85	3.59	79.58
26	छत्तीसगढ़	50.05	3.20	6.39	36.76	73.46	39.96	79.84
27	कर्नाटक	101.31	24.51	24.19	58.57	57.81	83.08	82.01
28	ओडिशा	88.70	3.11	3.50	64.25	72.43	67.36	75.94
29	आंध्र प्रदेश	95.53	30.74	32.18	39.65	41.51	70.39	73.69
30	मध्य प्रदेश	111.92	13.53	12.09	61.03	54.53	74.56	66.62

क्र.सं	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	कुल ग्रामीण परिवार	दिनांक 15.8.2019 की स्थिति के अनुसार नल जल आपूर्ति वाले ग्रामीण परिवार		15.8.2019 से नल जल कनेक्शन दिए गए ग्रामीण परिवार		आदिनांक नल जल कनेक्शन वाले ग्रामीण परिवार	
			संख्या	%	संख्या	%	संख्या	%
31	झारखंड	62.55	3.45	5.52	30.71	49.10	34.16	54.62
32	केरल	70.84	16.64	23.49	21.68	30.60	38.32	54.09
33	राजस्थान	107.56	11.74	10.92	47.29	43.97	59.04	54.89
34	पश्चिम बंगाल	175.40	2.15	1.22	92.32	52.63	94.46	53.85
	कुल	19,36.07	3,23.63	16.72	12,12.65	62.63	15,36.28	79.35

स्रोत: जेजेएम-आईएमआईएस

GREEN HIGHWAYS POLICY

*342. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

- the projects proposed, under-construction and presently functional under the Green Highways Policy across the country during the last five years, State-wise and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh, particularly in Prakasam district;
- the total number of National Highways that have been covered under the Green Highways Policy and those yet to be covered;
- the total number of employment opportunities generated due to the Green Highways Policy over the last five years across the country, State-wise and

district-wise in Andhra Pradesh particularly in Prakasam district;

(d) the total amount of funds allocated and utilised for the implementation of Green Highways Policy over the last five years across the country, component-wise; and

(e) whether the Government has undertaken any promotional activities/campaigns to increase awareness regarding Green Highways in the country and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The avenue and median plantations are being taken up on every National Highway based on the availability of land in Right of Way as per Annual Plantation Action Plan following the IRC:SP:21-2009 Guidelines. During last five years, total 322.68 lakh saplings have been planted. State-wise details are attached as **Statement-I**.

For the State of Andhra Pradesh, district-wise and project wise details including Prakasam district are furnished as **Statement-II**.

(b) As per Green Highways Policy – 2015, all the National Highways Projects are taken up for greening. So far, plantation work in 62,660 Km of National Highways have been taken up for plantations.

(c) While the exact number of employment opportunities generated may vary depending on the scope and scale of the projects, the Green Highways Policy leads to creation of substantial number of direct and indirect jobs in the fields of plantation, nursery development, maintenance, and associated activities. These opportunities primarily benefit rural communities, including women and

marginalized groups engaged through SHGs, NRLMs, and SRLMs, thus contributing to socio-economic development. Over the last five years plantation of 322.68 lakh saplings generated 323 lakh (approx.) man days of employment.

(d) The Green Highways Policy 2015 mandates the inclusion of a greening component in all highway projects. As a result, the fund requirement is integrated into the Detailed Project Reports and Concession Agreements (CAs), eliminating the need for a separate fund allocation for this purpose. Wherever this is not mentioned in the scope of CA, National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) assigns the work to Government departments or private agencies as per the procedure. The details of expenditure incurred on the works assigned to such Government departments/private agencies from 2018 to 2024 are as below:

(Rs. in Cr.)						
2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (till Nov. 2024)
6.68	52.34	95.7	101.33	102	105	80

(e) In addition to plantation activities for 2024-25, the tree plantation drive "EkPedMaaKeNaam" took place in the whole country on campaign mode on September 17, 2024. The local communities, public representatives, Self-Help Groups, NGOs and officials participated in the programme. On this day 1,58,762 plants were planted with the participation of 21,773 persons in the country. Besides this, the plantation activities in the land parcels, traffic islands in the cities, rotaries and under the flyovers are being taken up which helps in bringing the

awareness about greening the highways.

STATEMENT-I

Statewise details of saplings planted during the last five years

Sl No.	State/UT	Plantation in 2020-21 (No. of Plants in Avenue & Median Plantation in Lakh)	Plantation in 2021-22 (No. of Plants in Avenue & Median Plantation in Lakh)	Plantation in 2022-23 (No. of Plants in Avenue & Median Plantation in Lakh)	Plantation in 2023-24 (No. of Plants in Avenue & Median Plantation in Lakh)	Plantation in 2024-25 (till 30th November 2024) (No. of Plants in Avenue & Median Plantation in Lakh)
1	Andhra Pradesh	3.01	1.67	1.58	1.14	2.11
2	Assam	2.46	1.73	0.93	2.74	1.27
3	Bihar	0.72	2.03	2.12	2.38	3.46
4	Chhattisgarh	1.18	1.02	1.33	1.17	1.01
5	Delhi	2.13	9.50	3.44	3.60	8.95
6	Gujarat	2.78	2.38	4.51	3.69	5.14

7	Haryana	2.52	1.59	2.19	2.98	5.59
8	Himachal Pradesh	0.68	0.71	0.82	0.32	0.61
9	Jammu & Kashmir	0.18	0.42	0.87	0.87	0.92
10	Jharkhand	1.16	2.53	1.07	0.92	1.01
11	Karnataka	3.51	3.73	2.86	2.23	2.79
12	Kerala	0.33	0.24	0.16	0.18	0.04
13	Madhya Pradesh	3.94	5.77	10.18	7.04	8.49
14	Maharashtra	4.22	7.97	6.04	5.25	3.98
15	Odisha	2.90	3.78	3.40	2.68	2.53
16	Punjab	4.81	2.96	2.45	2.33	4.36
17	Rajasthan	4.79	9.45	12.46	8.10	4.19
18	Tamil Nadu	2.86	2.47	2.55	2.62	3.41
19	Telangana	3.27	2.18	2.74	0.74	0.63
20	Uttar Pradesh	6.31	5.41	6.27	4.81	3.31

21	Uttarakhand	2.10	2.12	1.23	0.56	0.37
22	West Bengal	3.04	2.38	2.37	1.87	1.10
23	Manipur	0.11	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.078
24	Nagaland	-	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.017
25	Tripura	0.02	0.04	0.003	0.06	0.005
26	A&N Islands	0.005	0.006	-	-	0.006
27	Arunachal Pradesh	0.01	0.013	0.03	0.02	-
28	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	0.002
29	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	0.005
30	Sikkim	-	-	0.026	-	-
31	Ladakh	Due to limited ROW in NH-301 no plantation on Highway is done	Due to limited ROW in NH-301 no plantation on Highway is done	Due to limited ROW in NH-301 no plantation on Highway is done	Due to limited ROW in NH-301 no plantation on Highway is done	Due to limited ROW in NH-301 no plantation on Highway is done

STATEMENT-II

District-wise & project-wise details of Numbers of Saplings Planted in Andhra Pradesh								
S No	Name of districts in which the project falls	Name of project	Total no.of plants planted	Total no.of plants planted in the district	Length of Project	Length of Project falls in the district	Stage of project (Under Construction/ O&M)	Median plantation/ Avenure Plantation or both
1	Anakapalli	Six laning of Anandapuram–Pendurthi-Anakapalli Section of NH-5 (new NH-16) from Km.681.000 (Existing Km.681.000) to Km.731.780 (Existing Km.742.400) (Design Length=50.78 Km) in the State of Andhra Pradesh under BharatmalaPariyojana on Hybrid Annuity Mode	56,544	20,940	50.78	22.51	O & M	Both
2		Ankapalli - Annavaram (Tuni) from km. 741.255 to km. 830.525 under TOT		35,604	89.27	68.65	O & M	Both

		Bundle -1 - N/02004/18003/AP						
3		Development of Six Lane Kantakapalle – Sabbavaram Section of NH-130CD Road from Km. 445.100 to Km. 464.662 under Raipur-Visakhapatnam Economic Corridor in the State of Andhra Pradesh on Hybrid Annuity Mode [Package-4(AP)]			19.56	4.73	Under construction	Both
4		Operation and maintenance of Hyderabad Bangalore section from km 211.000 to km 462.164 of NH 44		13,896	251.16	83.00	O & M	Median
5	Anantapur	4 Laning of NH 544D from existing km 346.300 of NH 44 (Design Chainage km 0.000) to km 39.380 (Design Chainage km 37.000) of Anantapur-Muchukota section on Hybrid Annuity Mode under	17,896	2,000	37.00	37.00	Under construction	Both

		NH (O) in the state of Andhra Pradesh						
6		4 laning from existing Km 39.380 (Design Ch. 37.000) to Km 74.450 (Design Ch. 69.000) of Muchukota – Bugga section of NH 544D on Hybrid Annuity Mode under NH(O) in the state of Andhra Pradesh		2,000	32.00	32.00	Under construction	Both
7	Annamayya	Four-laning of Madanapalli - Pileru Section of NH-71 from Km 00.000 to Km 55.900 on HAM Mode	19,755	19,755	55.90	52.19	Under construction	Both
8		6-laning of Chilakaluripet - Vijayawada section of NH-16		373	82.50	0.74	O & M	Both
9	Bapatla	Operation and maintenace including incident management Chilakaluripet (1182.802) to Nellore (1366.547) of	32,084	31,711	183.75	50.00	O & M	Both

		NH16 in the state of .Andhra .Pradesh.						
10		6-laning of Somavarappadu (Ch.314+600)- Muppavaram (Ch.343.240) of [NH-544G] BKV EC(Pkg-14)			28.64	18.00	Under construction	Both
11	Chittoor	Rehabilitation and Upgradation of NH-4 from Andhra Pradesh/ Tamil Nadu Border to Nalagampalli Village to four lane with paved shoulders (Design length = 37.110 km) in the State of Andhra Pradesh on EPC.	128,766	11,448	37.11	37.11	O & M	Both
12		Rehabilitation and Upgradation of NH-4 from Nalagampalli Village to Allkuppam (AP/KA Border) four lane with paved shoulders (Design length = 47.687 km)		59,327	47.69	47.69	O & M	Both

		in the State of Andhra Pradesh on EPC.						
13		Six-laning of Chittoor - C. Mallavaram section of NH-140 from Km 00.000 to Km 61.128	24,930	61.13	37.00	O & M	Both	
14		Bangalore Chennai Expressway (Phase-II Pkg-I) from km.71.000 to Km 96.000 (Bethamangala in the state of Karnataka to Byreddypalli) NE-7	7,581	25.00	19.50	Under construction	Both	
15		Bangalore Chennai Expressway (Phase-II Pkg-II) from km.96.000 to Km 127.000 (Baireddypalle to Bangarupalem section)		31.00	31.00	Under construction	Both	
16		Bangalore Chennai Expressway (Phase-II Pkg-III) from km.127.000 to Km 156.000 (Bangarupalem to Gudipala	11,902	29.00	29.00	Under construction	Both	

	section)					
17	6L of Varadharajula to Kumarajapet from km 0.000 to km 43.800 of NH-716B (Pkg-I)		43.80	43.80	Under construction	Both
18	6L of Kumarajapet to VeeraKaveri Raja Puram from km 43.800 to km 61.380 of NH-716B (Pkg-II)		17.58	5.88	Under construction	Both
19	6L of VeeraKaveri Raja Puram to Pondavakkam from km 61.380 to km 96.040 of NH 716B (Pkg-III)	10,381	34.66	19.06	Under construction	Both
20	Four-laning of Madanapalli - Pileru Section of NH-71 from Km 00.000 to Km 55.900 on HAM Mode	1,404	55.90	3.71	Under construction	Both
21	Four-laning of Pileru - Kalur Section of NH-71 from Km 55.900 to Km 71.000 on HAM Mode	1,793	18.10	6.73	Under construction	Both

22	East Godavari	Annaram - Diwancheruvu (km 830.525 to km 901.500) Under TOT Bundle -1 - N/02004/19003/AP	54,296	5,389	70.98	11.00	O & M	Both
23		Diwancheruvu - Siddhantham from km. 901.500 to km. 950.542 Under TOT Bundle -1- N/02004/20003/AP		21,039	49.04	25.40	O & M	Both
24		4L of GundugolanuDevarapalliKovvuru from km 15.320 to Km 85.204 of NH-16 - N/03006/01001/AP		27,868	69.88	50.34	O & M	Both
25		Khammam-DevarapallePkg V [4L Access Controlled (Greenfield) from Gurvaygudem village to Devarapalle village (Design Chainage 132+664 to 162+126) - N/05011/03003/AP			29.46	9.83	Under construction	Both
26	Eluru	6 - laning of existing 4-lane road from Gundugolanu to Kalaparru section of	61,036	20,587	27.40	27.40	O & M	Both

	NH-16) . in the State of Andhra Pradesh (PKG-I)				
27	6 laning of existing 4 lane road from Kalaparru to ChinnaAvutuaplli section fo NH-16 including 6 lane Hanuman Junction Bypass (PKG-II)	3,802	27.40	5.80	O & M Both
28	Siddhantham - Gundugolanu from km. 950.942 to km. 1022.494 Under TOT Bundle -1- N/02004/21002/AP	25,831	71.95	28.69	O & M Both
29	4L of GundugolanuDevarapalliKovvuru from km 15.320 to Km 85.204 of NH-16 - N/03006/01001/AP	10,816	69.88	19.54	O & M Both
30	Khammam-DevarapallePkg IV [4L Access Controlled (Greenfield) from Recherla village to Gurvaygudem village		27.43	27.43	Under construction Both

		(Design Chainage 105+236 to 132+664)] - N/05011/03002/AP						
31		Khammam-DevarapallePkg V [4L Access Controlled (Greenfield) from Gurvaygudem village to Devarapalle village (Design Chainage 132+664 to 162+126) - N/05011/03003/AP			29.46	19.63	Under construction	Both
32	Guntur	6-laning of Chilakaluripet - Vijayawada section of NH-16	41,402	41,402	82.50	55.34	O & M	Both
33		6-laning of Gollapudi - Chinnakakani section of NH-16 (Pkg.IV)			17.88	15.86	Under construction	Both
34	Kadapa	.Operation & Maintenance of 4 laning of Cuddapah–Kurnool section of NH-18 from the existing Km.167.750 to Km.356.502 in the State of A.P. under	59,894	59,894	188.75	56.61	O & M	Both

		NHDP Phase-III on BOT Basis						
35	Kakinada	Ankapalli - Annavaram (Tuni) from km. 741.255 to km. 830.525 under TOT Bundle -1 - N/02004/18003/AP	60,565	10,697	89.27	20.63	O & M	Both
36		Annaram - Diwancheruvu (km 830.525 to km 901.500) Under TOT Bundle -1 - N/02004/19003/AP		29,382	70.98	59.98	O & M	Both
37		4L of Kathipudi to start of Kakinada bypass from Km 0.000 to Km 27.500 of NH-214 (New NH-216) - N/08006/06001/AP		20,486	27.50	27.50	O & M	Both
38		Construction of Four lane Highway from Samarlakota to Achampeta junction section Km. 0.000 to Km. 12.250 of NH516F as part of Kakinada Port Connectivity to NH-16 (Rajanagaram			12.25	12.25	Under construction	Both

		Junction) in Kakinada District						
39	Konaseema	Diwancheruvu - Siddhantham from km. 901.500 to km. 950.542 Under TOT Bundle -1- N/02004/20003/AP	19,583	19,583	49.04	23.64	O & M	Both
40	Krishna	6 laning of existing 4 lane road from Kalaparru to ChinnaAvutuaplli section for NH-16 including 6 lane Hanuman Junction Bypass (PKG-II)	82,520	12,386	27.40	21.60	O & M	Both
41		6-laning of Vijayawada bypass from ChinnaAvutupalli (Design Ch.0+000) to Gollapudi (Design Ch.30+000) in Vijayawada – Gundugolanu section of NH-16 in the State of Andhra Pradesh under BharatmalaPariyojana on Hybrid Annuity Mode (Pkg-III)		16,274	30.00	14.75	O & M	Both

42		4 laning of Vijayawada–Machilipatnam section of NH-9 from Km. 0.000 to Km. 63.800 (approx. length 64.611 km) in the State of Andhra Pradesh on EPC mode under NHDP Phase III		53,860	64.61	62.61	O & M	Both
44		Operation and maintenance of Hyderabad Bangalore section from km 211.000 to km 462.164 of NH 44		6,278	251.16	41.50	O & M	Median
45	Kurnool	.Operation & Maintenance of 4 laning of Cuddapah–Kurnool section of NH-18 from the existing Km.167.750 to Km.356.502 in the State of A.P. under NHDP Phase–III on BOT Basis	47,470	34,692	188.75	33.50	O & M	Both

46		Rehabilitation and Upgradation of NH-340C from Kurnool (Existing Km. 5.400 of NH-40 /Design Km. 0.000) to Mandlem (Existing Km.38.000/Design Km.30.600) (Package-1) to Four Lane with paved shoulder (Design Length = 30.600 Kms) in the state of Andhra Pradesh under NH(O) on Hybrid Annuity Mode.		6,500	30.60	13.10	Under construction	Both
47		Operation and maintenance of Hyderabad Bangalore section from km 211.000 to km 462.164 of NH 44		6,278	251.16	41.50	O & M	Median
48	Nandyal	.Operation & Maintenance of 4 laning of Cuddapah–Kurnool section of NH-18 from the existing Km.167.750 to	119,315	103,537	188.75	98.64	O & M	Both

		Km.356.502 in the State of A.P. under NHDP Phase–III on BOT Basis						
49		Rehabilitation and Upgradation of NH-340C from Kurnool (Existing Km. 5.400 of NH-40 /Design Km. 0.000) to Mandlem (Existing Km.38.000/Design Km.30.600) (Package-1) to Four Lane with paved shoulder (Design Length = 30.600 Kms) in the state of Andhra Pradesh under NH(O) on Hybrid Annuity Mode.		9,500	30.60	17.50	Under construction	Both
51	Nellore	Raising and Maintenance of Avenue Plantation works from 652.200 to 741.950 along Dornala T-Junction to Nellore section of NH-67 in the state of Andhra Pradesh.	150,692	34,000	89.75	89.75	O & M	Avenue

52	Operation and Maintenance including Incident Management of Nellore Bypass section from Km. 1366.547 to Km. 1383.713 of NH-16	11,485	17.17	17.17	O & M	Both
53	Operation and maintenance including incident management Chilakaluripet (1182.802) to Nellore (1366.547) of NH16 in the state of .Andhra .Pradesh.	93,257	183.75	84.00	O & M	Both
54	Construction of Six-Laning of dedicated port road to Krishnapatnam (Package-I) from Km.0+000 to km.18+000 on EPC mode in the state of Andhra Pradesh		18.00	18.00	Under construction	Avenue
55	4L Greenfield Road connecting North and South industrial cluster of Khandaleru Creek near Krishnapatnam		15.95	9.25	Under construction	Both

		port at Thamminapatnam to Mollur from Km 0.0 to Km 16.046, Part I & 6L extension of dedicated port road of NH- 67 (Km 18.0 to Km 19.3, Part II)						
56		6-laning of Kavulakuntla (Ch.196+000)- Narayanampet (Ch.203+500) of (NH- 544G) BKV EC (Pkg-09)			7.50	7.50	Under construction	Both
57		6-laning of Narayanmpet (Ch.203+500)- Chandrasekhapuram (Ch.228+000) of [NH-544G] BKV EC(Pkg-10)			24.50	10.50	Under construction	Both
58		4L of Tada - Nellore from Km. 52.800 to 163.600 (110.52 km.)		11,950	110.00	25.60	O & M	Both
59	NTR	6-laning of Vijayawada bypass from ChinnaAvutupalli (Design Ch.0+000) to Gollapudi (Design Ch.30+000) in Vijayawada – Gundugolanu section of	48,925	17,395	30.00	15.25	O & M	Both

	NH-16 in the State of Andhra Pradesh under BharatmalaPariyojana on Hybrid Annuity Mode (Pkg-III)					
60	6 laning of existing 2 lane (i) nandigama Bypass from Km. 220.700 to Km. 227.760 and (ii) Kanchikacherla Bypasses from Km. 238.200 to Km . 245.760 on NH-65 in the State of Andhra Pradesh	14,361	14.34	14.34	O & M	Both
61	4 laning of Vijayawada–Machilipatnam section of NH-9 from Km. 0.000 to Km. 63.800 (approx. length 64.611 km) in the State of Andhra Pradesh on EPC mode under NHDP Phase III	310	64.61	2.00	O & M	Both
62	Densification of Avenue Plantation (Advance field preparation, Planting and	6,750	70.19	70.19	O & M	Avenue

		Maintenance) along Chandragudem - AP/TG Border section of NH-30						
63		Densification of Avenue Plantation (Advance field preparation, Planting and Maintenance) along Nandigama--Ibrahimpattam - Vijayawada section of NH-65		10,109	35.68	35.68	O & M	Avenue
66	Palnadu	6-laning of Chilakaluripet Bypass of NH-16	15,267	11,629	16.38	16.38	O & M	Both
67		6-laning of Chilakaluripet - Vijayawada section of NH-16		1,703	82.50	25.16	O & M	Both
68		2-laning with Giddalur - Vinukonda section of NH-544D		1,935	112.80	15.95	O & M	Both
69	ParvathipuramManyam	Development of Six Lane Aluru - Jakkuva Section of NH-130CD Road from Km 365.033 to Km 396.800 under	0		31.77	19.10	Under construction	Both

		Raipur-Visakhapatnam Economic Corridor in the State of Andhra Pradesh on Hybrid Annuity Mode [Package-1(AP)]						
70	Prakasam	6-laning of Narayanmpet (Ch.203+500)-Chandrasekhapuram (Ch.228+000) of [NH-544G] BKV EC(Pkg-10)	37,643		24.50	14.00	Under construction	Both
71		2-laning with Giddalur - Vinukonda section of NH-544D		11,754	112.80	96.85	O & M	Both
72		Operation and Maintenance from Km.198.694 to Km.294.000. (Design Chainage from 198.694 to km.293.266) of Markapuram to Vaggampalli section of two lanes with Paved shoulder configuration Of NH-565 in the state of Andhra Pradesh.			94.57	94.57	O & M	Avenue

73	Operation and Maintenance from Km.154.900 to Km.198.694. (Design Chainage from 153.939 to km.197.318) of Davulapalli to Markapuram section of two lanes with Paved shoulder configuration Of NH-565 in the state of Andhra Pradesh.		43.38	43.38	O & M	Avenue
74	Operation and maintenace including incident management Chilakaluripet (1182.802) to Nellore (1366.547) of NH16 in the state of .Andhra .Pradesh.	25,889	183.75	56.00	O & M	Both
75	6-laning of Chandrasekharapuram (Ch.228+000)-Polavaram (Ch.260+000) of [NH-544G] BKV EC (Pkg-11)		32.00	32.00	Under construction	Both
76	6-laning of Polavaram (Ch.260+000)-		25.50	25.50	Under	Both

		Marripudi (Ch.285+500) of [NH-544G] BKV EC (Pkg-12)					construction	
77		6-laning of Marripudi (Ch.285+500)-Somavarappadu (Ch.314+600) of [NH544G] BKV EC- (Pkg-13)			29.10	29.10	Under construction	Both
78		6-laning of Somavarappadu (Ch.314+600)- Muppavaram (Ch.343.240) of [NH-544G] BKV EC(Pkg-14)			28.64	10.64	Under construction	Both
79	Sri Satya Sai	Operation and maintenance of Hyderabad Bangalore section from km 211.000 to km 462.164 of NH 44	21,793	21,793	251.16	85.16	O & M	Median
80		6L Access Controlled Greenfield Highway from Kodur (Ch. 0+000) to Vanavolu (Ch. 24+300) of [NH-544G]			24.30	24.3 Km.	Under construction	Both

		(Package-1)						
81		6L Access Controlled Greenfield Highway from Vanavolu (Ch. 24+300) to Vankarakunta (Ch. 45+700) of [NH-544G] (Package-2)			21.40	21.4 Km.	Under construction	Both
82		6L Access Controlled Greenfield Highway from Vankarakunta (Ch. 45+700) to Odulapalle (Ch. 72+000) of [NH-544G](Package-3)			26.30	26.3 Km.	Under construction	Both
83		6L Access Controlled Greenfield Highway from Odulapalle (Ch. 72+000) to Nallacheruvu-palli (Ch. 96+300) of [NH-544G](Package-4)			24.30	3.00	Under construction	Both
84	SRIKAKULAM	Six laning of Ranastalam – Anandapuram section of NH-16 from Km.634.000 to Km 681.000 (length 47	129,807	10,564	47.00	9.00	O & M	Both

		Km) in the State of Andhra Pradesh to be executed as Hybrid Annuity mode (HAM) under NHDP Phase V						
85		Six Laning of Narsannapeta-RanastalamSectionof NH-16(Old NH-5) from design Km: 580.671 (Existing Km: 580.700) to design Km:634.861(Existing length Km: 634.000) (Design Length=54.19 km) in the State of Andhra Pradeshunder NHDP Phase-V on Hybrid Annuity Mode	33,727	54.19	54.19	O & M	Both	
86		Projects comprising of 9 national Highway Stretches (Bundle-1) on Toll Operate Transfer mode – Icchapuram to Narasannapeta (Km.484.000 to 580.700) Package No.5 of NH-16 in the	85,516	96.70	96.70	O & M	Both	

		State of Andhra Pradesh						
87	Tirupati	4L of Tada - Nellore from Km. 52.800 to 163.600 (110.52 km.)	117,326	55,544	110.00	85.20	O & M	Both
88		4/6L of Tada - Nellore (Permanent restoration of flood damaged stretches) from km. 83.35 to km. 83.68 and km. 136.91 to km. 140.40		2,115	3.82	3.82	O & M	Median
89		Six-laning of Chittoor - C. Mallavaram section of NH-140 from Km 00.000 to Km 61.128		16,262	61.13	24.13	O & M	Both
90		6L of VeeraKaveri Raja Puram to Pondavakkam from km 61.380 to km 96.040 of NH 716B (Pkg-III)		7,619	34.66	11.00	Under construction	Both

91	Construction of four lane access controlled highway from Chillakuru cross road to TurpuKanupur (Part 1 of Package - II) km 0.000 (131.500 of NH - 16) to km 23.770 on New NH-516W including six lane flyover and approaches on NH-16 (length km 1.050) and six lane access controlled from TurpuKanupur to Port South Gate (Part 2 of Package - II) km 23.770 to km 35.015 on New NH-516W in the state of Andhra Pradesh on HAM Mode under BharatmalaPariyojana Phase I		36.07	36.07	Under construction	Both
92	4L Greenfield Road connecting North and South industrial cluster of Khandaleru Creek near Krishnapatnam port at Thamminapatnam to Mollur from		15.95	6.70	Under construction	Both

		Km 0.0 to Km 16.046, Part I & 6L extension of dedicated port road of NH-67 (Km 18.0 to Km 19.3, Part II)						
93		Construction of Six laning of Naidupeta Junction-Turpukanupur section from Km.57.046 to Km.91.927 in the state of Andhra Pradesh on HAM under BharatmalaPariyojana Phase-I			34.88	34.88	Under construction	Both
94		Six-laning of Renigunta - Naidupeta section of NH-71 from Km 00.000 to Km 57.046 on HAM Mode		32,759	57.05	57.05	Under construction	Both
95		Four-laning of Pileru - Kalur Section of NH-71 from Km 55.900 to Km 71.000 on HAM Mode		3,027	18.10	11.37	Under construction	Both
96	Vishakhapatnam	Six laning of Ranastalam - Anandapuram section of NH-16 from	34,864	8,569	47.00	7.30	O & M	Both

		Km.634.000 to Km 681.000 (length 47 Km) in the State of Andhra Pradesh to be executed as Hybrid Annuity mode (HAM) under NHDP Phase V						
97		Six laning of Anandapuram–Pendurthi-Anakapalli Section of NH-5 (new NH-16) from Km.681.000 (Existing Km.681.000) to Km.731.780 (Existing Km.742.400) (Design Length=50.78 Km) in the State of Andhra Pradesh under BharatmalaPariyojana on Hybrid Annuity Mode		26,295	50.78	28.27	O & M	Both
101	Vizianagaram	Six laning of Ranastalam – Anandapuram section of NH-16 from Km.634.000 to Km 681.000 (length 47 Km) in the State of Andhra Pradesh to	112,442	36,037	47.00	30.70	O & M	Both

	be executed as Hybrid Annuity mode (HAM) under NHDP Phase V					
102	Development of Six Lane Korlam - Kantakapalle Section of NH-130CD Road from Km. 421.100 to Km 445.100 under Raipur-Visakhapatnam Economic Corridor in the State of Andhra Pradesh on Hybrid Annuity Mode [Package-3(AP)]	35,561	24.00	24.00	O & M	Both
103	Development of Six Lane Aluru - Jakkuva Section of NH-130CD Road from Km 365.033 to Km 396.800 under Raipur-Visakhapatnam Economic Corridor in the State of Andhra Pradesh on Hybrid Annuity Mode [Package-1(AP)]	4,572	31.77	12.67	Under construction	Both

104		Development of Six Lane Jakkuva – Korlam Section of NH-130CD Road from Km. 396.800 to Km. 421.100 under Raipur-Visakhapatnam Economic Corridor in the State of Andhra Pradesh on Hybrid Annuity Mode [Package-2(AP)]		25,272	24.30	24.30	Under construction	Both
105		Development of Six Lane Kantakapalle – Sabbavaram Section of NH-130CD Road from Km. 445.100 to Km. 464.662 under Raipur-Visakhapatnam Economic Corridor in the State of Andhra Pradesh on Hybrid Annuity Mode [Package-4(AP)]		11,000	19.56	14.83	Under construction	Both
106	West Godavari	Siddhantham - Gundugolanu from km. 950.942 to km. 1022.494 Under TOT	38,955	38,955	71.95	43.26	O & M	Both

		Bundle -1- N/02004/21002/AP						
107	YSR District	6L Access Controlled Greenfield Highway from Odulapalle (Ch. 72+000) to Nallacheruvu-palli (Ch. 96+300) of [NH-544G](Package-4)	.		24.30	21.30	Under construction	Both
108		6L Access Controlled Greenfield Highway from Nallacheruvupalli (Ch.96+300) to Yerragudipadu (Ch.129+000) of [NH-544G] (Package-05)	.		32.70	32.70	Under construction	Both
109		6L Access Controlled Greenfield Highway from Yerragudipadu (Ch. 129+000) to Audireddipalle (Ch. 160+000) of [NH – 544G] (Package-6)	.		31.00	31.00	Under construction	Both
110		6L Access Controlled Greenfield Highway from Audireddipalle (Ch.	.		16.00	16.00	Under construction	Both

	160+000) to Mallapalle (Ch. 176+000)(Package-07)					
111	6L Access Controlled Greenfield Highway from Mallapalle (Ch. 176+000) to Kavulakuntla (Ch. 196+000) (Package-08)	.	20.00	20.00	Under construction	Both
112	4L PS Mydukur - Badvel from Km 585.820 to Km 630.960 of NH-67	.	45.14	45.14	Under construction	Both

**CREDIT GUARANTEE FUND TRUST FOR MICRO AND
SMALL ENTERPRISES**

***343. SHRI ALOK SHARMA:**

SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:

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

- (a) the specific measures taken by the Government to ensure that the additional amount of Rupees five lakh crore in credit guarantees has effectively been received by micro and small enterprises across the country, particularly those in underserved regions like Maharashtra and Jalgaon district;
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to identify and address the unique challenges faced by micro and small enterprises in underserved areas across the country, including Jalgaon district, in accessing the credit guarantees through the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) scheme;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to address potential barriers such as lack of financial literacy, documentation or awareness among micro and small enterprises across the country, particularly in Maharashtra to help them benefit from these credit guarantees;
- (d) the manner in which Jalgaon district specifically leverage the CGTMSE Scheme to support local micro and small enterprises; and
- (e) the role of local stakeholders in ensuring the effective distribution and utilization of these credit guarantees in the country?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

(SHRI JITAN RAM MANJHI):

(a): It was announced in Union Budget 2022-23 that Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS) for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) will be revamped with the required infusion of funds to facilitate additional credit of Rs. 2 lakh crore for MSEs. Accordingly, Rs. 9,000 crore was infused as an addition to the existing corpus of Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) to ensure facilitation of additional Rs. 2 lakh crore of guarantee coverage in subsequent four financial years. This target has since been achieved across the country, including Maharashtra and Jalgaon district. The details of credit guarantees approved under CGTMSE are as follows:

Amount of Credit Guarantees approved by CGTMSE, (Rs. in crore)			
	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (till 30.11.2024)
All India	1,04,781	2,02,807	1,50,425
Maharashtra	11,926	23,359	18,958
Jalgaon	143	309	261

(b) and (c): The Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS) for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) was revamped with effect from 01.04.2023 to better address the challenges faced by MSE borrowers and Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) for effective implementation of the scheme in the country, including Maharashtra, as detailed below:

- i. A revised guarantee fee structure was introduced with 50% reduction

in the Annual Guarantee Fees from peak rate of 2% per annum to as low as 0.37% per annum.

- ii. The guarantee ceiling was increased from Rs. 2 crore to Rs. 5 crore.
- iii. The limit for waiver of legal action was increased from Rs. 5 lakh to Rs. 10 lakh.

In addition, the following steps were taken to enhance credit flow:

1. Additional concession of 10% in guarantee fee is provided to SC/ST owned MSEs, MSEs owned by Person with Disability, ZED certified MSEs, MSEs situated in Aspirational Districts and MSEs located in North East Region (including Sikkim), UT of Jammu & Kashmir and UT of Ladakh.
2. The extent of guarantee coverage is 85% for SC/ST owned MSEs, MSEs owned by Person with Disability, ZED certified MSEs, MSEs situated in Aspirational Districts, MSEs located in North East Region (including Sikkim), UT of Jammu & Kashmir and UT of Ladakh, vis-a-vis 75% for others.
3. The extent of guarantee coverage for women owned MSEs has been increased from 85% to 90% vide notification dated 10.12.2024.
4. To promote credit flow to MSEs in Identified Credit Deficient Districts (ICDD) as per RBI, CGTMSE offers 10% discount on the Annual Guarantee Fees and extend an additional 5% guarantee coverage.
5. CGTMSE introduced 'Special Provision for the Informal Micro Enterprises (IME)' under Credit Guarantee Scheme on 14.02.2024.

The guarantee covers credit facilities up to Rs. 20 lakh with 85% coverage, with no primary security required, and a guarantee fee of 0.37% for up to Rs. 10 lakh and 0.45% for Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 20 lakh.

(d): To support local MSEs in the district of Jalgaon, CGTMSE has extended guarantee coverage to 16,231 MSEs amounting to Rs 1,104 crore, since inception in 2000-2001 till 30.11.2024.

(e): To ensure effective distribution and utilisation of credit guarantees, CGTMSE, in association with stakeholders such as Small Industries Development Bank of India, MLIs, MSME Associations, field offices of Ministry of MSME, etc. and in coordination with MSME/Industry Departments of States/UTs concerned, including Maharashtra, organises awareness programmes across the country.

जल जीवन मिशन के तहत निम्न स्तर और खराब गुणवत्ता वाला कार्य

***344. श्री अरुण कुमार सागर:**

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

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के शाहजहाँपुर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) के तहत निम्न स्तर और खराब गुणवत्ता वाला कार्य किया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस संबंध में कोई शिकायत मिली है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उक्त निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में इस मिशन के तहत कार्यों की गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं?

जल शक्ति मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. पाटिल):

(क) से (ग) माह अगस्त 2019 से, भारत सरकार प्रत्येक ग्रामीण परिवार को नल के पानी की आपूर्ति

का प्रावधान करने के लिए राज्यों के साथ साझेदारी में जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) लागू कर रही है।

‘जल’ राज्य सूची का विषय होने के कारण जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत आने वाली स्कीमों/कार्यों सहित पेयजल आपूर्ति स्कीमों/कार्यों की आयोजना, अनुमोदन, कार्यान्वयन, प्रचालन और रखरखाव का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों का है। भारत सरकार तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्यों की सहायता करती है।

जेजेएम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए ऑपरेशनल गाईडलाइंस के तहत काम की गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, भुगतान से पहले तृतीय पक्ष का निरीक्षण और प्रमाणन अनिवार्य है। इस उद्देश्य से राज्यों को एजेंसियों द्वारा निष्पादित कार्य की गुणवत्ता, निर्माण के लिए प्रयुक्त सामग्री की गुणवत्ता और प्रत्येक स्कीम में संस्थापित मशीनरी की गुणवत्ता की जांच करने के लिए तृतीय पक्ष निरीक्षण एजेंसियों (टीपीआईए) को पैनल में शामिल करने का अधिकार दिया गया है। राज्यों द्वारा पैनल में शामिल किए जाने वाले टीपीआईए के चयन और विचारार्थ विषयों (टीओआर) के मानदंड जेजेएम प्रचालनात्मक दिशानिर्देशों में दिए गए हैं। टीपीआईए द्वारा की गई गुणवत्ता जांचों का ब्यौरा राज्य स्तर पर रखा जाता है।

राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, शाहजहांपुर सहित राज्य के सभी जिलों में टीपीआईए को पैनल में शामिल किया गया है। स्कीम में प्रयुक्त होने वाली सामग्री की आपूर्ति इन एजेंसियों द्वारा किए गए फैक्टरी दौरों के माध्यम से निरीक्षण के बाद की जाती है। इसके उपयोग से पहले अन्य भवन और इस्पात से संबंधित सामग्रियों का भी निरीक्षण किया जाता है। मानकों को पूरा करने के बाद ही ऐसी सामग्रियों का उपयोग करने का प्रावधान किया गया है।

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में कार्य की खराब गुणवत्ता सहित राज्यों में किशोर जीवन मिशन के कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में शिकायतें जब कभी प्राप्त होती हैं, सुधारात्मक उपाय करने के लिए राज्यों को भेज दी जाती हैं। नागरिक भारत सरकार के केंद्रीकृत लोक शिकायत निवारण और निगरानी प्रणाली (सीपीजीआरएएमएस) ऑनलाइन पोर्टल पर भी अपनी शिकायतें दर्ज कर सकते हैं, जिन्हें सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई करने के लिए संबंधित राज्यों को स्वतः भेज दिया जाता है। सीपीजीआरएएमएस पोर्टल में

दर्ज शिकायतों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा केन्द्रीय स्तर पर नहीं रखा जाता है।

सीपीजीआरएम पोर्टल पर दर्ज शिकायतों के अलावा, इस विभाग में वास्तविक रूप से भी शिकायतें प्राप्त की जाती हैं, जिन्हें सुधारात्मक उपाय करने के लिए संबंधित राज्यों को भी भेजा जाता है। माननीय संसद सदस्य, शाहजहांपुर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से उनके दिनांक 5 और 30 जुलाई 2024 के पत्रों के माध्यम से ऐसी दो शिकायतें प्राप्त हुईं, जिन्हें सुधारात्मक उपाय करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार को भेज दिया गया था।

राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, शाहजहांपुर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कोई भी कार्य घटिया और खराब गुणवत्ता का नहीं है।

REHABILITATION OF SLUM DWELLERS

***345. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:**

SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

Will THE MINISTER OF **HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the total number of slum clusters, total households and total population living in slums of each city, State/UT and city-wise;
- (b) the number of slum dwelling households rehabilitated in each city including the Smart Cities during the last five years and the current year, city and year-wise; and
- (c) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government during the last five years to rehabilitate slum dwellers to make the cities slum free?

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

(a): Census of India conducts enumeration of population including slums on decadal basis in the country. The last census was conducted in 2011, according to which a total of 6.54 crore people comprising of 1.39 crore households were living in slums across the country. The data on number of slums in the country are collected by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). As per the last data of slums collected by NSSO in 2012 during the 69th Round Survey, the estimated number of slums in the country is 33,510 which includes 13,761 notified slums and 19,749 non-notified slums. The State/UT-wise number of slums as per NSSO survey 2012, slum households and slum population as per Census-2011 is given in the enclosed **Statement**. The State/Union Territory (UT) and City-wise details of population and households living in slums as per Census 2011 are at URL <https://pmay-urban.gov.in/PHQ/LSSQ-345-19122024-city-wise-slum-detail-census-2011.pdf>.

(b) and (c): 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects. Schemes related to housing and slum rehabilitation are implemented by State/UT Governments in their respective regions. However, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) supplements the efforts of States/UTs by providing Central Assistance under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U) to provide pucca house with basic amenities to eligible urban beneficiaries across the country including slum dwellers. Eligible beneficiaries can avail benefit of PMAY-U through available four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), In-Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) and Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS). The scheme provided flexibility to the

beneficiaries including slum dwellers to avail the benefit under any vertical as per the requirement and eligibility criteria. ISSR vertical of PMAY-U is specifically for redevelopment of slum using land as a resource for providing houses to eligible slum dwellers. However, Slum dwellers could take benefit under any one of the verticals.

PMAY-U adopts a demand driven approach and there are no fixed targets. States/UTs assess the requirement through their Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/Implementing Agencies in their respective jurisdictions, select the beneficiaries based on eligibility criteria and implement housing projects. 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 Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC).

Based on the project proposals submitted by States/UTs, a total of 118.64 lakh houses have been sanctioned by the Ministry, out of which 114.23 lakh have been grounded and 88.32 lakh are completed/delivered to the beneficiaries including slums in cities across the country along with Smart Cities, as on 02.12.2024. Out of total houses sanctioned under the scheme, about 29 lakh houses have been sanctioned to slum dwellers including 26.05 lakh under AHP/BLC verticals and 2.95 lakh under ISSR vertical of PMAY-U. The number of slum dwelling households sanctioned in each city including the Smart Cities during the last five years, city and year-wise under PMAY-U is at <https://pmay->

urban.gov.in/PHQ/LSSQ-345-19122024-city-wise-slum-dwellers.pdf. Out of 29 lakh houses, 5.52 lakh houses have been sanctioned for slum dwellers in Smart Cities.

Learning from the experiences of PMAY-U, MoHUA has launched PMAY-U 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 to provide Central Assistance to one crore additional households to construct, purchase and rent a house at affordable cost in urban areas across the country through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS). As on date, 29 States/UTs have signed Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) to implement PMAY-U 2.0 as per scheme guidelines. The scheme guidelines are available at <https://pmay-urban.gov.in/uploads/guidelines/Operational-Guidelines-of-PMAY-U-2.pdf>.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise number of slums as per NSSO survey 2012 and slum households and slum population as per Census-2011

State/UTs	Number of Towns		Slum Households	Slum Population	Number of Slums as per NSSO
	Statutory Towns	Slum Reported Towns			
Andhra Pradesh*	125	125	24,31,474	1,01,86,934	4,539
Arunachal Pradesh	26	5	3,479	15,562	-
Assam	88	31	42,533	1,97,266	71

Bihar	139	88	2,16,496	12,37,682	655
Chhattisgarh	168	94	4,13,831	18,98,931	1,079
Goa	14	3	5,497	26,247	-
Gujarat	195	103	3,45,998	16,80,095	2,923
Haryana	80	75	3,32,697	16,62,305	71
Himachal Pradesh	56	22	14,385	61,312	47
Jammu & Kashmir	86	40	1,03,633	6,62,062	42
Jharkhand	40	31	72,544	3,72,999	-
Karnataka	220	206	7,07,662	32,91,434	1,424
Kerala	59	19	45,417	2,02,048	35
Madhya Pradesh	364	303	11,17,764	56,88,993	1,635
Maharashtra	256	189	24,99,948	1,18,48,423	7,723
Manipur	28	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	10	6	10,518	57,418	-
Mizoram	23	1	15,987	78,561	-
Nagaland	19	11	17,152	82,324	-
Odisha	107	76	3,50,032	15,60,303	756
Punjab	143	73	2,93,928	14,60,518	597
Rajasthan	185	107	3,94,391	20,68,000	1,600
Sikkim	8	7	7,203	31,378	-
Tamil Nadu	721	507	14,63,689	57,98,459	2,364
Tripura	16	15	34,143	1,39,780	-

Uttar Pradesh	648	293	10,66,363	62,39,965	1,814
Uttarakhand	74	31	93,911	4,87,741	-
West Bengal	129	122	13,91,756	64,18,594	3,957
A& N Islands	1	1	3,324	14,172	-
Chandigarh	1	1	21,704	95,135	-
D & N Haveli	1	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	2	-	-	-	-
NCT of Delhi	3	22	3,67,893	17,85,390	458
Lakshadweep	0	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	6	6	34,839	1,44,573	17
All India	4,041	2,613	1,39,20,191	6,54,94,604	33,510#

Note: Manipur, Lakshadweep, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu did not report any Slum and Slum households & Slum population during NSSO survey 2012 and Census 2011.

**Andhra Pradesh figures include Telangana as well.*

Number of slums in small States/UTs is not available, however the total number of slums in the country as per NSSO estimates during 2012 was 33,510.

BYPASS ROADS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

***346. SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY:**

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

(a) the details of bypass roads constructed by the Ministry/NHAI in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years, including their length and location;

(b) the current status of ongoing bypass road projects in the State;

(c) the expected timelines for completion of each project; and

(d) the funds allocated and utilised under each project?

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

(a) The details of bypass roads constructed by the Government in Ministry of Road Transport & Highways and its executing agencies in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years along with their length & location are at **Statement-I**.

(b) to (d) The current status of ongoing bypass road projects in the State of Andhra Pradesh along with their time line for completion is at **Statement-II**. Funds are allocated for all National Highway works State-wise and not individual project wise. Expenditure incurred on bypass road projects are also indicated in **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

Details of bypass roads constructed by the Ministry and its executing agencies in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years along with their length and location.

S No	Name of Bypass	Length of Bypass (km)	Location (Name of District)	Whether constructed as standalone or part of any corridor
1	Chilakaluripet Bypass on NH-16	16.38	Palnadu	Standalone
2	Nandigama Bypass on NH-65	6.78	NTR	Standalone
3	Kanchikacharla Bypass on NH-65	7.56	NTR	Standalone

4	Proddatur Bypass on NH-67	8.00	YSR	Standalone
5	Saluru Bypass on NH-26	5.92	ManyamParvatipuram	Standalone
6	Vizianagaram Bypass on NH-26	17.20	Vizianagaram	Standalone
7	Mudigubbai Bypass on NH-42	7.75	Sri Satya Sai	Standalone
8	Hanuman Junction Bypass on NH-16	6.72	Eluru& Krishna	Part of a Corridor
9	Etcherla Bypass on NH-16	4.47	Srikakulam	Part of a Corridor
10	Pendurthi Bypass on NH-16	6.60	Visakhapatnam	Part of a Corridor
11	Sabbavaram Bypass on NH-16	5.65	Anakapalli	Part of a Corridor
12	Bhimadole Bypass on NH-16	5.28	Eluru	Part of a Corridor
13	Dubscherla Bypass on NH-16	4.51	East Godavari	Part of a Corridor
14	Nallajarla Bypass on NH-16	3.35	East Godavari	Part of a Corridor
15	Ananthapalli Bypass on NH-16	3.09	East Godavari	Part of a Corridor
16	Yemadudem Bypass on NH-16	3.12	East Godavari	Part of a Corridor
17	Deverapalli Bypass on NH-16	25.31	East Godavari	Part of a Corridor
18	Bangarupalem Bypass on NH-69	5.45	Chittoor	Part of a Corridor
19	Palamaner Bypass on NH-69	7.54	Chittoor	Part of a Corridor
20	Kanipakam Bypass	17.23	Chittoor	Part of a Corridor
21	Kashipentla Bypass	7.00	Tirupati	Part of a Corridor
22	Pamuru Bypass on NH-167B	9.80	Prakasam	Part of a Corridor
23	Chunchulur Bypass on NH-565	1.05	SPSR Nellore	Part of a Corridor
24	Kothapalli Bypass on NH-565	0.765	SPSR Nellore	Part of a Corridor
25	Chapurallapalli Bypass on NH-565	1.15	SPSR Nellore	Part of a Corridor

26	Yerrapalli Bypass on NH-565	1.95	SPSR Nellore District	Part of a Corridor
27	Yokktilavaripalli Bypass on NH-565	2	SPSR Nellore	Part of a Corridor
28	Uyyalapalli Bypass on NH-565	1.07	SPSR Nellore	Part of a Corridor
29	koturupalli Bypass on NH-565	1.73	SPSR Nellore	Part of a Corridor
30	Tegacherla Bypass on NH-565	2.1	SPSR Nellore	Part of a Corridor
31	Mummidivaram Bypass on NH-216	3.9	Kona Seema	Part of a Corridor
32	Amalapuram Bypass on NH-216	7.44	Kona Seema	Part of a Corridor
33	Mogaltur Bypass on NH-216	3.76	West godavari	Part of a Corridor
34	Bantumilli Bypass on NH-216	5.57	Krishna	Part of a Corridor
35	Arthamuru Bypass on NH-216	1.541	Krishna	Part of a Corridor
36	Munjuluru Bypass on NH-216	1.261	Krishna	Part of a Corridor
37	Machilipatnam Bypass on NH-216	8	Krishna	Part of a Corridor
38	Challapalli Bypass on NH-216	5.74	Krishna	Part of a Corridor
39	Pedaprolu Bypass on NH-216	1.36	Krishna	Part of a Corridor
40	Mopidevi Bypass on NH-216	1.3	Krishna	Part of a Corridor
41	Repalle&Karumuru Bypass on NH-216	12.96	Bapatla	Part of a Corridor
42	Kanagala Bypass on NH-216	2.85	Bapatla	Part of a Corridor
43	Chandole Bypass on NH-216	3.25	Bapatla	Part of a Corridor
44	Bapatla Bypass on NH-216	8.7	Bapatla	Part of a Corridor
45	Chirala Bypass on NH-216	5.4	Bapatla	Part of a Corridor
46	Pandillapalli Bypass on NH-216	4.52	Bapatla	Part of a Corridor

47	Kadavakollu&Chinaganjam Bypass on NH-216	8.04	Bapatla	Part of a Corridor
48	Uppugundur Bypass on NH-216	2.98	Prakasam	Part of a Corridor
49	Maddiralapadu Bypass on NH-216	1.89	Prakasam	Part of a Corridor
50	Trovagunta Bypass on NH-216	2.044	Prakasam	Part of a Corridor
51	Burakayalakota Bypass on NH-42	1.52	Chittoor	Part of a Corridor
52	Angallu Bypass on NH-42	5.25	Chittoor	Part of a Corridor
53	Bathalapalli Bypass on NH-42	6.00	Sri Satya Sai	Part of a Corridor
54	Punganur Bypass on NH-42	9.85	Chittoor	Part of a Corridor
55	Atmakur Bypass on NH-544DD	4.38	Anantapuramu	Part of a Corridor
56	Golla Bypass on NH-544DD	2.45	Anantapuramu	Part of a Corridor
57	Borampalli Bypass on NH-544DD	2.38	Anantapuramu	Part of a Corridor
58	N. Gundlapali Bypass on NH-544DD	2.40	Anantapuramu	Part of a Corridor
59	Chilamathur in on NH-544E	2.20	Sri Satya Sai	Part of a Corridor
60	Combined bypass for Hindupur&Parigi on NH-544E	21.75	Sri Satya Sai	Part of a Corridor
61	Madakasira Bypass on NH-544E	3.59	Sri Satya Sai	Part of a Corridor
62	Hullikeradevarahalli Bypass on NH-544E	5.47	Sri Satya Sai	Part of a Corridor
63	Rolla Bypass on NH-544E	3.28	Sri Satya Sai	Part of a Corridor

64	Agali bypass on NH-544E	4.09	Sri Satya Sai	Part of a Corridor
65	Neelakantapuram Bypass on NH-544E	1.58	Sri Satya Sai	Part of a Corridor
66	Mudigubba Bypass on NH-342	7.75	Sri Satya Sai	Part of a Corridor
67	Rasimpalli Bypass on NH-342	1.00	Sri Satya Sai	Part of a Corridor
68	Gunipalli Bypass on NH-342	1.10	Sri Satya Sai	Part of a Corridor

STATEMENT-II

The current status of ongoing bypass road projects in the State of Andhra Pradesh

S No	Name of Bypass	Length of Bypass (km)	Location (Name of District)	Physical progress (%)	Expenditure incurred (Rs.in crore)	Scheduled/Revised Scheduled date of completion	Whether constructed as standalone or part of any corridor
1	Vijayawada Bypass on NH-16 (Pkg III)	30.00	Krishna/NTR	96%	1581	31.03.2025	Standalone
2	Vijayawada Bypass on NH-16 (Pkg IV)	17.88	Guntur	80%	1237	14.04.2025	Standalone
3	Adoni, Bypass on NH 167	7.30	Kurnool	30%	18.85	28.02.2026	Standalone
4	Kadiri Bypass on NH-42	12.58	Sri Satya Sai	90%	80.79	31.03.2025	Standalone
5	Tadipatri Bypass on NH-67	6.29	Ananthapuramu	63%	45.95	12.03.2026	Standalone
6	Tadipatri bypass on NH-544D	18.30	Anantapur	40%	177	21.08.2025	Part of a Corridor
7	Mydukur Bypass on	6.01	Kadapa	43%	45	19.09.2025	Part of a

	NH-67						Corridor
8	Satram Bypass on NH-67	2.00	Kadapa	43%	9	19.09.2025	
9	Badvel Bypass on NH-67	7.33	Kadapa	43%	54	19.09.2025	
10	Anantapur bypass on NH-544D	8.10	Anantapur	60%	89	15.07.2025	Part of a Corridor
11	Chinnagottigallu Bypass on NH-71	2.50	Tirupati	68%	33	12.04.2025	Part of a Corridor
12	ChinnatippaSamudram - Vayalpadu - Chintaparthi Bypass on NH-71	21.53	Annamayya	71%	420	06.06.2025	
13	Kalikiri Bypass on NH-71	5.49	Annamayya	71%	107	06.06.2025	
14	Pileru Bypass on NH-71	7.97	Annamayya	71%	155	06.06.2025	
15	Renigunta Bypass on NH-71	3.01	Tirupati	95%	65	31.12.2024	
16	Yerpedu Bypass on NH-71	2.48	Tirupati	95%	52	31.12.2024	
17	Srikalahasti Bypass on NH-71	6.24	Tirupati	95%	143	31.12.2024	
18	Naidupeta Bypass on NH-71	3.36	Tirupati	95%	82	31.12.2024	
19	Yamavaram Bypass on NH-67	1.50	YSR	81%	15.40	21.08.2025	Part of a Corridor
20	Chakrayapeta Bypass on NH-440	1.65	YSR	26%	2.00	31.08.2025	Part of a Corridor

21	Porumamilla Bypass on NH-167B	1.878	YSR	13%	2.50	05-04-2026	Part of a Corridor
22	Rajasahebpetta Bypass on NH-167B	0.842	YSR	13%	2.50	05-04-2026	
23	Seetharampuram Bypass on NH-167B	1.545	SPSR Nellore	70%	6.00	13.02.2025	
24	Ayyalurivaripalli Bypass on NH-167B	1.752	Prakasam	70%	5.00	13.02.2025	
25	D.G Peta Bypass on NH-167B	1.125	Prakasam	70%	1.80	13.02.2025	
26	CS Puram Bypass on NH-167B	2.95	Prakasam	70%	10.10	13.02.2025	
27	Chundi Bypass on NH- 167B	1.5	SPSR Nellore	85%	7.00	13.02.2025	
28	Voletivaripalem Bypass on NH-167B	1.8	SPSR Nellore	85%	9.10	13.02.2025	
29	Badevaripalem Bypass on NH-167B	1.3	SPSR Nellore	85%	6.40	13.02.2025	
30	Kandukuru Bypass on NH-167B	8.9	SPSR Nellore	85%	45.30	13.02.2025	
31	Tekurupeta Bypass on NH-167B	1.17	YSR	13%	2.50	05-04-2026	
32	Macherla Bypass on NH-167AD	8.45	Palnadu	88%	53.9524	26.01.2025	Part of a Corridor
33	Rentachintala Bypass on NH-167AD	4.40	Palnadu	89%	13.439	26.01.2025	
34	Gurazala Bypass on NH-167AD	5.95	Palnadu	88%	18.20	26.01.2025	
35	Vodarevu Bypass on	2.4	Bapatla		1.49	12.02.2026	Part of a

	NH-167A			10%			Corridor
36	ChiralaKaramchedu Bypass on NH-167A	14.8	Bapatla	32%	28.06	12.02.2026	
37	Parchuru Bypass on NH-167A	2.80.	Bapatla	24%	3.98	12.02.2026	
38	Timmarajupalem Realignment on NH- 167A	1.5	Bapatla	2%	0.18	12.02.2026	
39	Chilakaluripet Bypass on NH-167A	9	Palnadu	35%	18.67	12.02.2026	
40	Singareddypalle Bypass on NH-167BG	2.11	SPSR Nellore	73%	8.10	15.05.2025	Part of a Corridor
41	Udayagiri Bypass on NH-167BG	4.29	SPSR Nellore	73%	18.60	15.05.2025	
42	Jaladanki Bypass on NH-167BG	2.13	SPSR Nellore	70%	6.20	13.02.2025	
43	Gudivada Bypass on NH-165	5.14	Krishna	70%	15.32	30-06-2025	Part of a Corridor
44	Kaikaluru Bypass on NH-165	8.17	Eluru	10%	3.40	30-06-2025	
45	Pallewada Bypass on NH-165	1.60	Eluru	5%	0.31	30-06-2025	
46	Allapadu Bypass on NH-165	0.96	Eluru	10%	0.40	30-06-2025	
47	Akiveedu Bypass on NH-165	6.00	West godavari	10%	2.50	30-06-2025	
48	Bethamcherla Bypass on NH-340B	8.53	Nandyal	45%	42.95	20.11.2025	Part of a Corridor
49	Dhone Bypass on NH-	3.48	Nandyal	45%	14.40	20.11.2025	

	340B						
50	Dornala Town Bypass on NH-765	2.5	Prakasam	36%	5.53	13.09.2025	Part of a Corridor
51	Maddalakatta Bypass on NH-765	2	Prakasam	36%	1.80	13.09.2025	
52	Kakinada Bypass on NH-216	19.225	Kakinada	90%	227.99	30.03.2025	Part of a Corridor
53	Razole Bypass on NH-216	14.56	Kona Seema	82%	55.63	15.03.2025	
54	Krishna Devi Peta Bypass on NH-516E	3.34	Anakapalli and ASR	74%	13.71	18.03.2025	Part of a Corridor
55	Hukumpeta Bypass on NH-516E	1.9	ASR	68%	7.4	31.01.2025	
56	Araku Valley Bypass on NH-516E	7.75	ASR	72%	62.05	30.04.2025	
57	Rayadurg Bypass on NH-544DD	3.19	Anantapuramu	80%	32.17	31.03.2025	Part of a Corridor
58	Puttaparthi Bypass on NH-342	15.50	Sri Satya Sai	37%	64.93	06.11.2025	Part of a Corridor
59	Battalapalli Bypass on NH-342	1.60	Sri Satya Sai	32%	5.93	06.11.2025	
60	Pedapalli Bypass on NH-342	1.95	Sri Satya Sai	90%	19.75	06.11.2025	
61	Mandala Palli Bypass on NH-342	1.55	Sri Satya Sai	27%	4.79	06.11.2025	
62	GummayagariPalli Bypass on NH-342	1.95	Sri Satya Sai	24%	5.44	06.11.2025	
63	Pulagampalli Bypass on NH-716G	1.20	Sri Satya Sai	25%	3.31	14.09.2025	Part of a Corridor

64	Mittapalli Bypass on NH-716G	1.45	Sri Satya Sai	50%	7.24	14.09.2025	
65	Obuladevaracheruvu Bypass on NH-716G	4.3	Sri Satya Sai	71%	22.15	14.09.2025	
66	Mohamadabad Bypass on NH-716G	1.4	Sri Satya Sai	95%	12.57	14.09.2025	

FUNDS FOR TECHNOLOGY CENTRES AND EXTENSION CENTRES

***347. SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISSETTI:**

SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA:

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

- (a) the funds allocated and utilised for the establishment of Technology Centres (TCs) and Extension Centres (ECs) under the scheme "Establishment of New Technology Centres/Extension Centres" since its inception, year-wise;
- (b) the details of TCs and ECs approved and established so far in the country, State-wise;
- (c) the details of the establishment cost along with the funds allocated, released and utilised in this regard, project and centre-wise;
- (d) the current operational status of the TCs and ECs along with the total number of individuals trained so far and the number of units or businesses assisted by these centres; and
- (e) whether any delays have been faced in establishing these centres and if

so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

(SHRI JITAN RAM MANJHI):

(a): The funds allocated and utilized for the establishment of Technology Centres (TCs) and Extension Centres (ECs) under the scheme "Establishment of New Technology Centres/Extension Centres" since its inception are as under:

Rs in crore

2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
RE	Exp	RE	Exp	RE	Exp	RE	Exp	RE	Exp
135.12	128	85.96	48.58	43.10	24.58	10	10	9.99	9.99

(RE- Revised Estimate, Exp- Expenditure)

(b) As on date locations for 20 Technology Centres and 49 Extensions Centres have been approved, out of which 25 Extension Centres are operational. The list is attached at **Statement-I** and **II** respectively.

(c) The details are annexed at **Statement-III**.

(d) As on date 25 Extension Centres are operational and details of trainees trained and units or businesses assisted by them is as follows:

Trainees trained	Units or businesses assisted
72,414	1,440

(e): Allotment of suitable land for Technology Centres and built up space for Extension Centres by State Governments has been a constraint in implementation of the project.

STATEMENT-I**Technology Centres**

Locations for Technology Centre		
Sl. No.	State	Location
1	Andhra Pradesh	Amravati
2	Assam	Silchar
3	Bihar	Gaya
4	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur
5	Gujarat	Rajkot
6	Haryana	Ambala
7	J & K	Samba
8	Jharkhand	Bokaro
9	Karnataka	Belgaum
10	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
11	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur
12	Maharashtra	Nagpur
13	Maharashtra	Pune
14	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg
15	Odisha	Rourkela
16	Rajasthan	Jaipur
17	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore

18	Telangana	Warangal
19	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi
20	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi

STATEMENT-II

Extension Centres

Operational Extension Centres(ECs)		
Sl. No.	State	Locations for ECs
1	Assam	Jorhat
2	Gujarat	Sanand
3		Bhavnagar
4	Haryana	Nilokheri
5		Faridabad
6	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
7	Karnataka	Bengaluru
8	Kerala	Ettumanoor
9		Thiruvalla
10	Maharashtra	Waluj
11	Odisha	Balasore
12		Berhampur
13		Bhawanipatna
14		Keonjhar

15	Punjab	Hoshiarpur
16		Amritsar
17	Rajasthan	Jaipur
18		Kota
19		Nagaur
20		Udaipur
21	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
22		Vaniyambadi
23	Telangana	Karimnagar
24	Uttarakhand	Haldwani
25	West Bengal	Kolkata
Extension Centres (ECs) under Implementation		
26	Bihar	Mujaffarpur
27		Darbhanga
28		Saran
29		Rohtas
30		Rajgir (Nalanda)
31		Purnea
32	Delhi	Okhla
33	Gujarat	Amarapur(Gandhi Nagar)
34	Jharkhand	Dhanbad
35		Ranchi

36	Karnataka	Hubballi (Hubballi)
37	Kerala	Attingal
38		Thrissur
39		Thavanur
Extension Centres (ECs) under Implementation		
40	Madhya Pradesh,	Gwalior
41	Maharashtra	Nashik
42	Punjab	Mohali
43		Moga
44		Patiala
45	Rajasthan	Jodhpur
46	Uttarakhand	Haridwar
47	Uttar Pradesh	Muradabad
48	Odisha	Angul
49		Jharsuguda

STATEMENT-III

Details of the establishment cost along with the funds allocated and utilized

Sl. No	State	Extension Centre	Allocated(In Rs Cr)	Released (In Rs Cr)	Utilized (In Rs Cr)
1	Assam	Jorhat	20.00	4.21	4.21
2	Delhi	Okhla	12.24	11.79	11.79

Sl. No	State	Extension Centre	Allocated(In Rs Cr)	Released (In Rs Cr)	Utilized (In Rs Cr)
3	Gujarat	Sanand	20.00	7.31	7.31
4		Bhavnagar	20.00	7.83	7.83
5	Haryana	Nilokheri	14.22	13.92	13.92
6		Faridabad	19.50	10	8.15
7	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar	17.05	10.8	10.8
8	Karnataka	Bengaluru	17.54	7.15	7.15
9	Kerala	Ettumanoor	16.79	11.01	11.01
10		Thiruvalla	17.26	11.44	11.44
11	Maharashtra	Waluj	20.00	10.29	10.29
12	Odisha	Balasore	11.64	5.57	5.57
13		Berhampur	19.20	6.6	6.6
14		Bhawanipatna	20.00	6.26	6.26
15		Keonjhar	19.62	7.88	7.88
16		Jharsaguda	-	1.88	1.88
17	Punjab	Amritsar	14.85	7.95	7.95
18		Hoshiarpur	16.20	3.8	3.8
19	Rajasthan	Jaipur	20.00	11.13	11.13
20		Kota	19.92	5.59	5.59
21		Nagaur	16.58	11.06	11.06
22		Udaipur	13.12	10.05	10.05
23	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	10.38	8.62	8.62
24		Vaniyambadi	19.94	4.66	4.66

Sl. No	State	Extension Centre	Allocated(In Rs Cr)	Released (In Rs Cr)	Utilized (In Rs Cr)
25	Telangana	Karimnagar	20.00	6.11	6.11
26	Uttarakhand	Haldwani	17.00	6.93	6.93
27	West Bengal	Kolkata	20.00	4.73	4.73
Total			453.05	214.57	212.72

PROMOTION OF FOOD PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE IN CUDDALORE

*348. DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken any initiative to promote cashew and jack fruit food processing infrastructure in Tamil Nadu, particularly in Cuddalore and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has any plans to establish cashew food preservation godown in Tamil Nadu, particularly in Cuddalore district and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Union Government has any scheme for the development of Micro and Medium Level cashew food processors in Tamil Nadu, particularly in Cuddalore district; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d):Ministry of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES actively supports Micro, Small Medium and Large food processors in the food processing sector,including cashew and jackfruit,through schemes like the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY), the Production Linked Incentive Scheme for FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (PLISFPI), and the Pradhan Mantri Formalization of Micro-food processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme.

These schemes provide financial, technical, and marketing support to food processors across all segments, facilitating capacity expansion, innovation, and formalization. Micro and Medium Level food processors are also eligible to avail benefits under various components of the PMKSY Scheme. The PMFME scheme focuses on formalization of unorganized units by enhancing their access to institutional credit, modern infrastructure, and improved food processing capabilities. Under the Production Linked Incentive Scheme for food processing industries (PLISFPI), the Ministry provides financial incentives to promote Indian food brands abroad, supporting branding and marketing activities for Indian-branded consumer food products in global markets.However, the Ministry neither establishes food processing units directly nor supports standalone cold storages or godowns.

Under PMKSY,84food processing projects have been approved since the inception of component schemes in the state of Tamil Nadu.Among these, one project is approved in the Cuddalore District of Tamil Nadu under the component scheme,“Creation of Infrastructure for Agro Processing Cluster” (APC).

The PMFME Scheme primarily adopts the One District One Product

(ODOP) approach. Under this approach, cashew-based products have been identified as the ODOP for the Cuddalore and Ariyalur districts of Tamil Nadu.

Under the PMFME Scheme in the state of Tamil Nadu, 13520 Micro Food Processing Enterprises have been approved for credit-linked subsidy, 21407 Self Help Group (SHG) members have been supported with seed capital and 4 incubation centres, including one for cashew apple, have been approved. In the Cuddalore District, 738 Micro Food Processing Enterprises have been approved for credit-linked subsidy and 852 Self Help Group members are being supported for seed capital. Out of the 738 Micro Food Processing Enterprises approved for credit linked subsidy in Cuddalore, 472 are for cashew-based products.

Under the PLISFPI scheme, 20 locations are approved for 13 industries for providing incentives in the state of Tamil Nadu.

The details of projects approved under these schemes in the state of Tamil Nadu are provided in **Statement-I**.

The incentives offered under PMKSY, PMFME, and PLISPI scheme of the Ministry are detailed in **Statement-II**. The above-mentioned schemes are demand-driven and aspiring beneficiaries are required to apply and qualify to avail themselves of the benefits of the schemes as per guidelines. The incentives under these schemes are available to applicants, including those from Cuddalore District of Tamil Nadu, who meet the criteria outlined in the guidelines of each scheme.

STATEMENT-I**A. List of approved projects under Component Scheme of PMKSY since inception**

Sl. No.	Project Name	District	Project Cost (Rs in Cr.)	Approved Grant-in-aid (Rs in Cr.)
Component Scheme-- Mega Food Park Scheme				
1	M/s Tamil Nadu State Agricultural Marketing Board, Tirunelveli	Tirunelveli	77.024	23.64
Component Scheme-- Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure Scheme				
2	M/s Farm Fresh Banana	Theni	15.54	6.06
3	M/s Frozen Fruits & Vegetables	Theni	25.34	7.17
4	M/s SKM Animal Feeds and Foods (India) Limited,	Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Hosur, Trichy, Tuticorin, Salem	24.75	4.85
5	M/s Marble Valley Foods and Beverages Private Limited	Tirunilveli	32.47	8.24

6	M/s ABT Industries Limited	Coimbatore	38.93	6.3
7	M/s Hatsun Agro Product Ltd	Kanchipuram &Palacode	47.67	10
8	M/s Aachi Masala Foods Pvt. Ltd.	Thiruvallur	45.57	8.14
9	M/s Monsoon Bounty Foods Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.	Thiruvallur	11.37	3.42
10	M/s Cocoland Agro Pvt. Ltd.	Coimbatore	9.66	2.94
11	M/s The Salem District Cooperative Milk Producers Union Ltd.	Salem	4.74	1.43
12	M/s Swami Chickens Pvt Ltd	Dindigul	48.56	9.82
13	M/s Shanthi Feeds Pvt Ltd	Dindigul	46.7	9.9
14	M/s Sivasakthi Milk Dairy	Erode	16.75	4.96
15	M/s GRB Dairy Foods Private Limited	Dindigul	24.24	6.3
16	M/s Gamma Tech India Private Limited	Tuticorin	20.11	5.73
17	M/s ABC Fruits	Krishnagiri	28.59	10
18	M/s The Namakkal District Cooperative Milk Producers	Namakkal	89.29	6.89

	Union Ltd			
19	M/s KUPPANNA Poultry Farm	Tiruppur	52.28	10
20	M/s KASTURI Poultry Farm	Dindigul	77.83	9.66
21	M/s Vijay Dairy and Farm Products Pvt Ltd	Tirucharipalli	35.81	9.85
22	M/s LION Dates Impex Private Limited	Trichy	45	10
23	M/s VISNUKUMAR Global Private Limited	Kancheepuram	18.72	3.28
24	M/s K KUPPUSAMY	Trichy	10	3.74
Component Scheme-- Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters Scheme				
25	M/s JFK International	Coimbatore	16.71	4.1921
26	M/s P Duraisamy Maharaja Rice Mills Pvt Ltd	Tiruppur	26.83	8.7682
27	M/s Tiruvannamalai Market Committee	Tiruvannamalai	25.506	5.7487
28	M/s Salem Market Committee	Salem	25.252	5.9753
29	M/s Theni Market Committee	Theni	26.308	5.9955

30	M/s Dharmapuri Market Committee	Krishnagiri	26.826	5.8937
31	M/s Madurai Market Committee	Madurai	32.066	5.7912
32	M/s Dindigul Market Committee	Dindigul	29.018	6.7357
33	M/s Cuddalore Market Committee	Cuddalore	25.002	5.9793
34	M/s Delta Foods	Pudukkottai,	24.3125	7.4721
35	M/s Vamsi RS Industrial Zone	Erode	33.167	9.1351
36	M/s Integrated Service Point Private Limited	Thiruvallur	42.635	10
Component Scheme-- Creation / Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities Scheme				
37	M/s Neo Foods Pvt. Ltd	Krishnagiri	36.05	5.00
38	M/s VR Food Enterprises LLP	Chennai	21.49	5.00
39	M/s Sivasakthi Hatcheries and Farms	Tirupur	20.07	5.00
40	M/s SNP Dairy Milk	Madurai	15.08	4.18

41	M/s SKM Egg Products Export (India) Ltd	Erode	19.99	5.00
42	M/s Sahuwala Flour Mills	Erode	27.58	5.00
43	M/s Niswin Foods Private Limited	Coimbatore	20.12	5.00
44	M/s Sri Foods	Madurai	10.46	2.64
45	M/s Century Flour Mills Limited	Chennai	10.00	2.60
46	M/s Regin Exports	Kanyakumari	6.62	1.68
47	M/s Pressana Flour Mills Private Ltd. (Unit – II)	Coimbatore	20.24	4.88
48	M/s Samson CNO Industries	Tiruppur	9.58	3.16
49	M/s Hangrow Foods India Pvt. Ltd.	Erode	10.00	1.07
50	M/s NutriomeBiosolutions	Madurai	8.84	3.88
51	M/s India Beverages	Tirupur	10.58	5.00
52	M/s P Duraisamy Maharaja Rice Mills Pvt. Ltd. (Unit-I)	Tirupur	14.92	3.87
53	M/s P Duraisamy Maharaja Rice Mills Pvt. Ltd. (Unit-II)	Tirupur	3.77	1.28
54	M/s JFK International	Coimbatore	3.1709	1.10

55	M/s JFK International	Coimbatore	10.6492	3.66
56	M/s JFK International	Coimbatore	4.1191	1.42
57	M/s JFK International	Coimbatore	5.3121	1.83
58	M/s JFK International	Coimbatore	9.3716	3.20
59	M/s P DuraisamyMaharajha Rice Mills Pvt Ltd	Tirrupur	6.12	1.81
60	M/s P DuraisamyMaharajha Rice Mills Pvt Ltd	Tirrupur	10.26	3.08
61	M/s Delta Instant Foods	Puddukotai	19.30	5.00
62	M/s JivitaLifescience LLP	Thiruvallur	18.26	5.00
63	M/s V.K. ArumugaGounder Sons	Karur	35.04	5.00
64	M/s Delta Fruit Drinks	Puddukotai	18.33	5.00
65	M/s Kumaran Oil Mill	Tiruppur	28.00	5.00
66	M/s Shriram Coconut Products Limited	Dindigul	4.30	1.11
67	M/s Elite Natural Pvt. Limited	Krishnagiri	22.09	4.56
68	M/s Zebec Food & Beverages Private Limited	Tiruchirappalli	8.20	2.98
69	M/s Delta Millets Foods	Puddukotai	15.60	5.00
70	M/s Paandia Agro Foods	Dindigul	7.10	2.80785

71	M/s Vamsi RS Industrial Zone	Erode	26.04	5
Component Scheme-- Scheme for Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages				
72	M/s Agribusiness Corporation	Ariyalur	1.92	0.37
73	The Kerala Cardamom Processing and Marketing Company Limited	Theni	11.73	1.63
74	M/s GD Foods And Beverages Private Limited	Ariyalur	8.55	3.34
75	ADP Processed Foods	Krishnagiri	4.14	0.94
76	M/s Amuthadevi	Tiruchirapalli	3.5	1.37
77	Baby Marine Eastern Exports	Tuticorin	12.16	2.23
78	M/s M. Mohan Kumar	Tiruchirapalli	9.9	3.34
79	M/s RV Agro Foods	Dindigul	14	2.75
80	M/s P. Shanmugam	Tiruchirapalli	9	3.83
Component Scheme-- Operation Greens				
81	M/s ShivaniAgriHorti Primary Processing Centre	Coimbatore	18	8.35

82	M/s Kavalife Private Limited	Krishnagiri	10.5	2.8
83	M/s Angalamman Hi-Tech Agro Industry	Erode	30.00	14.93
84	Ms/ Sri Veeramathiamman Agro Center	Erode	10.00	4.86

B. Details of Incubation centre approved in Tamil Nadu state under PMFME

S.No.	District	Host Institute	Grant Approved (Rs. in Lakh)	Grant Released to Host Institute (Rs. in lakh)	Status
1.	Coimbatore	TNAU,Coimbatore	256.00	219.80	Under Progress
2.	Tiruchirappalli	ICAR- NRC Banana	250.00	215.00	Completed
3.	Madurai	KVK Madurai	253.34	215.27	Completed
4.	Thanjavur	SASTRA Deemed University, Tirumalaisamudram, Thanjavur (Non Govt)	119.12	59.56	Completed (For Cashew Apple)

C. List of projects with committed Investments under PLISFPI Scheme

Sr.No	Beneficiary Name	Sector	District	Actual/ Reported Investment (Rs in Cr.)
1.	M/S Del Monte Foods Private Limited	Fruits & Vegetables	Krishnagiri	25.4
2.	M/s Exotic Fruits Private Limited	Fruits & Vegetables	Krishnagiri	6.36
3.	M/s Aachi Masala Foods Private Limited	Fruits & Vegetables	Tiruvallur	10.44
4.	M/s Aachi Masala Foods Private Limited	Fruits & Vegetables	Tiruvallur	1.38
5.	M/s Aachi Masala Foods Private Limited	Fruits & Vegetables	Tiruvallur	17.44
6.	M/s Aachi Masala Foods Private Limited	Fruits & Vegetables	Tiruvallur	6.86
7.	M/s Aachi Masala Foods Private Limited	Fruits & Vegetables	Tiruvallur	47.85
8.	M/s Parle Agro Private Limited	Fruits & Vegetables	Kanchipuram	24
9.	M/s Asvini Fisheries Private Limited	Marine Products	Thoothukudi	57.74
10.	M/s Britannia Industries Limited	Consumer Products (RTC/RTE)	Tirunelveli	200

11.	M/s Britannia Industries Limited	Consumer Products (RTC/RTE)	Erode	25
12.	M/s ITC Limited	Consumer Products (RTC/RTE)	Dindigul	24.8
13.	M/s Western India Cashew Company Private Limited	Category 2- Organic	Kanyakumari	0
14.	M/s Christy Super Foods Private Limited	Millet MSME	Namakkal	0
15.	M/s RebalaNutriFoodee Private Limited	Millet MSME	Namakkal	0
16.	M/s Sproutlife Foods Private Limited	Millet MSME	Namakkal	0
17.	M/s Sri Velavan Agro	Millet MSME	Tiruchirappalli	0
18.	M/s Wholsum Foods Pvt Ltd	Millet MSME	Tiruchengode	0
19.	M/s Wholsum Foods Pvt Ltd	Millet MSME	Namakkal	0
20.	M/s Wholsum Foods Pvt Ltd	Millet MSME	Namakkal	0

STATEMENT-II

Pattern of assistance under PMKSY Scheme:

- i. **Integrated Cold Chain & Value Addition Infrastructure:** Grant-in-aid will be @ 35% of eligible project cost for project in general area and @ 50% of eligible project cost for difficult area as well as for projects of SC/ST applicants, FPOs and SHGs, subject to maximum of Rs. 10 crore per project. Approved grants-in-aid is released in three equal installments.
- ii. **Creation of Infrastructure for Agro Processing Clusters:** Scheme envisages grants-in-aid @35% of eligible project cost in general areas and @50% of eligible project cost in difficult areas, SC/ST applicants, FPOs and SHGs subject to maximum of Rs.10.00 Crores. Approved grants-in-aid is released in three equal installments.
- iii. **Creation/ Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities:** Scheme envisages grants-in-aid @35% of eligible project cost in general areas and @50% of eligible project cost in difficult areas, SC/ST applicants, FPOs and SHGs subject to maximum of Rs.5.00 Crores. Approved grants-in-aid is released in two equal installments.
- iv. **Scheme for Food Safety & Quality Assurance Infrastructure:** For Government Organizations, the grant is 100% and for private organizations 50% for general areas and 70% for difficult areas and SC/ST applicants.
- v. **Scheme for Operation Greens:** Grants-in-aid will be @35% of eligible project cost for projects in general areas and @50% of eligible project cost for projects in difficult areas as well as for projects of SC/ST

applicants, FPOs and SHGs. 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.

vi. **Scheme for Research & Development in Processed Food**

Sector: For Govt. organisation, the grant is 100% of eligible project cost and for Private organisation, it is 50% of eligible project cost in General areas and 70% of eligible project cost in difficult areas.

Pattern of assistance under PLI scheme:

- The beneficiary should achieve minimum year on year sales growth of 10% for claiming incentive under Category-I, Category-II and Millet-Based Products components of the Scheme. Under Category -I component, the companies have to make committed investments to increase their production capacities. If a company does not make the committed investment upto end of 2023-24, it is not eligible to receive incentives under the Scheme.
- Under Category-III, i.e., Branding and Marketing component, a company is eligible for financial incentives @ 50% of expenditure incurred on Branding & Marketing abroad subject to a maximum of 3% of Sales of food products or Rs 50 crore per year, whichever is less. The minimum expenditure should be Rs. 5 crore over a period of five years.

Pattern of assistance under PMFME scheme:

The details of financial assistance offered to the enterprises 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 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.

FUNDS FOR SPECIFIC PROJECTS UNDER PMKSY

***349 SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:**

SHRI BUNTY VIVEK SAHU:

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

- (a) the details of specific projects funded under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), State/UT-wise; and
- (b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure the efficient utilization of the funds and successful completion of the said projects under the PMKSY?

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

(a) Ninety-Nine (99) ongoing Major/Medium Irrigation Projects (MMI) (and 7 phases) spread in 18 States were identified under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna- Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (PMKSY-AIBP) during 2016-17 along with pari-passu implementation of Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD&WM) in 88 projects, in consultation with States, to be completed in phases. 62 MMI projects have been completed under PMKSY-AIBP. 25.80 lakh hectare of irrigation potential have been created through these projects during 2016-17 to 2023-24 against balance irrigation potential of 34.64 lakh hectare. Command area development of 19.28 lakh hectare has been achieved during 2016-24. Central assistance of Rs. 14,371.67 crore has been provided to these projects during 2016-17 to 2023-24 under PMKSY-AIBP whereas Rs. 3,128.80 crore has been provided during 2016-17 to 2023-24 under PMKSY-CAD&WM.

After approval of continuation of PMKSY for the period of 2021-26, nine (09) new MMI projects with targeted irrigation potential of 4.01 lakh hectares have been included under PMKSY-AIBP. Further, Renuka ji and Lakhwar National

Projects have also been approved for funding through approved provisions of PMKSY-AIBP. Balance central assistance of North Koel Project has also been approved to be provided through PMKSY-AIBP. Besides above, Shahpur Kandi Dam National Project and Relining of Rajasthan and Sirhind Feeder are also being funded through PMKSY-AIBP. Rs. 2,803.71 crore has been provided to these projects during 2021-22 to 2023-24.

State/UT wise details of completed and ongoing projects under PMKSY-AIBP are placed as **Statement**.

Besides above, irrigation potential of 4.64 lakh hectare has been created under Surface Minor Irrigation and Repair Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies components of PMKSY and irrigation potential of 88.55 thousand hectare has been created under Ground Water component of PMKSY during 2016-17 to 2023-24. Rs. 5882.13 crore has been provided under these components of the PMKSY during 2016-17 to 2023-24.

Further, an area of 84.11 lakh hectares has been covered under micro irrigation and Rs. 18,791.82 crore central assistance has been provided to States under the Per Drop More Crop Scheme, being implemented by DoA&FW during 2016-17 to 2023-24. Also, a total of 9,364 projects in 89.23 lakh hectare area have been taken up by Department of Land Resources under Watershed Development Component of PMKSY during 2016-17 to 2023-24. Rs. 11,220.50 crore central assistance has been provided during 2016-17 to 2023-24 under Watershed Development component.

(b) To ensure efficient utilisation of funds and successful completion of projects

under the PMKSY, the projects are regularly monitored by the Central Water Commission under DoWR, RD&GR, as well as by a dedicated Project Management Unit (PMU) under this Ministry. The physical and financial progress of these projects is also monitored through a dedicated dashboard, backed with a management information system maintained by DoWR, RD&GR.

Apart from the above, the implementation and progress of the projects are also monitored at the highest level in this Ministry. Secretary, Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti takes project-wise periodic reviews of the physical and financial progress of the projects and actions to be taken by the various State Governments are finalized for early resolution of issues. Issues and bottlenecks under the projects are also flagged over the Project Monitoring Group (PMG) portal and resolved in PMG meetings under Secretary (Coordination), Cabinet Secretariat.

STATEMENT

A. List ongoing projects under PMKSY-AIBP /being funded through PMKSY-AIBP

State	S No	Name of the Project
Andhra Pradesh	1	Gundlakamma Project
	2	Tadipudi LIS
	3	Thotapally Project
	4	Musurumilli Project
	5	Pushkara LIS
	6	Yerracalva Project

	7	TarakaramTeertaSagaram Project
Assam	8	Borolia Project
	9	ERM of Sukla irrigation Project
Bihar	10	Durgawati Project
	11	Punpun Project
Chhattisgarh	12	Kelo Project
Gujarat	13	Sardar Sarovar Project
Himachal Pradesh	14	Nadaun Project
	15	Phina Singh Multipurpose Project
	16	Renuka Ji Dam Project
Jharkhand	17	Subernarekha Multipurpose Project
	18	North Koel Project
Karnataka	19	Upper Tunga Irrigation Project
Kerala	20	Muvattupuzha Project
	21	Karapuzha Project
Madhya Pradesh	22	Bargi Diversion Project Phase - II (km. 63 to km 104)
	23	Pench Project
	24	Bargi Diversion Project Phase - III (km. 104 to km 154)
	25	Bargi Diversion Project Phase - IV (km. 154 to km 197)

Maharashtra	26	Waghur Project
	27	Lower Wardha Project
	28	Bembla Project
	29	Morna (Gureghar) Project
	30	Lower Pedhi Project
	31	Nardave (Mahamadwadi) Project
	32	Kudali Project
	33	Upper Pen Ganga Project
	34	Gosikhurd Project
	35	Aruna Project
	36	Jihe KathapurProject
	37	Bodwad Parisar Sinchan Yojana Phase-I
Manipur	38	Thoubal Project
	39	ERM of Loktak Lift Irrigation Scheme
Punjab	40	Shahpur kandi Dam Project
	41	Relining of Rajasthan Feeder and Sirhind Feeder
Rajasthan	42	Parwan Multipurpose Project
Odisha	43	Subernarekha Project
	44	Integrated Anandpur Barrage Project
	45	Kanupur Project
Tamil Nadu	46	Kannadian channel Project

Telangana	47	Palemvagu Project
	48	Peddavagu @ Neelwai Project
	49	SRSP Stage II Project
	50	Rajiv Bheema L.I. Scheme
	51	Peddavagu @ Jagannathpur Project
	52	Indiramma Flood Flow Canal Project
	53	J. Chokha Rao LIS
Uttar Pradesh	54	Arjun sahayak Project
	55	Madhya Ganga Canal Project Phase-II
Uttarakhand	56	Jamrani Dam Multipurpose project
	57	Lakhwad Multipurpose Project
UT - Ladakh	58	Prakachik Khows Canal Project

B. List of completed projects under PMKSY-AIBP

State	S No	Name of the Project
Andhra Pradesh	1	Maddigedda Project
Assam	2	Champamati Project
	3	Dhansiri Project
Chhattisgarh	4	Maniyari Tank Project
	5	Kharung Project
Goa	6	Tillari Project
Karnataka	7	Sri Rameswar Irrigation Project

Madhya Pradesh	8	Bhima LIS
	9	Karanja Project
	10	NLBC System Project
	11	Singhpur Project
	12	Mahuar Project
	13	Sagad Project
	14	Sindh Project Phase II
	15	Indira Sagar Project Canal Phase - I & II (km. 0 to km. 142)
	16	Omkareshwar Project Canal Phase-IV
	17	Indira Sagar Project Canal Phase - V (Khargone Lift)
	18	BansagarProject Unit 2
	19	Barriyarpur LBC Project
	20	Sanjay sagar (Bah) Project
	21	Bargi Diversion Project Phase - I (km. 16 to km 63)
	22	Mahi Project
	23	Mahan Project
	24	Omkareshwar Project Canal Phase-II (RBC km. 9.70 to km 65.50)
	25	Omkareshwar Project Canal Phase-III (RBC

		km. 65.50 to km 142)
	26	Indira Sagar Project Canal Phase - III (km. 143 to km. 206)
	27	Indira Sagar Project Canal Phase - IV (km. 206 to km. 243)
Maharashtra	28	Bawanthadi Project
	29	Lower Panzara Project
	30	Dongargaon Project
	31	Warna Project
	32	NandurMadhmeshwar Project Phase-II
	33	Upper Kundalika Project
	34	Lower Dudhna Project
	35	Khadakpurna Project
	36	Dhom Balaakwadi Project
	37	Wang Project
	38	Krishna Koyana Lift Irrigation Scheme
	39	Gadnadi Project
	40	Tillari Project
	41	Tarali Project
	42	Arjuna Project
	43	Sangola Branch Canal Project
Manipur	44	Dolaithabi Barrage Project

Odisha	45	Upper Indravati Project
	46	Rukura Project
	47	RET irrigation Project
	48	Telengiri Project
	49	Lower Indra Project
Punjab	50	Kandi Canal Extension Project Phase II
	51	Rehabilitation of 1 st Patiala Feeder and Kotla Branch Project
Rajasthan	52	Narmada Canal Project
	53	Modernisation of Gang Canal Project
Telangana	54	Gollavagu Project
	55	Rallivagu Project
	56	Mathadivagu Project
	57	Sri Komaram Bheem project
Uttar Pradesh	58	Bansagar Canal Project
	59	Saryu Nahar Priyojana
UT - Jammu & Kashmir	60	Rajpora Lift Irrigation Project
	61	Restoration & Modernisation of Main Ravi Canal
	62	Tral Lift Irrigation Project

LAND ACQUISITION IN ODISHA

***350. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:**

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

- (a) the total extent of tribal land acquired for the Government and non-Government purposes in Odisha during the last five years; .
- (b) whether the Government provided any compensation packages to the affected tribal communities and if so, the details thereof along with the number of beneficiaries in this regard; .
- (c) the number of individuals/families displaced due to these acquisitions along with the status of their resettlement and rehabilitation and the support and facilities provided in this regard; and .
- (d) the measures taken by the Government to ensure that land acquisitions comply with the provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and the Forest Rights Act, 2006? .

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM):

(a) to (d): Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources (DoLR) which is Nodal Ministry at the Centre for land related matters has informed that Land and its management fall under the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of States as provided under the Constitution of India (Seventh Schedule- List II (State List)- Entry No. (18). .

Further the land acquisition is undertaken by the Central and State Governments under various Central and State Acts, including the Right to Fair

Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, being administered by DoLR. The data of displaced /affected families is not maintained centrally. However, the government has been advising the state governments regarding safeguards available for the tribal communities under various laws. The Special provisions under various laws to protect the interest of Scheduled Tribe community, are at **Statement**.

Further, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, being the Nodal Ministry for Monitoring the legislative matters of FRA, has been issuing guidelines from time to time on various aspects to ensure proper implementation of the Act. As per FRA and rules made thereunder, respective State Governments/UT Administrations including Odisha are responsible for implementation of various provisions of the FR Act. Additionally under other ministry, the National Monitoring Committee, a statutory body established under the RFCTLARR 2013 regarding land acquisition, conducts regular review meetings to assess the progress of relief and rehabilitation efforts, as well as grievances related to national projects, and provide recommendations to the implementing agencies.

The Ministry of tribal Affairs does not Centrally maintain data related to tribal land acquired for the Government and non-Government purposes in the country including Odisha.

STATEMENT

Special provisions under various laws to protect the interest of Scheduled Tribe communities are as follows:

(1) Constitutional provisions under Schedule -V provide for safeguards

against displacement of tribal population because of land acquisitions etc. The Governor of the State which has scheduled Areas is empowered to prohibit or restrict transfer of land from tribals and regulate the allotment of land to members of the Scheduled Tribes in such cases. Para 5.2 of the V Schedule of the Constitution has a predominant object of imposing total prohibition on transferring immovable property in a scheduled area to any person other than a tribal.

(2) The Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (in short PESA) also provides that "The Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be consulted before making the acquisition of land in the Scheduled Areas for development projects and before re-settling or rehabilitating persons affected by such projects in the Scheduled Areas".

(3) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act" (in short, **FRA**) enacted in 2006 provides adequate safeguards to avoid any displacement of tribal population but also seeks to involve democratic institutions in the process of recognition and vesting of forest rights at the grassroots level.

a) **Section 4 (4) of FRA** stipulates that the right shall be heritable but not alienable or transferable and shall be registered jointly in the name of both the spouses in case of married persons and in the name of the single head in the case of a household headed by a single person and in the absence of a direct heir, the heritable right shall pass on to the next-of-kin.

b) **Section 4 (5) of FRA** states that "Save as otherwise provided, no member of a Forest Dwelling Scheduled Tribe or Other Traditional Forest Dweller shall be

evicted or removed from forest land under his occupation till the recognition and verification procedure is complete".

(4) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 provides wrongfully dispossessing members of the Scheduled Tribes from their land or premises or interfering with the enjoyment of their rights, including forest rights, over any land or premises or water or irrigation facilities or destroying the crops or taking away the produce there from amount to offence of atrocities and are subject to punishment under the said Act.

(5) The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation, and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act, 2013) has special provisions for STs, which have been spelled out under Sections 41 and 42.

(i) The First Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act provides for compensation for land owners. As per Section 3(r)(ii) of the RFCTLARR, 2013, 'land owner' includes any person who is granted forest rights under FRA, 2006(2 of 2007) or under any other law for the time being in force.

(ii) The Second Schedule of the RFCTLARR, provides for rehabilitation and resettlement for all the affected families (both land owners and the families whose livelihood is primarily dependent on land acquired) in addition to those provided in the first Schedule.

(iii) The Third Schedule of the RFCTLARR, provide for infrastructural amenities for a reasonably habitable and planned settlement in the resettlement area. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and

RFCTLARR Act, 2013 further spells out the procedure for identification of the affected persons/ families [sub-section (c) of Section 3], determining and calculating the compensation amount (Section 26 to 29), as well as mechanisms for developing rehabilitation and resettlement processes (Chapters V and VI).

CONSERVATION AND EFFICIENT USE OF WATER

***351 SHRIMATI MALVIKA DEVI:**

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

- (a) the steps/initiatives taken/being taken by the Government for conservation and efficient use of water and to increase the groundwater level;
- (b) the details of the financial expenditure incurred in this regard during the last three years and the current year;
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to handle the depletion of groundwater resources and to prevent contamination of water in various parts of the country especially in Odisha; and
- (d) the action taken/likely to be taken for improvement of rainwater harvesting and construction of small height check dams in different areas for storing water for drought times in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Kalahandi and Nuapada in Odisha?

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

(a) and (b) Water is a state subject and the efforts to manage, conserve and to promote efficient use of water comes under the domain of States/UTs. Central Government supplements the efforts of the States/UTs on water conservation and rainwater harvesting through technical and financial support. Water conservation

is one of the foremost priorities of the Government. Some of the major initiatives taken by the Government for water conservation and efficient use of water and to increase the groundwater level across the country are as follows:

- I. The Ministry of Jal Shakti has been implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) since 2019 on an annual basis. In the current year, Ministry of Jal Shakti is implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) 2024, 5th in the series of JSAs, in all the districts (rural as well as urban) of the country. JSA: CTR is a convergence of various Central Government schemes and funds like 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, State Government schemes, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds etc. One of the major interventions of the campaign is water conservation and rainwater harvesting which inter-alia includes construction and repair of rainwater harvesting structures including rooftop and recharge structures. The details of financial expenditure incurred (under MGNREGS alone) in JSA: CTR campaign as available on JSA: CTR portal (jsactr.mowr.gov.in) during the last three years and the current year is at **Statement I**.
- II. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has taken several steps towards sustainable management and conservation of water in urban areas through issuance of various guidelines and implementation of National

Missions i.e., Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) & AMRUT 2.0. Under AMRUT, Urban Local Bodies(ULBs)/States may take up projects of rainwater harvesting under water supply sector, rejuvenation of water bodies for water supply and recharge of ground water etc, as per assessment/prioritisation. Under AMRUT 2.0, rejuvenation of water bodies and wells is one of main components. The admissible elements under this inter-alia include rejuvenation of wetlands, water bodies by desilting, strengthening the embankments, and stone packing, harvesting the rainwater through storm water drains into water body (which is not receiving sewage/ effluent) etc.. Under AMRUT, Rs. 34,869.15 crores have been released so far. However, Rs. 9,823.82 crores have been released for projects during the last 3 years. Whereas under AMRUT 2.0, Rs. 11,756.13 crores have been released for projects to all States/Union Territories (UTs) so far.

- III.** Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Jal Shakti is implementing Ground Water Management and Regulation (GWMR) Scheme, a Central Sector Scheme, under which activities related to exploration, monitoring, assessment and management of ground water resources including groundwater conservation/ artificial recharge interventions are carried out across the country. The budget allocation during the last 3 years under the GWMR is tabulated below:

Year	Utilized (Expenditure) in Crores (Rs.)
2021-22	180.20
2022-23	204.76
2023-24	202.58

CGWB has also completed the National Aquifer Mapping (NAQUIM) Project in the entire mappable area of about 25 Lakh sq. km. The Aquifer maps and management plans have been prepared and shared with the respective State agencies for implementation. The management plans include various water conservation measures through demand side and supply side interventions. In addition, CGWB has also prepared a Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 in consultation with States/UTs which is a macro level plan indicating various structures for the different terrain conditions of the country including estimated cost. The Master Plan envisages construction of about 1.42 crore Rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the country to harness 185 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) of monsoon rainfall.

- IV. Government of India is implementing Atal Bhujal Yojana, a Central Sector Scheme with a total outlay of Rs. 6,000 crore in identified water stressed areas of 8203 Gram Panchayats (GPs) under 229 blocks in 80 districts of Seven States viz. Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh with an aim to arrest decline in ground water level through community led sustainable groundwater management. The scheme is being implemented from 01.04.2020 for a

period of 5 years.

The scheme focuses on demand side management of ground water by bringing change in community behaviour. Gram Panchayat wise Water Security Plans (WSPs) having details about water budget and proposed demand side interventions such as micro-irrigation, crop diversification, use of pipelines etc, and supply side interventions such as check dams, farm ponds, recharge shafts and other artificial recharge / water conservation structures are prepared and executed through convergence of ongoing schemes. A total of Rs. 3,346.91 Cr. has been disbursed to the States since the inception of the scheme. State-wise and year-wise break-up of funds disbursed to the States during the last three years is given in **Table 1** at **Statement-II**.

- V. Ministry of Panchayati Raj has adopted thematic approach for localization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through Panchayati Raj Institutions. These 9 themes of LSDG aggregate 17 SDGs to make the SDGs understandable and relatable for the people at the grassroots. Water is one such theme. Around 49 thousand Gram Panchayats during Plan Year 2023-24 and around 45 thousand Gram Panchayats during 2024-25 have taken Sanklap to prepare their Gram Panchayat Development Plans(GPDPs) with focus on Water Sufficient theme. The state-wise details are at **Statement III**.
- VI. Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (DA&FW) is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) in the

country from 2015-16. PDMC focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through Micro Irrigation namely Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation Systems. From the year 2015-16 to 2021-22, the PDMC was implemented as a component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY). During the year 2022-23, the PDMC is being implemented under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). The Micro Irrigation helps in water saving as well as reduced fertilizer usage through fertigation, labour expenses, other input costs and overall income enhancement of farmers. The Government provides financial assistance @ 55% for small and marginal farmers and @ 45% for other farmers for installation of Drip and Sprinkler systems under the PDMC. The assistance for installation of Micro Irrigation systems is limited to hectares for beneficiary. The status of fund release and achievement of the scheme of PDMC in the State is at **Statement IV**.

VII. The Government of Odisha has reported that two schemes namely CHHATA (Community Harnessing & Harvesting Rain Water Artificially from Terrace to Aquifer) & ARUA (Artificial Recharge to Underground Aquifer) has been introduced by the State Government to conserve and promote efficient use of water and to increase the ground water level. The details of the financial expenditure incurred in this regard during the last three years and current year is at **Statement V**.

VIII. The Fifteenth Finance Commission (FFC) (2021-22 to 2025-26) has allocated 60% of total grants to Rural Local Bodies (RLBs)/ Panchayati Raj

Institutions (PRIs) as tied grant for water supply and sanitation services. Thus, from 2021-22 to 2025-26, Rs. 1.42 lakh crore has been made available to RLBs/ PRIs at FFC tied grant. As per FFC recommendation 50% of the tied grant shall be earmarked for water supply activities including Drinking Water, rainwater harvesting and water recycling. The details of funds allocated and released under FFC tied grant to RLBs / PRIs during last 3 year and current year is at **Statement VI**.

IX. Department of Land Resources (DoLR) implements Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) for the development of rainfed and degraded lands in the country. The activities undertaken, inter-alia, include soil and moisture conservation, rainwater harvesting etc. The continuation of the scheme as WDC-PMKSY 2.0 has been approved by Government on 15th December, 2021. State/UT-wise details of Central share released during last three years and current year is given at **Statement VII**.

(c) Water being a State subject, initiatives for water management, including its resources and quality is primarily the responsibility of the States. However, various steps have been taken by the Central Government for preventing groundwater depletion and facilitating ground water quality improvement/ remediation of contamination in the country. The Dynamic Ground Water Resources of the country including Odisha are being assessed every year from 2022 jointly by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and State Governments. This exercise comprises of assessment of Annual Ground Water Recharge,

Extractable Ground Water Resource & Ground Water Extraction. Stage of ground water extraction in an assessment unit is calculated as the ratio of annual ground water extraction to annual extractable resource. Based on this the assessment units are categorized as Safe, Semi-critical, Critical or Over-exploited.

As per the Ground Water Resource Assessment-2023, the Total Annual Ground Water Recharge is 449.08 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) and the Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource is 407.21 BCM. The Annual Ground Water Extraction for all uses is 241.34 BCM. The average stage of groundwater extraction for the country as a whole works out to be about 59.26 %. Out of the total 6553 assessment units (Blocks/ Mandals/ Talukas/TehsilS/Valley/District) in the country, 736 units (11.23%) have been categorized as 'Over-exploited' ,199 units (3.04 %) as 'Critical', 698 units (10.65 %) as 'Semi-critical' and 4793 units (73.14 %) as 'Safe 'units.

For the State of Odisha, Total Annual Ground Water Recharge of the State (as per GWRA-2023) has been assessed as 17.35 bcm and Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource as 15.94 bcm. The Annual Ground Water Extraction is 7.39 bcm and Stage of Ground Water Extraction is 46.33 %.

Out of the total of 314 assessment units (blocks), 9 units (2.87 %) have been categorized as 'Semi-critical', 299 units (95.22 %) as 'Safe' and 6 units (1.91 %) as 'Saline' categories of assessment units.

Under the National Aquifer Mapping Programme (NAQUIM) of CGWB, special attention is being given to the aspect of ground water quality including contamination by toxic substances such as Arsenic in ground water. CGWB is

successfully constructing Arsenic free wells in arsenic affected areas using the cement sealing technology for tapping contamination free aquifers and also providing technical assistance to state departments in Fluoride mitigation. Apart from the above, awareness generation programs/ workshops on various aspects of ground water including preventing ground water pollution and safe use of contaminated water are being conducted by CGWB periodically. Additionally, fortnightly results of chemical analysis data are shared with State Governments as Ground Water Quality Alerts since 17 June 2024.

Government of India, in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) since August, 2019 to provide potable tap water supply in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality and on regular & long-term basis to every rural household in the country. Under the Jal Jeevan Mission, as per existing guidelines, Bureau of Indian Standards' BIS:10500 standards are adopted as benchmarks for quality of water being supplied through the piped water supply schemes. Under JJM, while planning water supply schemes to provide tap water supply to households, priority is given to quality-affected habitations including Odisha. While allocating the funds to States/ UTs in a particular financial year, 10% weightage is given to the population residing in 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. Under JJM, States/ UTs can utilize up to 2% of their annual allocation of funds under JJM for Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance (WQM&S) activities inter alia which includes setting up and

strengthening of water quality testing laboratories, procurement of equipment, instruments, chemicals, glassware, consumables, hiring of skilled manpower, surveillance by community using field test kits (FTKs), awareness generation, educational programmes on water quality, accreditation/ recognition of laboratories, etc.

(d) Water being a state subject, the efforts to manage, conserve and harvest rainwater comes under the domain of States/UTs. However, the Central Government has been implementing several schemes/campaigns to conserve and harvest rainwater. The Ministry of Jal Shakti has been implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) since 2019 on an annual basis. In the current year, Ministry of Jal Shakti is implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) 2024, 5th in the series of JSAs, in all the districts (rural as well as urban) of the country, including all the districts of Odisha, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. One of the focused interventions under the campaign includes construction and repair or rainwater harvesting structures which inter-alia includes check dams/ponds, trenches etc. The details of rainwater harvesting structures completed under JSA: CTR as available on JSA: CTR portal (jsactr.mowr.gov.in) in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Kalahandi and Nuapada in Odisha is at **Statement VIII**.

To further strengthen the momentum of Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) campaign, the Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari (JSJB) initiative, has been launched with the focus on intensifying community mobilization to build low cost affordable rainwater harvesting structures in saturation mode.

Apart from above, various other schemes such as Atal Mission for

Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), AMRUT 2.0, Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (WDC-PMKSY), WDC-PMKSY 2.0 etc. are being implemented for improvement of rainwater harvesting across the country.

STATEMENT-I

Details of financial expenditure incurred under Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) during the last three years and the current year

Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) Year	Expenditure (DoRD-MGNREGS alone) (in lakhs)
2021	6566634
2022	2386239
2023	1891499
2024	727864
Total	11572236

Source: JSA: CTR portal (jsactr.mowr.gov.in)

STATEMENT-II

Year-wise funds disbursed to States under Atal Bhujal Yojana

(Amount in Rs. crore)

State	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	Total
Gujarat	36.20	180.19	285.88	502.27
Haryana	32.15	163.42	489.62	685.19
Karnataka	73.62	303.51	406.86	783.99
Madhya Pradesh	46.56	62.84	58.99	168.39

Maharashtra	43.18	190.95	242.62	476.75
Rajasthan	46.35	171.76	144.62	362.73
Uttar Pradesh	32.33	65.84	92.67	190.84
Total	310.39	1138.51	1721.26	3170.16

STATEMENT-III

**State –wise status of Sankalp taken under Water Sufficient theme during
2023-24 and 2024-25**

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	17	10
2	Andhra Pradesh	6308	8407
3	Arunachal Pradesh	203	105
4	Assam	38	49
5	Bihar	1365	579
6	Chhattisgarh	1665	899
7	Goa	36	24
8	Gujarat	96	15
9	Haryana	79	61
10	Himachal Pradesh	1219	855
11	Jammu & Kashmir	437	244
12	Jharkhand	1077	719
13	Karnataka	1730	2000
14	Kerala	11	47

15	Ladakh	2	6
16	Lakshadweep	0	0
17	Madhya Pradesh	4619	3490
18	Maharashtra	9107	7049
19	Manipur	97	0
20	Meghalaya	591	0
21	Mizoram	447	416
22	Nagaland	518	363
23	Odisha	2442	1829
24	Puducherry	0	0
25	Punjab	3	216
26	Rajasthan	1782	1908
27	Sikkim	12	7
28	Tamil Nadu	7146	6749
29	Telangana	3612	6177
30	The Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	16	7
31	Tripura	617	178
32	Uttarakhand	731	534
33	Uttar Pradesh	2870	2513
34	West Bengal	359	235
	Total	49252	45691

STATEMENT-IV

Year wise details of fund released and area covered under Micro Irrigation under the Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) Scheme

Year	Central Assistance released (Rs. in crore)	Area covered under Micro Irrigation (in lakh ha)
2015-16	1556.73	5.73
2016-17	1991.24	8.40
2017-18	2819.39	10.49
2018-19	2918.38	11.59
2019-20	2700.02	11.73
2020-21	2562.19	9.37
2021-22	1796.12	10.15
2022-23	1901.37	11.02
2023-24	2103.11	11.40
2024-25	1436.24	4.47
Total	21775.27	94.36

STATEMENT-V

Details of the financial expenditure incurred under the CHHATA and ARUA schemes in the last three years and the current year

S No.	Name of Scheme	Financial expenditure
1.	CHHATA(Community Harnessing & Harvesting	39.95 crores

	Rain Water Artificially from Terrace to Aquifer)	97.60 crores
	Govt. Building/ULBs/Blocks(Rs. In Crores)	
	RRHS in Pvt. Building (Rs. In Crores)	
2.	ARUA(Artificial Recharge to Underground Aquifer)	26.55 crores

STATEMENT-VI

Details of funds allocated and released under Fifteenth Finance Commission (FFC) tied grant to Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) / Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) during the last 3 years and current year

		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
Sr.No.	State	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,163.40	1163.4	1206	1188.91	1218.6	1198.55	1291.2	593.2639
2	Arunachal Pradesh	102	51	106.2	0	107.4	0	113.4	0
3	Assam	711.6	711.6	736.8	736.8	744.6	744.6	789	0
4	Bihar	2,225.40	2225.4	2305.2	2305.2	2330.4	2311.45	2468.4	1170.05
5	Chhattisgarh	645	645	668.4	668.4	675	675	715.2	345.25
6	Goa	33	33	34.2	14.54	34.8	0	37.2	0
7	Gujarat	1,417.20	1417.2	1467.6	1467.6	1483.8	1483.8	1571.4	0
8	Haryana	561	561	580.8	580.38	587.4	564.96	621.6	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	190.2	190.2	197.4	197.4	199.2	198.47	211.2	0
10	Jharkhand	749.4	749.4	775.8	775.8	784.2	784.2	831	0

11	Karnataka	1,426.20	1426.2	1477.8	1256.12	1494	1242.05	1582.2	0
12	Kerala	721.8	721.8	747.6	747.6	756	756	800.4	400.2
13	Madhya Pradesh	1,766.40	1766.4	1830	1830	1849.8	1691.54	1959	0
14	Maharashtra	2,584.20	2385	2676.6	2219.78	2706	2177.52	2865.6	971.65
15	Manipur	78.6	39.3	81	0	82.2	0	87	0
16	Meghalaya	81	40.5	84	0	84.6	0	89.4	0
17	Mizoram	41.4	41.4	42.6	42.6	43.2	0	45.6	0
18	Nagaland	55.2	55.2	57.6	0	58.2	0	61.2	0
19	Odisha	1,001.40	1001.4	1036.8	1036.8	1048.2	1048.15	1110.6	490.79
20	Punjab	615.6	615.6	637.2	637.2	644.4	635	682.8	0
21	Rajasthan	1,712.40	1712.4	1774.2	1773.14	1793.4	1708.23	1899.6	760.6769
22	Sikkim	18.6	18.6	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	21	10.0133
23	Tamil Nadu	1,599.60	1599.6	1656.6	1656.6	1674.6	1674.28	1774.2	887.1
24	Telangana	819	819	849	849	858	854.51	908.4	0
25	Tripura	84.6	84.6	88.2	88.2	88.8	88.8	94.2	47.1
26	Uttar Pradesh	4,324.80	4324.8	4479.6	4479.6	4528.2	3872.62	4796.4	2398.2
27	Uttarakhand	255	251.20	264	263.54	267	266.66	282.6	0
28	West Bengal	1,956.60	1956.59	2026.8	2026.8	2049	2049	2170.2	1115.651
	Total	26,940.60	26,606.79	27907.8	26861.8	28210.8	26045.2	29880	9189.945

*As on 16.12.2024

STATEMENT-VII

Status of State-wise and year-wise release of Central share funds under Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (WDC-PMKSY 2.0) during the last three years and current year

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	States/UT	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (as on date)	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	45.74	42.11	23.12	26.12	137.09
2	Arunachal Pradesh	22.98	70.08	119.00	42.86	254.92
3	Assam	16.48	54.02	108.00	0.00	178.50
4	Bihar	112.94	0.00	0.53	41.48	154.95
5	Chhattisgarh	23.01	40.29	135.00	0.00	198.30
6	Goa	2.10	0.00	4.48	0.00	6.57
7	Gujarat	25.79	51.32	141.00	32.36	250.47
8	Haryana	3.02	3.02	6.18	3.54	15.76
9	Himachal Pradesh	8.51	12.86	13.06	21.34	55.77
10	UT of J&K	11.87	9.53	36.81	26.98	85.19
11	Jharkhand	27.28	23.18	82.00	0.00	132.46
12	Karnataka	119.84	96.96	132.00	0.00	348.80
13	Kerala	13.25	0.00	6.59	6.88	26.72
14	Madhya Pradesh	75.03	257.62	78.75	71.76	483.16
15	Maharashtra	50.08	108.55	187.50	62.84	408.97
16	Manipur	9.24	0.00	14.21	11.08	34.53
17	Meghalaya	60.80	0.00	23.83	12.39	97.02

18	Mizoram	7.03	21.42	31.82	19.60	79.87
19	Nagaland	13.63	12.88	25.31	9.84	61.66
20	Odisha	123.18	45.39	146.00	31.83	346.40
21	Punjab	3.03	5.30	3.23	3.80	15.36
22	Rajasthan	282.56	0.00	74.33	174.91	531.80
23	Sikkim	3.15	5.51	13.44	3.95	26.05
24	Tamil Nadu	10.75	42.84	80.54	23.14	157.27
25	Telangana	27.60	38.36	3.68	17.31	86.95
26	Tripura	20.30	0.00	16.54	12.64	49.48
27	Uttar Pradesh	21.78	0.00	86.20	27.32	135.30
28	Uttarakhand	11.06	19.50	32.99	27.74	91.29
29	West Bengal	13.15	22.74	26.94	32.99	95.82
30	UT of Ladakh	0.00	3.80	8.37	3.58	15.75
	Total	1165.17	987.27	1661.43	748.28	4562.18

STATEMENT-VIII

Details of rainwater harvesting structures completed under Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Kalahandi and Nuapada in Odisha

Years of Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR)	State/District Name	Water Conservation and Rain Water Harvesting
2021	CHHATTISGARH	38304
2022	CHHATTISGARH	46477
2023	CHHATTISGARH	46547

2024	CHHATTISGARH	62142
Total		193470
2021	JHARKHAND	38978
2022	JHARKHAND	20002
2023	JHARKHAND	2313
2024	JHARKHAND	17334
Total		78627
2021	KALAHANDI,ODISHA	1145
2022	KALAHANDI,ODISHA	1660
2023	KALAHANDI,ODISHA	682
2024	KALAHANDI,ODISHA	1166
Total		4653
2021	NUAPADA,ODISHA	627
2022	NUAPADA,ODISHA	1241
2023	NUAPADA,ODISHA	1436
2024	NUAPADA,ODISHA	1113
Total		4417

Source: JSA: CTR portal (jsactr.mowr.gov.in)

राजस्थान की नहरों में प्रदूषित जल

*352. श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल:

क्या जल शक्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर ध्यान दिया है कि हरिके बैराज से राजस्थान की नहरों में आने वाला पानी पंजाब के उद्योगों के अपशिष्टों के बहिस्त्राव के कारण अत्यधिक प्रदूषित हो रहा है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) राजस्थान की नहरों में औद्योगिक अपशिष्टों के बहिस्त्राव को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं क्योंकि पानी को फिल्टर करने के बाद भी रह जाने वाली अशुद्धियों से लोगों के स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभाव पड़ रहा है?

जल शक्ति मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. पाटिल):

(क) और (ख): पंजाब में ब्यास नदी हरिके बैराज के पास सतलुज नदी से मिल जाती है। संगम के उपरांत, पानी के बड़े हिस्से को दो नहरों नामतः इंदिरा गांधी नहर (राजस्थान नहर) और फिरोजपुर फीडर में मोड़ दिया जाता है।

केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) के अनुसार, सतलुज नदी की जल गुणवत्ता लुधियाना (बुद्धा नाले के माध्यम से), जालंधर और फगवाड़ा (पूर्वी बेसिन के माध्यम से) सहित पंजाब के शहरों और कस्बों से निकलने वाले अशोधित/आंशिक रूप से शोधित सीवेज और औद्योगिक बहिस्त्रावों को छोड़े जाने के कारण खराब हो जाती है। केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, पंजाब प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (पीपीसीबी) के साथ मिलकर सतलुज नदी, ब्यास नदी, राजस्थान नहर, बुद्धा नाला और पूर्वी बेसिन नाले की जल गुणवत्ता की समय-समय पर निगरानी करता है।

इंदिरा गांधी नहर (राजस्थान नहर) और हरिके बैराज में फिरोजपुर फीडर नहर की जल गुणवत्ता की निगरानी अप्रैल, 2024 के दौरान सीपीसीबी द्वारा पीपीसीबी के सहयोग से की गई थी। भौतिक-रासायनिक, जैविक और भारी धातु मानदंडों के आधार पर इन दोनों नहरों से एकत्र किए गए नमूनों के विश्लेषित परिणामों को संलग्न **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विश्लेषित परिणामों से पता चलता है कि इंदिरा गांधी नहर के पानी की गुणवत्ता पारंपरिक शोधन और कीटाणुशोधन के बाद निर्दिष्ट सर्वोत्तम उपयोग मापदण्ड अर्थात् पेयजल स्रोत के जल

गुणवत्ता मानदंड की 'ग' श्रेणी के अनुसार है। जबकि, फिरोजपुर फीडर नहर की जल गुणवत्ता, जैव रसायन ऑक्सीजन मांग (बीओडी) की दृष्टि से (क्योंकि बीओडी 3 मिलीग्राम/लीटर अथवा इससे कम के मानक की तुलना में 5 मिलीग्राम/लीटर पायी गयी थी) निर्दिष्ट सर्वोत्तम उपयोग की जल गुणवत्ता मानदंड की ग श्रेणी के मानदंडों का अनुपालन नहीं कर रही है।

(ग): नदियों की सफाई/पुनरुद्धार एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। यह राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) और शहरी स्थानीय निकायों का प्राथमिक दायित्व है कि वे नदियों और अन्य जल निकायों में डिस्चार्ज करने से पहले निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार सीवेज और औद्योगिक बहिस्त्रावों का अपेक्षित उपचार सुनिश्चित करें। यह मंत्रालय देश में नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम की केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र स्कीम और अन्य नदियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय नदी संरक्षण योजना की केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम के माध्यम से गंगा बेसिन में नदियों/सहायक नदियों में प्रदूषण उपशमन के लिए वित्तीय और तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करके राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रयासों को संपूरित करता रहा है। आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा चलाई जा रही अमृत, स्मार्ट सिटी जैसी योजनाएं शहरी स्थानीय निकायों को सीवरेज अवसंरचना सृजन में सहायता कर रही हैं। केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, पर्यावरणीय संरक्षण अधिनियम के अनुसार, अनुपालन के लिए शहरी स्थानीय निकायों और राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड को निदेश देता रहता है।

पंजाब की राज्य सरकार ने लगभग 650 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से बुड़दा नाला संरक्षण परियोजना शुरू की थी। इस परियोजना के अंतर्गत, 285 एमएलडी के दो नए एसटीपी स्थापित किए गए हैं। 418 एमएलडी के 4 पुराने एसटीपी का पुनरुद्धार किया गया है। डेयरी अपशिष्ट के प्रबंधन के लिए 6 एमएलडी क्षमता के 2 अपशिष्ट उपचार संयंत्र भी स्थापित किए गए हैं। इसके अलावा, औद्योगिक अपशिष्ट जल के उपचार के लिए लुधियाना में 105 एमएलडी के 3 सामान्य अपशिष्ट उपचार संयंत्र स्थापित किए गए हैं।

नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल (एनजीटी) ने प्रदूषित नदी खण्डों के संबंध में समय-समय पर आदेश जारी किए हैं। मूल आवेदन संख्या 673/2018 में, एनजीटी ने निर्देश दिया कि सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा वर्ष 2018 में चिन्हित किए गए देश में प्रदूषित नदी खण्डों

के संरक्षण के लिए कार्य योजना तैयार करनी चाहिए। निर्देशानुसार, उक्त कार्य योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन की समीक्षा सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और केन्द्रीय स्तर पर की जानी है। इन आदेशों के अनुपालन में राज्यों ने अपनी कार्य योजना तैयार करवा ली है और सक्षम प्राधिकारी से अनुमोदित करवा ली है। मॉनीटरिंग के लिए, सचिव, जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार की अध्यक्षता में केंद्रीय स्तर पर केंद्रीय मॉनीटरिंग समिति (सीएमसी) का गठन किया गया है। अब तक इस केंद्रीय मॉनीटरिंग समिति की 19 बैठकें हो चुकी हैं।

विवरण

निगरानी की गई नहरों के जल की गुणवत्ता के विश्लेषित परिणाम

क्र. सं.	मापदण्ड	इंदिरा गांधी नहर	फिरोजपुर फीडर
1	घुलित ऑक्सिजन, मिलीग्राम/ली	6.9	6.5
2	पीएच	7.9	7.6
3	बीओडी, मिलीग्राम/ली	2.3	5
4	सीओडी, मिलीग्राम/ली	7	14
5	क्लोराइड, मिलीग्राम/ली	32	48
6	टीसी, एमपीएन /100 मिलीलिटर	17×10^2	700
7	एफ़सी, एमपीएन/100 मिलीलिटर	22×10^2	17×10^2
8	आर्सेनिक, मिलीग्राम/ली	बीडीएल	बीडीएल
9.	कैडमियम, मिलीग्राम/ली	बीडीएल	बीडीएल
10.	क्रोमिअम, मिलीग्राम/ली	बीडीएल	बीडीएल
11.	कोबाल्ट, मिलीग्राम/ली	बीडीएल	बीडीएल
12.	कॉपर, मिलीग्राम/ली	बीडीएल	बीडीएल

13.	लोहा, मिलीग्राम/ली	0.99	0.61
14.	लीड, मिलीग्राम/ली	0.02	बीडीएल
15.	मेगनीस, मिलीग्राम/ली	0.08	0.08
16.	निक्कल, मिलीग्राम/ली	बीडीएल	बीडीएल
17.	ज़िंक, मिलीग्राम/ली	बीडीएल	बीडीएल

बीडीएल: पता लगाने योग्य सीमा से कम

IMPLEMENTATION OF SCHEMES IN ODISHA

***353. SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:**

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

- (a) the number of beneficiaries assisted under various schemes in Odisha, particularly in Jharsuguda and Bargarh districts during the last five years;
- (b) the details of the funds allocated and utilised under the said schemes in Odisha, particularly in the said districts during the said period, scheme-wise;
- (c) the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and start-ups established in Odisha, particularly in the said districts during the said period;
- (d) the details of funds allocated and utilized for MSMEs and start-ups in Odisha, particularly in the said districts during the said period;
- (e) the details of loans sanctioned under the schemes like Mudra Yojana, PMEGP and Stand-Up India in the said districts of Odisha; and
- (f) the total funds disbursed and repaid under these loan schemes?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

(SHRI JITAN RAM MANJHI):

(a) to (f): Government implements various Central Sector schemes and programmes aimed at promotion and development of MSME Sector and thereby create employment including in the State of Odisha. These schemes/ programmes include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), PM Vishwakarma (PMV), Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) and Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP), MSME Champions Scheme, Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme (ESDP), Procurement and Marketing Scheme(PMS)etc.

Since inception of the Udyam Registration portal on 01.07.2020, as many as 17,88,688 MSMEs have registered in Odisha which includes Informal Micro Enterprises, providing employment to 82,72,656 persons. The details are at Table below:

i: Udyam Registration :

Total MSMEs Registered and Employment Reported Under Udyam & UAP Since 01/07/2020 to 15/12/2024						
Sl. No.		Micro	Small	Medium	Total	Employment
1	All India	5,56,71,816	7,30,843	68,924	5,64,71,583	23,84,99,489
2	Odisha	17,72,769	14,823	1,096	17,88,688	82,72,656
3	Bargarh	55,247	405	23	55,675	1,73,940
4	Jharsuguda	28,112	412	39	28,563	1,08,029

ii: Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE):

CGTMSE -Number of Guarantee						
Sl. No.		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	All India	8,46,650	8,35,592	7,17,020	11,65,786	17,24,073
2	Odisha	26,167	28,288	25,788	34,081	56,392
3	Bargarh	634	700	628	808	1,486
4	Jharsuguda	583	585	490	685	1,056
CGTMSE -Amount approved (Rs. in Crore)						
Sl. No.		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	All India	45,851	36,899	56,172	1,04,781	2,02,807
2	Odisha	1,347	1,134	1,801	3,045	6,109
3	Bargarh	24	25	33	51	122
4	Jharsuguda	34	26	47	65	119

iii: PM Vishwakarma:

The total number of registered beneficiaries in PM Vishwakarma Scheme since its launch on 17.09.2023, in the said two district is as under:

	Successful registration	Basic Training Completed	Applications of Loan Sanctioned	Amount of Loan Sanctioned (in Rs)
All India	25,98,934	13,53,661	2,37,693	2053,63,94,288
Odisha	92,335	29,716	4,352	38,45,65,499
Bargarh	1,572	598	197	1,84,97,000
Jharsuguda	818	57	20	19,60,000

iv. Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme (ESDP):

S. No	Financial Year	All India		Odisha		Bargarh District		Jharsuguda District	
		No. of Programmes Conducted	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Programmes Conducted	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Programmes Conducted	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Programmes Conducted	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2019-20	6278	245510	78	3788	1	32	1	73
2	2020-21	530	27664	20	907	0	0	1	25
3	2021-22	717	59620	32	2559	1	72	0	0
4	2022-23	4732	218692	196	8616	2	100	6	409
5	2023-24	7,497	347042	222	10348	9	367	9	426
6	2024-25 (Till 17.12.2024)	2993	149502	164	9234	2	80	4	359
Total		22747	1048030	712	35452	15	651	21	1292

v. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):

PMEGP performance all over the country in terms of no. of units assisted, margin money (MM) subsidy disbursed, loan sanctioned and estimated employment generated during the last 5 years is given below:

Year	No. of Units Assisted	MM Subsidy (Rs Cr)	Loan Sanctioned (Rs. Cr)
FY2019-20	66,653	1,950.82	5707.92
FY2020-21	74,415	2,188.80	6437.22
FY2021-22	1,03,219	2,977.65	8773.23
FY2022-23	85,167	2,722.17	8084.74
FY2023-24	89,118	3,093.87	9,385.00

PMEGP Performance in terms of units assisted, margin money subsidy disbursed and loans sanctioned in the state of Odisha and Jharsuguda and Bargarh districts during the last five years and current year, i.e. FY2019-2020 to FY2024-25:

Financial Year	Odisha			Jharsuguda			Bargarh		
	No of units assisted	Margin Money (Rs Lakhs)	Loan Sanctioned (Rs. Lakh)	No of units assisted	Margin Money (Rs Lakhs)	Loan Sanctioned (Rs. Lakh)	No of units assisted	Margin Money (Rs Lakhs)	Loan Sanctioned (Rs. Lakh)
FY2019-20	2,723	7,815.75	23,407.65	42	144.44	440.23	70	233.53	690.51
FY2020-21	3,171	8,746.95	26,403.96	61	138.55	482.32	99	378.08	1,099.26
FY2021-22	4,301	11,334.24	34,478.13	90	226.07	711.11	145	420.16	1,221.83
FY2022-23	3,880	10,731.75	32,885.45	80	179.03	556.69	183	459.15	1,319.12
FY2023-24	2,975	9,354.84	29,504.00	58	144.61	486.17	136	377.33	1,101.04
FY2024-25 (up to 16.12.2024)	926	2289.34	7,010.83	17	52.36	148.24	53	120.40	339.54

vi: Startup India:

The Government, with an intent to build a strong ecosystem for nurturing innovation, Startups and encouraging private investments in Startup ecosystem of the country launched Startup India initiative on 16th January 2016.

Under the Startup India initiative, the Government is implementing flagship Schemes such as the Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS) and Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS) to support Startups at various stages of their business cycle. FFS has been established to catalyze venture capital investments and is operationalized by Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), which provides capital to Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)-registered Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) which in turn invest in Startups. AIFs supported under FFS are required to invest at least two times of the amount committed under FFS in Startups. SISFS provides financial assistance to seed stage Startups through incubators. SISFS is implemented from 1st April 2021.

Under FFS Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) have invested Rs. 20,572.14 Crores in Startups. Under SISFS, Rs. 902.74 Crore have been approved to the Incubators.

As on 31st October 2024, 1,52,139 entities have been recognised as Startups by Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT). As many as 1,08,457 entities have been recognised as Startups in the last five years viz. 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023.

For the State of Odisha, 2,670 entities have been recognized as Startups

as on 31st October, 2024 of which, 1,935 entities have been recognized as Startups in the last five years viz. 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023.

In the district of Jharsuguda, 21 entities have been recognized as Startups as on 31st October 2024, of which 16 entities have been recognized as Startups in the last five years viz. 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023.

In the district of Bargarh, 19 entities have been recognized as Startups as on 31st October 2024, of which 15 entities have been recognized as Startups in the last five years viz. 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023.

For the State of Odisha, approved AIFs have invested Rs. 6.31 crore in 3 Startups as on 31st October 2024 under FFS.

For the State of Odisha, approved incubators have selected 74 Startups for a total approved funding of Rs. 9.94 crore as on 31st October 2024 under SISF.

vii. Mudra Yojana (PMMY):

S.No.		Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (As on 01.11.2024, since inception on 8.4.2015)		
		No. of Loan A/c	Sanctioned Amt. (Cr.)	Disbursed Amt. (Cr.)
1	All India	50,31,35,117	3128327.9	3054701.46
2	Odisha	3,26,02,092	143615.48	140640.41
3	Bargarh District	12,03,795	4449.75	4348.96
4	Jharsuguda District	5,93,651	2447.97	2387.86

viii. Stand-Up:

S.No.		Stand Up India Scheme (As on 31.10.2024, since inception on 5.4.2016)		
		No. of Loan A/c	Sanctioned Amt. (Cr.)	Disbursed Amt. (Cr.)
1	All India	2,51,786	56,874.13	30549.24
2	Odisha	7390	1748.00	1186.60
3	Bargarh District	211	50.94	36.21
4	Jharsuguda District	176	44.09	29.93

PROJECTS IN TRIBAL AREAS OF MAHARASHTRA

***354. SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:**

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

- (a) the details of projects relating to tourism sanctioned and approved in tribal areas of Maharashtra during the last three years;
- (b) whether it is a fact that there is ample scope for starting Adivasi Tourism in tribal areas of Maharashtra;
- (c) if so, whether the Government has any plans to start Adivasi Tourism circuit in Dindori Parliamentary Constituency of Maharashtra; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM):

(a) to (d): As per the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, the subject matter of development and promotion of tourism including tourism in tribal areas is allocated to Ministry of Tourism. Ministry of Tourism has informed that Development and promotion of tourism in the country is primarily undertaken by the concerned State Governments (SGs)/Union Territory Administrations (UTs). The Ministry of Tourism sanctions tourism projects on receipt of project proposals from the SGs/UTs in line with the relevant scheme guidelines, availability of funds under relevant schemes etc. The Ministry of Tourism complements the efforts of SGs/UTs by providing financial assistance under its 'Swadesh Darshan (SD)' and 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' for development of tourism amenities on receipt of project proposals in line with the relevant scheme guidelines, availability of funds under relevant schemes etc. The Ministry of Tourism has not sanctioned any project in tribal circuit theme in Maharashtra. However, under the Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD schemes, the Ministry sanctioned 2 projects and 1 project respectively in the State of Maharashtra as per details at **Statement-I**.

Further, the Ministry of Tourism has now revamped the Swadesh Darshan Scheme as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0) with the objective to develop sustainable and responsible tourism destinations and have sanctioned 1 project in the State of Maharashtra as per details at **Statement-II**.

Further, under its another Central Sector scheme 'Assistance to Central Agencies', the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned 5 projects in the State of Maharashtra as per details at **Statement-III**.

In addition, Government of India under 'Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment 2024-25 (SASCI)', has recently sanctioned 40 projects in the country including 2 projects in Maharashtra as per details at **Statement-IV.**

Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the nodal ministry for implementation of DhartiAabaJanjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan, which was launched on 2nd October, 2024. The Abhiyan comprises of 25 interventions implemented by 17 line Ministries including Ministry of Tourism, and Abhiyan envisages to tap the tourism potential among tribal through intervention of tribal home stays under Swadesh Darshan scheme of Ministry of Tourism.

Further, Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) provides financial assistance to the State Governments on the basis of their proposals under Grants under Proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution. MoTA has approved a proposal of the State Government for Tribal Tourism “Shabari Adi Paryatan” for setting up home stays in 25 tribal villages of Maharashtra for an amount of Rs.13.75 cr, under which 250 tribal home stays will be constructed. The State government informs that of these 25 villages, 3 villages fall under Dindori Parliamentary Constituency of Maharashtra.

STATEMENT-I

List of projects sanction under SD in the State of Maharashtra			
S. No.	Circuit / Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned (in Crore)
1.	Coastal Circuit 2015-16	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit - Sagareshwar, Tarkarli, Vijaydurg (Beach & Creek), Mitbhav	19.06
2.	Spiritual Circuit 2018-19	Development of Waki- Aaasa- Dhapewada- Paradsingha- Telankhandi- Girad	45.47
List of projects sanction under PRASHAD in the State of Maharashtra			
S. No.	Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned (in Crore)
1.	2017-18	Development of Trimbakeshwar	42.18

STATEMENT-II

Project sanctioned in Maharashtra to develop sustainable and responsible tourism destinations under Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0)

S. No.	Project Name	Cost (in Crore)	Sanction Year
1.	'Shivshruthi Theme Park, Pune' Phase-3	76.22	2024-25

STATEMENT-III**Projects sanctioned in Maharashtra under Central Sector scheme
'Assistance to Central Agencies'**

S. No.	Project Name	Cost (in Crore)	Sanction Year
1.	Development of KanojiAngre Lighthouse as a tourist Destination	15.00	2016-17
2.	Joint Development of Nanded Railway Station	5.18	2016-17
3.	Upgradation/modernization to International Cruise terminal at Indira Dock,Mumbai.	12.50	2017-18
4.	Joint Development of Aurangabad Railway Station	5.71	2017-18
5.	Upgradation/Modernisation to International Cruise Terminal at Indira Dock, Mumbai Port Trust	37.50	2021-22

STATEMENT-IV**Projects sanctioned in Maharashtra under 'Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment 2024-25 (SASCI)'**

S. No.	Project Name	Cost (in Crore)	Sanction Year
1.	Ex-INS Guldar UnderwaterMuseum, Artificial Reef, andSubmarine Tourism, Sindhudurg	46.91	2024-25
2.	Development of "RAM-KAL PATH" at Nashik	99.14	2024-25

ताप विद्युत परियोजनाओं की क्षमता

*355. श्री महेश कश्यप:

क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 2024 के आम चुनाव और नई सरकार के शपथ ग्रहण के बाद पहले सौ दिनों में आरंभ की गई ताप विद्युत परियोजनाओं की कुल क्षमता का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने विद्युत की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए ताप विद्युत परियोजनाओं की क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं; और

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

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

(क):वर्तमान सरकार के पहले 100 दिनों के दौरान, 6400 मेगावाट ताप विद्युत क्षमता के कार्यान्वयन के लिएकान्ट्रेक्ट अवार्ड किए गए। विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

क्रम सं.	परियोजना का नाम	विकासकर्ता	क्षमता	राज्य	अवार्ड करने की तिथि
1.	कोडरमा टीपीपी	दामोदर घाटी निगम	1600 मेगावाट	झारखंड	26.07.2024
2.	महान ऊर्जा टीपीपी	अडानी पावर लिमिटेड	1600 मेगावाट	मध्य प्रदेश	26.08.2024
3.	कवाई टीपीपी	अडानी पावर लिमिटेड	3200 मेगावाट	राजस्थान	26.08.2024
कुल			6400 मेगावाट		

(ख) और (ग): वर्ष 2031-32 तक अनुमानित विद्युत मांग को पूरा करने के लिए केंद्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण (सीईए) द्वारा उत्पादन नियोजन अध्ययन किया गया है। अध्ययन के परिणामों के अनुसार, यह परिकल्पना की गई है कि वर्ष 2032 में देश की बेस लोड आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए, आवश्यक कोयला एवं लिग्नाइट आधारित संस्थापित क्षमता दिनांक 30.11.2024 तक वर्तमान संस्थापित क्षमता 217.5 गीगावाट के निमित्त 283 गीगावाट होगी। इसे ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत सरकार ने वर्ष 2031-32 तक अतिरिक्त न्यूनतम 80 गीगावाट कोयला आधारित क्षमता स्थापित करने की परिकल्पना की है। इस लक्ष्य के निमित्त, 29,200 मेगावाट ताप क्षमता (कोयला एवं लिग्नाइट आधारित) निर्माणाधीन है और वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में 19,200 मेगावाट ताप क्षमता के लिए कान्ट्रेक्ट अवार्ड किए गए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, 36,320 मेगावाट कोयला और लिग्नाइट आधारित संभावित क्षमता चिन्हित की गई है, जो देश में नियोजन के विभिन्न चरणों में है।

"BHU-NEER" PORTAL

***356 SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:**

SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

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

- (a) the salient features, aims and objectives of the 'Bhu-Neer' Portal launched by the Central Ground Water Authority for management of groundwater resources;
- (b) the manner in which this portal would facilitate the use of groundwater at industrial and individual levels including creating awareness among the people in the country;
- (c) the way in which the planning and execution process has been structured along with the expected rollout timeline for implementation of the portal in the country including Delhi and other urban regions;

- (d) the details of the intended outcomes of the initiative and the way in which it would benefit the people in the country including residents of Delhi;
- (e) whether the portal integrates real-time data from remote sensing and IoT-based groundwater monitoring systems and if so, the details thereof;
- (f) the role of local governance institutions, such as panchayats in utilising the portal for sustainable groundwater management; and
- (g) the manner in which the portal would contribute to groundwater conservation under the Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain initiative?

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

(a) "Bhu-Neer", is a new state of the art portal launched by CGWA recently for the purpose of filing and processing online applications for ground water abstraction by various users/project proponents and issuance of NOCs. With regard to the salient features, the Bhu-Neer portal is designed to serve as a one-stop platform for managing and regulating ground water resources, aimed at ensuring transparency, efficiency and sustainability in ground water usage. The portal is developed with several user-friendly features to offer streamlined process flow to the project proponents and some of the important ones are:

- A simplified yet informative interface.
- Check eligibility feature before filing the application.
- PAN based single Id system.
- Online charges calculator for conveying the charges to be paid in advance.
- Track application history and real time progress updates through SMS &

e-mails.

- Passbook feature to get full information of transactions made by the user in the portal.
- Query module for one-to-one interaction between the applicants and CGWA officials.
- NOC with QR code for enhanced security and ease of verification.

(b) Applications seeking NOC for ground water abstraction can be filed on the Bhu-Neer portal by different categories of users like Industries, Mining projects, Infrastructure projects and Bulk water suppliers.

Keeping the Ease of Doing Business paradigm in mind, the pages of the portal have been designed to minimize the time and effort for filling the application and to provide all requisite information at one place. It has been specifically ensured that in the Bhu-Neer, the number of modules and fields to be filled in the application are kept to the minimum.

Further, understanding that while ensuring availability of sufficient water to the industries, it is also important to maintain sustainability of ground water resources, the Bhu-Neer portal lays emphasis on disseminating correct and complete knowledge regarding statutory provisions and the general conditions to be followed by the industries while withdrawing the ground water like installation of water flow meters, recycle and reuse of extracted water for stipulated uses, well head protection measures for preventing aquifer contamination etc. all of which are made available through a single window.

With Bhu-Neer portal, not just the business users, but also common people

will be able to know the Dos and Don'ts of ground water extraction related issues, thus making the regulatory framework more accessible, transparent and robust for all stakeholders.

(c) The Bhu-Neer Portal has already been made live on 30th October 2024 for online filing and processing of fresh and renewal applications of NOC. However CGWA does not regulate GW in the NCT Delhi.

(d) The primary objective and intended outcome of the Bhu-Neer portal is to put in place a smooth and efficient mechanism for regulation of ground water development and management by providing a quick and easy to use platform for filing NOC applications ground water abstraction.

However, by making the project proponents more aware and compliant of the ground water regulation provisions, it is expected to usher in more mindful use of ground water leading to sustainability in ground water usage in the country.

(e) At present, the integration of real time data from remote sensing and IoT based groundwater monitoring system has not been incorporated in the Bhu-Neer portal.

(f) and (g) As stated, the Bhu-Neer portal is primarily meant for providing a web platform for filing, processing and issuing NOCs for ground water abstraction and is not linked to panchayat level ground water management or Jal Shakti Abhiyan.

However, by virtue of having a strengthened regulatory framework, the portal may lead to substantial ground water conservation as a lateral outcome.

COMMITTEE ON URBAN PLANNING

***357. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:**

SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:

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

- (a) the key objectives and expected outcomes of the High-power Committee tasked with drafting a model of urban planning for governance particularly with respect to the challenges faced by urban areas like Delhi;
- (b) the manner in which the Government would ensure that the recommendations of the Committee reflect the needs and challenges faced by various urban areas across the country; and
- (c) the timeline fixed for the Committee to complete its work along with the manner in which its findings would be implemented in existing urban governance frameworks?

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

(a) to (c) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has not constituted any High-power Committee tasked with drafting model of urban planning for governance. However, a High Level Committee of reputed urban planners, urban economists and institutions was constituted by MoHUA on 31.05.2022 to make recommendations on urban sector policies, capacity building, planning, implementation and governance. The term of the Committee has expired on 31st July, 2024.

The terms of reference of the Committee inter alia, were to study urban

planning scenario in States/ cities with identification of gaps and suggesting short/ medium/ long term solutions; Innovative ideas and technological intervention on urban planning to enable cities to become 'engines of economic growth and innovation'; facilitate cities to become sustainable based on carrying capacity of ecosystem support; studying past committees' recommendations/ NITI Aayog report on 'Reforms in Urban Planning Capacity in India' and status of action taken; capacity building and handhold the States in urban planning reforms, etc. The Committee has submitted its report to the Ministry.

As per 12th Schedule of the Constitution of India, urban planning including town planning is the function of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ Urban Development Authorities. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through schematic interventions/ advisories. It provides financial and technical support to the States.

The recommendations of the High Level Committee with regard to capacity building of town and country planners/ State officials, sustainable urbanization, regional planning, urban financing, environment sustainability and climate resilience, water planning, mobility and walkability, etc are covered through various initiatives of the Ministry.

MoHUA has issued Urban and Regional Development Plan Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, 2014 ([https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/URDPFI%20Guidelines%20Vol%20I\(2\).pdf](https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/URDPFI%20Guidelines%20Vol%20I(2).pdf)) which inter alia deals with urban planning and governance including sustainability and various challenges faced by the urban areas including Delhi.

MoHUA is implementing Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), under which there is a Sub-Scheme on Formulation of GIS based Master plans for AMRUT cities. The Sub-Scheme aims at geo data base creation and formulation of GIS based Master Plans. At present, 461 AMRUT Cities in 35 States are on boarded under the scheme. So far, 219 towns have notified their Master Plans and Master plans for 158 towns are at Draft Stage.

Under AMRUT 2.0, Scheme for Formulation of GIS based Master Plans has been extended to cover Class-II Towns with population of 50,000 - 99,999. So far, 661 Class-II towns have submitted proposal under the scheme.

MoHUA has designated four Institutes as Centre of Excellence in Urban Planning & Design for developing India specific knowledge in urban planning and design, and to deliver certified training/ certified courses to Civil Servants, State Town Planners, Municipal officials, practitioners/ professionals, young students etc. These institutes are:

- (i) School of Planning and Architecture, Delhi
- (ii) Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur
- (iii) CEPT, Ahmedabad
- (iv) NIT Calicut

These Centres of Excellence (CoEs) will serve as an interdisciplinary platform in the field of urban planning, urban design, and allied fields. CoEs will also partner with Cities on real on-ground projects and on initiatives under urban planning for SUSHRI

In order to incentivize States to undertake urban planning reforms, Department of Expenditure (DoE), Ministry of Finance implemented following Schemes:

- i. Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment 2022-23 – Part VI (Urban Planning Reforms) - The reform components included Modernization of Building Bylaws by removing contradictions and optimizing land use, adoption of modern urban planning tools like Transferrable Development Rights (TDR), implementation of Local Area Plans (LAP) and Town Planning Schemes (TPS), implementation of Transit-oriented Development (ToD). Further States were incentivized for Creation of Sponge Cities, Removing Taxation for running the Buses for Public Transport.
- ii. Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment 2023-24 – Part III (Urban Planning Reforms) - The reform components included augmentation of human resources by hiring of qualified urban planners, implementation of Town Planning Scheme (TPS)/ Land Pooling Scheme, Modernization of Building Bylaws, promoting Affordable Housing and in-situ slum rehabilitation, Transit-Oriented Development (TOD), Transferable Development Rights as planning tool, strengthening natural ecosystems of urban areas through urban planning, development of waterfronts etc.

TRANSITION FROM FOSSIL FUELS TO BIOFUELS

***358. SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:**

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

state:

(a) the vision of the Government for the transition from fossil fuels to biofuels benefiting country's economy and environment; and

(b) the expected timeline for the launch of ethanol-powered vehicles in the country?

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

(a) The Government is promoting biofuels with the broader objectives of reducing import dependency, generating employment, providing better remuneration to farmers, for associated environmental benefits, promoting better waste management practices, etc. To promote the use of biofuels across the country various programmes such as Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme, wherein Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) sell petrol blended with ethanol, Biodiesel blending programme wherein biodiesel is blended with diesel and Sustainable Alternative towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) initiative wherein Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) is marketed along with Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) have been taken up. During the last ten years, ethanol blending in petrol by Public Sector OMCs has resulted in approximate savings of more than Rs.1,08,655 crore of foreign exchange as on 30.09.2024 and net CO2 emissions reduction of about 557 lakh metric tonnes. During the period of 2014 – 2024 ethanol blending percentage rose from 1.53% in Ethanol Supply Year (ESY)2013-14 to 14.6% in ESY 2023-24. Further, to facilitate the development of Motor Vehicles running on non-fossil fuels like Bio-CNG, Biofuels etc. the Government

has notified mass emission standards in respect of blends of ethanol with gasoline, flex-fuel, Biodiesel, Bio-CNG, blends of Methanol with gasoline, dual fuel etc.

(b) From 1st April, 2023 onwards vehicles introduced in the market have been made E20 material compliant. Further, Automobile Industry is ready with two wheeler Flex Fuel Vehicles (FFV) for the introduction in the market from Quarter 3 of the current financial year. Some of the automobile manufacturers have already announced the flex fuel vehicle and others are getting it ready. For four-wheelers, the automobile industry has committed for introduction in the Financial Year 2025-26. Accordingly, 11 units of Two-wheeler FFV manufactured by 7 Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs), 5 units of four-wheelers from 5 OEMs and 1 unit of three-wheeler from 1 OEM are being displayed in the upcoming Bharat Mobility Global Expo 2025.

ONE DISTRICT ONE PRODUCT SCHEME

***359. SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB:**

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

- (a) the details of the number of districts that have implemented One District One Product scheme so far in the country;
- (b) the time by which each district of the country would be able to implement this scheme;
- (c) the details of the number of districts in the State of Tripura which have

adopted this scheme; and

(d) the details of the employment prospects for youth under this scheme in the State of Tripura?

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

(a) to (d): As on date, One District One Product (ODOP) has been approved for 726 districts in the country including 8 districts of State of Tripura under Centrally Sponsored- "Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME)" Scheme. The district-wise detailed of approved ODOP is at **Statement.**

The ODOP are identified by States / UTs based on the agriculture production, raw material availability, perishability of the product etc. As soon as, the States/ UTs recommends the ODOP for districts, the same are approved under the PMFME scheme.

The PMFME scheme provides financial, technical and business support for setting up /upgradation of micro food processing enterprises by various existing/prospective entrepreneurs including youths, thereby generating good employment prospects. As on 31.10.2024, about 6,88,125direct /indirect employment opportunities have been generated under the PMFME Scheme in the country including 2,439in the State of Tripura.

STATEMENT

State / district-wise details of One District One Product (ODOP) approved in the country including State of Tripura

• ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLAND		
Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	South Andaman	Marine Fish Products
2	Nicobar	Coconut based Products
3	Middle & North Andaman	Coconut based Products
	TOTAL	3

• ANDHRA PRADESH		
Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Ananthapur	Groundnut Products
2	Chittoor	Tomato based Products
3	East Godavari	Banana
4	Guntur	Spices (Chilli and Turmeric)
5	Kadapa	Banana based Products
6	Krishna	Fish & Shrimp based products
7	Kurnool	Pulses based Products
8	Nellore	Rice based products (eg. flaked & puffed)
9	Prakasam	Pulses based products
10	Srikakulam	Cashewnut based Products

11	Vishakhapatnam	RTE & RTC (eg. Traditional Local Snacks)
12	Vizianagaram	Milletts (eg. ragi and korra)
13	West Godavari	Fish & Marine based products
14	ParvathipuramManyam	Minor Forest Produce (eg. tamarind and amla)
15	Alluri Sitharama Raju	Coffee
16	Anakapalli	Sugarcane (eg. Jaggery cubes, powder and liquid jaggery)
17	Kakinada	Fish & Shrimp based products
18	Konaseema	Coconut
19	Eluru	Pulses (eg. Black gram and green gram)
20	NTR	RTC & RTE (eg. Ulavacharu)
21	Palnadu	Pulses (eg. Vinukonda Red gram)
22	Bapatla	Spices (eg. Chillies & turmeric)
23	Nandyal	Milletts based products
24	Sri Sathya Sai	Groundnut
25	Tirupati	RTC & RTE (eg.bengal gram muruku)
26	Annamayya	Tamarind
TOTAL		26

3. ARUNACHAL PRADESH		
Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Changlang	Arecanut
2	East Kameng	Orange
3	Kamle	Orange
4	KraDadi	Large Cardamom
5	KurungKumey	Large Cardamom
6	Leparada	Pickle
7	Lohit	Oilseed based products
8	Longding	Ginger
9	Lower Dibang Valley	Ginger
10	Lower Subansiri	Kiwi
11	Namsai	Turmeric
12	Papum Pare-(Yupia)	Turmeric
13	Siang	Large Cardamom
14	Tawang	Chillies
15	Tirap	Millet Based products
16	Upper Siang	Orange
17	Upper Subansiri	Orange
18	East Siang	Jaggery
19	West Siang	Pineapple
20	West Kameng	Apple

21	Anjaw	Large Cardamom
22	Shi Yomi	Kiwi
23	Papum Pare (Capital Complex)	Turmeric
24	Dibang Valley	Kiwi
25	PakkeKassang	Ginger
26	Lower Siang	Turmeric
TOTAL		26

4. ASSAM		
Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Baksa	Honey
2	Barpeta	Milk based Products
3	BiswanathCharali	Potato
4	Bongaigaon	Turmeric
5	Cachar	Pineapple
6	Charaideo	Rice (soft rice) based products
7	Chirang	Lemon
8	Darrang	Mustard Products
9	Dhemaji	Mustard Products
10	Dhubri	Chilli
11	Dibrugarh	Mustard Products
12	Dima Hasao	Ginger

13	Goalpara	Banana
14	Golaghat	Black Rice based products
15	Hailakandi	Arecanut
16	Hojai	Sugarcane based products (Jaggery, Wine)
17	Jorhat	Chilli
18	Kamrup (R)	Banana
19	Kamrup (M)	Pickles
20	Karbi-Anglong	Ginger
21	Karimganj	Arecanut/ Betelnut
22	Kokrajhar	Mushroom
23	Lakhimpur	Piggery (smoked meat)
24	Majuli	Mustard Oil/ Seed
25	Morigaon	Groundnut Products
26	Nagaon	Pickles
27	Nalbari	Rice (Soft and Sticky rice) based products
28	Sivasagar	Rice (Red rice) based products
29	Sonitpur	Jackfruit
30	South Salmara	Cashewnut Processing
31	Tinsukia	Citrus Products
32	Udalguri	Potato

33	West Karbi-Anglong	Ginger
TOTAL		33

5. BIHAR		
Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Araria	Makhana (Foxnut)
2	Arwal	Pulse based products (Besan&Sattu)
3	Aurangabad	Strawberry
4	Banka	Katarni Rice based Products
5	Begusarai	Chilly
6	Bhagalpur	Jardalu Mango
7	Bhojpur	Indian traditional Sweets and Confectionary (Khurma/ Belgrami)
8	Buxar	Indian traditional Sweets (Batisa or Papdi)
9	Darbhanga	Makhana (Foxnut)
10	East Champaran	Litchi
11	Gaya	Sesame based products
12	Gopalganj	Papaya
13	Jamui	Minor Forest Produce (Jackfruit etc.)
14	Jehanabad	Pulse based products (Besan&Sattu)
15	Kaimur	Rice based products (Poha, Murmura etc.)

16	Katihar	Makhana (Foxnut)
17	Khagaria	Banana
18	Kishanganj	Pineapple
19	Lakhisarai	Tomato
20	Madhepura	Mango
21	Madhubani	Makhana (Foxnut)
22	Munger	Rice based (Poha, Murmura etc.)
23	Muzaffarpur	Litchi
24	Nalanda	Potato
25	Nawada	Betel Vine
26	Patna	Bakery Products
27	Purnia	Maize based products
28	Rohtas	Rice Based Products (Poha, Murmura etc.)
29	Saharsa	Makhana (Foxnut)
30	Samastipur	Turmeric
31	Saran	Tomato
32	Sheikhpura	Onion
33	Sheohar	Banana based products
34	Sitamarhi	Litchi
35	Siwan	Mentha
36	Supaul	Makhana (Foxnut)

37	Vaishali	Honey
38	West Champaran	Sugarcane based Products
TOTAL		38

6. CHANDIGARH

Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Chandigarh	Bakery Products
TOTAL		1

7. CHHATTISGARH

Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Balod	Ginger Based products
2	Baloda Bazar- Bhatapara	Rice Based Products
3	Balrampur	Rice based products
4	Bemetara	Papaya based products
5	Bijapur	Minor Forest Produce (Mahua etc.)
6	Bilaspur	Black rice based products
7	Dantewada (South Bastar)	Mango
8	Dhamtari	Rice Based Products
9	Durg	Tomato based products

10	Gariyaband	Minor Forest Produce (Chiraunjee etc.)
11	Gurela-Pendra-Marwahi	Custard Apple based Products
12	Jagdalpur (Bastar)	Minor Forest Produce (Tamarind)
13	Janjgir-Champa	Rice based products
14	Jashpur	Rice based products
15	Kabirdham (Kawardha)	Sugarcane based products
16	Kanker (North Bastar)	Custard Apple based products
17	Kondagaon	Cashew based Products
18	Korba	Minor Forest Produce (Mahua etc.)
19	Korea (Koriya)	Tomato based products
20	Mahasamund	Milk based products
21	Mungeli	Tomato based products
22	Narayanpur	Minor Forest Produce (Harra etc.)
23	Raigarh	Tomato based products
24	Raipur	Jam, Jelly (Papaya)
25	Rajnandgaon	Rice Based Products
26	Sukma	Millet based products (Jowar, Kodo-kutki)
27	Surajpur	Turmeric based products
28	Surguja	Minor Forest Produce (Mahua, Jackfruit etc.)
TOTAL		28

8. DADAR AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU		
Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	Mushroom based Products
2	Daman	Fish and allied Products
3	Diu	Fish and allied Products
TOTAL		3

9. DELHI		
Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Central Delhi	Bakery Products
2	New Delhi	Bakery Products
3	South Delhi	Bakery Products
4	South East Delhi	Bakery Products
5	South West Delhi	Milk based products
6	West Delhi	Bakery Products
7	East Delhi	Ready to Eat Products- Namkeens
8	North Delhi	Ready to Eat Products- Namkeens
9	North East Delhi	Ready to Eat Products-Namkeens
10	North West Delhi	Milk based Products
11	Shahdara	Ready to Eat Products- Namkeens
TOTAL		11

10. GUJARAT		
Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Ahmedabad	Wheat based Products
2	Amreli	Groundnut based Products
3	Anand	Banana based Products
4	Aravalli	Potato based Products
5	Banaskantha	Pomegranate based products
6	Bharuch	Banana based Products
7	Bhavnagar	Onion based Products
8	Botad	Guava based Products
9	Chhota Udaipur	Maize based Products
10	Dahod	Soyabean based Products
11	Dang	Finger Millet (Ragi) based Products
12	DevbhoomiDwarka	Groundnut based Products
13	Gandhinagar	Vegetable-Okra based products
14	GirSomnath	Mango based Products
15	Jamnagar	Groundnut based Products
16	Junagadh	Coriander based products
17	Kheda	Rice based Products
18	Kutch	Datepalm based products
19	Mahisagar	Papaya based products
20	Mehsana	Cumin based products

21	Morbi	Sesamum based Products
22	Narmada	Banana based Products
23	Navsari	Mango based Products
24	Panchmahal	Maize based Products
25	Patan	Cumin based Products
26	Porbandar	Gram based Products
27	Rajkot	Groundnut based Products
28	Sabarkantha	Vegetable- Cauliflower, Cabbage based products
29	Surat	Banana based Products
30	Surendranagar	Cumin based Products
31	Tapi	Sorghum based Products
32	Vadodara	Tur based Products
33	Valsad	Sapota based products
TOTAL		33

11. GOA		
Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	North Goa	Jackfruit
2	South Goa	Coconut Products
TOTAL		2

12. HARYANA		
Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Ambala	Milk Based Product
2	Bhiwani	Citrus Fruits
3	CharkhiDadri	Milk Based Product
4	Faridabad	Bakery Products
5	Fatehabad	Citrus Fruits
6	Gurugram	Amla
7	Hisar	Milk based products
8	Jhajjar	Milk Based Product
9	Jind	Poultry Meat based products
10	Kaithal	Milk based products
11	Karnal	Milk Based Product
12	Kurukshetra	Bakery products
13	Mewat/Nuh	Tomato
14	Narnaul/ Mahendragarh	Spices (chilies etc.)
15	Palwal	Milk Based Product
16	Panchkula	Ginger
17	Panipat	Carrot
18	Rewari	Mustard based Products
19	Rohtak	Bakery Products

20	Sirsa	Milk Based Product
21	Sonipat	Mushroom based products
22	Yamuna Nagar	Bakery Products
TOTAL		22

13. HIMACHAL PRADESH		
Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Bilaspur	Turmeric
2	Chamba	Apple
3	Hamirpur	Milk based Products
4	Kangra	Mango
5	Kinnaur	Fruit Wine
6	Kullu	Apple
7	Lahaul&Spiti	Sea buckthorn
8	Mandi	Peas and vegetables
9	Shimla	Apple
10	Sirmaur	Ginger and Garlic
11	Solan	Mushroom
12	Una	Potato
Total		12

14. JAMMU AND KASHMIR		
Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Anantnag	Fish based products
2	Bandipora	Processed poultry/ mutton products
3	Baramulla	Apple
4	Budgam	Milk based products
5	Doda	Olive Products
6	Ganderbal	Fish based products
7	Jammu	Milk based products
8	Kathua	Spices
9	Kishtwar	Walnut products
10	Kupwara	Walnut products
11	Kulgam	Spices and Pickle
12	Poonch	Millet based products
13	Pulwama	Milk based products
14	Rajouri	Milk based products
15	Ramban	Honey
16	Reasi	Spices
17	Samba	Mushroom Products
18	Shopian	Apple
19	Srinagar	Bakery Products

20	Udhampur	Pickles
TOTAL		20

15. JHARKHAND		
Sl. No.	DISTRICT	ODOP
1	Deoghar	Peda
2	Dumka	Peda
3	East Singhbhum	Tomato
4	Hazaribagh	Jaggery
5	Jamtara	Chilly
6	Khunti	Minor Forest Produce (Tamarind)
7	Koderma	Lime
8	Latehar	Minor Forest Produce (Mahua)
9	Lohardaga	Honey
10	Pakur	Mango
11	Ranchi	Guava
12	Sahebganj	Mango
13	SaraiKela-Kharsawan	Minor Forest Produce (Chironjee)
14	West Singhbhum	Custard Apple
15	Bokaro	Jackfruit
16	Chatra	Tomato
17	Dhanbad	Potato

18	Garhwa	Potato
19	Giridih	Tomato
20	Godda	Mango
21	Gumla	Green Chilly
22	Palamu	Tomato
23	Ramgarh	Papaya
24	Simdega	Mango
TOTAL		24

16. KARNATAKA		
S.No.	District	ODOP
1	Bagalkote	Jaggery
2	Belagavi	Jaggery
3	Bellary	Fig
4	Bengaluru Rural	Poultry Products
5	Bengaluru Urban	Bakery Products
6	Bidar	Ginger
7	Chamarajanagar	Turmeric
8	Chikkaballapura	Tomato
9	Chikkamagalur	Spices
10	Chitradurga	Groundnut Product
11	Dakshina Kannada	Marine Products

12	Davanagere	Millets
13	Dharwad	Mango
14	Gadag	Byadagi Chillies
15	Hassan	Coconut Products
16	Haveri	Mango
17	Kalaburgi	Red Gram based products
18	Kodagu	Coffee
19	Kolar	Tomato
20	Koppal	Guava
21	Mandya	Jaggery
22	Mysore	Banana
23	Raichur	Chillies
24	Ramanagara	Coconut Products
25	Shivamogga	Pineapple
26	Tumkuru	Coconut Products
27	Udupi	Marine Products
28	Uttara Kannada	Spices
29	Vijayapura	Lime/ Lemon
30	Yadagiri	Groundnut Product
TOTAL		30

17. KERALA		
Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Alappuzha	Rice Products
2	Ernakulam	Pineapple
3	Idukki	Spices
4	Kannur	Coconut based products
5	Kasargod	Jackfruit
6	Kollam	Tapioca & Tuber crop based products
7	Kottayam	Coconut based products
8	Kozhikode	Coconut based products
9	Malappuram	Coconut based products
10	Palakkad	Banana
11	Pathanamthitta	Jackfruit
12	Thiruvananthapuram	Tapioca
13	Thrissur	Rice based Products
14	Wayanad	Milk based products
TOTAL		14
18. LADAKH		
Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Leh	Sea Buckthorn
2	Kargil	Apricot
TOTAL		2

19. LAKSHADWEEP		
Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Lakshadweep	Coconut Based products
TOTAL		1

20. MADHYA PRADESH		
Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Agar Malwa	Orange / Citrus
2	Alirajpur	Custard Apple
3	Anuppur	Tomato
4	Ashoknagar	Tomato
5	Balaghat	Kodo-Kutki
6	Barwani	Ginger
7	Betul	Mango
8	Bhind	Bajra
9	Bhopal	Guava
10	Burhanpur	Banana
11	Chhatarpur	Betel vine
12	Chhindwara	Potato
13	Damoh	Tomato
14	Datia	Tomato
15	Dewas	Potato

16	Dhar	Custard Apple
17	Dindori	Kodo-Kutki
18	Guna	Coriander
19	Gwalior	Potato
20	Harda	Onion
21	Hoshangabad	Guava
22	Indore	Potato
23	Jabalpur	Green Pea
24	Jhabua	Tomato
25	Katni	Tomato
26	Khandwa	Onion
27	Khargone	Chilli
28	Mandla	Kodo-Kutki
29	Mandsaur	Garlic
30	Morena	Mustard Products
31	Narsinghpur	Sugarcane Products
32	Neemuch	Coriander
33	Niwari	Ginger
34	Panna	Aonla
35	Raisen	Tomato
36	Rajgarh	Orange/ Citrus
37	Ratlam	Garlic

38	Rewa	Turmeric
39	Sagar	Tomato
40	Satna	Tomato
41	Sehore	Guava
42	Seoni	Custard Apple
43	Shahdol	Turmeric
44	Shajapur	Onion
45	Sheopur	Guava
46	Shivpuri	Tomato
47	Sidhi	Mango
48	Singrauli	Tomato
49	Tikamgarh	Ginger
50	Ujjain	Onion
51	Umaria	Mango
52	Vidisha	Onion
TOTAL		52

21. MAHARASHTRA

Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Ahmednagar	Milk based products
2	Akola	Pulse based product (Pigeon pea, gram- Flour etc.)

3	Amravati	Mandarin Orange
4	Aurangabad	Maize based products
5	Beed	Custard Apple
6	Bhandara	Rice based products
7	Buldhana	Guava
8	Chandrapur	Rice based products
9	Dhule	Banana
10	Gadchiroli	Minor Forest Produce (Mahua/ Honey/ Hirda/ Behda etc.)
11	Gondia	Rice Based Products (Poha, Murmura etc.)
12	Hingoli	Spice based products (Turmeric etc.)
13	Jalgaon	Banana
14	Jalna	Sweet Orange
15	Kolhapur	Sugarcane based Products (Jaggery etc.)
16	Latur	Tomato
17	Mumbai	Marine Products
18	Mumbai-Suburban	Marine Products
19	Nagpur	Mandarin Orange
20	Nanded	Spice based products (Turmeric, Chilly)
21	Nandurbar	Millet based products (Hill Millet, Finger Millet etc.)

22	Nashik	Onion
23	Osmanabad	Pulse based Products (Gram, Moong, Tur- Dal, Flour etc.)
24	Palghar	Sapota
25	Parbhani	Sugarcane based Products (Jaggery)
26	Pune	Tomato
27	Raigad	Marine Products (Fish, Shrimp etc.)
28	Ratnagiri	Mango
29	Sangli	Grapes
30	Satara	Sugarcane based Products (Jaggery etc.)
31	Sindhudurg	Mango
32	Solapur	Millet based products (Jowar, Wheat)
33	Thane	Millet based products (Hill Millet/ ragi etc.)
34	Wardha	Spices (Turmeric etc.)
35	Washim	Oil-seed based products (Soyabean, Flax Seed, Sesamum etc.)
36	Yavatmal	Spices (Turmeric etc.)
TOTAL		36

22. MANIPUR

Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1.	Chandel	Ginger

2.	Churachandpur	Pineapple
3.	Imphal East	Pineapple
4.	Imphal West	Fish products
5.	Kakching	Black Rice based Products
6.	Bishnupur	Fish products
7.	Pherzawl	Ginger
8.	Noney	Banana
9.	Senapati	Kiwi
10.	Tamenglong	Orange
11.	Tengnoupal	Bamboo Shoot
12.	Thoubal	Pineapple
13.	Kangpokpi	Turmeric
14.	Ukhrul	Kachai Lemon
15.	Kamjong	King Chilli
16.	Jiribam	Coconut
TOTAL		16

23. MEGHALAYA

Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	East Khasi Hills	Sohiong
2	South West Khasi Hills	Honey
3	Ri-Bhoi	Pineapple

4	East Jantia Hills	Turmeric
5	West Jantia Hills	Turmeric
6	North Garo Hills	Banana
7	East Garo Hills	Pineapple
8	South Garo Hills	Jackfruit
9	Southwest Garo Hills	Pineapple
10	West Khasi Hills	Ginger
11	West Garo Hills	Cashewnut based Products
TOTAL		11

24. MIZORAM

Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Aizawl	Mizo Chilli
2	Champhai	Passion Fruit
3	Hnahthial	Turmeric
4	Khawzawl	Pineapple
5	Kolasib	Turmeric
6	Lawngtlai	Mango
7	Lunglei	Turmeric
8	Mamit	Turmeric
9	Saiha	Turmeric
10	Saitual	Ginger

11	Serchhip	Pineapple
TOTAL		11

25. NAGALAND

Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Dimapur	Pineapple products
2	Kiphire	Kholar (Rajma) products
3	Kohima	Pickle products
4	Longleng	Ginger products
5	Mokokchung	Coffee products
6	Mon	Large cardamom products
7	Peren	Naga King chilly products
8	Phek	Kiwi products
9	Tuensang	Kholar (Rajma) products
10	Wokha	Fish products
11	Zunheboto	Soya bean products
TOTAL		11

26. ODISHA

Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Angul	Mango Based Products
2	Balasore	Fish Based Products

3	Bargarh	Oil seed Based Products (Groundnut)
4	Bhadrak	Fish based Products
5	Bolangir	Milk Based Products
6	Boudh	Dal based Products
7	Cuttack	Milk Based Products
8	Deogarh	Tamarind Based Products
9	Dhenkanal	Milk Based Products
10	Gajapati	Pineapple Based Products
11	Ganjam	Fish Based Products
12	Jagatsinghapur	Milk Based Products
13	Jajpur	Oil seed Based Products (Groundnut)
14	Jharsuguda	Spices Based Product (Chilli)
15	Kalahandi	Fish Based Product
16	Kandhamal	Spices Based Products (Turmeric)
17	Kendrapara	Milk Based Products
18	Keonjhar	Urad Based Products
19	Khordha	Fish Based Products
20	Koraput	Spices Based Products (Ginger)
21	Malkangiri	Millet Based Products
22	Mayurbhanj	Honey Based Products
23	Nabarangapur	Maize Based Products
24	Nayagarh	Sugarcane Based products

25	Nuapada	Millet Based Products
26	Puri	Milk Based Products
27	Rayagada	Tamarind Based Products
28	Sambalpur	Spices Based product (Chilli)
29	Subarnapur	Mango Based Products
30	Sundargarh	Mushroom based Products
TOTAL		30

27. PUDUCHERRY

Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Karaikal	Fish Products
2	Puducherry	Milk based products
TOTAL		2

28. PUNJAB

SL. No.	District	ODOP
1	Amritsar	Pickle & Murabba
2	Barnala	Meat/ Chicken/ Poultry Products
3	Bathinda	Honey
4	Fatehgarh Sahib	Jaggery
5	Fazilka	Kinnow
6	Faridkot	Milk based Products

7	Ferozpur	Chillies
8	Gurdaspur	Sugarcane based products
9	Hoshiarpur	Jaggery& allied products
10	Jalandhar	Potato
11	Kapurthala	Tomato
12	Ludhiana	Bakery Products
13	Mansa	Milk based Products
14	Malerkotla	Animal Feed
15	Moga	Potato
16	Pathankot	Litchi
17	Patiala	Guava
18	Roopnagar	Mango
19	Sangrur	Mushroom
20	SAS Nagar	Sugarcane based Products
21	SBS Nagar	Peas
22	Sri Mukatsar Sahib	Milk based Products
23	Tarntaran	Pear
TOTAL		23

29. RAJASTHAN

Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1.	Alwar	Onion

2.	Ajmer	Rose
	Banswara	Mango
4.	Baran	Garlic
5.	Bharatpur	Mustard based products
6.	Barmer	Pomegranate
7.	Bhilwara	Maize based products
8.	Bikaner	Moth (Bhujia, namkeen, papad snacks)
	Bundi	Rice based products
10.	Chittor	Jaggery
11.	Churu	Groundnut Products
12.	Dausa	Wheat based products
13.	Dholpur	Potato Based Products (Chips, Finger Chips etc.)
14.	Dungarpur	Mango
15.	Ganganagar	Kinnow
16.	Hanumangarh	Wheat based products
17.	Jalore	Isabgol
18.	Jaipur	Tomato
19.	Jaisalmer	Nutritive Xerophytic fruits (KairSangari)
20.	Jhalawar	Orange
21.	Jhunjhunu	Fruit based products (lemon)
22.	Jodhpur	Cumin based products

23.	Karauli	Sesame seeds
24.	Kota	Coriander
25.	Nagaur	Fenugreek
26.	Pali	Milk based Products
27.	Pratapgarh	Garlic
28.	Rajsamand	Minor Forest Produce (Amla, Jamun, Custard Apple etc.)
29.	SawaiMadhopur	Guava
30.	Sikar	Onion
31.	Sirohi	Fennel based products
32.	Tonk	Mustard based products
33.	Udaipur	Minor Forest Produce (Amla, Jamun, Custard Apple etc.)
Total		33

30. SIKKIM		
Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	North District	Large Cardamom
2	South District	Ginger
3	West District	Minimally processed Vegetables
4	East District	Redcherry Pepper (DalleyKhorsani)
5	Pakyong	Bakery Confectionary Snack Products

6	Soreng	Meat based products
TOTAL		6

31. TAMIL NADU		
Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Ariyalur	Cashew based Products
2	Chengalpattu	Fishery Products
3	Chennai	Bakery Products
4	Coimbatore	Coconut Products
5	Cuddalore	Cashew based Products
6	Dharmapuri	Millet Products (except maize)
7	Dindigul	Animal feed
8	Erode	Turmeric based units
9	Kallakurichi	Edible Oils (Groundnut)
10	Kancheepuram	Edible Oils (Groundnut)
11	Kanyakumari	Fishery Products
12	Karur	Moringa Products
13	Krishnagiri	Mango Products
14	Madurai	Dhal Products
15	Nagappattinam	Fishery Products
16	Namakkal	Poultry Feeds and products
17	Perambalur	Animal Feed

18	Pudukkottai	Groundnut based products
19	Ramanathapuram	Fishery Products
20	Ranipet	Edible Oils (Groundnut)
21	Salem	Tapioca Products
22	Sivagangai	Coconut Products
23	Tenkasi	Lemon based Products
24	Thanjavur	Coconut Products
25	The Nilgiris	Vegetable based Products
26	Theni	Banana based products
27	Thiruvallur	Dhal Products
28	Thoothukudi	Palm Products
29	Tirunelveli	Banana based Products
30	Tiruppathur	Groundnut based Products
31	Tiruppur	Poultry Feed Products
32	Tiruvannamalai	Groundnut based products
33	Tiruvarur	Dhal Products
34	Trichy	Banana based products
35	Vellore	Milk based Products
36	Villupuram	Edible Oils (Groundnut)
37	Virudhunagar	Millet Products (except maize)
TOTAL		37

32. TELANGANA		
S.No.	District	ODOP
1	Adilabad	Soybean based products
2	BhadadriKothagudem	Chillies
3	Hyderabad	Ready to eat (Snacks and Savouries)
4	Jagitial	Mango
5	Jangaon	Rice based products (Scented Rice-Chittimuthyalu)
6	JayashankarBhupalpally	Chillies
7	JogulambaGadwal	Groundnut based products
8	Kamareddy	Soybean based products
9	Karimnagar	Rice based products
10	Khammam	Chillies
11	KomaramBheem	Millet based products
12	Mahabubabad	Chillies
13	Mahabubnagar	Millet based products
14	Mancherial	Mango
15	Medak	Ready to eat (Snacks and Savouries)
16	Medchal-Malkagiri	Ready to eat (Snacks and Savouries)
17	Mulugu	Chillies
18	Nagarkurnool	Mango
19	Nalgonda	Sweet Orange

20	Narayanpet	Groundnut based products
21	Nirmal	Soyabean based products
22	Nizamabad	Turmeric
23	Peddapalli	Rice based products
24	RajannaSircilla	Fish based products
25	Ranga Reddy	Vegetables (Tomato, Brinjal, Green Chilli, Gourds, Beans, Sweet Potato)
26	Sangareddy	Milk based Products
27	Siddipet	Vegetables (Tomato, Green Chilli, Brinjal, Gourds, Beans, Sweet Potato)
28	Suryapet	Milk based Products
29	Vikarabad	Vegetables (Tomato, Green Chilli, Onion, Carrot, Beans, Sweet Potato)
30	Wanaparthy	Groundnut products
31	Warangal Rural	Chillies (Bamboo Chilli)
32	Warangal Urban	Ready to eat (Snacks and Savouries)
33	YadadriBhuvanagiri	Milk based Products
TOTAL		33

33. TRIPURA		
Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Dhalai	Multiple Fruit Processing
2	Gomti	Multiple Fruit Processing
3	Khowai	Rice based products
4	North Tripura	Tea Products
5	Sipahijala	Milk based product
6	South Tripura	Bakery products
7	Unnakoti	Multiple Fruit Processing
8	West Tripura	Bakery products
TOTAL		8

34. UTTAR PRADESH		
Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1.	Agra	Petha
2.	Aligarh	Milk based Products
3.	Ambedkar Nagar	Chilli
4.	Amethi	Aonla
5.	Amroha	Mango
6.	Auraiya	Milk based Product (Ghee)
7.	Ayodhya	Jaggery
8.	Azamgarh	Basil

9.	Baghpat	Jaggery
10.	Bahraich	Banana
11.	Ballia	Lentil
12.	Banda	Oil seed-based Product
13.	Balrampur	Corn Product
14.	Barabanki	Mint
15.	Bareilly	Milk Based Products
16.	Basti	Rice (Kala namakVr.)
17.	Bhadohi	Onion
18.	Bijnor	Jaggery
19.	Budaun	Guava
20.	Bulandshahar	Milk Based Products
21.	Chandauli	Tomato
22.	ChitraKoot	Oil seed-based Product
23.	Deoria	Chilli
24.	Etah	Chicory
25.	Etawah	Mustard
26.	Farrukhabad	Potato
27.	Fatehpur	Aonla
28.	Firozabad	Potato
29.	Gorakhpur	Rice (Kala NamakVr.)
30.	G. B. Nagar	Bakery Products

31.	Ghaziabad	Bakery Products
32.	Ghazipur	Onion
33.	Gonda	Banana
34.	Hamirpur	Fish
35.	Hapur	Petha
36.	Hardoi	Groundnut Products
37.	Hathras	Asafoetida
38.	Jalaun	Pea
39.	Jaunpur	Milk Based Products
40.	Jhansi	Basil
41.	Kannauj	Potato
42.	Kanpur Dehat	Milk Product
43.	Kanpur Nagar	Bakery Products
44.	Kasganj	Ghee
45.	Kaushambi	Guava
46.	Kushinagar	Banana
47.	LakhimpurKhiri	Banana
48.	Lalitpur	Turmeric
49.	Lucknow	Mango
50.	Maharajganj	Rice (Kala NamakVr.)
51.	Mahoba	Oil seed-based Product
52.	Mainpuri	Garlic

53.	Mathura	Milk Product (Peda)
54.	Mau	Mango
55.	Meerut	Jaggery
56.	Mirzapur	Tomato
57.	Moradabad	Honey
58.	Muzaffarnagar	Jaggery
59.	Pilibhit	Jaggery
60.	Pratapgarh	Aonla
61.	Prayagraj	Guava
62.	Rae Bareli	Aonla
63.	Rampur	Mint
64.	Saharanpur	Honey
65.	Sambhal	Mint
66.	Sant Kabir Nagar	Rice (Kala NamakVr.)
67.	Shahjahanpur	Jaggery
68.	Shamali	Jaggery
69.	Shrawasti	Banana
70.	Siddharthnagar	Kala Namak Rice
71.	Sitapur	Mango
72.	Sonbhadra	Tomato
73.	Sultanpur	Mint
74.	Unnao	Mango

75.	Varanasi	Chilli
TOTAL		75

35. UTTARAKHAND

Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1	Almora	Apricot based products
2	Bageshwar	Kiwi based products
3	Chamoli	Fish based products
4	Champawat	Tejpata& Spices
5	Dehradun	Bakery Products
6	Haridwar	Mushroom
7	Nainital	Fruit Juice and Squash (Peach etc.)
8	Pauri	Citrus based product (Malta)
9	Pithoragarh	Turmeric based product
10	Rudraprayag	Amaranthas based products (Laddu etc.)
11	Tehri	Ginger based product
12	Udham Singh Nagar	Mango based product
13	Uttarkashi	Apple based product
TOTAL		13

हरियाणा में सड़क परियोजनाएं

*360. श्री सतपाल ब्रह्मचारी:

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

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान आज तक भारतमाला परियोजना, अंतर-राज्य सड़क संपर्क परियोजनाओं, आर्थिक महत्व की परियोजनाओं और केंद्रीय सड़क और अवसंरचना कोष (सीआरआईएफ) के तहत हरियाणा के लिए अनुमोदित सड़क परियोजनाओं का जिलावार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान उक्त उद्देश्य के लिए परियोजनावार कितनी धनराशि संस्वीकृत और उपयोग की गई और

(ग) क्या सोनीपत लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत जुलाना में जहां लोग यातायात के कारण लगने वाले जाम में कई घंटों तक फंसे रहते हैं, जुलाना- हांसी समपार पर रेल उपरिपुल (आरओबी) बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) और (ख) ब्यौरा विवरण में संलग्न है।

(ग) राज्य सरकार से ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

विवरण

1. हरियाणा राज्य में पिछले पांच वर्षों (वित्त वर्ष 2019-20 से 2023-24 तक) और चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान भारतमाला परियोजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाएं:

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	अनुमोदित लागत करोड़ रु. में	किया गया व्यय करोड़ रु. में	जिलों का नाम
1	हाइब्रिड एन्युटी मोड पर भारतमाला परियोजना के अंतर्गत हरियाणा राज्य में रुखीपानी गांव के पास (किमी 0+000 से किमी 34+000 तक) केएमपी एक्सप्रेसवे पर जस्सूर खेड़ी से रोहतक-पानीपत रोड (रारा-709) के साथ जंक्शन तक 4-लेन ग्रीन फील्ड दिल्ली-अमृतसर-कटरा एक्सप्रेसवे का निर्माण (पैकेज-1)	1690	1337	सोनीपत, रोहतक, झज्जर
2	हाइब्रिड एन्युटी मोड पर भारतमाला परियोजना के अंतर्गत हरियाणा राज्य में रुखीपानी गांव के पास रोहतक-पानीपत रोड (रारा-709) के साथ जंक्शन से गंगाना गांव के पास (किमी 34+000 से किमी 60+800) जींद-पानीपत रोड (रारा-352ए) के साथ जंक्शन तक चार लेन ग्रीनफील्ड दिल्ली-अमृतसर-कटरा एक्सप्रेसवे का निर्माण (पैकेज-2)	1334	996	जींद, सोनीपत
3	हाइब्रिड एन्युटी मॉडल पर भारतमाला परियोजना के अंतर्गत हरियाणा राज्य में गंगाना गांव के निकट जींद-पानीपत रोड (रारा-352ए) के जंक्शन से अलेवा गांव के निकट (किमी 60+800 से किमी	1431	1121	जींद, करनाल

	91+400 तक) जींद-करनाल रोड (रारा-709ए) के जंक्शन तक दिल्ली-अमृतसर-कटरा एक्सप्रेसवे चार लेन ग्रीनफील्ड परियोजना का निर्माण (चरण-I पैकेज-III)			
4	हाइब्रिड एन्युटी मॉडल पर भारतमाला परियोजना के अंतर्गत हरियाणा राज्य में अलेवा गांव के निकट जींद-करनाल रोड (रारा-709ए) के जंक्शन से खरकपंडवा गांव के निकट (किमी 91+400 से किमी 120+250) अंबाला-कैथल-हिसार रोड (रारा-152) के जंक्शन तक दिल्ली-अमृतसर-कटरा एक्सप्रेसवे चार लेन ग्रीनफील्ड परियोजना का निर्माण (चरण-I पैकेज-IV)	1307	943	जींद, कैथल
5	हाइब्रिड एन्युटी मॉडल पर भारतमाला परियोजना के अंतर्गत हरियाणा राज्य में खरकपंडवा गांव के पास अंबाला-कैथल-हिसार रोड (रारा-152) के जंक्शन से घग्गा गांव के पास (किमी 120+250 से किमी 157+920)पटियाला-समाना-पटरान रोड (एसएच-10) के जंक्शन तक दिल्ली-अमृतसर-कटरा एक्सप्रेसवे चार लेन ग्रीनफील्ड परियोजना का निर्माण (चरण-I पैकेज-V)	1742	1170	कैथल, पटियाला
6	भारतमाला परियोजना चरण-I के अंतर्गत हाइब्रिड एन्युटी मोड पर हरियाणा राज्य में रारा-152जी के किमी 0+000 से किमी 22+850 (शाहबाद - थोल फीडर रूट का भाग) तक 4-लेन ग्रीनफील्ड जलबेहरा - शाहबाद खंड का निर्माण	929	389	कुरुक्षेत्र

7	भारतमाला परियोजना के अंतर्गत हाइब्रिड एन्युटी मोड पर हरियाणा राज्य में रारा-148बी (डिजाइन लंबाई 42.934 किमी) के भिवानी-हांसी सड़क खंड का 4-लेन निर्माण	1322	232	भिवानी, हिसार
8	भारतमाला परियोजना-I के अंतर्गत ईपीसी मोड पर हरियाणा राज्य में ग्रेड सेपरेटिड संरचनाओं और सर्विस रोड उपलब्ध कराकर मौजूदा 4 लेन वाले इस्माइलाबाद-अंबाला खंड (किमी 0+000 से किमी 42+500) (अंबाला-कोटपुतली कॉरिडोर का भाग) को 4 लेन वाले पहुंच-नियंत्रित खंड में उन्नयन करना	609	118	अंबाला, कुरुक्षेत्र
9	रारा-54 के किमी 27.400 से किमी 62.200 तक प्रस्तावित मंडी डबवाली बाईपास से चौटाला तक मंडी डबवाली (पंजाब/हरियाणा सीमा) संगरिया सड़क खंड का 6 लेन	903	731	सिरसा (हरियाणा) और श्री मुक्तसर साहिब (पंजाब)
10	शामली-अम्बाला के रानीपुर बरसी से अधोयामुसलमाना खंड तक पहुंच नियंत्रित ग्रीनफील्ड राजमार्ग (पैकेज-II) (डिजाइन चै. किमी 45.500 से किमी 84.400 तक) का 6 लेन	1554	631	सहारनपुर, करनाल, यमुनानगर, कुरुक्षेत्र , अंबाला
11	शामली-अंबाला के अधोया मुसलमाना से सादोपुर खंड तक पहुंच नियंत्रित ग्रीनफील्ड राजमार्ग (पैकेज-III) (डिजाइन चै. किमी 84.400 से किमी 121.786 तक) का 6 लेन	1492	632	अंबाला , एसएस नगर

12	हाइब्रिड एन्युटी मोड पर भारतमाला परियोजना के अंतर्गत हरियाणा राज्य में शामगढ़ गांव के पास रारा-44 से प्रारंभ होकर (डिजाइन किमी 0+000) और समालखा गांव के पास करनाल-मुनक रोड (एमडीआर-115) पर समाप्त होने वाले 6-लेन ग्रीनफील्ड करनाल रिंग रोड का निर्माण	1691	551	करनाल
13	हाइब्रिड वार्षिकी मोड पर भारतमाला परियोजना के अंतर्गत हरियाणा राज्य में शामली-अंबाला खंड के कपूरी गांव के पास (डिजाइन किमी 18+226) रारा-344जीएम के साथ अपने जंक्शन से शुरू होकर भारी गांव के पास रारा-152 के इस्माइलाबाद-अंबाला खंड पर समाप्त होने वाले (डिजाइन किमी 40+750) (कुल लंबाई 22.524 किलोमीटर) 6 लेन ग्रीनफील्ड अंबाला रिंग रोड का निर्माण	1089	357	अंबाला
14	हरियाणा राज्य में रारा-44ए के साहा-शाहबाद खंड के किमी 14.840 से किमी 31.760 तक को 4 लेन का बनाना (पैकेज-II)	236	190	अंबाला, कुरुक्षेत्र,
15	हरियाणा राज्य में हाइब्रिड वार्षिकी मोड पर आर्थिक गलियारा और फीडर रूट पैकेज-II के रूप में प्रस्तावित नारनौल बाईपास (डिजाइन लंबाई 24.0 किमी.) और रारा-11 के अटेलीमंडी से नारनौल खंड के किमी.43.445 से किमी.56.900 तक (डिजाइन लंबाई 14.0 किमी.) का निर्माण	1207	1279	नारनौल
16	हरियाणा राज्य के रेवाड़ी जिले में हाइब्रिड एन्युटी	1069	847	रेवाड़ी

	मोड (एचएएम) पर फीडर रूट के रूप में प्रस्तावित रेवाड़ी बाईपास (रारा-11) का निर्माण (डिजाइन लंबाई - 14.40 किमी) - पैकेज-IV			
17	हाइब्रिड एन्युटी मोड पर भारतमाला परियोजना के अंतर्गत हरियाणा राज्य में फीडर रूट के रूप में रारा-352डब्ल्यू के गुड़गांव-पटौदी-रेवाड़ी खंड के हीरो होंडा चौक से उमंग भड़वाज चौक तक उन्नयन	1524	1090	रेवाड़ी और गुड़गांव
18	दिल्ली-वडोदरा ग्रीनफील्ड संरेखण (रारा-148एन) (पैकेज-01) (चै. 0+000 से चै. 18+461) [सोहना-गुरुग्राम रोड (रारा-248ए) के अलीपुर गांव के पास और केएमपी एक्सप्रेसवे से पहले समाप्त होने वाला]	2453	2311	गुड़गांव, नूंह
19	दिल्ली-वडोदरा ग्रीनफील्ड संरेखण (रारा-148एन) (पैकेज-02) (चै. 18+500 से चै. 47+000) [केएमपी एक्सप्रेसवे से पहले शुरू होने वाला और खानपुर घाटी के पास चै. 47+000 पर समाप्त होने वाला एक्सप्रेसवे]	1921	1871	पलवल, नूंह
20	दिल्ली-वडोदरा ग्रीनफील्ड संरेखण (रारा-148एन) (पैकेज-03) (चै. 47+000 से चै. 78+800) [खानपुरघाटी के पास से शुरू होकर हरि./राज. सीमा पर समाप्त होने वाला]	1367	1249	नूंह
21	इस्माइलाबाद - नारनौल (पैकेज- 01) (चै. 0+000 से चै. 23+000) [इस्माइलाबाद से ढांड के पास करनाल-पेहोवा रोड (एसएच-9) के जंक्शन तक]	1235	1141	कुरुक्षेत्र, कैथल
22	इस्माइलाबाद - नारनौल (पैकेज- 02) (चै.	1467	1379	कैथल, करनाल

	23+000 से 56+000) [ढांड गांव के पास करनाल-पेहोवा रोड (एसएच-9) के जंक्शन से राजौंद के पास कैथल-सफीदों (एसएच-11) रोड के जंक्शन तक]			
23	इस्माइलाबाद - नारनौल (पैकेज- 03) (चै. 56+000 से 80+000) [राजौंद के पास कैथल-सफीदों रोड (एसएच-11) के जंक्शन से खेरी गांव के पास जींद-सफीदों रोड (एसएच-14) के जंक्शन तक]	1039	974	करनाल, जींद
24	इस्माइलाबाद - नारनौल (पैकेज- 04) (चै. 80+000 से 108+000) [खेरी गांव के पास जींद-सफीदों रोड (एसएच-14) के जंक्शन से जुलाना के पास रारा-352 (जींद-गोहाना खंड) के जंक्शन तक]	1118	1040	जींद
25	इस्माइलाबाद - नारनौल (पैकेज- 05) (चै. 108+000 से 131+000) [जुलाना के पास रारा-352 (जींद-गोहाना) के जंक्शन से खरकड़ा के पास रारा-9 (रोहतक-जींद खंड) के जंक्शन तक]	1158	1042	जींद, रोहतक
26	इस्माइलाबाद - नारनौल (पैकेज- 06) (चै. 131+000 से 165+000) [खरकड़ा के पास रारा-9 (रोहतक-जींद खंड) के जंक्शन से चरखी दादरी के पास रारा-334बी (चरखी दादरी-झज्जर खंड) के जंक्शन तक]	1277	1156	रोहतक, भिवानी और चरखी दादरी
27	इस्माइलाबाद - नारनौल (पैकेज- 07) (चै. 165+0 से 200+0) [चरखीदादरी के पास रारा-334बी	1306	1212	चरखी दादरी और महेन्द्रगढ़

	(चरखीदादरी-झज्जर खंड) के जंक्शन से कनीना के पास रेवाड़ी-कनीना रोड (एसएच-24) के जंक्शन तक]			
28	इस्माइलाबाद - नारनौल (पैकेज- 08) (चै. 200+000 से 227+020) [रेवाड़ी जंक्शन से कनीना के पास (एसएच-24) कनीना रोड से नारनौल]	1100	968	महेन्द्रगढ़
29	रारा-344पी के किमी 0.00 से किमी 29.60 तक 4 लेन यूईआर II [पैकेज - IV] (सोनीपत बाईपास तक स्पर) का विकास पैकेज IV	1758	1444	दिल्ली और सोनीपत
30	एनसीआर में डीएनडी महारानी बाग- जैतपुर जंक्शन से 6एल एक्सेस कंट्रोल्ड हाईवे, रारा-148एनए का पुश्ता रोड के किमी 0.00 से किमी 9.00 तक 6 लेन पहुंच नियंत्रित राजमार्ग	1467	960	दक्षिण पूर्व
31	बदरपुर सीमा तक स्पर सहित जैतपुर जंक्शन- पुश्ता रोड से रारा-148एनए के फरीदाबाद-बल्लभगढ़ बाईपास पर सेक्टर 62/65 विभाजित सड़क के जंक्शन तक के किमी. 9.00 से किमी. 33.00 तक नियंत्रित राजमार्ग	1328	1090	दक्षिण पूर्व, फरीदाबाद
32	फरीदाबाद-बल्लभगढ़ बाईपास पर सेक्टर 62/65 विभाजित सड़क के साथ जंक्शन से रारा-148एनए के केएमपी एक्सप्रेसवे के जंक्शन तक के किमी 33.00 से किमी 59.063 तक 6 लेन पहुंच नियंत्रित राजमार्ग	1387	1280	फरीदाबाद, पलवल, गुरुग्राम, नूंह
33	डीएनडी-फरीदाबाद-बल्लभगढ़ बाईपास केएमपी	2415	1108	फरीदाबाद,

	लिंक - दिल्ली मुंबई एक्सप्रेसवे के स्पर से जेवर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डे तक ग्रीनफील्ड संपर्कता का निर्माण			पलवल, गौतम बुद्ध नगर
34	ईपीसी मोड पर दिल्ली राज्य में 4-लेन शहरी विस्तार सड़क-II (यूईआर-II) – रारा-344एन, पैकेज 5 (बहादुरगढ़ बाईपास का स्पर) (रारा-10) के किमी 0.000 से किमी 7.30 तक का विकास	801	471	झज्जर
35	रारा-709एडी के पानीपत से शामिल खंड को 4 लेन का बनाना, पैकेज-I	1253	905	पानीपत (हरियाणा) और शामिल (उ. प्र.)
		46980	34213	

2. हरियाणा राज्य में पिछले पांच वर्षों (वित्त वर्ष 2019-20 से 2023-24 तक) और चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान आर्थिक महत्व और अंतर-राज्यीय संपर्कता (ईआई और आईएससी) योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाएं: शून्य

3. हरियाणा राज्य में पिछले पांच वर्षों (वित्त वर्ष 2019-20 से 2023-24 तक) और चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान सीआरआईएफ योजना के तहत स्वीकृत परियोजनाएं:

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	अनुमोदित लागत करोड़ रु. में	किया गया व्यय करोड़ रु. में	जिलों का नाम
1	हरियाणा में फरीदाबाद-जसाना-मंझावली-शेखपुर और उत्तर प्रदेश में अट्टा गुजरान से ग्रेटर नोएडा एक्सप्रेसवे को जोड़ने वाली 2 लेन सड़क का पुनर्स्थापन एवं उन्नयन	99.14	57.70	फरीदाबाद

2	जींद जिले में उचाना से लितानी रोड एमडीआर-112 पर किमी 0.00 से 17.83 तक चौड़ीकरण और सुदृढ़ीकरण (आईडी - 6813)	43.71	12.16	जींद
3	कालांवाली-डबवाली रोड के आरडी 0.00 से 27.36 तक चौड़ीकरण और सुदृढ़ीकरण	25.64	1.69	सिरसा
4	डबवाली कालांवाली सड़क वाया देसूजोधा आरडी 0.00 से 35.10 तक चौड़ीकरण और सुदृढ़ीकरण (रोड आईडी 5750)	34.11	12.22	सिरसा
5	आरडी 158.610 एवं 165.820 पर 2 पुल सहित करनाल जिले में असंध कैथल रोड (एसएच-11) का चौड़ीकरण एवं सुदृढ़ीकरण (रोड आईडी 7544)	33.82	2.80	करनाल
6	दादरी-बॉन्ड सड़क (एमडीआर-124) का चौड़ीकरण एवं सुदृढ़ीकरण (सड़क आईएस 2324)	73.71	0	दादरी
7	दादरी-चिरया रोड (एमडीआर- 124) का चौड़ीकरण एवं सुदृढ़ीकरण (रोड आईडी 2440)	62.3	0	दादरी
8	आरडी 4.265, 9.795, 10.00,	49.9	0	करनाल

	16.460 पर 4 पुल सहित असंध सिरसल रोड के किमी 0 से किमी 20.55 तक चौड़ीकरण एवं सुदृढ़ीकरण			
9	पानीपत से सफीदों तक 4 लेन का बनाना तथा पानीपत सफीदों जींद मार्ग (एसएच-14) पर सैदों से जींद तक 10 मीटर चौड़ाई में चौड़ीकरण	184.44	0	जींद/कैथल
10	करनाल असंध जिंद हांसी तोशाम सोदीवास सड़क (हांसी तोशाम सड़क खंड) एसएच-12 के 127.68 से 138.68 (सड़क आईडी 5198)	60	0	हांसी
11	करनाल काछवा संबलीकौल रोड (रोड आईडी 7370) / करनाल आरडी 11.00 से 21.680 और 26.580 से 32.00	27.43	0	करनाल
12	कैथल जिले में एसएच-11 पर किमी 202.63 से 209.50, किमी 211 से 227.50 और कैथल पटियाला रोड के किमी 231.44 से 234.63 तक 4 लेन का निर्माण द्वारा चौड़ीकरण तथा किमी 209.50 से 211.00 और किमी 227.50 से 231.44 तक सुदृढ़ीकरण (आईडी 7137 और 6958) (सीआरएफ योजना)	129.4	0	कैथल
	कुल	823.6	86.57	

ODF PLUS VILLAGES UNDER SBM-G**3911. SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY:**

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

- (a) the details of the funds allocated under Swachh Bharat Mission - Grameen (SBM-G) during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the details of the number of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed under the SBM-G till date, State/UT and district-wise; and
- (c) the details of the number of Open Defecation Free (ODF) Plus villages in the country, State/UT and district-wise?

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

- (a) State/UT-wise, Centre share allocated under Swachh Bharat Mission - Grameen (SBM-G) during the last three years and the current year are at

Statement -I

- (b) and (c) State/UT-wise, number of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed under the Swachh Bharat Mission-Grameen [(SBM-G)] from 02.10.2014 to 17.12.2024, as per the data reported by the States/UTs on online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of SBM(G) is given at

Statement -II.

State/UT-wise, number of Open Defecation Free (ODF) Plus declared villages under SBM(G) as on 17.12.2024, as per the data reported by the States/UTs on online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of

SBM(G) is given at **Statement-III**. District-wise details are available in public domain at link : <https://swachhbharatmission.ddws.gov.in/>. The information is being updated by the State Governments/UTs on daily basis.

STATEMENT -I

State/UT-wise, Centre share allocated under SBM(G) during last 3 years and current year

Rs. In crore

S.N.	State/UT Name	2021- 2022	2022- 2023	2023- 2024	2024-2025
1	A & N Islands	0.00	1.37	1.00	6.39
2	Andhra Pradesh	437.64	676.79	0.00	270.16
3	Arunachal Pradesh	23.03	29.43	15.81	14.82
4	Assam	513.56	495.71	417.77	356.15
5	Bihar	651.54	1544.86	700.00	475.73
6	Chhattisgarh	207.58	355.07	83.98	182.1
7	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	5.75	1.63	0.00	0.71
8	Goa	61.27	34.38	19.61	14.32
9	Gujarat	342.73	284.68	109.61	200
10	Haryana	181.80	202.77	0.00	100
11	Himachal Pradesh	269.13	198.07	42.00	44.17
12	J&K	246.98	494.20	251.00	245
13	Jharkhand	148.51	300.64	50.00	107.85

14	Karnataka	0.00	665.34	46.00	200
15	Kerala	34.68	308.04	0.00	50
16	Ladakh	14.25	17.30	8.00	10.2
17	Lakshadweep	0.00	7.74	1.00	2.7
18	Madhya Pradesh	668.96	411.14	113.39	242.1
19	Maharashtra	1372.73	1740.11	110.45	463.26
20	Manipur	48.34	51.45	5.10	2
21	Meghalaya	165.71	92.13	41.51	107.64
22	Mizoram	17.62	19.67	4.99	17.68
23	Nagaland	18.02	39.44	31.07	27.59
24	Odisha	0.00	0.00	47.00	200
25	Puducherry	6.89	37.80	0.00	5
26	Punjab	52.87	168.19	54.81	92.48
27	Rajasthan	551.85	624.90	70.00	230
28	Sikkim	19.73	23.17	8.88	14.79
29	Tamil Nadu	26.29	421.10	239.74	300
30	Telangana	180.67	542.94	25.00	164.07
31	Tripura	84.19	128.29	71.58	75.22
32	Uttar Pradesh	1825.85	1529.38	2519.62	1309.4
33	Uttarakhand	78.76	92.61	63.75	48.68
34	West Bengal	645.08	848.16	720.00	475.51
	Total	8902.01	12388.50	5872.67	6055.72

STATEMENT-II

**State/UT-wise no. of Individual household latrines (IHHLs) constructed
under SBM(G) from 2.10.2014 to 17.12.2024**

S.N.	State/UT	IHHLs constructed from 2- 10-14 to 17.12.2024
1	A & N Islands	22,972
2	Andhra Pradesh	43,53,242
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,53,878
4	Assam	42,09,144
5	Bihar	1,37,65,355
6	Chhattisgarh	35,53,950
7	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	21,784
8	Goa	30,361
9	Gujarat	43,61,951
10	Haryana	7,23,702
11	Himachal Pradesh	2,22,103
12	Jammu & Kashmir	14,01,442
13	Jharkhand	41,89,118
14	Karnataka	49,66,171
15	Kerala	2,51,185
16	Ladakh	22,253
17	Lakshadweep	0

18	Madhya Pradesh	77,11,750
19	Maharashtra	71,32,862
20	Manipur	2,77,078
21	Meghalaya	3,02,797
22	Mizoram	47,098
23	Nagaland	1,49,937
24	Odisha	74,17,664
25	Puducherry	29,837
26	Punjab	5,62,471
27	Rajasthan	84,55,170
28	Sikkim	22,050
29	Tamil Nadu	58,74,004
30	Telangana	31,27,467
31	Tripura	4,87,529
32	Uttar Pradesh	2,49,61,966
33	Uttarakhand	5,42,633
34	West Bengal	83,43,189
	Total	11,76,94,113

STATEMENT-III

State/UT-wise, No. of Open Defecation Free (ODF) Plus villages as on 17.12.2024

S. No.	State/UT Name	Total Village	ODF Plus Villages			Total ODF Plus villages
			Aspiring	Rising	Model	
1	A & N Islands	265	0	0	195	195
2	Andhra Pradesh	15,994	13,596	112	2,189	15,897
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5,133	3,223	903	810	4,936
4	Assam	25,518	4,721	1,370	19,232	25,323
5	Bihar	36,871	4,232	1,195	28,818	34,245
6	Chhattisgarh	19,643	2,552	97	16,034	18,683
7	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	96	0	0	94	94
8	Goa	373	99	4	265	368
9	Gujarat	17,971	3,934	922	12,896	17,752
10	Haryana	6,619	4,164	249	2,001	6,414
11	Himachal Pradesh	17,630	2,747	863	12,369	15,979
12	Jammu & Kashmir	6,216	17	19	5,910	5,946
13	Jharkhand	29,322	19,234	534	6,615	26,383
14	Karnataka	26,528	21,023	534	4,687	26,244
15	Kerala	1,433	7	6	1,368	1,381

16	Ladakh	240	38	1	201	240
17	Lakshadweep	10	0	0	10	10
18	Madhya Pradesh	51,044	1,457	44	49,079	50,580
19	Maharashtra	40,250	11,029	237	26,061	37,327
20	Manipur	2,549	41	1	26	68
21	Meghalaya	6,465	4,712	318	390	5,420
22	Mizoram	637	2	1	558	561
23	Nagaland	1,425	330	38	433	801
24	Odisha	46,850	3,547	32	41,123	44,702
25	Puducherry	91	54	0	37	91
26	Punjab	11,977	10,479	51	1,245	11,775
27	Rajasthan	43,447	2,527	656	39,412	42,595
28	Sikkim	400	0	0	400	400
29	Tamil Nadu	11,738	2,873	730	7,669	11,272
30	Telangana	9,871	600	3	8,389	8,992
31	Tripura	765	54	8	698	760
32	Uttar Pradesh	96,181	24,996	2,346	66,605	93,947
33	Uttarakhand	14,968	62	3	14,813	14,878
34	West Bengal	38,187	10,461	1,324	24,853	36,638
		5,86,707	1,52,811	12,601	3,95,485	5,60,897

**COOKING GAS CONNECTIONS FOR MIGRANT WORKERS UNDER
PMUY 2.0**

3912. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

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

(a) whether the migrant workers are able to get cooking gas connection without address proof in the States where they are working across the country under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana 2.0 (PM-Ujjwala 2.0);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of workers availed this benefit, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government is aware that the migrant workers are still facing the issues in getting cooking gas connection without address proof, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government would direct the oil companies to address this issue, 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): 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 PMUY connections 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 has been 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 has already been achieved during July, 2024. Under Ujjwala 2.0 beneficiaries are given deposit free connections along with free first refill and stove.

An additional relaxation has been provided exclusively for applicants in migrant category under Ujjwala 2.0. Migrant applicants can submit a self declaration which is accepted as a valid proof of address and family composition. As on 01.12.2024, there are 10.33 crore LPG connections under PMUY. Details of State/UT-wise number of PMUY Connections released to Migrant households are at **Statement**

The information about the scheme is regularly disseminated through specific awareness campaigns with special focus on States/geographies with high migrant population.

As a result of various steps taken by Government to improve access and affordability of domestic LPG for PMUY consumers, per capita consumption of PMUY beneficiaries (in terms of number of 14.2 kg LPG cylinders taken per year) has increased from 3.68 (FY 2021-22) to 3.95 in FY 2023-24, and 4.34 in FY 2024-25 (upto November 2024). PMUY consumption has witnessed a growth of 24.3% during Oct 2024 vis-à-vis October 2023 (Total PMUY consumption has

risen from 459 TMT to 570.7 TMT during this period).

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise number of PMUY Connections released under Migrant Category– As on 01.12.2024

State	Number of PMUY Connections
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	44
Andhra Pradesh	4,074
Arunachal Pradesh	187
Assam	17,421
Bihar	1,08,736
Chandigarh	1,764
Chhattisgarh	30,022
D & NH and Daman & Diu	880
Delhi	1,57,548
Goa	1
Gujarat	69,576
Haryana	14,096
Himachal Pradesh	4,249
UT of Jammu and Kashmir	1,008
Jharkhand	48,004
Karnataka	4,468
Kerala	564
UT of Ladakh	-

Lakshadweep	-
Madhya Pradesh	64,105
Maharashtra	49,961
Manipur	741
Meghalaya	27
Mizoram	1
Nagaland	214
Odisha	26,352
Puducherry	485
Punjab	61,096
Rajasthan	12,523
Sikkim	3
Tamil Nadu	62,812
Telangana	17,301
Tripura	2,314
Uttar Pradesh	2,39,219
Uttarakhand	24,407
West Bengal	14,293

Source: Indian Oil Corporation Limited on industry basis

CONSERVATION OF CAUVERY RIVER ECOSYSTEM

3913. SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR

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

that the measures taken/being taken by the Government to address the issue of pollution and support the conservation of ecosystem along the River Cauvery?

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

Rivers in the country are polluted due to discharge of untreated and partially treated domestic sewage from cities/towns and Urban Local Bodies, industrial effluent in their respective catchments, lack of dilution, dumping of wastes and other non-point sources of pollution. Rapid urbanization and industrialization have compounded the challenges. Cleaning/Rejuvenation of rivers is a continuous process. It is the primary responsibility of States/Union Territories (UTs) and Urban Local Bodies to ensure required treatment of sewage and industrial effluents to the prescribed norms before discharging into the rivers and other water bodies.

This Ministry has been supplementing efforts of the States/UTs by providing financial and technical assistance for abatement of pollution in rivers/tributaries in Ganga basin through the Central Sector scheme of Namami Gange Program, and the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) for other rivers in the country.

Under NRCP, for river Cauvery, 168.93 MLD of Sewage Treatment capacity has been created in 9 towns, namely Bhiwani, Erode, Karur, Kumarapalayam, Kumbakonam, Mayiladuthurai, Pallipalayam, Trichirappalli and Trichy of Tamil Nadu and in 4 towns, namely K.R.Nagar, Kollegal, Nanjangud and Srirangapatna of Karnataka along with works of interception & diversion of raw sewage,

construction of sewerage systems, low cost sanitation facilities, improved wood crematoria, river front development, etc.

The National Green Tribunal (NGT) has issued orders from time to time related to polluted river stretches. In Original Application No. 673/2018, in which the NGT directed that all States/UTs should prepare action plans for the rejuvenation of polluted river stretches in the country identified in 2018 by Central Pollution Control Board. As per the direction, the implementation of said action plans has to be reviewed at all States/UTs and the central level.

In compliance of these orders the States have got their action plan prepared and got approved from the competent authority. For monitoring, Central Monitoring Committee (CMC) has been constituted at Central level under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Govt. of India. So far, 19 CMC meetings have been held.

IMPLEMENTATION OF PM VISHWAKARMA SCHEME

3914. SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI:

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

- (a) the current status of implementation of PM Vishwakarma Scheme across various States along with specific number of artisans benefited in Telangana;
- (b) the details of funds allocated and utilized for this scheme, district-wise particularly in Nizamabad; and

(c) the measures taken to ensure access to training and financial support for artisans in rural Telangana under the scheme?

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 PM Vishwakarma Scheme was launched on 17.09.2023, and has been rolled out across the country, including in Telangana. Since the inception of the Scheme, as of 16.12.2024, a total of 2.61 crore applications have been received on the PM Vishwakarma Portal. The details of State/UT-wise registrations, skill trainings completed, and loan sanctioned under the Scheme, including Telangana, since the launch of the Scheme on 17.09.2023, upto 16.12.2024 is at **Statement .**

(b): As PM Vishwakarma is a Central Sector Scheme, State-wise funds are not allocated. As of 16.12.2024, the funds sanctioned and spent under the Scheme are detailed below:

Financial Year	Revised Estimate (RE) (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure Incurred (Rs. in crore)
2023-24	746	746
2024-25(as of 16.12.2024)	4,000	3,120

(c): The PM Vishwakarma Scheme is jointly implemented by the Ministry of

Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MoMSME), the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), and the Department of Financial Services (DFS), Government of India. The skilling component of the Scheme, aimed at enhancing the skills of traditional artisans and craftspeople, is implemented by MSDE. As per information received from MSDE, the Government of India has onboarded training centres across the country to ensure artisans, including those in rural areas, have access to skill training. In Telangana, there are currently 96 active training centres offering essential skill upgradation to artisans. Artisans receive a stipend and a toolkit incentive of upto Rs.15,000 upon successfully completing the basic skill training.

The credit component, implemented by DFS, focuses on providing affordable credit for enterprise development. Under the Scheme, Loan is provided to the beneficiaries in two tranches:

Tranche 1: Loan up to Rs.1 lakh with a repayment period of 18 months.

Tranche2: Loan up to Rs.2 lakh with a repayment period of 30 months.

The rate of interest charged to the beneficiaries is only 5% with interest subvention of up to 8% is provided upfront by the Government to the banks. Loan coverage is secured under the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises on a portfolio basis. During basic skill training period, the beneficiaries are provided with half-day financial literacy sessions specifically designed to familiarize them with the loan features under the Scheme. The Scheme is widely accessible through Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Cooperative Banks, and Private Sector Banks, ensuring outreach to urban, rural, and remote

areas across the country, including Telangana.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise details of total registrations, skill trainings completed, and loans sanctioned under the PM Vishwakarma Scheme from 17.09.2023 to 16.12.2024 are as follows:

S. No.	STATE/UT	NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS	NUMBER OF SKILL TRAININGS IMPARTED	NUMBER OF LOANS SANCTIONED
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	2,02,884	1,02,713	21,379
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1,579	64	1
3.	ASSAM	1,04,956	50,607	7,488
4.	BIHAR	1,06,379	34,597	5,802
5.	CHHATTISGARH	1,14,621	53,470	4,163
6.	GOA	17,374	4,505	385
7.	GUJARAT	2,04,482	1,45,227	30,756
8.	HARYANA	33,519	13,787	2,883
9.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	18,843	6,572	707
10.	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1,50,535	1,08,704	10,741
11.	JHARKHAND	34,337	19,032	2,520
12.	KARNATAKA	5,31,858	3,30,111	63,652
13.	KERALA	20,877	5,095	1,105
14.	MADHYA PRADESH	2,24,374	99,074	14,260
15.	MAHARASHTRA	2,30,746	1,11,105	21,997
16.	MANIPUR	11,226	2,530	388
17.	MEGHALAYA	243	17	0
18.	MIZORAM	2,660	241	5
19.	NAGALAND	2,901	732	101
20.	ODISHA	92,378	30,246	4,420
21.	PUNJAB	9,870	2,962	432
22.	RAJASTHAN	2,16,768	1,29,402	26,948
23.	SIKKIM	1,937	291	7

24.	TAMIL NADU	1	0	0
25.	TELANGANA	69,229	44,247	13,544
26.	TRIPURA	20,124	11,426	2,528
27.	UTTAR PRADESH	1,52,623	52,693	3,698
28.	UTTARAKHAND	18,885	6,542	383
29.	WEST BENGAL	1	0	0
30.	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	714	327	0
31.	CHANDIGARH	241	62	11
32.	DAMAN AND DIU AND DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	705	132	2
33.	DELHI	727	13	1
34.	LADAKH	3,543	1,597	253
35.	LAKSHADWEEP	671	0	0
36.	PUDUCHERRY	560	54	4
TOTAL		26,03,371	13,68,177	2,40,564

गंगा और यमुना सहित नदियों का विस्तार

3915. श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे:

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

(क) देश में वर्तमान कार्य योजना/योजना के अंतर्गत पिछले पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान गंगा

और यमुना सहित नदियों के विस्तार के लिए उपयोग की गई कुल निधि कितनी है;

(ख) उक्त कार्य योजना की मुख्य विशेषताएं क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उद्योगों द्वारा विभिन्न स्थानों पर अभी भी विषैले और अन्य रासायनिक अपशिष्ट को नदियों में बहाया जा रहा है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में जल की गुणवत्ता और प्रदूषण स्तर की निगरानी के लिए स्थापित तंत्र सहित राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा उक्त कार्य योजना के उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में कितनी प्रगति हुई है?

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

(क) और (ख): गंगा और यमुना नदियों के विस्तार के लिए कोई धनराशि अनुमोदित नहीं की गई है। हालांकि, यमुना नदी सहित गंगा और इसकी सहायक नदियों के पुनरुद्धार के लिए, राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन (एनएमसीजी) ने पिछले पांच वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान और चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में 15 नवंबर 2024 तक परियोजनाओं/कार्यकलापों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए विभिन्न एजेंसियों को 11,587.31 करोड़ रुपये वितरित किए हैं।

राष्ट्रीय नदी संरक्षण योजना (एनआरसीपी) में अभी तक देश के 17 राज्यों में फैली 57 नदियों को शामिल किया गया है। पिछले पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष (31 अक्टूबर 2024 तक) के दौरान जारी कुल निधि 1,445 करोड़ रुपये है।

गंगा और उसकी सहायक नदियों के पुनरुद्धार के लिए 31 मार्च 2021 तक की अवधि के लिए वर्ष 2014-15 में नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम (एनजीपी) शुरू किया गया था और बाद में इसे 31 मार्च 2026 तक बढ़ाया गया था। ई-फ्लो, जैव विविधता संरक्षण, औद्योगिक प्रदूषण के उपशमन, वनारोपण आदि से संबंधित गतिविधियों के अलावा 6,255 मिलियन लीटर प्रति दिन (एमएलडी) की उपचार क्षमता वाले सीवेज उपचार संयंत्र (एसटीपी) के निर्माण और पुनरुद्धार के लिए 32,513 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर कुल 203 सीवरेज अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है।

केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, नदी के पुनरुद्धार के लिए प्रदूषित नदी खंडों (पीआरएस) की पहचान की गई है और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कार्य योजनाएँ तैयार की गई हैं। इन योजनाओं में नदियों के किनारों पर वनरोपण, नालों के मरम्मत, एसटीपी का निर्माण, ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन, बाढ़ के मैदानों का विनियमन, वर्षा जल संचयन और अन्य जल संरक्षण कार्य तथा जैव विविधता पार्कों की स्थापना जैसे उपाय शामिल हो सकते हैं।

(ग) और (घ): देश में नदियाँ मुख्य रूप से शहरों/कस्बों से अनुपचारित और आंशिक रूप से उपचारित सीवेज और औद्योगिक बहिःस्रावों के उनके संबंधित कैचमेंट क्षेत्रों में निर्वहन के कारण प्रदूषित और संदूषित होती हैं। प्रदूषण के गैर-बिंदु स्रोत जैसे कटाव, चट्टानों, मिट्टी का परिवहन और अवसादन, कृषि

अपवाह, खुले में शौच और ठोस अपशिष्ट डंपिंग स्थलों से अपवाह आदि भी नदियों में प्रदूषण बढ़ाते हैं।

केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) में राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों (एसपीसीबी)/प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समितियों (पीसीसी) के सहयोग से राष्ट्रीय जल गुणवत्ता निगरानी कार्यक्रम (एनडब्ल्यूक्यूएमपी) के अंतर्गत निगरानी स्टेशनों के एक नेटवर्क के माध्यम से देश भर में नदियों और अन्य जल निकायों की जल गुणवत्ता की निगरानी कर रहा है।

औद्योगिक प्रदूषण की निगरानी करने के लिए गंगा की मुख्य धारा वाले राज्यों और उसकी सहायक नदियों में संचालित **अत्यधिक प्रदूषणकारी उद्योगों (जीपीआई)** का वार्षिक निरीक्षण। तकनीकी संस्थानों (आईआईटी, एनआईटी, आदि) और एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी के अधिकारियों द्वारा संयुक्त निरीक्षण के साथ, एसपीसीबी/पीसीसी के परामर्श से जीपीआई को वार्षिक रूप से अद्यतन किया जाता है ताकि अपशिष्ट निर्वहन मानदंडों के अनुपालन की पुष्टि की जा सके।

एनएमसीजी में, गंगा और यमुना नदियों में सीवेज उपचार संयंत्र (एसटीपी) आदि के निष्पादन के लिए एक ऑनलाइन डैशबोर्ड **“प्रयाग”** संचालित किया गया है;

डीपीसीसी 08 स्थानों पर यमुना नदी की जल गुणवत्ता की निगरानी भी करता है।

इसके अलावा, राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (एनजीटी) के निर्देशानुसार, यमुना पुनरुद्धार में शामिल विभाग के साथ समन्वय करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली के मुख्य सचिव की अध्यक्षता में एक उच्च स्तरीय समिति (एचएलसी) का गठन किया गया है। एचएलसी ने यमुना नदी के पुनरुद्धार के लिए विभाग-वार विस्तृत कार्य योजना तैयार की है।

नदी-विशिष्ट कार्य योजनाओं की निगरानी राज्य सरकारों द्वारा गठित नदी संरक्षण समिति (आरआरसी) द्वारा की जाती है।

जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग के सचिव की अध्यक्षता में गठित केंद्रीय निगरानी समिति (सीएमसी) नियमित रूप से देश में नदियों के पुनरुद्धार के लिए की गई कार्रवाई की प्रगति की समीक्षा करती है।

(ड): प्रगति/उपलब्धियां इस प्रकार हैं:

- i. एनआरसीपी के अंतर्गत 2,941 मिलियन लीटर प्रतिदिन (एमएलडी) सीवेज उपचार क्षमता सृजित की गई है।
- ii. क. एनजीपी के तहत, 3,327 एमएलडी की सीवेज उपचार क्षमता सृजित गई है।
 ख. सीपीसीबी द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर, गंगा नदी के पुनरुद्धार के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप गंगा बेसिन राज्यों में जीपीआई के अनुपालन में वर्ष 2017 में 39% से वर्ष 2023 में 82% और यमुना बेसिन राज्यों में वर्ष 2020 में 64% से वर्ष 2023 में 79% तक सुधार हुआ है। साथ ही, गंगा बेसिन राज्यों में वर्ष 2017 में 349 एमएलडी से वर्ष 2023 में 249.31 एमएलडी तक अपशिष्ट सृजन में 28.6% की कमी देखी गई।
- ग. केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) ने गंगा नदी की जल गुणवत्ता की निगरानी की है। सीपीसीबी की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, वर्ष 2018 की तुलना में 2023 में पुनरुद्धार किए गए प्रदूषित हिस्से हैं (क) उत्तराखंड में हरिद्वार से सुल्तानपुर तक; (ख) संगम के बाद (ए/सी) पांडु नदी, देवमई, फतेहपुर से उत्तर प्रदेश (यूपी) में डलमऊ, रायबरेली तक (ग) कड़ाघाट, कौशांबी से धीमी, यूपी में प्रतापगढ़ तक; (घ) यूपी में प्रयागराज, रसूलाबाद अप-स्ट्रीम (यू/एस) से विंध्याचल तक (ड) यूपी में वाराणसी से डाउन-स्ट्रीम (डी/एस) वाराणसी तक (च) बिहार में बक्सर से भागलपुर और (छ) पश्चिम बंगाल में खगराबेहरामपुर से सेरामपुर तक।
- घ. इसके अलावा, घुलित ऑक्सीजन का मूल्य, जो नदी की स्थिति का एक संकेतक होता है, अधिसूचित प्राथमिक स्नान जल गुणवत्ता मानदंडों की स्वीकार्य सीमाओं के भीतर पाया गया है और गंगा नदी के लगभग पूरे हिस्से के लिए नदी के पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र का समर्थन करने के लिए संतोषजनक है।

प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय उन्नत ग्राम अभियान

3916. श्री राजकुमार रोतः

क्या जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) जनजाति बहुल क्षेत्रों में प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय उन्नत ग्राम अभियान (पीएमजेयूजीए) के अंतर्गत चयनित, लाभान्वित और शेष बचे गांवों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या जनजातीय समुदायों के लिए उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, कौशल विकास और अवसंरचना का निर्माण किया जाता है और यदि हां, तो बांसवाड़ा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत डूंगरपुर-बांसवाड़ा में किए गए कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार योजना के लिए बजट बढ़ाकर योजना का दायरा बढ़ाने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इसके कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है?

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

(क) और (ख): माननीय प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय उन्नत ग्राम अभियान (बजट घोषणा 2024-25 के अनुसार नाम) को 2 अक्टूबर, 2024 को धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान के रूप में शुरू (लॉन्च) किया गया है। अभियान में 17 संबंधित मंत्रालयों द्वारा कार्यान्वित 25 उपाय शामिल हैं और इसका उद्देश्य 63,843 गांवों में बुनियादी ढांचे के अंतरों को पूरा करना, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, आंगनवाड़ी सुविधाओं तक पहुंच में सुधार करना और 5 वर्षों में 30 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के 549 जिलों और 2,911 ब्लॉकों में 5 करोड़ से अधिक जनजातियों को लाभान्वित करते हुए आजीविका के अवसर प्रदान करना है जिसमें बांसवाड़ा संसदीय विवाचन क्षेत्र के 1538 गांव शामिल हैं। इस अभियान के तहत अजजा आबादी के साथ-साथ जिलों का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार कवरेज संलग्न विवरण में है। प्रत्येक मंत्रालय को अभियान के तहत बजट और लक्ष्य आवंटित किए गए हैं और वह उसे सौंपे गए उपायों को क्रियान्वित (लागू) करने के लिए जिम्मेदार है। अभियान का उद्देश्य अभिसरण और आउटरीच (पहुंच) के माध्यम से संतुष्टि प्रदान करना है। राजस्थान सहित किसी विशेष राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में लाभार्थियों का वास्तविक कवरेज संबंधित उपायों के विशिष्ट दिशानिर्देशों की पात्रता

मानदंडों को पूरा करने के अधीन है।

(ग): चूंकि यह अभियान 2 अक्टूबर, 2024 को शुरू किया गया है और 79,000 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक बजट के साथ 2024-25 से 2029-30 तक 5 वर्षों की अवधि के लिए है।

विवरण

धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान के तहत गांवों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार कवरेज

क्र.सं.	राज्य के नाम	गांवों की कुल संख्या
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	878
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	329
3	असम	3161
4	बिहार	771
5	छत्तीसगढ़	6691
6	गोवा	25
7	गुजरात	4265
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	270
9	जम्मू और कश्मीर	393
10	झारखंड	7139
11	कर्नाटक	1089
12	केरल	89
13	लद्दाख	143
14	लक्षद्वीप	2
15	मध्य प्रदेश	11377
16	महाराष्ट्र	4975

17	मणिपुर	516
18	मेघालय	1437
19	मिजोरम	383
20	नागालैंड	608
21	ओडिशा	7667
22	राजस्थान	6019
23	सिक्किम	119
24	तमिलनाडु	248
25	तेलंगाना	924
26	दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	76
27	त्रिपुरा	392
28	उत्तर प्रदेश	517
29	उत्तराखंड	128
30	पश्चिम बंगाल	3212
कुल		63843

SCHEMES TO SUPPORT SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

3917. DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has introduced any new schemes or programmes

- to support Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in the current financial year;
- (b) if so, the details of these schemes including their objectives, target beneficiaries and the financial allocation for each scheme;
- (c) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure the successful implementation of these schemes and the effective utilization of allocated funds; and
- (d) whether the Government has conducted any assessment or survey to evaluate the impact of previous schemes aimed at boosting SMEs in the country and the findings of such evaluations.

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 Ministry of MSME has launched a new sub-scheme MSE Trade Enablement and Marketing (MSE TEAM) under the Central Sector Scheme “Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance” in June 2024 at an outlay of Rs. 277.35 Cr, with an implementation period of three years (2024-25 to 2026-27). The main objective of the initiative is to support micro and small enterprises to access different markets by integrating them with e-commerce platform. The MSE TEAM Initiative aims to benefit five lakh micro and small enterprises. The Ministry has designated the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd., (NSIC) as the implementing agency. The Ministry has conducted several workshops to create awareness about the MSE TEAM Initiative among the MSMEs.

(d): The details of some schemes of the Ministry that were evaluated are as follows:

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Year of Evaluation study	Findings in brief
1	National Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Hub	2020	NSSH has been impactful in promoting growth of SC/ST micro and small enterprises and addressed critical issues to help them upgrade their skill and establish new market linkages.

ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE IN NORTH-EASTERN REGION

3918. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

Will the Minister of **ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS**

be pleased to state:

- (a) the latest statistics on road accidents in the North-Eastern Region including the number of fatalities, injuries and property damage;
- (b) the specific measures being taken to improve road infrastructure in the North-Eastern Region to reduce accidents;
- (c) the steps being taken to strengthen emergency response systems in the North-Eastern Region including the availability of ambulances, well-equipped hospitals and trained medical personnel; and

- (d) whether the public awareness campaigns are being conducted to educate road users and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) The Central Government publishes annual report on “Road Accidents in India” based on data received from States/ UTs. As per the report for the year 2022, total number of road accidents, fatalities and persons injured in the North-Eastern States during calendar year 2021 and 2022 are given in the table below:-

State	No. of road accidents		No. of fatalities		Persons injured	
	2021*	2022	2021*	2022	2021*	2022
Arunachal Pradesh	283	227	157	148	347	186
Assam	7,411	7,023	3,036	2,994	5,763	5,637
Manipur	366	508	110	127	504	817
Meghalaya	245	246	187	162	263	310
Mizoram	69	133	56	113	65	107
Nagaland	746	489	55	73	380	291
Sikkim	155	211	56	92	244	354
Tripura	479	575	194	241	547	541
Total	9,754	9,412	3,851	3,950	8,113	8,243

* - Covid affected year.

- (b) Government in Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is mandated with the task of constructing and maintaining of National Highways in the

Country. Road Safety is an integral and indispensable component of every National Highway Project. Road Safety initiatives commence with the inception of Detailed Project report as road safety audit of all National Highways projects has been made mandatory at all stages i.e. design, construction, operation & maintenance. Necessary measures are taken as and when required, as per the audit report.

Rectification of identified black spots is taken up on priority basis so as to address the issue of fatalities in high accident-prone areas to prevent recurrence of the same.

(c) As per data uploaded by the States/UTs on VAHAN Portal, total number of ambulances registered on the Portal in the North Eastern States are 9109 as detailed below : -

No. of ambulances registered on VAHAN Portal as on 12-11-2024	
State	Number of ambulances
Arunachal Pradesh	382
Assam	5,709
Manipur	339
Meghalaya	1,165
Mizoram	296
Nagaland	348
Sikkim	253

Tripura	617
Total	9109

Government in Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has sanctioned 41 Trauma Care Facilities in the North Eastern States Under "National programme for Prevention & Management of Trauma and Burn injuries", as detailed at **Statement.**

(d) The Government administers Road Safety Advocacy Scheme to provide financial assistance to various agencies for raising awareness about road safety and for administering road safety programs. Under this scheme, the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs.104.08 lakh to different organizations for creating Road Safety Awareness in the North Eastern States since Financial Year 2020-21.

Besides, the Government also conducts awareness campaigns through social media etc. to promote road safety. National Road Safety Month is observed annually to create road safety awareness.

STATEMENT

Details of Trauma Care Facilities (TCFs) in Government Hospitals/Medical Colleges in the North Eastern States sanctioned under "National programme for Prevention & Management of Trauma and Burn injuries" :

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Government Hospitals/Medical College
1	ASSAM	Medical College & Hospital, Silchar.
2		Civil Hospital, Haflong.

3		Civil Hospital, Diphu.
4		District Hospital, Nagaon
5		Medical College & Hospital, Guwahati.
6		District Hospital, Nalbari.
7		Civil Hospital, Bongaigaon.
8	Arunachal Pradesh	General Hospital, Bomdila
9		District Hospital, Roing
10		District Hospital, Tezu
11		District Hospital, Khonsa
12	Manipur	Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal
13		District Hospital, Churachandpur
14		District Hospital Senapati
15		District Hospital Bishunpur
16		Thoubal District Hospital
17		Chandel District Hospital
18	Meghalaya	Civil Hospital, Tura
19		Civil Hospital Nongpoh
20		Civil Hospital Shillong
21	Mizoram	Civil Hospital, Aizawl
22		District Hospital, Lawngtlai
23		District Hospital, Saiha
24		District Hospital, Lunglei

25		District Hospital Kolasib
26		District Hospital Champhai
27		District Hospital Serchhip
28	Nagaland	District Hospital, Tuensang
29		District Hospital, Kiphiri
30		District Hospital, Mon
31		Naga Hospital Kohima
32		District Hospital, Dimapur
33	Tripura	Dharma Nagar, Sub-Divisional Hospital
34		Santirbazar PHC, Divisional Hospital
35		District Hospital, Gomati
36		Agartala Govt. Medical College
37		District Hospital, Dhalai
38	Sikkim	District Hospital Namachi
39		District Hospital, Singtam
40		District Hospital, Mangan
41		STNM Hospital Gangtok

गांवों में विद्युत की व्यवस्था

3919. श्री अरुण गोविल:

क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या देश में विद्युत उत्पादन में अत्यधिक सुधार को देखते हुए शहरी क्षेत्रों की तर्ज पर गांवों में 18 घंटे के बजाय 24 घंटे बिजली प्रदान करने की कोई योजना है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग): भारत सरकार ने हमेशा दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना (डीडीयूजीजेवाई), एकीकृत विद्युत विकास योजना (आईपीडीएस), प्रधानमंत्री सहज बिजली हर घर योजना (सौभाग्य) और संशोधित वितरण क्षेत्र स्कीम (आरडीएसएस) जैसी स्कीम के माध्यम से राज्यों के प्रयासों को सदैव बल दिया है, ताकि उन्हें ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में सभी घरों को विद्युत की गुणवत्ता और विश्वसनीय विद्युत आपूर्ति प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने में मदद मिल सके।

विद्युत (उपभोक्ताओं के अधिकार) नियम, 2020 के नियम (10) के अनुसार, वितरण लाइसेंसधारी सभी उपभोक्ताओं को 24x7 विद्युत आपूर्ति करेगा। हालांकि, आयोग कृषि आधारित उपभोक्ताओं की कुछ श्रेणियों को विद्युत आपूर्ति के लिए कम अवधि विनिर्दिष्ट कर सकता है। ये नियम सभी राज्यों और शहरी तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों सहित सभी क्षेत्रों के लिए लागू हैं।

भारत सरकार ने राज्यों को निर्बाध विद्युत आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने में मदद करने के लिए निम्नलिखित पहल की शुरुआत की है:

- I. वर्ष 2014 से 2,22,500 मेगावाट उत्पादन क्षमता जोड़ी गई है, जिससे हमारा देश विद्युत की कमी से विद्युत की पर्याप्तता की ओर बढ़ रहा है। अक्टूबर, 2024 में उत्पादन क्षमता 4,54,452 मेगावाट थी।
- II. वर्ष 2014 से 1,98,970 सर्किट किलोमीटर (सीकेएम) पारेषण लाइनें, 7,53,799 एमवीए ट्रांसफॉर्मेशन क्षमता और 82,790 मेगावाट अंतर-क्षेत्रीय क्षमता जोड़ी गई है, जिससे देश के एक कोने से दूसरे कोने में 1,18,740 मेगावाट विद्युत अंतरित करने की क्षमता है।

III. वितरण क्षेत्र में, डीडीयूजीजेवाई, सौभाग्य और आईपीडीएस स्कीम के तहत 1.85 लाख करोड़ रुपये की परियोजनाएं क्रियान्वित की गईं, जिनमें 2,927 नए सब-स्टेशन जोड़े गए, 3,965 मौजूदा सब-स्टेशनों का उन्नयन किया गया, 6,92,200 वितरण ट्रांसफार्मर लगाए गए, 7,833 मिश्रित लोड फीडरों का फीडर पृथक्करण किया गया और 8.5 लाख सीकेएम एचटी और एलटी लाइनों को जोड़ा/अपग्रेड किया गया।

इसके अलावा, आरडीएसएस के तहत 2.77 लाख करोड़ रुपये के वितरण अवसंरचना कार्यों को मंजूरी दी गई है, जिससे विद्युत की गुणवत्ता और विश्वसनीय आपूर्ति प्रदान करने में यूटिलिटी के प्रयासों को बल मिलेगा।

REJUVENATION PROJECT OF WATER BODIES

3920. SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:

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

- (a) the timeline fixed for implementing the rejuvenation project and the details of the key milestones to be established to measure its progress effectively;
- (b) whether any environmental assessments would be conducted before rejuvenating these water bodies and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the measures taken/likely to be taken to mitigate potential ecological impacts?

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

(a) to (c) Water being a State subject, it is for the State Governments concerned to take up water resources projects, including rejuvenation of water bodies as per their priorities and availability of funds, etc. However, to supplement the efforts of

the State Governments, Government of India provides partial financial assistance under Repair Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies (RRR of WBs) schemes of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojna-Har Khet Ko Pani (PMKSY-HKKP) for the identified projects.

Rural water bodies having minimum water spread area of 2 hectares (1 hectare for North Eastern, Sikkim and Hilly States including UTs. of J&K and Ladakh), and urban water bodies having minimum water spread area of 1 hectare (0.5 hectare for North Eastern, Sikkim and Hilly States including UTs of J&K and Ladakh) are eligible for inclusion under the scheme.

The key milestones of the initiatives taken up includes creation of additional irrigation potential, increase in agriculture /horticulture /pisciculture production and productivity, increase in recharge of ground water, improvement in water use efficiency, increase in availability of drinking water, better water quality, removal of weed growth, promotion of tourism & culture etc.

As per the guidelines issued in January 2022 for the scheme “Repair Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies under PMKSY-HKKP” time period for the completion of scheme will be two years starting from the financial year of first release of central assistance, excluding the year of first release. In case the project completion is delayed due to force majeure, time extension may be granted for maximum one year.

At the planning stage of rejuvenation of water body, a Detail Project Report (DPR) is prepared with details of original cultivable Command Area (CCA), present CCA and CCA proposed, original storage capacity, present storage

capacity and storage capacity proposed after renovation, water quality situation in the water body and of ground water in adjoining areas, with likely impact of the project on water quality of the water body and of the ground water. The Detailed Project Report (DPR) is techno-economically evaluated by the State Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), which includes representatives from the Central Water Commission (CWC) and the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB). After approval of State TAC and State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC), the scheme is considered for inclusion under PMKSY-HKKP for central assistance.

MASTER PLAN FOR DELHI-2041

3921. SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:

SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:

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

- (a) the reasons for the delay in the notification of the Master Plan for Delhi-2041 despite being sent to the Government in 2023 along with the details of the specific technical issues causing delay in its implementation;
- (b) the details of the Government's plan to ensure that the funds from substantial budget increase for urban development are used efficiently to address the growing issues of urbanization such as pollution, congestion and inadequate infrastructure;
- (c) whether the Government has received 28 proposals for development of new cities and if so, the details of the Government's plan to ensure that these new cities are built in a sustainable and inclusive manner, without exacerbating the

existing urban challenges;

(d) the manner in which the Government ensure that the benefits of revamping its affordable housing scheme to incentivize the States would reach the underprivileged and not be misused by builders/developers; and

(e) the concrete steps taken/being taken by the Government to promote non-motorized transport and to alleviate the growing traffic congestion in cities?

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

(a) The draft MPD -2041 is a policy framework document to guide future planned development of Delhi, built upon the lessons learnt from the implementation of the previous plans. There are a range of complex issues contained in the document which requires a detailed analysis and stakeholder consultation which are currently ongoing. Finalization of Draft MPD-2041 document is a time-consuming process. Since, the matter is of utmost importance, highest priority is being accorded for its finalization.

(b) The efficient utilization of funds is ensured through regular monitoring of projects like urban transport etc. at different level and effective fund of disbursement mechanism so that such funds are utilized for expansion of urban infrastructure which includes metro rail projects to address the growing issues of urbanization such as pollution, congestion and inadequate infrastructure. With the result cities having operational metro rail network increased from 5 cities to 23 cities and total operational metro rail network has increased from 248km to 993 km in last 10 years.

As per 12th Schedule of the Constitution of India, urban planning is the function of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ Urban Development Authorities. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States/ Uts through schematic interventions. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched on 25 June 2015 in selected 500 cities (485 cities including 15 merged cities) and towns across the country. The Mission focuses on development of basic infrastructure, in the selected cities and towns, in the sectors of water supply; sewerage and septage management; storm water drainage; green spaces and parks; and non-motorized urban transport.

In Delhi, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) executes various works under different schemes such as Swachh Bharat Mission, National Clean Air Programme and AMRUT 2.0 to efficiently address the growing issues of urbanization after receiving budget allocation from various agencies.

(c) 15th Finance Commission (15th FC) has allocated ₹8,000 crore as performance-based challenge fund for incubation of new cities. A State can have only one new city through this fund.

In line with the recommendations of 15th FC, the Ministry constituted an Expert Committee (EC) for finalization of bid parameters for incubation of new cities. The Committee finalized minimum eligibility conditions & bid parameters, and a Request for Proposal (RfP) was circulated to all States. The Ministry received 26 proposals from 21 States up to the last date. Due to non-receipt of qualitative proposals from North-Eastern States, fresh/revised proposals were sought from these States. Consequently, total 28 proposals from 23 States have

been received. All the proposals are at the competent level for examination/scrutiny.

(d) 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects. Therefore, schemes related to housing for their citizens are implemented by States/Union Territories (UTs). However, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs supplements the efforts of States/UTs by providing Central Assistance under 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. PMAY-U is presently in extension phase to complete already sanctioned houses.

Based on the learning from the experiences of PMAY-U, MoHUA has launched its revamped version - PMAY-U 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for assisting one crore households to construct, purchase and rent a house at affordable cost in urban areas across the country 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 has inbuilt provisions like Aadhaar validation of beneficiaries, transfer of assistance through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)/ Expenditure-Advance-Transfer (EAT) module of Public Financial Management System (PFMS), Geotagging of houses etc., integrated into robust PMAY-U MIS system for ensuring transparency, efficiency and accountability and ensuring that benefits reach to the genuine beneficiaries.

In Delhi, the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) addresses the needs of

affordable housing segment by offering EWS flats in subsidized rates as well as LIG flats in its different Housing Schemes. To ensure that the benefits reach the underprivileged, specific restrictions are in place for applying under the EWS category. Only applicants from the EWS category or those with a specific family income are eligible. The income criteria for this scheme are updated periodically, and the current requirement is that the applicant must have a family income of less than Rs. 10 lakh per annum. This income limit ensures that the benefits are directed exclusively to the underprivileged.

(e) 'Urban planning' is a state subject. Therefore, the respective State Governments are responsible for planning, initiating and developing urban transport infrastructure including integration amongst various modes of public transport. However, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has formulated policies viz. National Urban Transport Policy 2006, Metro Rail Policy, 2017 and Transit Oriented Development Policy, 2017 which act as a guide to State Governments so that urban transport systems are planned and implemented in the most sustainable and viable manner.

100 cities have been selected under the Smart Cities Mission (SCM), where extensive citizen engagement was carried out to identify local urban needs. According to local needs identified with citizen engagement, the cities undertook several projects to improve urban transport and sustainability including, inter-alia public transport, Non-Motorized Transport (NMT), Public Bicycle sharing (PBS), last mile connectivity, multimodal transit hubs.

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 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. So far, 352 projects worth ₹1,021.65 crore have been grounded of which 323 projects worth ₹849.58 crore have been completed. Through projects taken up in Urban transport sector, 430 KMs of pedestrian walkway, 43 KMs of dedicated cycle track laid in AMRUT Mission cities.

AWARD OF ROAD CONTRACTS

3922. SHRI SELVARAJ V.:

SHRI SUBBARAYAN K:

Will the Minister of **ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS**

be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Singapore based Cube Highways and Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. has been awarded a Rs. 4000 crore deal for the portfolio of five road assets totalling 230 kms of Athaang Infrastructure, if so, the details of this deal; and
- (b) the total length of roads constructed by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) so far and out of this the length of roads awarded to private sector operators of toll roads under the National Assets Monetisation Pipeline Plan so far, year-wise and the funds accrued to the Government therefrom?

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

(a) The contract for Tolling, Operation, Maintenance and Transfer under Toll Operate Transfer(TOT) Mode has been awarded to Cube and M/s Athaang Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd., a proprietary road platform incubated by National Infrastructure Investment Fund (NIIF). The details of length and fund accrued are as under:

S. No.	Bidder name	TOT Bundle	Length (km)	Awarded value (in Cr.)
1	M/s Cube	TOT-3	566	5011
2		TOT-11	84	2156
3		TOT-14	189	7701
4	M/s NIIF (M/s Athaang Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.)	TOT-9	72	3144

(b) The details of length constructed by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) during the last five years, state/UT-wise is enclosed as **Statement -I.**

Further, the details of year-wise funds accrued under Assets Monetization (TOT/InvIT Mode) since inception are enclosed as **Statement -II.**

STATEMENT-I

Details of length constructed during last five years					
State	Length Constructed (km) 2019-20	Length Constructed (km) 2020-21	Length Constructed (km) 2021-22	Length Constructed (km) 2022-23	Length Constructed (km) 2023-24
Andhra Pradesh	253	151	80	129	322
Assam	2	33	29	15	55
Bihar	46	179	275	415	406
Chhattisgarh	30	36	66	51	90
Delhi	29	20	5	43	53
Gujarat	202	155	201	384	491
Haryana	235	380	284	298	242
Himachal Pradesh	34	45	42	49	109
Jammu and Kashmir	8	34	71	58	77
Jharkhand	197	117	55	72	144
Karnataka	279	246	213	277	434
Kerala	13	18	13	118	231
Madhya Pradesh	247	189	469	477	632
Maharashtra	370	466	584	543	661
Meghalaya	0	-	-	11	4

Odisha	302	380	230	232	255
Punjab	115	64	33	174	357
Rajasthan	875	526	559	415	472
Tamil Nadu	103	304	285	407	577
Telangana	48	85	108	100	151
Uttar Pradesh	394	552	626	475	668
Uttarakhand	116	146	44	30	91
West Bengal	80	92	61	109	121
Grand Total	3979	4218	4331	4882	6644

STATEMENT -II

Length of roads awarded to private sector operators of toll roads under the National Assets Monetisation Pipeline Plan so far year wise and the funds accrued to the Government there from:

Financial Year	Length (in KMs)	Funds accrued to Government (Rs. In Crores)
2018-19	682	9682
2020-21	566	5011
2021-22	54	1011
2022-23	314	10662
2023-24	697	15968
Total	2313	42334

In addition to the above, funds of Rs. 25,900 have been accrued to Government by way of roads awarded to National Highways Infrastructure Trust

(InvIT), the details of which are as under:

Financial Year	Length (in KMs)	Funds accrued to Government (Rs. In Crores)
2021-22	389	7350
2022-23	246	2850
2023-24	889	15700
Total	1524	25900

CLUSTERS UNDER AGRO PROCESSING CLUSTER SCHEME

3923. SHRI G. SELVAM:

SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

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

- (a) the total number of clusters approved and operationalized under the Agro Processing Cluster scheme;
- (b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to expedite the implementation of pending clusters;
- (c) the impact of the said scheme on improving the income of farmers;
- (d) the details of the number of farmers directly or indirectly benefited under the scheme;
- (e) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to ensure the inclusion of small and marginal farmers;

- (f) the number of jobs created directly or indirectly through the Agro Processing Cluster Scheme;
- (g) the details of the regions having the highest employment generation along with the efforts made to train local youth for jobs in these clusters;
- (h) the infrastructure facilities provided under the said scheme including setting up of cold storage, grading, and packaging units; and
- (i) the challenges faced in developing these facilities along with measures taken/being taken to address them?

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 (c) to (h): Ministry of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES has been implementing the Scheme for Creation of Infrastructure for Agro Processing Clusters (APC Scheme) since 2017 as one of the component scheme of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY). Objective of the scheme is to create modern infrastructure for food processing closer to production areas, provide integrated and complete preservation infrastructure facilities from farm gate to the consumer, create effective backward and forward linkages by linking groups of producers/ farmers to food processors and markets through well-equipped supply chain. Agro Processing Clusters (APC) scheme provides for setting up infrastructure facilities as per the following two components: .

- a) **Basic enabling infrastructure** may include site development such as development of industrial plots, boundary wall, roads, drainage, water

supply, electricity supply including power backup, effluent treatment plant, parking bay, weigh bridges, common office space, firefighting, labour rest room, security guard room.

b) **Core infrastructure** may include food testing laboratory, cleaning, grading, sorting and packing facilities, steam generation boilers, dry warehouse, cold storage, pre-cooling chambers, ripening chambers, IQF, specialized packaging, other common processing facilities.

The Scheme is implemented in the areas of horticulture/ agriculture production identified through a mapping exercise in order to reduce the loss of surplus produce and add value to the horticultural/ agricultural produce which will result in increase of income of the farmers and create employment.

As on date 76 Agro Processing Clusters have been approved under the scheme. Out of which, 23 clusters have been completed or operationalized.

The scheme has benefitted total 85300 farmers and has generated 4575 direct and 16825 indirect employments up till now. The major employment has been generated in the below given states:

Sl. No.	Name of State	Direct Employment	Indirect Employment	Total Employment
1.	Maharashtra	1217	3801	5018
2.	Kerala	148	2990	3138
3.	Gujarat	733	2261	2647

4.	Madhya Pradesh	461	1442	1903
5.	Uttar Pradesh	442	1384	1826

The APC Scheme is demand driven scheme and the proposals under the scheme are invited online through Expression of Interest (EOI). The scheme is not state/region specific.

Agro Processing Cluster Projects can be set up by any entity/ organization such as Govt. Departments / PSUs / Joint Ventures / NGOs / Cooperatives / Self Help Groups (SHGs) / Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) / Private Sector Companies / Partnership Firms / Proprietorship FirSUSHRI

Scheme has special provisions for SHGs, SC/ST, Farmer Producers Organisations (FPOs) and proposals from difficult areas with provision for grants-in-aid /subsidy @50% of eligible project cost whereas in case of general category applicants, grants-in-aid is @35% of the eligible project cost, subject to maximum of Rs.10.00 Crores. In case of proposal from Difficult Areas, applicant(s) of SC/ST category, FPOs and SHGs, combined net worth should not be less than the grants-in-aid sought whereas in case of general category applicants, net worth should be 1.5 times of grants-in-aid sought under the scheme. Infusion of equity and term loan are at least 10% of the total project cost for proposals from Difficult Areas or proposals from SC/ST or Farmer Producer Organisations or Self-Help Groups as compared to 20% of the total project cost for proposals from General Areas.

(b) and (i). Challenges faced by the projects approved under APC scheme are difficult topography mainly in NER/difficult areas, delay in obtaining statutory approvals and clearance from the respective States/UT Agencies, inflation, setting up of units/land allotment etc.

Ministry has taken various steps for expediting the implementation of the approved projects like:-

- I. Holding regular review meetings with the implementing agencies of the projects to help remove bottlenecks in implementation;
- II. Facilitating the promoters in obtaining the required statutory clearances from concerned authorities/State Governments;
- III. Ministry also takes up issues with the concerned State Government for smooth implementation of projects.
- IV. Monitors the status of the project through updated fact sheets/site visits.
- V. On an average, each agro-processing cluster has to set up around 5-10 food processing units inside the APC. The promoter(s) of Agro-Processing Clusters (APC) approved by the Ministry who are desirous to set up units in Agro-Processing Clusters, are eligible to avail financial assistance for more than one unit(s) under CEFPPC scheme, so that the criteria of setting up of at least 5 units inside the APC may be achieved.

MANUFACTURING OF AIRCRAFTS

3924. SHRI ESWARASAMY K :

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of airworthy planes is less than the required in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the arrangement for manufacturing and repairs of such planes is inadequate domestically; and
- (c) 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) An aircraft is considered airworthy provided the maintenance is as per approved schedule laid down by the manufacturer. The aircraft operating in India are periodically inspected for compliance with Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) regulations. The aircraft can also be withdrawn by the airline from flying when the spare parts and consumables to maintain the aircraft are not available from Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) & manufacturer to keep it airworthy. There are total 822 aircraft registered under Scheduled Air Transport Service out of which 105 aircraft are Aircraft on Ground (AOG) due to supply chain issues.;
- (b) and (c) The Government has been encouraging the development of the ecosystem for the manufacturing of aircraft, including regional transport aircraft, and associated equipment by public and private enterprises in India. The Government has also announced a set of policy provisions under the National

Civil Aviation Policy (NCAP)-2016 for the creation of a congenial atmosphere for broad-based development of aircraft Maintenance, Repair, and Overhaul (MRO) in India. There are many incentives/rebates like Exempted Customs Duty, Simplified clearance processing, land allotment etc. that have been provided under the NCAP-2016 for development of MRO sector in India. The Government announced new MRO guidelines on September 1, 2021, with a promise to provide land allotments for MROs in Airports Authority of India-operated airports. More recently, Government has reduced the taxes (IGST) on imports of aircraft components and aircraft engine parts to 5% from the earlier rates which were from 5% to 28%. Also, the period for export of goods imported for repairs has been extended from six months to one year and the time-limit for re-import of goods for repairs under warranty has been extended from three to five years.

बिरशाल हवाई पट्टी का विकास

3925. श्री रुद्र नारायण पाणी:

क्या **नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार ओडिशा के ढेंकनाल जिले में बिरशाल हवाई पट्टी का और विकास करने का है और यदिहां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या उड़ान के अंतर्गत उक्त हवाई पट्टी से उड़ानें संचालित करने का विचार है; और

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

सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर मोहोले):

(क) से (ग) क्षेत्रीय संपर्क योजना- उड़े देश का आम नागरिक (आरसीएस-उड़ान) एक मांग- आधारित

योजना है, जिसमें एयरलाइन प्रचालक किसी विशेष मार्ग पर परिचालन की व्यवहार्यता का आकलन करते हैं और योजना के अंतर्गत समय-समय पर बोली लगाते हैं। एयरलाइनों का चयन पारदर्शी बोली प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से किया जाता है।

आरसीएस-उड़ान योजना के अंतर्गत, असेवित और अल्पसेवित हवाईअड्डों का पुनरुद्धार/उन्नयनवैध बोली के माध्यम से इनकी पहचान होने पर और चयनित एयरलाइन प्रचालक को अवार्ड करके किया जाता है।

ओडिशा के ढेंकनाल जिले में बिरसाल हवाईपट्टी उड़ान दस्तावेज में असेवित हवाईअड्डों की अनंतिम सूची में उपलब्ध है। हालांकि, उड़ान योजना के तहत बोली के पांच चरण पूरे होने के बाद भी किसी भी एयरलाइन ने आज तक बिरसाल हवाईपट्टी से आरसीएस उड़ानें संचालित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत नहीं किया है।

10 मिलियन आवास इकाइयों का सृजन

3926. श्री दुलू महतो:

श्री विजय बघेल:

श्री अनुराग शर्मा:

श्री विष्णु दयाल राम:

श्री भरतसिंहजी शंकरजी डाभी:

श्री तापिर गाव:

क्या आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 10 मिलियन नई आवास इकाइयों के निर्माण के विशेष संदर्भ में शहरी आवास और विकास को बढ़ाने के लिए की गई प्रमुख पहलों की स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा आवास बाजार में उच्च स्टांप शुल्क और पारदर्शी किराये के आवासन बाजार की आवश्यकता जैसी चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए क्या योजना है, और

(ग) झारखंड सहित बड़े शहरों के लिए शहरी नियोजन को आकार देने में पारगमन-उन्मुख विकास (टीओडी) की क्या भूमिका है और उक्त विकास विद्यमान परिवहन अवसंरचना के साथ कैसे एकीकृत होता है?

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू):

(क) और (ख): 'भूमि' और 'कॉलोनीकरण' राज्य के विषय हैं। इसलिए, अपने नागरिकों के लिए आवास और विकास से संबंधित योजनाएं राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं। हालांकि, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय देश भर के शहरी क्षेत्रों में पक्के आवास उपलब्ध कराने के लिए 25.06.2015 से प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना के तहत केंद्रीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रयासों में सहायता कर रहा है। पीएमएवाई-यू के तहत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों द्वारा प्रस्तुत परियोजना प्रस्तावों के आधार पर, 02.12.2024 तक, कुल 118.64 लाख आवासों को मंत्रालय द्वारा मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है जिसमें से 114.23 लाख निर्माणाधीन हैं और 88.32 लाख आवास पूरे किए जा चुके हैं/लाभार्थियों को वितरित किए जा चुके हैं। शेष आवास निर्माण के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

पीएमएवाई-यू के अनुभवों से सीख लेते हुए, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय ने देश भर के शहरी क्षेत्रों में कार्यान्वयन के लिए 01.09.2024 से 'सभी के लिए आवास' पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 मिशन शुरू किया है, ताकि पात्र लाभार्थियों द्वारा चार घटकों यानी लाभार्थी आधारित निर्माण (बीएलसी), साझेदारी में किफायती आवास (एएचपी), किफायती किराया आवास (एआरएच), और ब्याज सब्सिडी योजना (आईएसएस) के माध्यम से किफायती लागत पर 10 मिलियन घरों का निर्माण, खरीद की जा सके और किराये पर लिए जा सकें। अब तक, 29 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने योजना दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए सहमति ज्ञापन (एमओए) पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं। योजना के दिशानिर्देश <https://pmay-urban.gov.in/uploads/guidelines/operational-guidelines-of-pmay-u-2.pdf> पर उपलब्ध हैं।

पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 के योजना दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, सार्वजनिक/निजी क्षेत्र की एजेंसियों को

एएचपी घटक के तहत आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग (ईडब्ल्यूएस) लाभार्थियों के लिए घर बनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा किफायती आवास पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र विकसित करने के लिए समयबद्ध आधार पर स्टांप शुल्क में कमी सहित सार्वजनिक/निजी एजेंसियों को विभिन्न सुधार और प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करने के लिए 'किफायती आवास नीति' तैयार करनी होगी। पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 किफायती आवास नीति तैयार करने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सहायता प्रदान करता है।

(ग): पारगमन उन्मुख विकास (टीओडी) की बड़ी भूमिका पारगमन स्टेशनों के दोनों ओर के प्रभाव क्षेत्रों के भीतर कॉम्पैक्ट विकास केंद्रों अर्थात पैदल दूरी के क्षेत्रों को विकसित करने के लिए भूमि उपयोग और परिवहन योजना को एकीकृत करना है। टीओडी दृष्टिकोण प्रभाव क्षेत्र में उच्च घनत्व वाले क्षेत्रों को विकसित करके सार्वजनिक परिवहन के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देना चाहता है, जिससे दैनिक जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए निवासियों/श्रमिकों द्वारा किए गए पारगमन और पैदल यात्राएं बढ़ जाएंगी और इसके परिणामस्वरूप प्रभाव क्षेत्र में प्रदूषण और भीड़भाड़ में कमी आएगी। यह मिश्रित भूमि उपयोग विकास के साथ प्रभाव क्षेत्र में कार्य/नौकरी, खरीदारी, सार्वजनिक सुविधाओं, मनोरंजन की सभी बुनियादी जरूरतों को भी बढ़ावा देता है जो बड़े शहरों में यात्रा की आवश्यकता को कम करेगा। इसके अलावा, यह कुल आवास आपूर्ति में उनके लिए निर्मित क्षेत्र का एक निर्धारित अनुपात आवंटित करके प्रभाव क्षेत्र में ईडब्ल्यूएस और किफायती आवास को भी एकीकृत करता है।

सड़क सुरक्षा उपाय

3927. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:

श्री महेश कश्यप:

श्री मितेश पटेल बकाभाई:

श्री बिभु प्रसाद तराई:

श्री जगदीश शट्टर:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने नागरिकों की सड़क सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सड़कों पर ब्लाइंड स्पॉट की संख्या को कम करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा देश में पहचाने गए ब्लाइंड स्पॉट की कुल संख्या का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) सड़क सुरक्षा उपायों का महत्व; और

(घ) क्या सरकार अच्छी गुणवत्ता वाली सड़कों के निर्माण पर ध्यान केंद्रित करती है और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

(क) और (ख) सरकार का सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) के विकास, संचालन और रखरखाव के लिए मुख्य रूप से उत्तरदायी है। एनएच पर कुछ स्थानों की पहचान कुछ निश्चित संख्या में दुर्घटनाओं के आधार पर ब्लैक स्पॉट के रूप में की जाती है, जिसमें मृत्यु और गंभीर चोटें शामिल होती हैं। सरकार ने ऐसे ब्लैक स्पॉट्स पर तत्काल अल्पकालिक उपाय करने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं जैसे रोड मार्किंग, साइनेज, क्रैश बैरियर, रोड स्टड, डिलिनेटर, अनधिकृत मध्य भाग को बंद करना, यातायात कम करने के उपाय आदि जैसे कदम उठाए हैं। सड़क की ज्यामितीयता में सुधार, जंक्शन सुधार, कैरिजवे का स्पॉट चौड़ीकरण, अंडरपास/ओवरपास का निर्माण आदि जैसे दीर्घकालिक उपाय भी साइट जांच के अनुसार ऐसे ब्लैक स्पॉट्स पर स्थायी सुधार उपायों के रूप में किए जाते हैं। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर कुल 13,795 ब्लैक स्पॉट की पहचान की गई है, जिनमें से 9,525 ब्लैक स्पॉट पर अल्पकालिक सुधार उपाय पूरे किए जा चुके हैं और 4,777 ब्लैक स्पॉट पर स्थायी सुधार पूरा हो चुका है। देश में सरकार द्वारा पहचाने गए कुल ब्लाइंड स्पॉट की संख्या का राज्यवार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में संलग्न है।

(ग) और (घ) सभी सड़क निर्माण कार्य भारतीय सड़क कांग्रेस के मानकों, दिशा-निर्देशों, मैनुअल, आचार संहिता तथा सड़क एवं पुल निर्माण के विनिर्देशों के अनुसार किए जाते हैं। मुख्य महत्व डिजाइन, निर्माण, संचालन एवं रखरखाव के चरणों के दौरान आवश्यक सड़क सुरक्षा उपाय को दिया

जाता है। इसके अलावा, सड़क सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सभी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के डिजाइन, निर्माण, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं के प्रारंभन पूर्व चरण के साथ-साथ मौजूदा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर नियमित सुरक्षा ऑडिट के लिए दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए गए हैं। निर्माण की वांछित गुणवत्ता प्राप्त करने के लिए, ईपीसी अनुबंधों में प्राधिकरण अभियंता द्वारा गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण परीक्षणों की 100% जांच, नमूना आधार पर गुणवत्ता जांच, गुणवत्ता के संबंध में विवरण /रियायत समझौते के प्रावधानों का सख्त कार्यान्वयन, विफल/दोषपूर्ण कार्यों के लिए ठेकेदारों और परामर्शदाताओं को दंडित करना आदि जैसे उपाय किए गए हैं।

विवरण

देश में सरकार द्वारा पहचाने गए कुल ब्लाइंड स्पॉट की संख्या का राज्यवार ब्यौरा

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर ब्लैक स्पॉट्स की संख्या
अंडमान	4
आंध्र प्रदेश	1202
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	9
असम	236
बिहार	355
चंडीगढ़	7
छत्तीसगढ़	257
दमन और दीव	1
दिल्ली	132
गोवा	47
गुजरात	373

हरियाणा	144
हिमाचल प्रदेश	226
जम्मू और कश्मीर	200
झारखंड	263
कर्नाटक	1217
केरल	692
मध्य प्रदेश	674
महाराष्ट्र	642
मणिपुर	27
मेघालय	55
मिजोरम	2
नागालैंड	40
ओडिशा	568
पुदुचेरी	69
पंजाब	911
राजस्थान	954
सिक्किम	19
तमिलनाडु	1011
तेलंगाना	1121
त्रिपुरा	22
उत्तर प्रदेश	981
उत्तराखंड	81

पश्चिम बंगाल	1253
कुल	13795

CLEANING OF RIVERS

3928. SHRI ABHISHEK BANERJEE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has set any timeline to clean all major rivers to the desired standards; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the timeline set in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) Rivers in the country are polluted due to discharge of untreated and partially treated domestic sewage from cities/towns and Urban Local Bodies, industrial effluent in their respective catchments, lack of dilution, dumping of wastes and other non-point sources of pollution. Rapid urbanization and industrialization have compounded the challenges.

Cleaning/Rejuvenation of rivers is a continuous process. It is the primary responsibility of States/Union Territories (UTs) and Urban Local Bodies to ensure required treatment of sewage and industrial effluents to the prescribed norms before discharging into the rivers and other water bodies.

This Ministry has been supplementing efforts of the States/UTs by providing

financial and technical assistance for abatement of pollution in rivers/tributaries in Ganga basin through the Central Sector Scheme of Namami Gange Program, and the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National River Conservation Plan for other rivers in the country.

ACCESS TO REGULAR SUPPLY OF DRINKING WATER

3929. DR. M. P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:

SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHARANDAS MAHANT:

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

- (a) the details of the households with access to a regular supply of safely managed drinking water, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has taken any cognizance of the fact that this figure is projected to worsen over a period of time due to an increasing population, climate change-related adversities and depleting clean water sources and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to ensure ground water recharge in the regions with critical water levels;
- (d) whether the Government is aware that over-exploitation of ground water has led to a substantial decline in ground water levels across the country and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the number of districts in the country reported critical or over-exploited ground water levels, 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) and (b) Government of India is committed to the provision of safe & potable tap water supply in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality and on a regular & 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 the Jal Jeevan Mission, lies with State/ UT Governments. The Government of India supports the states by providing technical and financial assistance.

The details of the households with access to a regular supply of safely managed drinking water, State-wise are enclosed in **Statement -I**. This information is also available on JJM dashboard at:

<https://ejalshakti.gov.in/jjmreport/JJMIndia.aspx>

Under JJM, provisions have been made for sustainability of drinking water sources throughout the design period of the scheme. The source sustainability plans form part of Village Action Plans (VAPs) that are prepared for every village before implementation of the scheme. This is achieved through sustainability measures like rain water harvesting, artificial recharge, etc.

For ground water based sources, borewell recharge structures will be part of the scheme. For surface water based Single Village Schemes (SVS), source

sustainability measures like watershed management, water conservation, etc. are to be ensured. In addition, taking up augmentation and strengthening of local & traditional drinking water sources in convergence with other schemes at village level viz. MGNREGA, 15th Finance Commission tied grants to Rural Local Bodies (RLBs), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), State schemes, District Mineral Development Fund, CSR funds, community contribution, etc. have also been envisaged under the JJM.

c) 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. Role of Government of India is limited to being catalytic, providing technical support and, in some cases partial financial assistance in terms with the existing schemes being implemented by the Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation. However, various steps have been taken to arrest the depletion and improve the ground water in the country including regions with critical water levels are as follows :-

- Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has completed the National Aquifer Mapping (NAQUIM) Project in the entire mappable area of about 25 Lakh sq. km. The Aquifer maps and management plans have been prepared and shared with the respective State agencies for implementation. The management plans include various water conservation measures through recharge structures.
- National Water Policy (2012) has been formulated by Department of

Water Resources, RD & GR, advocates rainwater harvesting and conservation of water.

- CGWB has prepared a Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 in consultation with States/UTs which is a macro level plan indicating various structures for the different terrain conditions of the country including estimated cost.

Apart from this, the important steps taken by the Central Government for sustainable ground water management in the country can be seen at

<https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s3a70dc40477bc2adceef4d2c90f47eb82/uploads/2024/07/20240716706354487.pdf>

- d) CGWB monitors groundwater levels throughout the country four times in every year during the months of March/April/May, August, November and January. In order to assess the long term fluctuation in ground water level, the water level data collected by CGWB during November 2023 has been compared with the decadal mean of November (2013-2022). State-wise Decadal Water Level Fluctuation with Mean (Post-Monsoon 2013 to 2022) and Post-monsoon 2023 in respect of Country is presented in **Statement II**.

However, groundwater water being replenishable resource gets recharged every year through rainfall and other sources such as return flow from irrigation, canal seepage, recharge from surface water bodies etc.

The Dynamic Ground Water Resources of the country are being assessed every year from 2022 jointly by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and State Governments. This exercise comprises of assessment of Annual

Ground Water Recharge, Extractable Ground Water Resource and Ground Water Extraction. Stage of ground water extraction in an assessment unit is calculated as the ratio of annual ground water extraction to annual extractable resource. Based on this, the assessment units are categorized as Safe, Semi-critical, Critical or Over-exploited. As per the Ground Water Resource Assessment for the year 2023, a total of 357 districts has Over-exploited, Critical and Semi-critical (OCS) Assessment Units. The State-wise number of districts having Over-Exploited & Criticalcategory as per Assessment for the Year 2023 is provided in **Statement -III**.

STATEMENT -I**JJM: State/ UT-wise status of tap water connections in rural households as on 16.12.2024 No. in lakh**

S. No.	State/ UT	Total rural HHs	Rural HHs with tap water supply as on 15.8.2019		Rural HHs given tap water connections since 15.8.2019		Rural HHs with tap water connection as on date	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	A & N Islands	0.62	0.29	46.02	0.33	53.98	0.62	100.00
2	Arunachal Pr.	2.29	0.23	9.97	2.06	90.03	2.29	100.00
3	DNH & DD	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.85	100.00	0.85	100.00
4	Goa	2.64	1.99	75.44	0.65	24.56	2.64	100.00
5	Gujarat	91.18	65.16	71.46	26.02	28.54	91.18	100.00
6	Haryana	30.41	17.66	58.08	12.75	41.92	30.41	100.00
7	Himachal Pr.	17.09	7.63	44.64	9.46	55.36	17.09	100.00
8	Mizoram	1.33	0.09	6.91	1.24	93.09	1.33	100.00
9	Puducherry	1.15	0.94	81.33	0.21	18.67	1.15	100.00

10	Punjab	34.27	16.79	48.98	17.48	51.02	34.27	100.00
11	Telangana	53.98	15.68	29.05	38.30	70.95	53.98	100.00
12	Bihar	167.55	3.16	1.89	157.19	93.82	160.36	95.71
13	Uttarakhand	14.50	1.30	8.99	12.77	88.05	14.07	97.04
14	Ladakh	0.41	0.01	3.48	0.38	92.57	0.39	96.05
15	Nagaland	3.64	0.14	3.82	3.23	88.78	3.37	92.59
16	Lakshadweep	0.13		0.00	0.12	91.17	0.12	91.17
17	Sikkim	1.33	0.70	52.96	0.50	37.73	1.20	90.69
18	Maharashtra	146.81	48.44	32.99	80.27	54.68	128.71	87.67
19	Tamil Nadu	125.29	21.76	17.37	88.52	70.65	110.28	88.02
20	Uttar Pr.	266.96	5.16	1.93	226.29	84.77	231.46	86.70
21	Tripura	7.51	0.25	3.26	6.10	81.24	6.34	84.51
22	J & K	19.23	5.75	29.92	9.77	50.81	15.53	80.73
23	Assam	72.12	1.11	1.54	57.50	79.73	58.61	81.28

24	Meghalaya	6.51	0.05	0.70	5.25	80.66	5.30	81.36
25	Manipur	4.52	0.26	5.74	3.34	73.85	3.59	79.58
26	Chhattisgarh	50.05	3.20	6.39	36.78	73.49	39.98	79.88
27	Karnataka	101.31	24.51	24.19	58.66	57.90	83.17	82.09
28	Odisha	88.70	3.11	3.50	64.27	72.46	67.38	75.96
29	Andhra Pr.	95.53	30.74	32.18	39.65	41.51	70.40	73.69
30	Madhya Pr.	111.91	13.53	12.09	61.05	54.55	74.58	66.65
31	Jharkhand	62.55	3.45	5.52	30.71	49.10	34.16	54.62
32	Kerala	70.84	16.64	23.49	21.68	30.60	38.32	54.09
33	Rajasthan	107.56	11.74	10.92	47.32	44.00	59.06	54.91
34	West Bengal	175.40	2.15	1.22	92.34	52.65	94.49	53.87
	Total	19,36.15	3,23.63	16.72	12,13.06	62.65	15,36.69	79.37

Source: JJM-IMIS

STATEMENT -II**State-wise Decadal Water Level Decadal Fluctuation with Mean (Post-Monsoon 2013 to 2022) and post-Monsoon
2023**

Sr. No.	State Name	No of wells analysed	No. of wells in different depth range												Total No. of wells		Total % of wells	
			Rise						Fall									
			0 to 2	%	2 to 4	%	> 4	%	0 to 2	%	2 to 4	%	> 4	%	Rise	Fall	Rise	Fall
1	Andhra Pradesh	693	92	13.3	27	3.9	34	4.9	381	55.0	119	17.2	40	5.8	153	540	22.08	77.92
2	Arunachal Pradesh	21	3	14.3	1	4.8	0	0.0	16	76.2	1	4.8	0	0.0	4	17	19.05	80.95
3	Assam	209	97	46.4	7	3.3	0	0.0	92	44.0	8	3.8	5	2.4	104	105	49.76	50.24
4	Bihar	606	226	37.3	27	4.5	0	0.0	327	54.0	21	3.5	4	0.7	253	352	41.75	58.09
5	Chhattisgarh	692	340	49.1	42	6.1	4	0.6	260	37.6	32	4.6	13	1.9	386	305	55.78	44.08
6	Goa	80	49	61.3	3	3.8	2	2.5	24	30.0	0	0.0	2	2.5	54	26	67.50	32.50
7	Gujarat	503	193	38.4	67	13.3	47	9.3	148	29.4	28	5.6	19	3.8	307	195	61.03	38.77
8	Haryana	577	170	29.5	54	9.4	33	5.7	184	31.9	67	11.6	69	12.0	257	320	44.54	55.46
9	Himachal Pradesh	52	28	53.8	0	0.0	3	5.8	20	38.5	0	0.0	1	1.9	31	21	59.62	40.38

10	Jharkhand	230	90	39.1	12	5.2	3	1.3	101	43.9	14	6.1	10	4.3	105	125	45.65	54.35
11	Karnataka	1160	403	34.7	69	5.9	32	2.8	501	43.2	116	10.0	37	3.2	504	654	43.45	56.38
12	Kerala	1169	809	69.2	51	4.4	6	0.5	284	24.3	13	1.1	5	0.4	866	302	74.08	25.83
13	Madhya Pradesh	1060	397	37.5	101	9.5	47	4.4	385	36.3	87	8.2	43	4.1	545	515	51.42	48.58
14	Maharashtra	1387	549	39.6	96	6.9	37	2.7	512	36.9	119	8.6	71	5.1	682	702	49.17	50.61
15	Meghalaya	29	12	41.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	58.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	17	41.38	58.62
16	Nagaland	9	3	33.3	1	11.1	0	0.0	4	44.4	1	11.1	0	0.0	4	5	44.44	55.56
17	Odisha	1133	576	50.8	35	3.1	8	0.7	442	39.0	59	5.2	13	1.1	619	514	54.63	45.37
18	Punjab	176	47	26.7	8	4.5	6	3.4	64	36.4	24	13.6	27	15.3	61	115	34.66	65.34
19	Rajasthan	753	146	19.4	69	9.2	38	5.0	223	29.6	121	16.1	156	20.7	253	500	33.60	66.40
20	Tamil Nadu	771	285	37.0	154	20.0	121	15.7	163	21.1	34	4.4	14	1.8	560	211	72.63	27.37
21	Telangana	616	156	25.3	76	12.3	82	13.3	223	36.2	46	7.5	33	5.4	314	302	50.97	49.03
22	Tripura	63	20	31.7	1	1.6	0	0.0	37	58.7	4	6.3	1	1.6	21	42	33.33	66.67
23	Uttar Pradesh	606	275	45.4	31	5.1	9	1.5	229	37.8	47	7.8	15	2.5	315	291	51.98	48.02
24	Uttarakhand	147	58	39.5	20	13.6	12	8.2	43	29.3	10	6.8	4	2.7	90	57	61.22	38.78
25	West Bengal	573	325	56.7	11	1.9	1	0.2	213	37.2	18	3.1	5	0.9	337	236	58.81	41.19

26	Andaman and Nicobar	108	72	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	36	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	72	36	66.67	33.33
27	Chandigarh	12	6	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	8.3	1	8.3	4	33.3	6	6	50.00	50.00
28	Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	23	13	56.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	34.8	1	4.3	1	4.3	13	10	56.52	43.48
29	Delhi	58	22	37.9	13	22.4	8	13.8	6	10.3	5	8.6	4	6.9	43	15	74.14	25.86
30	Jammu and Kashmir	211	121	57.3	3	1.4	0	0.0	79	37.4	7	3.3	1	0.5	124	87	58.77	41.23
31	Puducherry	7	4	57.1	1	14.3	0	0.0	2	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	2	71.43	28.57
	Total	13734	5587	40.7	980	7.1	533	3.9	5025	36.6	1003	7.3	597	4.3	7100	6625	51.70	48.24

STATEMENT -III

District wise number of assessment units falling under the Over-Exploited & Critical category in different States/UTs

States	No of Over-Exploited districts in State as per GWRA-2023	No of Critical districts in State as per GWRA-2023
CHHATTISGARH	0	1
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI and DAMAN & DIU	3	0
DELHI	5	4
GUJARAT	2	2
HARYANA	16	1
KARNATAKA	5	3
MADHYA PRADESH	5	1
MAHARASHTRA	0	1
PUNJAB	18	2
RAJASTHAN	29	0
TAMILNADU	9	2
TELANGANA	0	1
UTTAR PRADESH	6	6
Total	98	24

ARSENIC-AFFECTED HABITATIONS IN ASSAM**3930. SHRI JOYANTA BASUMATARY:**

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

- (a) the total number of arsenic-affected habitations in Assam and the number of habitations out of these covered with mitigation measures under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) since 2019;
- (b) whether there are any discrepancies between the data of the Union Government and the State Government of Assam on arsenic-affected habitations, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether any arsenic safe well, designed by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), has been constructed in Assam, 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) Government of India is committed to make provision for safe & potable tap water supply in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality and on a regular & long-term basis to all rural households in the country. Towards this end, the Government of India, in August 2019, launched the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), which is being implemented in partnership with States. Under JJM, as per existing guidelines, Bureau of Indian Standards' BIS:10500 standards are adopted as benchmarks for quality of water being supplied through the

piped water supply schemes. Drinking water is a state subject and hence, the responsibility of planning, approval, implementation, operation&maintenance and water quality management of drinking water supply schemes, including those under the Jal Jeevan Mission, lies with State/UT Governments. The Government of India supports the states including Assam by providing technical and financial assistance.

Under JJM, while planning water supply schemes to provide tap water supply to households, priority is given to habitations affected by chemical contaminants. Further, while allocating the funds to States/ UTs, 10% weightage is given to the population residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants including arsenic. 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.

Since, planning, implementation and commissioning of piped water supply scheme based on a safe water source may take time, therefore, purely as an interim measure, States/ UTs have been advised to install community water purification plants (CWPPs) especially in Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations to provide potable water to every household to meet their drinking and cooking requirements. As reported by state government of Assam on JJM-IMIS, as on 01.04.2019, there were 3,151 arsenic affected habitations. As on date, as reported by state, there are no arsenic affected habitations in Assam i.e. safe drinking water through pipe water supply has been made available in all these 3,151 arsenic affected

habitations.

(b) The Department has developed a robust web based integrated management information system (JJM-IMIS) to capture the data of water quality affected habitations, where States/UTs provide status of habitations that have contamination in their drinking water sources including those in the State of Assam.

(c) As informed by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), it has developed an innovative cement sealing technique through in-house research advocating the tapping of safe alternate aquifers within the affected areas. This technique has also been shared with state agencies to aid in the construction of arsenic-free wells, enhancing arsenic mitigation efforts in vulnerable areas. So far, CGWB has not constructed any arsenic free tube well using cement sealing technology in Assam.

KHADI WORKERS

3931. SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:

SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

SHRI VINOD LAKHAMSHI CHAVDA:

SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR:

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

SHRI MUKESH RAJPUT:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP:

SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:

SHRI DILIP SAIKIA:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to provide new wages for the khadi workers in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise particularly in respect of Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh;
- (c) the manner in which the Government is likely to ensure long term wage sustainability;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to promote sale of Khadi and Village Industries products to maximize the impact of the announced discounts on consumer demand;
- (e) if so, the details of the steps taken by the Government in this regard;
- (f) the measures implemented by the Government to monitor effectiveness of the said wage hikes and rebates in improving the livelihood of Khadi workers along with overall development and fostering growth of Khadi sector;
- (g) the current status and number of khadi workers in Himachal Pradesh; and
- (h) the manner in which the Government proposes to further strengthen the Khadi ecosystem to ensure a sustainable market for these products, while preserving the cultural and traditional significance of the sector?

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), to support the Khadi artisans, has periodically increased their wages to improve their earnings and overall livelihood. With effect from 01.04.2023, the spinning wages was increased from Rs. 7.50 per hank to Rs. 10.00 per hank and weaving wages were raised by 10%, which not only boosted the production capacity of Khadi artisans but also significantly enhanced their earnings.

Further, KVIC has enhanced the spinning wages from Rs. 10.00 per hank to Rs. 12.50 per hank and weaving wages by 7%, effective from 02.10.2024.

Besides, under MMDA, 35% of MMDA is provided to artisans as incentive in case of Khadi Institutions of cotton, woollen, polyvastra and 30% quantum of MMDA is provided to artisans as incentive in case of Khadi Institutions of silk. State-wise details of Number of Khadi Artisans benefitted under MMDA and Incentive paid to them during the year 2023-24 is placed at **Statement .**

(c): The details of support extended to ensure the long term wage sustainability of Khadi artisans, are as follows:

- i. Modified Market Development Assistance (MMDA): Under MMDA, 35% of MMDA is provided to artisans as incentive in case of Khadi Institutions of cotton, woollen, polyvastra and 30% quantum of MMDA is provided to artisans as incentive in case of Khadi Institutions of silk.

- ii. Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans, provides financial assistance to artisans for construction of individual workshed, an assistance upto Rs 1,20,000/- or 75% of the total cost of the workshed {90% for North Eastern Region (NER)} and for group Workshed (minimum 5 and maximum 15 artisans), an assistance up to Rs. 80,000/- per artisan or 75% of the total cost of the group Workshed (90% for NER), whichever is less, is provided.
- iii. Further, improve the livelihoods of khadi artisans, periodic enhancements in their wages are prioritized. Initiatives such as increasing the spinning wages from ₹10.00 per hank to ₹12.50 per hank and implementing a 7% increase in weaving wages for cotton khadi, woolen khadi, and polyvastra have been introduced with effect from 2nd October 2024.

(d) and (e): To promote the sale of Khadi and Village Industries products, following initiatives are being taken by KVIC:

- i. KVIC has established a partnership with National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) and established Centre of Excellence for Khadi (CoEK), to develop innovative khadi products, provide capacity-building training to artisans, and create new designs. These efforts aim to boost the promotion and sale of khadi products, ultimately leading to improved wages and better livelihoods for khadi artisans.
- ii. The CoEK on the Hub and Spoke model, with NIFT New Delhi as Hub along with NIFT Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Kolkata and Shillong – have

been set up for establishing benchmarked design processes for global standards, creating new fabrics and products, disseminating quality standards for fabrics, branding and publicity by creating interesting narratives around the new Khadi, creative visual merchandizing & packaging for new Khadi products and increasing the reach of Khadi by organizing National Khadi Fashion Shows and Exhibitions.

- iii. Organizing various level exhibitions and participating in Indian International Trade Fair (IITF) to make KVI products accessible in the domestic.
- iv. Arranged product supply/marketing mechanism through e-Market linkage for MSMEs through GeM portal (gem.gov.in), and e-marketing portal (www.ekhadiindia.com) with an objective to sell Buyer to Consumer.
- v. Established Khadi Lounges at various urban centers and in Tier-II cities for attracting both connoisseurs of Khadi as well as designers.
- vi. Catering to the need of Government departments and bulk buyers of various Government Organization and PSUs to increase the sales of Khadi products.
- vii. Special discount has been announced on various occasions/festivals to attract customers and to boost the sales of KVI products.
- viii. For protecting the identity of brand 'Khadi' globally, KVIC has secured registration for the Trademark 'Khadi' in 15 countries and secured registration for the Khadi Logo in 32 countries.

(f) and (g): To ensure the effective implementation and timely disbursement of funds under Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) schemes, the field offices of KVIC regularly conduct awareness camps, review meetings, and monitoring activities. Additionally, as per the approved guidelines, the Khadi Vikas Yojana is closely monitored at multiple levels by the State/Divisional Directors and Zonal Deputy CEOs, and the Central Office at the national level.

Furthermore, KVIC has digitized the disbursement of Modified Market Development Assistance (MMDA) and ISEC benefits, ensuring that all payments are directly transferred to the artisans' bank accounts through the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode, enhancing transparency and efficiency.

For overall development of Khadi Sector following initiatives are being taken by KVIC:

- i. KVIC has implemented several initiatives for the overall development of the Khadi sector. These include partnering with NIFT and establishing the Center of Excellence for Khadi (CoEK) to develop innovative products, provide capacity-building training, and create new designs. Collaboration with premier institutes like Indian Institute of Technology (IITs), National Institutes of Technology (NITs), MGIRI, South India Textile Research Association (SITRA), and Bombay Textile Research Association (BTRA) focuses on process optimization to reduce drudgery, improve productivity, and enhance artisans' earnings. A partnership with Quality Council of India (QCI) ensures improved product quality. Also efforts to upgrade the production and marketing infrastructure of khadi institutions further

strengthen the sector. These measures aim to promote innovation, quality, and better livelihoods for artisans.

- ii. **Revision of Guidelines of Khadi Vikas Yojana:** With a view to extend more benefits to Khadi artisans by enhancing the pattern of financial assistance, the guidelines of Khadi Vikas Yojana has been revised in which **under the Workshed Scheme:** Financial assistance of Rs. 1,20,000/- for individual Workshed and Rs. 80,000/- for group Workshed is provided to construct the Workshed.
- iii. **Under Strengthening of Infrastructure of Existing Weak Khadi Institutions:** To revive the sick/weak/problematic/"D" category institution, the financial assistance under the said scheme has been provided by KVIC and the pattern of assistance has been revised by the Ministry to Rs. 15.00 lakh from Rs. 9.90 lakh
- iv. **Renovation of Sales Outlets:** In order to renovate the Sales outlets thereby getting sustainable earnings by the Khadi artisans, KVIC is providing the fund under assistance for marketing Infrastructures.
- v. **Artisans Welfare Fund Trust:** under the Initiative, the share of 12% artisan welfare fund deducted from their wages plus matching share of 12% from KI deposits in the State Level Artisans Welfare Fund Trust and will be withdrawn as and when required by Khadi artisans.

Total 3378 number of Khadi artisans are engaged under Khadi Activities in Himachal Pradesh.

(h): KVIC under Khadi Vikas Yojana is implementing various schemes to

strengthen the Khadi sector and ensure the sustainable market for Khadi products, aimed at ensuring the sustainability and growth of the traditional Khadi sector. These activities include partnerships with institutions like National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) to create innovative products and designs, QCI to improve the quality of Khadi products and has focused on upgrading the production and marketing infrastructure of Khadi institutions. These initiatives contribute to preserving India's rich cultural heritage of Khadi, aligned to improve the livelihoods of Khadi artisans and boosting the sector's growth.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of Number of Khadi Artisans benefitted under MMDA and Incentive paid during the FY 2023-24

Sr. No.	Name of the State / U.T.	No. of Artisans	Incentive paid (Rs. In Lakh)
1.	Himachal Pradesh	22	0.38
2.	Punjab	262	10.74
3.	Haryana	21615	943.73
4.	Delhi	192	4.27
5.	Rajasthan	5998	463.16
6.	Uttarakhand	3039	221.46
7.	Uttar Pradesh	40273	2124.87
8.	Chhattisgarh	1342	289.76

Sr. No.	Name of the State / U.T.	No. of Artisans	Incentive paid (Rs. In Lakh)
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1007	96.63
10.	Nagaland	36	4.80
11.	Manipur	23	0.89
12.	Assam	1819	46.71
13.	Bihar	390	11.44
14.	West Bengal	25106	2064.11
15.	Jharkhand	157	14.16
16.	Odisha	858	89.00
17.	Gujarat	13712	1964.04
18.	Maharashtra	400	26.28
19.	Andhra Pradesh	3491	302.58
20.	Telangana	396	9.87
21.	Karnataka	8077	760.51
22.	Kerala	11258	766.92
23.	Tamil Nadu	9572	1099.47
	Total	149045	11315.79

विद्युत का उत्पादन और उपभोग

3932. श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल:

क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या विगत पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान देश में विद्युत के उत्पादन, मांग और खपत में वृद्धि हुई है और यदि हां, तो राजस्थान सहित तत्संबंधी राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) देश में विद्युत की बढ़ती मांग को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई भावी योजनाओं का राज्यवार, विशेषकर राजस्थान के संदर्भ में ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने नई विद्युत परियोजनाएं स्थापित/अनुमोदित की हैं और यदि हां, तो राजस्थान सहित तत्संबंधी राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर के लोगों को घरेलू और कृषि उपयोग के लिए विद्युत नहीं मिल पा रही है जबकि देश में विद्युत उत्पादन में उक्त क्षेत्र का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है; और
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा उन्हें पर्याप्त विद्युत आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक) :

(क): पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान देश में विद्युत उत्पादन, मांग और खपत में लगातार वृद्धि हुई है। पिछले पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष अर्थात् वर्ष 2024-25 (अक्तूबर, 2024 तक) के दौरान ऊर्जा उत्पादन का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा **विवरण -I** पर है। पिछले पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष अर्थात् वर्ष 2024-25 (अक्तूबर, 2024 तक) के दौरान ऊर्जा आवश्यकता और ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति (राजस्थान सहित) का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा **विवरण -II** पर है।

(ख) और (ग): 20वें विद्युत ऊर्जा सर्वेक्षण (ईपीएस) की मध्यावधि समीक्षा के अनुसार, वर्ष 2031-32 में देश की विद्युत की उच्चतम मांग 388 गीगावाट रहने का अनुमान है। राजस्थान के साथ-साथ इस विद्युत मांग को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार ने निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं:

1. उत्पादन योजना:

- (i) वर्ष 2031-32 में संस्थापित उत्पादन क्षमता 900 गीगावाट होने की संभावना है। इसमें

पारंपरिक स्रोतों- कोयला, लिग्नाइट आदि, नवीकरणीय स्रोतों- सौर, पवन, जलविद्युत, पंप भंडारण परियोजना (पीएसपी) और बैटरी ऊर्जा भंडारण प्रणाली (बीईएसएस) से प्राप्त क्षमता शामिल है।

- (ii) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि उत्पादन क्षमता अनुमानित उच्चतम मांग से अधिक रहे, सभी राज्यों ने सीईए के परामर्श से अपनी **"संसाधन पर्याप्तता योजनाएं (आरएपी)"** तैयार की हैं, जो 10 वर्षीय गतिशील रोलिंग योजनाएं हैं और इसमें विद्युत उत्पादन के साथ-साथ विद्युत क्रय योजना भी शामिल है।
- (iii) सभी राज्यों को सलाह दी गई कि वे अपनी संसाधन पर्याप्तता योजनाओं के अनुसार सभी उत्पादन स्रोतों से उत्पादन क्षमता के सृजन/विवरण की प्रक्रिया आरंभ करें।
- (iv) विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिए, भारत सरकार ने निम्नलिखित क्षमता वृद्धि कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है:
 - (क) विद्युत मंत्रालय ने राज्यों के परामर्श से, वर्ष 2031-32 तक न्यूनतम 80,000 मेगावाट की तापविद्युत क्षमता संवर्धन संबंधी योजना की परिकल्पना की है। इस लक्ष्य की तुलना में, 29,200 मेगावाट तापविद्युत क्षमता पहले से ही निर्माणाधीन है, जबकि 51,520 मेगावाट योजना और विकास के विभिन्न चरणों में है।
 - (ख) 13,997.5 मेगावाट की जलविद्युत परियोजनाएँ और 6,050 मेगावाट पंप स्टोरेज परियोजनाएँ (पीएसपी) निर्माणाधीन हैं। 24,225.5 मेगावाट की जलविद्युत परियोजनाएँ और 50,760 मेगावाट की पीएसपीयोजना के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं और इसे वर्ष 2031-32 तक पूरा करने का लक्ष्य है।
 - (ग) 7,300 मेगावाट न्यूक्लियर क्षमता निर्माणाधीन है और इसे 2029-30 तक पूरा करने का लक्ष्य है। 7,000 मेगावाट क्षमता योजना और अनुमोदन के विभिन्न चरणों में है।

2. पारेषण योजना: अंतर-राज्यीय और अंतः राज्यीय पारेषण प्रणाली की योजना बनाई गई है और उत्पादन क्षमता वृद्धि के अनुरूप समय-सीमा में इसका कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है। राष्ट्रीय

विद्युत योजना के अनुसार, वर्ष 2022-23 से 2031-32 तक की दस वर्ष की अवधि के दौरान लगभग 1,91,474 सीकेएम पारेषण लाइनें और 1274 जीवीए ट्रांसफॉर्मेशन क्षमता (220 केवी और उससे अधिक वोल्टेज स्तर पर) जोड़ने की योजना है।

राजस्थान में कई सबस्टेशनों पर ट्रांसफॉर्मेशन क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए कदम उठाए गए हैं, जिसे वर्ष 2026-27 तक पूरी होने की संभावना है, जैसे- फतेहगढ़-3 (5500 एमवीए), बीकानेर (1500 एमवीए), कोटपूतली (500 एमवीए), बीकानेर II (2500 एमवीए), बीकानेर (पीजी) (1500 एमवीए), फतेहगढ़-2 पीएस (500 एमवीए), भादला-2 पीएस (1500 एमवीए), केपीएस3 (जीआईएस) (1500 एमवीए), सीकर-II (300 एमवीए), भादला III (8500 एमवीए), रामगढ़ पीएस (4500 एमवीए), दौसा (300 एमवीए), बीकानेर-III पूलिंग स्टेशन (11500 एमवीए), सिरोही (300 एमवीए), बाड़मेर-I पूलिंग स्टेशन (5500 एमवीए), बीकानेर-IV पूलिंग स्टेशन (1200 एमवीए), बियावर (300 एमवीए), नीमराना-II (600 एमवीए) और फतेहगढ़-4 (1100 एमवीए)।

3. वितरण प्रणाली योजना:

(क) दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना (डीडीयूजीजेवाई), एकीकृत विद्युत विकास योजना (आईपीडीएस) और प्रधानमंत्री सहज बिजली हर घर योजना (सौभाग्य) जैसी स्कीम के माध्यम से देश की वितरण प्रणाली को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए लगभग 1.85 लाख करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय किया गया। भारत सरकार ने अब वित्तीय रूप से स्थिर और प्रचालनात्मक रूप से कुशल वितरण क्षेत्र के माध्यम से उपभोक्ताओं को विद्युत आपूर्ति की गुणवत्ता और विश्वसनीयता में सुधार लाने के उद्देश्य से दिनांक 20 जुलाई, 2021 को “संसोधित वितरण क्षेत्र स्कीम (आरडीएसएस)” की शुरुआत की है। इस स्कीमका परिव्यय 3,03,758 करोड़ रुपये है और वर्ष 2021-22 से वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 तक पांच वर्षों की अवधि के लिए भारत सरकार से 97,631 करोड़ रुपये का सकल बजटीय समर्थन प्राप्त है। आरडीएसएस के तहत, राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर वितरण अवसंरचना कार्यों और स्मार्ट मीटरिंग कार्यों के लिए 2.77 लाख करोड़ रुपये की परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है।

(ख) वर्ष 2030 तक अनुमानित मांग को पूरा करने के लिए वितरण अवसंरचना की आवश्यकता को महत्व को समझते हुए, सीईए द्वारा वर्ष 2029-30 तक की वितरण परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना तैयार की गई है और इसे राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ साझा किया गया है।

4. नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा उत्पादन का संवर्धन:

(क) भारत ने वर्ष 2031-32 तक गैर जीवाश्म ईंधन आधारित संस्थापित विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता को 5,00,000 मेगावाट से अधिक तक बढ़ाने की प्रतिबद्धता जताई है। 5,00,000 मेगावाट नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षमता के एकीकरण के लिए पारेषण योजना को चरणबद्ध तरीके से नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षमता के अनुरूप लागू किया जा रहा है।

(ख) सौर, पवन, पंप स्टोरेज संयंत्र और बैटरी ऊर्जा भंडारण प्रणालियों से विद्युत उत्पादन के पारेषण पर आईएसटीएस शुल्क की छूट दी गई है।

(ग) वर्ष 2029-30 तक नवीकरणीय क्रय दायित्व (आरपीओ) और ऊर्जा भंडारण दायित्व प्रक्षेप पथा

(घ) हरित ऊर्जा गलियारों का निर्माण और 13 नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा प्रबंधन केंद्र की स्थापना।

(ङ) बड़े पैमाने पर नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं की स्थापना के लिए नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा विकासकर्ताओं को भूमि और पारेषण प्रदान करने के लिए अल्ट्रा मेगा नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा पार्कों की स्थापना।

राजस्थान सहित देश में निर्माणाधीन विद्युत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा **विवरण -III** पर है।

(घ) और (ङ): विद्युत एक समवर्ती विषय होने से, किसी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में उपभोक्ताओं को विद्युत की आपूर्ति और वितरण संबंधित राज्य सरकार/विद्युत यूटिलिटी के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। किसी भी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में विभिन्न प्रकार के विद्युत उपभोक्ताओं की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए विभिन्न स्रोतों से उचित मात्रा में विद्युत की व्यवस्था करना संबंधित राज्य सरकार और राज्य विद्युत विनियामक आयोग के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। केंद्र सरकार केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रम (सीपीएसयू) के माध्यम से केंद्रीय क्षेत्र में विद्युत संयंत्र स्थापित करके और उनसे विभिन्न

राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को विद्युत आबंटित करके राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है।

भारत सरकार ने अक्टूबर, 2024 से मार्च, 2025 तक सर्दियों के महीनों के लिए राजस्थान को केंद्रीय उत्पादन स्टेशनों के उत्तरी क्षेत्र के गैर-आबंटित पूल से 18.3% (लगभग 238.5 मेगावाट) विद्युत आबंटित की है। इसके अलावा, राजस्थान की विद्युत आपूर्ति की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत सरकार ने वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष के दौरान समय-समय पर केंद्रीय उत्पादन स्टेशनों के गैर-आबंटित क्षेत्रीय विद्युत पूल से राजस्थान को अतिरिक्त विद्युत आबंटित की है ताकि राज्य निम्नलिखित विवरण के अनुसार विद्युत मांग को पूरा कर सके:

- (i) दिनांक 01.04.2024 से 30.06.2024 तक आबंटित 150 मेगावाट;
- (ii) दिनांक 26.06.2024 से 10.11.2024 तक आबंटित 400 मेगावाट;
- (iii) दिनांक 11.07.2024 से 30.09.2024 तक आबंटित 500 मेगावाट;
- (iv) दिनांक 07.08.2024 से 31.10.2024 तक आबंटित 265 मेगावाट;
- (v) दिनांक 01.10.2024 से 31.12.2024 तक आबंटित 200 मेगावाट; और
- (vi) दिनांक 16.10.2024 से 31.03.2025 तक आबंटित 300 मेगावाट।

विवरण -I

पिछले पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष अर्थात् 2024-25 (अक्टूबर, 2024 तक) के लिए ऊर्जा उत्पादन का राज्यवार ब्यौरा

सभी आंकड़े मिलियन यूनिट में

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (अक्टूबर, 2024 तक)
अंडमान और निकोबार	17	158	152	253	375	239

द्वीप समूह						
आंध्र प्रदेश	76,936	66,883	74,198	81,702	90,081	54,625
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1,788	3,453	4,163	4,846	4,281	3,220
असम	8,089	6,021	8,399	9,154	9,429	6,051
बिहार	35,720	34,093	44,180	55,489	58,704	36,162
छत्तीसगढ़	1,19,337	1,36,668	1,43,213	1,44,840	1,65,187	97,290
दिल्ली	6,439	5,731	5,408	4,314	4,484	3,662
गोवा	1	1	17	20	68	38
गुजरात	1,24,666	1,21,859	87,887	95,018	1,35,399	96,299
हरियाणा	18,051	15,657	24,103	33,559	29,849	20,769
हिमाचल प्रदेश	43,002	39,633	38,504	41,580	38,953	35,171
जम्मू और कश्मीर	18,537	17,442	17,490	17,170	16,283	13,005
झारखंड	26,247	27,469	28,916	30,800	35,985	23,557
कर्नाटक	70,777	67,393	80,568	85,189	91,469	56,826
केरल	6,271	7,830	10,932	9,935	7,360	6,274
लद्दाख	270	376	406	403	388	337
लक्षद्वीप	1	0	0	15	65	39
मध्य	1,29,398	1,38,085	1,43,038	1,52,021	1,64,780	95,767

प्रदेश						
महाराष्ट्र	1,45,404	1,31,805	1,53,066	1,58,994	1,69,038	99,541
मणिपुर	371	630	462	487	307	431
मेघालय	1,081	1,209	887	1,052	876	845
मिजोरम	227	193	165	266	218	244
नागालैंड	257	274	164	289	246	255
ओडिशा	49,037	62,944	66,473	71,529	73,444	43,743
पुदुचेरी	260	238	263	245	236	130
पंजाब	28,748	25,606	31,128	40,076	41,261	26,280
राजस्थान	70,291	70,607	83,997	1,05,963	1,16,845	75,838
सिक्किम	11,088	10,936	11,506	11,709	8,622	1,648
तमिलनाडु	1,03,262	91,736	1,06,081	1,16,688	1,23,311	81,024
तेलंगाना	58,649	55,339	64,523	64,178	65,666	41,144
त्रिपुरा	6,121	7,059	6,340	7,086	6,360	2,965
उत्तर प्रदेश	1,29,323	1,32,669	1,43,159	1,63,447	1,65,052	1,05,766
उत्तराखंड	17,735	15,551	16,216	16,368	15,460	12,561
पश्चिम बंगाल	75,787	77,478	88,252	92,995	94,250	57,597
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं	28	52	97	31	29	16

दमन और दीव						
चंडीगढ़	13	10	14	13	12	6
कुल	13,83,327	13,73,090*	14,84,366	16,17,724	17,34,375	10,99,370

*कोविड महामारी काल

विवरण -II

**वर्ष 2018-19 और 2019-20 के लिए ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता और ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति
(राजस्थान सहित) का राज्यवार ब्यौरा**

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	अप्रैल, 2018 - मार्च, 2019				अप्रैल, 2019 - मार्च, 2020			
	ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति	ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति नहीं हुई		ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति	ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति नहीं हुई	
	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)
चंडीगढ़	1,571	1,571	0	0.0	1,732	1,732	0	0.0
दिल्ली	32,299	32,282	17	0.1	33,086	33,077	9	0.0
हरियाणा	53,665	53,665	0	0.0	54,505	54,492	13	0.0
हिमाचल प्रदेश	9,850	9,618	232	2.4	10,424	10,353	71	0.7
जम्मू-कश्मीर और लद्दाख संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	18,988	15,616	3,372	17.8	20,025	16,259	3,767	18.8
पंजाब	55,328	55,315	13	0.0	56,776	56,770	6	0.0
राजस्थान	79,815	79,626	189	0.2	81,281	81,222	58	0.1
उत्तर प्रदेश	1,17,133	1,16,149	984	0.8	1,22,549	1,21,004	1,545	1.3
उत्तराखंड	13,845	13,753	92	0.7	14,472	14,376	96	0.7
छत्तीसगढ़	26,471	26,417	54	0.2	30,111	30,107	4	0.0
गुजरात	1,16,372	1,16,356	15	0.0	1,13,940	1,13,939	1	0.0
मध्य प्रदेश	76,056	76,054	2	0.0	76,172	76,172	0	0.0
महाराष्ट्र	1,58,295	1,58,157	137	0.1	1,55,167	1,55,166	0	0.0
दमन और दीव	2,558	2,558	0	0.0	2,574	2,574	0	0.0

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	अप्रैल,2018 - मार्च,2019				अप्रैल,2019 - मार्च,2020			
	ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति	ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति नहीं हुई		ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति	ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति नहीं हुई	
	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)
दादरा एवं नगर हवेली	6,303	6,302	0	0.0	6,528	6,528	0	0.0
गोवा	4,295	4,292	3	0.1	4,350	4,350	0	0.0
आंध्र प्रदेश	63,861	63,804	58	0.1	65,452	65,414	38	0.1
तेलंगाना	66,489	66,427	62	0.1	68,306	68,303	3	0.0
कर्नाटक	71,764	71,695	69	0.1	72,799	72,796	3	0.0
केरल	25,016	24,898	118	0.5	26,315	26,265	50	0.2
तमिलनाडु	1,09,482	1,09,380	102	0.1	1,08,816	1,08,812	4	0.0
पुदुचेरी	2,766	2,756	10	0.3	2,847	2,846	1	0.0
लक्षद्वीप	46	46	0	0.0	46	46	0	0.0
बिहार	30,061	29,825	236	0.8	31,627	31,533	94	0.3
डीवीसी	22,745	22,372	372	1.6	22,429	22,427	2	0.0
झारखंड	8,737	8,490	247	2.8	8,941	8,872	69	0.8
ओडिशा	32,145	32,115	30	0.1	29,692	29,692	0	0.0
पश्चिम बंगाल	51,471	51,287	184	0.4	52,948	52,824	124	0.2
सिक्किम	527	527	0	0.1	554	554	0	0.0
अंडमान-निकोबार	346	323	23	6.7	346	323	23	6.7
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	869	859	9	1.1	753	749	4	0.5
असम	9,566	9,238	328	3.4	9,804	9,288	516	5.3
मणिपुर	905	895	10	1.2	924	917	6	0.7
मेघालय	1,957	1,956	2	0.1	2,112	2,064	48	2.3
मिजोरम	643	635	8	1.2	647	643	4	0.7
नागालैंड	888	795	93	10.5	814	809	5	0.7
त्रिपुरा	1,863	1,841	22	1.2	1,538	1,515	23	1.5
अखिल भारतीय	12,74,595	12,67,526	7,070	0.6	12,91,010	12,84,444	6,566	0.5

**वर्ष 2020-21 और 2021-22 के लिए ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता और ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति
(राजस्थान सहित) का राज्यवार ब्यौरा**

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	अप्रैल,2020 - मार्च,2021				अप्रैल,2021 - मार्च,2022			
	ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति	ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति नहीं हुई		ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा आपूर्ति	ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति नहीं हुई	
	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)
चंडीगढ़	1,523	1,523	0	0.0	1,606	1,606	0	0.0
दिल्ली	29,560	29,555	4	0.0	31,128	31,122	6	0.0
हरियाणा	53,161	53,108	53	0.1	55,499	55,209	290	0.5
हिमाचल प्रदेश	10,186	10,130	56	0.5	12,115	12,088	27	0.2
जम्मू-कश्मीर और लद्दाख संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	19,773	17,222	2,551	12.9	19,957	18,434	1,524	7.6
पंजाब	58,445	58,377	67	0.1	62,846	62,411	436	0.7
राजस्थान	85,311	85,205	106	0.1	89,814	89,310	504	0.6
उत्तर प्रदेश	1,24,367	1,23,383	984	0.8	1,29,448	1,28,310	1,138	0.9
उत्तराखंड	13,827	13,818	8	0.1	15,521	15,426	94	0.6
छत्तीसगढ़	30,472	30,449	22	0.1	31,908	31,872	35	0.1
गुजरात	1,11,622	1,11,622	0	0.0	1,23,953	1,23,666	287	0.2
मध्य प्रदेश	83,437	83,437	0	0.0	86,501	86,455	46	0.1
महाराष्ट्र	1,50,679	1,50,663	16	0.0	1,72,823	1,72,809	14	0.0
दमन और दीव	2,223	2,223	0	0.0	2,594	2,594	0	0.0
दादरा एवं नगर हवेली	5,497	5,497	0	0.0	6,839	6,839	0	0.0
गोवा	4,083	4,083	0	0.0	4,448	4,448	0	0.0
आंध्र प्रदेश	62,080	62,076	4	0.0	68,413	68,219	194	0.3

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	अप्रैल,2020 - मार्च,2021				अप्रैल,2021 - मार्च,2022			
	ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति	ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति नहीं हुई		ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा आपूर्ति	ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति नहीं हुई	
	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)
तेलंगाना	66,998	66,994	4	0.0	70,539	70,523	16	0.0
कर्नाटक	68,851	68,831	19	0.0	72,437	72,417	20	0.0
केरल	25,118	25,102	16	0.1	26,579	26,570	9	0.0
तमिलनाडु	1,01,194	1,01,189	5	0.0	1,09,816	1,09,798	18	0.0
पुदुचेरी	2,644	2,644	0	0.0	2,894	2,893	1	0.0
लक्षद्वीप	56	56	0	0.0	56	56	0	0.0
बिहार	34,171	34,018	153	0.4	36,216	35,761	455	1.3
डीवीसी	21,368	21,368	0	0.0	23,741	23,736	4	0.0
झारखंड	9,953	9,675	278	2.8	11,148	10,590	558	5.0
ओडिशा	29,848	29,848	0	0.0	38,339	38,332	7	0.0
पश्चिम बंगाल	51,644	51,543	100	0.2	54,001	53,945	57	0.1
सिक्किम	546	546	0	0.0	610	609	0	0.0
अंडमान-निकोबार	346	323	23	6.7	335	327	8	2.3
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	719	714	5	0.7	875	874	1	0.1
असम	10,192	9,815	377	3.7	10,844	10,825	19	0.2
मणिपुर	974	969	5	0.5	1,019	1,018	1	0.1
मेघालय	2,031	2,005	26	1.3	2,256	2,243	13	0.6
मिजोरम	728	723	4	0.6	656	644	12	1.8
नागालैंड	826	822	4	0.5	852	851	1	0.1
त्रिपुरा	1,484	1,481	3	0.2	1,578	1,578	0	0.0
अखिल भारतीय	12,75,534	12,70,663	4,871	0.4	13,79,812	13,74,024	5,787	0.4

**वर्ष 2022-23 और 2023-24 के लिए ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता और ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति
(राजस्थान सहित) का राज्यवार ब्यौरा**

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	अप्रैल, 2022 - मार्च, 2023				अप्रैल, 2023 - मार्च, 2024			
	ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति	ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति नहीं हुई		ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा आपूर्ति	ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति नहीं हुई	
	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)
चंडीगढ़	1,788	1,788	0	0.0	1,789	1,789	0	0.0
दिल्ली	35,143	35,133	10	0.0	35,501	35,496	5	0.0
हरियाणा	61,451	60,945	506	0.8	63,983	63,636	348	0.5
हिमाचल प्रदेश	12,649	12,542	107	0.8	12,805	12,767	38	0.3
जम्मू-कश्मीर और लद्दाख संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	19,639	19,322	317	1.6	20,040	19,763	277	1.4
पंजाब	69,522	69,220	302	0.4	69,533	69,528	5	0.0
राजस्थान	1,01,801	1,00,057	1,745	1.7	1,07,422	1,06,806	616	0.6
उत्तर प्रदेश	1,44,251	1,43,050	1,201	0.8	1,48,791	1,48,287	504	0.3
उत्तराखंड	15,647	15,386	261	1.7	15,644	15,532	112	0.7
छत्तीसगढ़	37,446	37,374	72	0.2	39,930	39,872	58	0.1
गुजरात	1,39,043	1,38,999	44	0.0	1,45,768	1,45,740	28	0.0
मध्य प्रदेश	92,683	92,325	358	0.4	99,301	99,150	151	0.2
महाराष्ट्र	1,87,309	1,87,197	111	0.1	2,07,108	2,06,931	176	0.1
दमन और दीव								
दादरा एवं नगर हवेली	10,018	10,018	0	0.0	10,164	10,164	0	0.0

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	अप्रैल, 2022 - मार्च, 2023				अप्रैल, 2023 - मार्च, 2024			
	ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति	ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति नहीं हुई		ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा आपूर्ति	ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति नहीं हुई	
	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)
गोवा	4,669	4,669	0	0.0	5,111	5,111	0	0.0
आंध्र प्रदेश	72,302	71,893	410	0.6	80,209	80,151	57	0.1
तेलंगाना	77,832	77,799	34	0.0	84,623	84,613	9	0.0
कर्नाटक	75,688	75,663	26	0.0	94,088	93,934	154	0.2
केरल	27,747	27,726	21	0.1	30,943	30,938	5	0.0
तमिलनाडु	1,14,798	1,14,722	77	0.1	1,26,163	1,26,151	12	0.0
पुदुचेरी	3,051	3,050	1	0.0	3,456	3,455	1	0.0
लक्षद्वीप	64	64	0	0.0	64	64	0	0.0
बिहार	39,545	38,762	783	2.0	41,514	40,918	596	1.4
डीवीसी	26,339	26,330	9	0.0	26,560	26,552	8	0.0
झारखंड	13,278	12,288	990	7.5	14,408	13,858	550	3.8
ओडिशा	42,631	42,584	47	0.1	41,358	41,333	25	0.1
पश्चिम बंगाल	60,348	60,274	74	0.1	67,576	67,490	86	0.1
सिक्किम	587	587	0	0.0	544	543	0	0.0
अंडमान-निकोबार	348	348	0	0.1	386	374	12	3.2
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	915	892	24	2.6	1,014	1,014	0	0.0
असम	11,465	11,465	0	0.0	12,445	12,341	104	0.8
मणिपुर	1,014	1,014	0	0.0	1,023	1,008	15	1.5
मेघालय	2,237	2,237	0	0.0	2,236	2,066	170	7.6
मिजोरम	645	645	0	0.0	684	684	0	0.0
नागालैंड	926	873	54	5.8	921	921	0	0.0
त्रिपुरा	1,547	1,547	0	0.0	1,691	1,691	0	0.0
अखिल भारतीय	15,13,497	15,05,914	7,583	0.5	16,26,132	16,22,020	4,112	0.3

वर्ष 2024-25 (अक्तूबर, 2024 तक) और 2023-24 के लिए ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता और ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति (राजस्थान सहित) का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	अप्रैल, 2024 - अक्तूबर, 2024			
	ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति	ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति नहीं हुई	
	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)
चंडीगढ़	1,360	1,360	0	0.0
दिल्ली	26,704	26,693	11	0.0
हरियाणा	47,519	47,490	29	0.1
हिमाचल प्रदेश	7,989	7,964	25	0.3
जम्मू-कश्मीर और लद्दाख	11,097	11,042	55	0.5
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र				
पंजाब	54,610	54,610	0	0.0
राजस्थान	65,163	64,860	304	0.5
उत्तर प्रदेश	1,11,484	1,11,188	296	0.3
उत्तराखंड	10,520	10,479	41	0.4
छत्तीसगढ़	25,656	25,640	17	0.1
गुजरात	89,842	89,842	0	0.0
मध्य प्रदेश	55,921	55,841	80	0.1
महाराष्ट्र	1,14,835	1,14,777	58	0.1
दादरा और नगर हवेली	6,351	6,351	0	0.0
और दमन और दीव				
गोवा	3,157	3,157	0	0.0

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	अप्रैल, 2024 - अक्तूबर, 2024			
	ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति	ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति नहीं हुई	
	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)
आंध्र प्रदेश	46,477	46,475	1	0.0
तेलंगाना	48,387	48,385	2	0.0
कर्नाटक	50,019	50,018	2	0.0
केरल	18,414	18,407	8	0.0
तमिलनाडु	79,602	79,600	2	0.0
पुदुचेरी	2,206	2,205	0	0.0
लक्षद्वीप	39	39	0	0.0
बिहार	29,804	29,656	148	0.5
डीवीसी	15,539	15,536	3	0.0
झारखंड	9,355	9,286	69	0.7
ओडिशा	27,015	26,991	24	0.1
पश्चिम बंगाल	46,772	46,687	84	0.2
सिक्किम	297	297	0	0.0
अंडमान-निकोबार	248	240	8	3.4
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	601	601	0	0.0
असम	8,538	8,533	6	0.1
मणिपुर	580	579	0	0.1
मेघालय	1,128	1,128	0	0.0
मिजोरम	391	391	0	0.0

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	अप्रैल, 2024 - अक्तूबर, 2024			
	ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता	ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति	ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति नहीं हुई	
	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(एमयू)	(%)
नागालैंड	570	570	0	0.0
त्रिपुरा	1,235	1,235	0	0.0
अखिल भारतीय	10,26,642	10,25,379	1,263	0.1

विवरण -III

निर्माणाधीन तापविद्युत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

क्रम सं.	परियोजना का नाम/ कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी	क्षेत्र	राज्य	इकाई सं.	क्षमता (मेगावाट)
1	घाटमपुर टीपीपी (एनयूपीपीएल)	केन्द्रीय	उत्तर प्रदेश	यू-1	660
2	यदाद्री टीपीएस (टीएसजेनको)	राज्य	तेलंगाना	यू-2	800
3	खुर्जा एससीटीपीपी (टीएचडीसी)	केन्द्रीय	उत्तर प्रदेश	यू-1	660
4	जवाहरपुर एसटीपीपी (यूपीआरवीयूएनएल)	राज्य	उत्तर प्रदेश	यू-2	660
5	उत्तरी चेन्नई टीपीपी स्टेज-III (टैंजेडको)	राज्य	तमिलनाडु	यू-1	800
6	यदाद्री टीपीएस (टीएसजेनको)	राज्य	तेलंगाना	यू-1	800
7	ओबरा-सी एसटीपीपी (यूपीआरवीयूएनएल)	राज्य	उत्तर प्रदेश	यू-2	660
8	भुसावल टीपीएस (महाजेनको)	राज्य	महाराष्ट्र	यू-6	660

9	पतरातू एसटीपीपी (पीवीयूएनएल)	केन्द्रीय	झारखंड	यू-1	800
10	पनकी टीपीएस एक्सटेंशन। (यूपीआरवीयूएनएल)	राज्य	उत्तर प्रदेश	यू-1	660
11	यदाद्री टीपीएस (टीएसजेनको)	राज्य	तेलंगाना	यू-4	800
12	बाढ़ एसटीपीपी स्टेज-I (एनटीपीसी)	केन्द्रीय	बिहार	यू-3	660
13	बक्सर टीपीपी (एसजेवीएन)	केन्द्रीय	बिहार	यू-1	660
14	उत्तरी करणपुरा एसटीपीपी (एनटीपीसी)	केन्द्रीय	झारखंड	यू-3	660
15	घाटमपुर टीपीपी (एनयूपीपीएल)	केन्द्रीय	उत्तर प्रदेश	यू-2	660
16	उडानगुडी एसटीपीपी स्टेज-I (टैंजेडको)	राज्य	तमिलनाडु	यू-1	660
17	यदाद्री टीपीएस (टीएसजेनको)	राज्य	तेलंगाना	यू-3	800
18	खुर्जा एससीटीपीपी (टीएचडीसी)	केन्द्रीय	उत्तर प्रदेश	यू-2	660
19	सागरदिघी टीपीपी स्टेज-III (डब्ल्यूबीपीडीसीएल)	राज्य	पश्चिम बंगाल	यू-5	660
20	उडानगुडी एसटीपीपी स्टेज-I (टैंजेडको)	राज्य	तमिलनाडु	यू-2	660
21	यदाद्री टीपीएस (टीएसजेनको)	राज्य	तेलंगाना	यू-5	800
22	बक्सर टीपीपी (एसजेवीएन)	केन्द्रीय	बिहार	यू-2	660
23	घाटमपुर टीपीपी (एनयूपीपीएल)	केन्द्रीय	उत्तर प्रदेश	यू-3	660
24	पतरातू एसटीपीपी (पीवीयूएनएल)	केन्द्रीय	झारखंड	यू-2	800
25	पतरातू एसटीपीपी (पीवीयूएनएल)	केन्द्रीय	झारखंड	यू-3	800

26	एन्नोर एससीटीपीपी (टैंजेडको)	राज्य	तमिलनाडु	यू-1	660
27	एन्नोर एससीटीपीपी (टैंजेडको)	राज्य	तमिलनाडु	यू-2	660
28	महान यूएससीटीपीपी चरण-II (अडानी पावर)	निजी	मध्य प्रदेश	यू-3	800
29	महान यूएससीटीपीपी चरण-II (अडानी पावर)	निजी	मध्य प्रदेश	यू-4	800
30	तालचेर टीपीपी स्टेज-III (एनटीपीसी)	केन्द्रीय	ओडिशा	यू-1	660
31	तालचेर टीपीपी स्टेज-III (एनटीपीसी)	केन्द्रीय	ओडिशा	यू-2	660
32	लारा एसटीपीपी स्टेज-II (एनटीपीसी)	केन्द्रीय	छत्तीसगढ़	यू-1	800
33	एनएलसी तालाबीरा टीपीपी (एनएलसी)	केन्द्रीय	ओडिशा	यू-1	800
34	लारा एसटीपीपी स्टेज-II (एनटीपीसी)	केन्द्रीय	छत्तीसगढ़	यू-2	800
35	एनएलसी तालाबीरा टीपीपी (एनएलसी)	केन्द्रीय	ओडिशा	यू-2	800
36	एनएलसी तालाबीरा टीपीपी (एनएलसी)	केन्द्रीय	ओडिशा	यू-3	800
37	सिंगरौली एसटीपीपी, स्टेज-III (एनटीपीसी)	केन्द्रीय	उत्तर प्रदेश	यू-1	800

38	डीसीआरटीपीपी एक्सटेंशन. (एचपीजीसीएल)	राज्य	हरियाणा	यू-1	800
39	सीपत एसटीपीपी, स्टेज-III (एनटीपीसी)	केन्द्रीय	छत्तीसगढ़	यू-6	800
40	सिंगरौली एसटीपीपी, स्टेज-III (एनटीपीसी)	केन्द्रीय	उत्तर प्रदेश	यू-2	800
	महा योग (सक्रिय रूप से निर्माणाधीन)				29200

निर्माणाधीन जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं (25 मेगावाट से अधिक) का ब्यौरा			
क्रमसं.	परियोजना का नाम (कार्यकारी एजेंसी)	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	कार्यान्वयनाधीन क्षमता (मेगावाट)
केन्द्रीयक्षेत्र			
	एनएचपीसी		
1	सुबानसिरी लोअर (एनएचपीसी)	अरुणाचल प्रदेश/असम	2000.00
2	पारबती स्टेज-II (एनएचपीसी)	हिमाचल प्रदेश	800.00
3	दिबांग बहुउद्देशीय परियोजना (एनएचपीसी)	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2880.00
4	तीस्ता स्टेज-VI एनएचपीसी	सिक्किम	500.00
5	रंगित-IV (एनएचपीसी)	सिक्किम	120.00
6	रतले (आरएचईपीपीएल/एनएचपीसी)	जम्मू और कश्मीर संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	850.00
	सीवीपीपीएल		
7	पाकल दुल (सीवीपीपीएल)	जम्मू और कश्मीर संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	1000.00
8	किरू (सीवीपीपीएल)	जम्मू और कश्मीर संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	624.00
9	क्वार (सीवीपीपीएल)	जम्मू और कश्मीर संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	540.00
	एसजेवीएन		
10	लुहरी-I (एसजेवीएन)	हिमाचल प्रदेश	210.00
11	धौलासिद्ध (एसजेवीएन)	हिमाचल प्रदेश	66.00
12	सुन्नी बांध (एसजेवीएन)	हिमाचल प्रदेश	382.00

निर्माणाधीन जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं (25 मेगावाट से अधिक) का ब्यौरा			
क्रमसं.	परियोजना का नाम (कार्यकारी एजेंसी)	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	कार्यान्वयनाधीन क्षमता (मेगावाट)
	टीएचडीसी		.
13	विष्णुगाड पीपलकोटी (टीएचडीसी)	उत्तराखंड	444.00
	एनटीपीसी		.
14	तपोवन विष्णुगाड (एनटीपीसी)	उत्तराखंड	520.00
15	रम्माम-III (एनटीपीसी)	पश्चिम बंगाल	120.00
उप योग: केन्द्रीयक्षेत्र			11056.00
राज्यक्षेत्र			
	एपीजेनको		.
16	पोलावरम (एपीजेनको/सिंचाई विभाग, आ.प्र.)	आंध्र प्रदेश	960.00
17	लोअर सिलेरू एक्सटेंशन (एपीजेनको)	आंध्र प्रदेश	230.00
	एचपीपीसीएल		.
18	शोंगटोंग करछम (एचपीपीसीएल)	हिमाचल प्रदेश	450.00
19	चांजू-III (एचपीपीसीएल)	हिमाचल प्रदेश	48.00
	केएसईबी		.
20	पल्लीवासल (केएसईबी)	केरल	60.00
21	मंकुलम (केएसईबी)	केरल	40.00

निर्माणाधीन जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं (25 मेगावाट से अधिक) का ब्यौरा			
क्रमसं.	परियोजना का नाम (कार्यकारी एजेंसी)	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	कार्यान्वयनाधीन क्षमता (मेगावाट)
	एपीजीसीएल	.	.
22	लोअर कोपली (एपीजीसीएल)	असम	120.00
	बीवीपीसीएल	.	.
23	उहल-III (बीवीपीसीएल)	हिमाचल प्रदेश	100.00
	जेकेपीडीसी	.	.
24	परनई (जेकेएसपीडीसी)	जम्मू और कश्मीर संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	37.50
	पीएसपीसीएल	.	.
25	शाहपुरकंडी (पीएसपीसीएल/सिंचाई विभाग, पंजाब)	पंजाब	206.00
	यूजेवीएनएल	.	.
26	लखवाड़ बहुउद्देशीय परियोजना (यूजेवीएनएल)	उत्तराखंड	300.00
उप योग : राज्यक्षेत्र			2551.50
निजीक्षेत्र			
	स्टेटक्राफ्ट	.	.
27	टिडोंग-I (स्टेटक्राफ्ट आईपीएल)	हिमाचल प्रदेश	150.00

निर्माणाधीन जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं (25 मेगावाट से अधिक) का ब्यौरा			
क्रमसं.	परियोजना का नाम (कार्यकारी एजेंसी)	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	कार्यान्वयनाधीन क्षमता (मेगावाट)
	जेएसडब्ल्यू		
28	कुटेहर (जेएसडब्ल्यू एनर्जी लिमिटेड)	हिमाचल प्रदेश	240.00
उप योग : निजीक्षेत्र			390.00
	कुल:		13997.50

कार्यान्वयनाधीन पम्प भंडारण परियोजनाओं (25 मेगावाट से अधिक) का ब्यौरा

क्रम सं.	परियोजना का नाम (कार्यकारी एजेंसी)	राज्य / संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	कार्यान्वयनाधीन क्षमता (मेगावाट)
केन्द्रीयक्षेत्र			
	टीएचडीसी		
1	टिहरी पीएसएस (टीएचडीसी)	उत्तराखंड	1000.00
उप-योग: केन्द्रीयक्षेत्र			1000.00
राज्यक्षेत्र			
	एपीजेनको		
2	अपर सिलेरु पीएसपी (एपीजेनको)	आंध्र प्रदेश	1350.00
	केपीसीएल		
3	शरावती पम्प स्टोरेज परियोजना	कर्नाटक	2000.00
	टैनजेडको		
4	कुंदा पंप स्टोरेज चरण- I, II और III)	तमिलनाडु	500.00
उप-योग: राज्यक्षेत्र			3850.00
निजीक्षेत्र			
	ग्रीनको		
5	पिन्नापुरम (ग्रीनको एपी01 आईआरईपी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड)	आंध्र प्रदेश	1200.00
उप-योग: निजीक्षेत्र			1200.00
महा योग			6050.00

निर्माणाधीन न्यूक्लियर ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

क्रम सं.	परियोजना का नाम	राज्य	इकाई सं.	क्षमता (मेगावाट)
1	गोरखपुर परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र	हरियाणा	यू-1	1400
			यू-2	
2	राजस्थान परमाणु ऊर्जा स्टेशन	राजस्थान	यू-7	1400
			यू-8	
3	कुडनकुलम परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र	तमिलनाडु	यू-3	4000
			यू-4	
			यू-5	
			यू-6	
4	पीएफबीआर (भवानी)	तमिलनाडु	-	500
महा योग				7300
प्रशासनिक संस्वीकृति प्राप्त न्यूक्लियर क्षमता का ब्यौरा				
क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	राज्य	इकाई सं.	क्षमता (मेगावाट)
1	गोरखपुर	हरियाणा	यूनिट # 3 एवं 4	1400
2	माही बांसवाड़ा राजस्थान परमाणु ऊर्जा परियोजना	राजस्थान	यूनिट # 1,2,3 एवं 4	2800
3	चुटका	मध्य प्रदेश	यूनिट # 1 एवं 2	1400
4	कैगा जनरेटिंग स्टेशन	कर्नाटक	यूनिट # 5 एवं 6	1400
महा योग				7000

COMMENCEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL FLIHGTS IN KERALA

3933. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken steps to attract more international airline operators to Kerala and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of any ongoing discussions or agreements with international airlines to commence operations to major airports in Kerala;
- (c) the current number of international airlines operating in Kerala and the total destinations served;
- (d) the specific measures being undertaken by the Government to enhance infrastructure and services at international airports in Kerala to support increased airline operations;
- (e) whether the Government has considered to offer incentives or concessions to encourage international airlines to operate to and from Kerala;
- (f) the estimated impact of additional international airline operators on tourism, trade and employment in Kerala; and
- (g) the steps being taken to address connectivity issues to lesser-served regions of Kerala to ensure equitable development across the State?

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

- (a) to (e) The international operations of airlines are governed by bilateral Air Services Agreement (ASA) between India and the respective country. In accordance with ASA, Indian designated carriers are free to mount operations

to/from any point in India including points in Kerala 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 in the ASA.

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

Presently, 26 carriers including Indian carriers are operating scheduled international air transport services from Kerala to 13 foreign countries.

Upgradation/ modernisation of airports is a continuous process and is undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) and other Airport Operators/Developers from time to time depending on the availability of land, commercial viability, socio-economic considerations, traffic demand / willingness of airlines to operate to/from such airports.

Accordingly, infrastructure enhancement works such as Construction of Office Complex, Cargo complex, Barrack building, Peripheral roads including Internal and External Electrical installations has been completed at Kannur International Airport, Work regarding Business Jet Terminal & Exclusive Terminal for International Import Cargo - with a handling capacity of 1,50,000 MT per annum has been completed at Cochin International Airport and Infrastructure development such as Terminal Refurbishment works, Terminal

Works airside works, landside works and Design Consultancy have been undertaken at Thiruvananthapuram International Airport.

(f) Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) has not conducted any specific study on the estimated impact of additional international airline operators on tourism, trade, and employment in Kerala. However, enhanced air connectivity provides a conducive environment for the growth of tourism, trade, and employment.

(g) MoCA launched Regional Connectivity Scheme - Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik (RCS-UDAN) on 21.10.2016 to enhance regional air connectivity from unserved and underserved airports in the country and make air travel affordable to the masses. RCS-UDAN has provided stimulus to the aviation sector in the country by, inter alia, development of airports/heliports/water aerodromes in tier-2 and tier-3 cities. During the last eight years after commencement of the scheme, 615 RCS routes connecting 87 unserved and underserved airports (including 13 heliports & 02 water aerodromes) have been operationalised till date, which include 20 routes for Kerala.

**PRADHAN MANTRI DHARTI AABA JANJATIYA GRAM UTKARSH
ABHIYAN**

3934. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:

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

(a) the number of villages that have been covered under Pradhan Mantri Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan in the State of Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;

- (b) the details of the criteria that were used to select these villages;
- (c) whether more villages can be added under the scheme and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of the list of the 25 interventions included under the programme, along with the potential number of interventions that can be provided for each district from the State of Andhra Pradesh, intervention-wise?

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

(a): Hon'ble Prime Minister 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 number of villages, District-wise, in Andhra Pradesh to be covered under the Abhiyan is at **Statement -I.**

(b) and (c): The Abhiyan targets specific tribal-majority villages with populations of 500 or more, where at least 50% are tribal, and villages, in Aspirational blocks, with at least 50 tribal population. The States have been provided with the list of 63,843 villages, selected as per the selection criteria approved under the Mission. In case the state finds any village has been left out in the list of 63,843, which is otherwise meeting the criteria, the States/UTs are free to send proposal for inclusion of the village under Abhiyan. Further, under the Abhiyan,

there are also dedicated schemes for villages, where FRA patta have been distributed.

(d):The actual intervention in a particular States / UTs including Andhra Pradesh is subject to fulfillment of eligibility criteria of specific guidelines of concerned interventions. The details of various interventions and targets, Ministry-wise, thereof under the Abhiyan are at **Statement -II**.

STATEMENT -I

Number of villages, District-wise, in Andhra Pradesh to be covered under the Abhiyan

S.No	Name of District	No. of Villages
1	ALLURI SITHARAMA RAJU	521
2	ANAKAPALLI	10
3	ANANTAPUR	3
4	ANNAMAYYA	17
5	CHITTOOR	1
6	ELURU	46
7	KAKINADA	6
8	KURNOOL	7
9	NANDYAL	3
10	NTR	17
11	PALNADU	7

12	PARVATHIPURAM MANYAM	165
13	PRAKASAM	16
14	SRI SATHYA SAI	3
15	SRIKAKULAM	34
16	TIRUPATI	3
17	VIZIANAGARAM	9
18	Y.S.R.	10
Total		878

STATEMENT -II

Details of various interventions and targets, Ministry-wise, thereof under the DhartiAabaJanjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan

S. No.	Ministry	Interventions/ (Scheme)	Targets
1	Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD)	Pucca houses - (PMAY - Gramin)	20 lakhs houses
		Connecting Road – (PMGSY)	25000 Km Road
2	Ministry of Jal Shakti	Water Supply – Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)	(i). . Every eligible village (ii). 5,000 hamlets $\leq$ 20HH

3	Ministry of Power	House Electrification- (Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme - RDSS)	Every unelectrified HH and unconnected public institutions
4	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	Off-grid Solar Connection - New Solar Power Scheme.	(i). Every unelectrified HH and public institutions not covered through grid.
5	Ministry of Health and family Welfare	Mobile Medical Units - National Health Mission	Up to 1000 MMU
		Ayushman Card - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) – NHA	Every eligible HH covered under the Abhiyan
6	Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas	LPG Connections - (PM Ujjwala Yojana)	25 Lakhs HHs (Subject to targets approved under original scheme)
7	Ministry of Women and Child Development	Establishment of Anganwadi Centres – Poshan 2.0	8000 (2000 New AWC) & 6000 upgradation to Saksham AWC)
8	Ministry of Education	Construction of Hostels- Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	1000 hostels
9	Ministry of AYUSH	PoshanVatikas - National AYUSH Mission	700 PoshanVatikas

10	Department of Telecom	4G/5G Network - Universal Service Obligation Fund (DoT)	5000 Villages
11	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	Skill India Mission (Existing Schemes)/propose	Skilling Centre in tribal districts
			1000 VDVVs, Tribal Groups etc
12	Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology	Digital Initiatives for tribals in collaboration	Development and integration of ministry specific portals with PM Gatishakti portal
13	Ministry of Agriculture & farmer welfare	Promotion of sustainable agriculture - multiple Schemes of DoAFW	FRA Patta holders . (~2 lakhs)
14	Department of Fisheries	Fish culture support – Pradhan Mantri MatsyaSampada Yojana (PMMSY)	10,000 community and 1,00,000 individual beneficiaries
	Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying	Livestock rearing – National Livestock Mission	8500 Individual/Group beneficiaries

15	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	Capacity building on FRA – Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)	All Gram sabhas and concerned officers at Sub-division, District and State level dealing with FRA
16	Ministry of Tourism	Tribal Home Stays – Swadesh Darshan	1000 Tribal Home Stays with support of upto Rs 5 lakh per unit (for new construction), upto Rs 3 lakhs (renovation) and Rs 5 lakh for village community requirement.
17	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	PMAAGY	Enhancing the scope of SCA to Tribal Development / PMAAGY by including other interventions*
*100 Tribal Multi-purpose Marketing Centres, improving infrastructure of Ashram Schools, Hostels, Govt./State Tribal Residential schools, Centre of Competencies for Sickle Cell Disease (SCD) and counselling support, Support for FRA & CFR Management interventions, setting up of FRA Cells, and project management funds with incentives for top performing tribal districts.			

उत्तरी कोयल जलाशय परियोजना के पूरा होने में विलंब

3935. श्री अभय कुमार सिन्हा:

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

- (क) उत्तरी कोयल जलाशय परियोजना के पूरा होने में अत्यधिक विलंब के क्या कारण हैं;
- (ख) उक्त महत्वाकांक्षी परियोजना के लिए अब तक कुल कितनी धनराशि आवंटित और उपयोग की गई है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा उक्त परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी के लिए किसी समिति का गठन किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) उक्त परियोजना के कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है?

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

(क) से (घ): बिहार सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 1972 में शुरू की गई उत्तरी कोयल परियोजना का निर्माण कार्य वर्ष 1993 में बिहार सरकार के वन विभाग से अपेक्षित स्वीकृति में देरी होने के कारण रोक दिया गया था।

अगस्त, 2017 में, केंद्र सरकार ने उत्तरी कोयल जलाशय परियोजना के शेष कार्यों का प्रस्ताव अनुमोदित कर दिया था। हालांकि, अनेक कारणों जैसे झारखंड सरकार के वन विभाग से अपेक्षित स्वीकृति मिलने में लगने वाला समय, बांध स्थल पर स्थानीय ग्रामीणों द्वारा किए गए आंदोलन और बिहार के हिस्से में किए जाने वाले कार्यों की सहमति हासिलकरने में बिहार सरकार को लगे समय के कारण परियोजना की प्रगति प्रभावित हुई है।

केंद्र सरकार द्वारा अक्टूबर, 2023 में 2430.76 करोड़ रुपए (केंद्रीय हिस्सा: 1,836.41 करोड़ रुपए) की संशोधित लागत से उत्तरी कोयल जलाशय परियोजना के शेष कार्यों को पूरा करने के प्रस्ताव को अनुमोदित कर दिया गया था। इसके लिए केंद्रीय हिस्से के रूप में 771.04 करोड़ रुपये की राशि अब तक जारी की गई है। अक्टूबर, 2023 में परियोजना के अनुमोदन के दौरान निर्धारित समय-सीमा के अनुसार, परियोजना के शेष कार्यों को पूरा करने की लक्ष्य तिथि मार्च, 2026 निर्धारित की गई है।

सचिव, जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग की अध्यक्षता में एक अधिकार प्राप्त समिति और सदस्य (डब्ल्यूपी एंड पी), केंद्रीय जल आयोग की अध्यक्षता में एक तकनीकी मूल्यांकन समिति जिसमें और जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग, बिहार और झारखंड दोनों राज्य

सरकारों के और वाटर एंड पावर कंसल्टेंसी सर्विसेज (इंडिया) लिमिटेड के सदस्य हैं, के द्वारा परियोजना के शेष कार्यों के कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति की मानीटरिंग की जा रही है।

JAL SHAKTI KENDRAS IN TAMIL NADU

3936. SHRI MALAIYARASAN D:

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

- (a) the number of Jal Shakti Kendras established in Tamil Nadu including Kallakurichi Constituency;
- (b) the key objectives of the Jal Shakti Kendras and the services that are being provided to the public;
- (c) the total funds allocated for the establishment and operation of these Kendras;
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to expand the network of these Kendras to underserved and rural areas; and
- (e) the impact of these Kendras on water conservation, management and accessibility in their regions?

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

(a) Under Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) all the States/UTs have been requested to set up Jal Shakti Kendras (JSKs) in all the districts of the country including all the districts of Tamil Nadu. As per information uploaded on JSA: CTR portal (jsactr.mowr.gov.in) by the State Government, JSKs have been established in all the 38 districts of Tamil Nadu including the Kallakurichi and Salem districts of Kallakurichi Constituency.

(b) Jal Shakti Kendras (JSKs) are set up with the objective to serve as dedicated resource and knowledge centers, playing a pivotal role in water conservation efforts. They are providing comprehensive information on water-related issues, including best practices in conservation and effective water-saving techniques. Additionally, JSKs are offering expert guidance and technical support to local communities and district administrations, enabling effective water management strategies.

(c) No separate funds are allotted to States for establishment and operation of the Kendras from Ministry of Jal Shakti. They are operated through pooling of resources both human and infrastructure. However, a one time pilot grant of Rs. 5 lakh each was released to Pali, Yadgir, Thane and Pune from Rajasthan, Karnataka and Maharashtra States respectively.

(d) As part of the Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR), the Ministry of Jal Shakti has requested all States and Union Territories to establish Jal Shakti Kendras (JSKs) in every district, ensuring comprehensive coverage, including underserved and rural areas. According to the advisory issued to all States/UTs, JSKs should be set up in institutional structures that are openly and easily accessible to the public, operating 24/7. Ideally, these centers should be located in the District Magistrate's office or other places with significant public footfall. District administrations have been encouraged to select central and well-connected locations, ensuring that residents from rural and underserved areas can access the kendras with ease.

(e) Jal Shakti Kendras (JSKs) serve as dynamic resource and knowledge hubs, driving transformative change in water conservation, management, and accessibility. In addition, JSKs assist District Magistrates (DMs)/Collectors in coordinating all water-related activities

within the district. They function as facilitation centers for planning, preparation and addressing water-related issues. As knowledge centers, JSKs disseminate information on critical topics such as water conservation methods, water use efficiency, groundwater policies, efficient irrigation techniques, water quality and greywater management. They also serve as technical guidance centers, offering advice and support to local communities on these matters.

STATUS OF DRIVING TRAINING INSTITUTES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

3937. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:

SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISSETTI:

SHRI G LAKSHMINARAYANA:

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

- (a) the details of Institutes of Driving Training and Research (IDTR), Regional Driver TrainingCentres (RDTC) and Driving Training Centres (DTC) sanctioned or operational in AndhraPradesh including their approval dates, current operational status and locations thereof;
- (b) the project cost for these institutes in Andhra Pradesh, including the Central and Stateshares as well as the funds disbursed by the Centre for their establishment and operation;
- (c) whether there are any proposals for new IDTRs, RDTCs or DTCs in Andhra Pradesh andthe current stage of approval for these proposals (e.g., under consideration, approved inprinciple);

- (d) the eligibility criteria for establishing such institutes in Andhra Pradesh;
and
- (e) whether the State qualifies for additional centres under the current or next FinanceCommission cycle, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The Central Government in Ministry of Road Transport & Highways implements a nationwide central sector scheme for setting up of Institutes of Driving Training and Research (IDTR), Regional Driving Training Centres (RDTCs) and Driving Training Centres (DTCs) in States/UTs. Details of the Institutes/Centres sanctioned by the Government under the scheme in the State of Andhra Pradesh are as under:-

Project	Date of sanction	Location	Operational Status
Driving Training Institute	25.03.2003	Vijayawada	Operational
IDTR	19.02.2016	Darsi, Prakasam district	Operation not started.
IDTR	19.04.2021	Dhone, district Nandyal (erstwhile Kurnool)	Operation not started.

(b) Details of project cost of the three Institutes/Centres sanctioned in Andhra Pradesh State and funds disbursed by the Government under the scheme are as under :

Project	Project cost (Rs in lakh)	Central share (Rs. in lakh)	State share (Rs. in lakh)	Funds disbursed by Central Government (Rs. in lakh)
DTI, Vijayawada	400.00	400.00	00.00	400.00
IDTR, Darsi, district Prakasam	1851.00	1634.50	216.50	476.90
IDTR, Dhone, district Nandyal (erstwhile Kurnool)	1850.00	1850.00	00.00	740.00

(c) At present, there is no proposal under consideration in the Government for setting up of new IDTR, RDTC or DTC in Andhra Pradesh State under the scheme.

(d) and (e) As per the scheme guidelines for the 15th Finance Commission Period (FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26), eligibility criteria for setting up of IDTR/RDTC/DTC under the scheme is as follows:

S. No.	Institute/ Centre	Eligibility provisions in the scheme guidelines
1.	IDTR	One IDTR per 5 crore projected population in the State/UT, including the already sanctioned project(s).
2.	RDTC	One RDTC per 2.50 crore projected population in the State/UT, including the already sanctioned project(s). In cases of States/UTs whose projected population is less than 2.50 crore and which are not covered under the scheme so far, one RDTC per State/UT.
3.	DTC	One DTC per district in Aspirational districts and other rural areas (except district(s) in which IDTR/RDTC already sanctioned). More than one DTC for a district with population exceeding 20 lakh if proposals from other districts are not forthcoming.

Accordingly, Andhra Pradesh State does not qualify for new IDTR. However, the State qualifies for two RDTCs. The State also qualifies for DTCs as per the Scheme provisions.

INSTALLATION OF SMART METERS UNDER NSGM

3938. SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE PATIL:

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

SHRI BAJRANG MANOHAR SONWANE:

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI AMAR SHARADRAO KALE:

SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE:

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

- (a) the objectives and key components of the National Smart Grid Mission (NSGM);
- (b) the impact of the mission on improving power distribution efficiency in the country;
- (c) the details of the technologies such as smart meters, advanced metering infrastructure, etc. being implemented under the said mission;
- (d) the impact of these technologies on energy management and consumption;
- (e) the details of the total number of smart meters installed across the country under the said mission;
- (f) the details of the States/cities where smart meters have been most successfully installed;
- (g) the details of the benefits observed from the installation of these smart meters in terms of accurate billing and energy savings;
- (h) the key achievements of NSGM in improving grid efficiency and power

quality; and

(i) the challenges encountered in the implementation of the mission along with the corrective action taken to address the same?

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 (h) : National Smart Grid Mission (NSGM) was established by Government of India (GoI) in 2015 with an objective to plan and monitor the implementation of policies and programs related to Smart Grids in India. NSGM was implemented through NSGM Project Management Unit (NPMU). The scheme stands closed on 31. 03. 2024. The key components of the mission were assistance in formulation of projects including pre-feasibility studies, project appraisal, funding to projects, training and Capacity Building. NSGM contributed to development of Smart Metering ecosystem with indigenous smart meter standard IS16444 and companion standard IS 15959 and Advanced Metering Infrastructure Service Provider (AMISP) bid documents for Capital Expenditure (CAPEX) and Design Build Finance Own Operate Transfer (DBFOOT) models.

Under NSGM, Smart Meter projects were implemented using Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) technology which included Smart Metering, Head

End System, Meter Data Management System (MDMS) with multiple communication technologies viz. General packet radio service (GPRS)/Radio Frequency (RF) and Power Line Carrier (PLC) etc.

Under NSGM, 1,45,343 smart meters were successfully installed in the State of Rajasthan (Baran, Bharatpur, Bundi, Dholpur, Jhalawar and Karauli cities) and 24,214 smart meters in Chandigarh.

One of the primary advantages of smart meters is their ability to provide accurate billing information. Smart meters eliminate inaccuracies due to manual reading by automatically recording and communicating the consumption data to the billing system of distribution utility. It helps distribution utilities in automatic energy accounting, improving load forecasting, reducing losses through improved billing and collection, etc.

In Ajmer, the project demonstrated benefits of AMI for automatic energy audit and loss reduction analytics which includes energy theft monitoring and tamper alerts. A case study on the pilot project in AVVNL for 1,000 consumers on single feeder for the period of 6 months starting October 2016, highlighted the following benefits to the DISCOM and the consumers:

- i. Improved customer satisfaction level with accurate billing, real time consumption information, outage notification (with mobile app).
- ii. Real-time detection and recording of outages, reduced equipment failure- faster fault detection and restoration.
- iii. Outage time reduction by 20%.
- iv. Reduction in failure rate of meters by 50%.

- v. Reduction in failure rate of transformers by 30%.
 - vi. Automation of meter reading and meter punching with smart meter-removes cost of manual reading and punching.
 - vii. Bill Generation Cycle Reduction from 14 Days to 5 Days.
 - viii. Automatic DT wise energy audit identified high loss area for reducing losses.
 - ix. AT&C loss reduction from 20% to 13.5%.
- (i) : AML, being new technology, there were challenges in availability of sufficient skilled manpower.

Gol facilitated capacity building through institutions like Smart Grid Knowledge Centre (SGKC), Manesar to train utility professionals. Around, 475 professional were trained under NSGM.

CREDIT GUARANTEE SCHEME FOR MSMEs IN THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR

3939. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:

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

- (a) whether the Government plans to expand the Credit Guarantee Scheme specifically for MSMEs in the manufacturing sector and if so, the details thereof;
 - (b) the scope and coverage of the scheme for MSMEs in Andhra Pradesh;
- and

(c) whether there is any additional financial support or relaxation in credit terms for new MSMEs under this scheme, 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): It was announced in Union Budget 2024-25 that for facilitating term loans to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) for purchase of machinery and equipment, without collateral or third-party guarantee, a Credit Guarantee Scheme will be introduced. As informed by Department of Financial Services, the implementation of the Budget announcement has been taken up.

ASSISTANCE TO SHGS UNDER PMFMEY

3940. SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

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

- (a) whether the Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises Yojana(PMFMEY) has assisted 2.4 lakh Self Help Groups (SHGs) and sixty thousand individuals with credit linkages, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any other scheme is complementing the efforts for reducing post-

harvest losses and improving productivity and incomes and if so, the details thereof;

- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for ensuring faster growth of the sector in this regard;
- (d) whether the Government would further promote private and public investment in the post- harvest activities including aggregation, modern storage, efficient supply chains, primary and secondary processing and marketing as well as branding and if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken to achieve the goal of Viksit Bharat by 2047 under such yojana?

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 Centrally Sponsored- Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme, Credit Linked Subsidy has been approved for 1,08,580 applicants which includes Individuals, Proprietorship firms, Partnership firms, Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs), Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), Self Help Groups (SHGs), Co-operatives, Pvt. Ltd. Companies etc. In addition, seed capital assistance has been provided to 3,10,121 SHG members under the Scheme.

(b) to (d). In order to promote and ensure overall development in the food

processing sector, Ministry of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (MoFPI) has been incentivizing setting up/expansion of related infrastructure through its Central Sector Pradhan MantriKisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) Scheme, Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI) and 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. These schemes aim to create modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet to give big boost to the growth of food processing sector in the country thereby helping in providing better returns to farmers, creating huge employment opportunities and reducing wastage of agricultural produce, increasing the processing level and enhancing the export of the processed foods.

The State-wise details of projects approved for financial support under these schemes in the country including the States of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh till 31st October, 2024 are at **Statement.**

(e).For achieving goals of 'Viksit Bharat by 2047', following provisions have been announced as a part of the Budget Announcement of 2024-25:

- (i). Financial support for setting up of 50 multi-product food irradiation in the food processing sector.
- (ii). Financial support for setting up of 100 food quality and safety testing labs with National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories.

STATEMENT

**State / UT-wise projects approved under PMKSY Scheme as on
31.10.2024**

Sl. No.	States / UTs	No. of projects sanctioned
1	Andaman& Nicobar Islands	2
2	Andhra Pradesh	81
3	Arunachal Pradesh	12
4	Assam	112
5	Bihar	17
6	Chandigarh	0
7	Chhattisgarh	10
8	D&N Haveli	1
9	Delhi	21
10	Goa	2
11	Gujarat	108
12	Haryana	100
13	Himachal Pradesh	47
14	Jammu & Kashmir	40
15	Jharkhand	2
16	Karnataka	96
17	Kerala	51
18	Ladakh	0

19	Madhya Pradesh	58
20	Maharashtra	260
21	Manipur	8
22	Meghalaya	10
23	Mizoram	4
24	Nagaland	6
25	Odisha	29
26	Puducherry	2
27	Punjab	77
28	Rajasthan	57
29	Sikkim	1
30	Tamil Nadu	148
31	Telangana	67
32	Tripura	9
33	Uttar Pradesh	101
35	Uttarakhand	60
36	West Bengal	55
Total		1654

**State / UT-wise projects approved under PMFME Scheme as on
31.10.2024**

Sl. No.	States /UTs	No. of projects sanctioned

1	Andaman	18
2	Andhra Pradesh	5,770
3	Arunachal Pradesh	61
4	Assam	1,689
5	Bihar	17,608
6	Chandigarh	5
7	Chhattisgarh	732
8	D&N Haveli	10
9	Delhi	250
10	Goa	82
11	Gujarat	553
12	Haryana	1,211
13	Himachal Pradesh	1,670
14	Jammu & Kashmir	1,053
15	Jharkhand	2,647
16	Karnataka	5,177
17	Kerala	4,780
18	Ladakh	71
19	Madhya Pradesh	6,228
20	Maharashtra	19,580
21	Manipur	277
22	Meghalaya	156

23	Mizoram	34
24	Nagaland	284
25	Odisha	1,684
26	Puducherry	136
27	Punjab	2,454
28	Rajasthan	774
29	Sikkim	58
30	Tamil Nadu	13,520
31	Telangana	6,230
32	Tripura	135
33	Uttar Pradesh	12,815
35	Uttarakhand	760
36	West Bengal	68
Total		1,08,580

ODOP SCHEME FOR KARUR IN TAMIL NADU

3941. SUSHRI S JOTHIMANI:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Moringa is approved under “One District One Product” (ODOP) Scheme for Karur district in Tamil Nadu and if so, the

details thereof ;

- (b) the details of the funds allocated and utilised under the ODOP scheme for Karur district, including any funding for infrastructure, training and product development;
- (c) the details of the number of beneficiaries under ODOP scheme in Karur till date; and
- (d) the measures taken/being taken to ensure that the products under the ODOP from Karur receives market support and are promoted both domestically and internationally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a).Yes, Sir. Moringa is approved as One District One Product (ODOP) for Karur district of Tamil Nadu under Centrally Sponsored- "Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME)" Scheme. The details of financial support available under various components of the Scheme for ODOP and non-ODOP is at **Statement** .

(b).Separate funds are not allocated for ODOP under the PMFME Scheme. However, Central Share of Rs. 164.30 crores have been released to the State of Tamil Nadu till 31st October, 2024 for implementation of various components of the PMFME Scheme including ODOP.

(c).As on 31st October 2024, Credit linked subsidy has been sanctioned to total

295 applicants in Karur District under Credit Linked Subsidy component of the PMFME Scheme including 02 applicants for Moringa based products (ODOP).

(d). Under the Marketing & Branding component of PMFME Scheme, financial support in the form of grants-in-aid is provided for promotion of marketing and branding of ODOP/ non-ODOP by FPOs/ SHGs/ Cooperatives or an SPV of micro food processing enterprises. So far, no marketing and branding proposal has been received from the district of Karur.

STATEMENT

The details of financial support available under various components of the Scheme for ODOP and non-ODOP

The details of financial assistance offered to the enterprises 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 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.

एनटीपीसी बॉयलर विस्फोट मामले की जांच

3942. श्री छोटेलाल:

श्री आदित्य यादव:

क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) रायबरेली के ऊंचाहार में 01 नवम्बर, 2017 को एनटीपीसी बॉयलर विस्फोट मामले की जांच में कितने व्यक्तिदोषी पाये गये हैं और दोषियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ख) ऊंचाहार बॉयलर विस्फोट मामले में की गई जांचों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) जांच के निष्कर्षों और उनपर की गई कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त मामले में दोषी पाए गए व्यक्ति को एनटीपीसी की सेवा से बर्खास्त कर दिया गया था लेकिन बर्खास्तगी के 2 महीने बाद उन्हें एनटीपीसी की संयुक्त उद्यम कंपनी ईईएसएल में नौकरी दे दी गई थी और वह आराम से सेवानिवृत्त हो गया और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का उक्त घटना की जांच करने और इस संबंध में दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध

कार्रवाई करने का प्रस्ताव है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस मामले में क्या कार्रवाई किए जाने की संभावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ड): विद्युत अधिनियम, 2003 की धारा 161(2) के तहत प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, विद्युत मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार ने दिनांक 01 नवंबर, 2017 को उत्तर प्रदेश के रायबरेली जिले के ऊंचाहार में एनटीपीसी लिमिटेड के फिरोज गांधी तापविद्युत संयंत्र (टीपीपी) में हुए बॉयलर विस्फोट की जिम्मेदारी तय करने के लिए दिनांक 06.11.2017 को सदस्य (तापविद्युत), सीईए की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति गठित की थी। उक्त घटना के लिए जिम्मेदार तत्कालीन महाप्रबंधक (प्रचालन एवं अनुरक्षण), एनटीपीसी टीपीपी ऊंचाहार को एनटीपीसी आचरण, अनुशासन एवं अपील (सीडीए) नियमों के तहत आरोप-पत्र जारी किया गया था और इसके अलावा, आंतरिक जांच के आधार पर, कर्मचारी को शास्ति स्वरूपकम्पनी (एनटीपीसी लिमिटेड) से अनिवार्य सेवानिवृत्ति दे दी गई थी, उक्त शास्ति सरकार या सरकार के स्वामित्व या नियंत्रण वाले निगम/कंपनी में भविष्य में रोजगार के लिए अयोग्य नहीं बनाती है।

ईईएसएल (एनर्जी एफिशिएंसी सर्विसेज लिमिटेड) ने सीमित अवधि के लिए सलाहकार के रूप में उनकी सेवाएं ली थीं।

दुर्घटनाओं के कारणों की जांच के लिए छह (06) जांच समितियां गठित की गई थीं। इन समितियों द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ बॉयलर में अत्यधिक राख का निर्माण और निर्मित राख के बाहर निकलने के कारण ट्यूब की विफलता को बॉयलर में दुर्घटना के कारणों में से एक बताया गया। इन समितियों की मुख्य सिफारिशें/निष्कर्ष और उन पर की गई कार्रवाई इस प्रकार है –

समितियों की सिफारिशें:

1. राख के संचयन को नियंत्रित किया जाना चाहिए तथा भट्टी के निचले भाग की खाली जगह

- और राख हॉपर को अवरुद्ध किए बिना निरंतर राख निकासी सुनिश्चित किया जाना चाहिए।
2. संयंत्र प्रचालनात्मक स्थितियों के सभी तकनीकी विचार मानक संचालन प्रक्रियाओं (एसओपी) का हिस्सा होने चाहिए।
 3. संयंत्र अभियन्ताओं और सामान्य प्रचालन टीम के पास कार्यों के अनुसार पर्याप्त और सुसंगत अनुभव होना चाहिए।
 4. प्रचालन के दौरान मैनहोल के दरवाजे/स्कैफोल्ड के दरवाजे नहीं खोले जाने चाहिए और पानी के प्रवेश से बचना चाहिए।
 5. जब भी लोग बॉयलर प्रचालन के दौरान किसी खराबी को ठीक करने जाते हैं, तो सुरक्षित कार्य निष्पादन के लिए एक स्पष्ट चेकलिस्ट होनी चाहिए।
 6. यूनिट में किसी भी गतिविधि के निष्पादन के लिए वर्क परमिट के प्रोटोकॉल का कड़ाई से पालन किया जाना चाहिए।

एनटीपीसी लिमिटेड द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई:

- ओईएम के परामर्श से सुरक्षा संबंधी अतिरिक्त बिंदुओं और दिशा-निर्देशों के साथ संचालन निर्देशिका नोट की समीक्षा की गई।
- एनटीपीसी के कार्यकारी प्रशिक्षुओं को प्रारंभिक स्तर पर 12 महीने का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है, जिसमें विद्युत संयंत्र के सभी पहलुओं को शामिल किया जाता है। इसके अलावा, सौंपे गए कर्तव्यों के संबंध में सभी स्टेशनों पर नियमित प्रशिक्षण आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं।
- ठेकेदारों के कार्मिकों के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम नियमित आधार पर सभी साइटों पर आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं, जिसमें व्यावसायिक स्वास्थ्य और सुरक्षा पर सभी प्रासंगिक विषयों को शामिल किया गया है।
- निष्पादन प्रबंधन प्रणाली (पीएमएस) में सुरक्षा व्यवहार सूचकांक पेश किया गया है।
- प्रचालनात्मक संयंत्रों और निर्माणाधीन परियोजनाओं के लिए क्रॉस फंक्शनल सेफ्टी टास्क

फोर्स सभी परियोजनाओं/स्टेशनों पर सुरक्षित कार्य स्थितियों की निगरानी और सुनिश्चित करने के लिए लगे हैं।

- राख के निर्माण का शीघ्र पता लगाने के लिए, डेस्क ऑपरेटर द्वारा निगरानी हेतु कैमरे लगाए गए हैं।
- एनटीपीसी सुरक्षा अधिकारियों और बाहरी (थर्ड पार्टी) सुरक्षा लेखा परीक्षकों द्वारा नियमित अंतराल पर आंतरिक और बाह्य सुरक्षा जांचकी जाती है।
- जॉब सेफ्टी विश्लेषण को परमिट टू वर्क प्रणाली का हिस्सा बनाया गया है और स्टेशन इसका सख्ती से पालन कर रहे हैं।
- साइट पर होने वाली आपात स्थितियों का जल्द पता लगाने और उन्हें कम करने के लिए सभी ऑपरेटिंग स्टेशनों पर प्रभावी नियंत्रण प्रणाली प्रदान की गई है।
- प्रणाली की प्रचालनात्मक स्थिति की जांच के लिए नियमित मॉक ड्रिल आयोजित की जाती है और किसी भी असामान्यता को तत्काल ठीक किया जाता है।
- आपदा प्रबंधन योजना पर जागरूकता कार्यक्रम भी नियमित रूप से आयोजित किए जाते हैं।
- सुरक्षा संस्कृति को विकसित करने के लिए, कार्यस्थलों के विभिन्न संवेदनशील स्थानों पर पोस्टर/होर्डिंग के रूप में विभिन्न संदेश/निर्देश प्रदर्शित किए जाते हैं। कर्मचारियों, ठेकेदारों के श्रमिकों और आस-पास के ग्रामीणों की सुरक्षा जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए समय-समय पर सुरक्षा पर विभिन्न प्रतियोगिताएं और अभियान भी आयोजित किए जाते हैं।
- कार्यस्थल पर श्रमिकों की स्वास्थ्य स्थिति की निगरानी के लिए नियमित चिकित्सा जांच की जाती है। कार्यस्थल पर खतरों के बारे में उन्हें जागरूक करने के लिए कार्यस्थल पर श्रमिकों के लिए सुरक्षा प्रशिक्षण और उत्साहवर्धक वार्ता भी आयोजित की जाती है।

- किसी भी आपातकालीन स्थिति से निपटने के लिए जिला और राज्य प्राधिकरणों और आस-पास के उद्योगों के परामर्श से आपदा प्रबंधन योजना और आपातकालीन कार्य योजनाएँ तैयार की जाती हैं।

MSE-CDP IN SANGLI

3943. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

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

- (a) the details of the projects approved under the Micro & Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) especially in Sangli district;
- (b) the total funds sanctioned, disbursed and the current status of these projects;
- (c) the challenges or delays encountered in the implementation of these projects;
- (d) the details of any pending proposals under the MSE-CDP Scheme for the Sangli district along with the reasons for their pendency and the expected timeline for their approval; and
- (e) whether any monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are in place for assessing the progress and effectiveness of the MSE-CDP projects in the Sangli district and if so, the details thereof and the criteria used for evaluation 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): Total 6 projects of setting up of Common Facility Centres (CFCs) have been approved in Sangli district under Micro & Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP). Out of which, 3 projects are completed and 3 projects are ongoing. The details are at **Statement**. For these projects, total project cost is Rs.91.15 crore which comprises of GoI grant of Rs.57.27 crore, out of which, Rs.38.27 crore have been disbursed.

(c): No challenges or delays encountered in the implementation of these projects.

(d): There is no proposal pending under the MSE-CDP Scheme for the Sangli district.

(e): The MSME Development and Facilitation Office (MSME-DFO) established in various states including Maharashtra monitor the progress and effectiveness of the projects established under scheme.

STATEMENT

Details of projects completed and ongoing under Micro & Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) in Sangli district

S. No.	Name of the Cluster	Status
1.	Turmeric Cluster, Sangli	Completed
2.	Textile Cluster, Vita, Sangli	Completed

3.	Raisin Making Cluster, Sangli	Completed
4.	Textile & Garment digital Printing Cluster, Miraj, Sangli	Ongoing
5.	Raisin Processing Cluster, Jat, Sangli	Ongoing
6.	Engineering Cluster, Kupwad, Sangli	Ongoing

TRIBAL FREEDOM FIGHTERS

3944. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHARANDAS MAHANT:

SHRI K SUDHAKARAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has maintained a list of tribal freedom fighters who actively participated in different phases of the freedom movement and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (b) the reasons given by the Government for the omission of tribal freedom fighters' contributions from history textbooks;
- (c) the total number of memorials dedicated to tribal freedom fighters in the country that were built before 2014, State-wise;
- (d) the details of budgetary allocation for the construction of new memorials dedicated to tribal freedom fighters during the last ten years, State and year-wise; and
- (e) the reasons for not implementing State-specific initiatives to honour the contributions of tribal freedom fighters?

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

(a): As informed by Ministry of Culture, Government has maintained a list of tribal freedom fighters who actively participated in different phases of the freedom movement. Details are available at Ministry of Culture web site <https://amritmahotsav.nic.in/unsung-heroes.htm>. Further, Indian Council of Historical Research has prepared a series of volumes on Dictionary of Martyr: India's Freedom Struggle (1857-1947) covering around 13000 martyrs including Tribal Martyrs of over 100 in various tribal resistance, under a project sponsored by Ministry of Culture, Government of India.

(b): As informed by NCERT, as far as the History and Social Science textbooks are concerned, necessary information regarding the tribal freedom fighters have been given contextually. Details are at **Statement-I**. The Department of Education in Social Sciences, NCERT has also contributed in preparing three modules on Birsa Munda for the Primary, Middle and the Secondary Stage to commemorate his 150th Birth Anniversary.

(c) to (e): Ministry of Tribal Affairs has sanctioned 11 Tribal Freedom Fighters Museum in 10 States under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Support to Tribal Research Institutes" and "Provision to Article 275(1) of Constitution of India" to acknowledge the heroic and patriotic deeds of tribal people who struggled against the Britishers and refused to be bowed down so that the coming generations may know how tribals were involved in making sacrifices for the nation. The details of budgetary allocation for these museums are at

Statement-II. Details of construction of new memorials dedicated to tribal freedom fighters during the last ten years by Ministry of Culture are at **Statement III and IV.**

STATEMENT - I

List of Tribal Freedom Fighters in textbooks

Sl. No.	Textbook	Chapter	Page Number	Remarks
1.	Class VIII, <i>Our Pasts-III</i>	Chapter-4 <i>Tribals, Dikus and the Vision of a Golden Age</i>	38-48	The textbook has a chapter titled 'Tribals, Dikus and the Vision of a Golden Age' which has a detailed discussion on the contributions of Birsa Munda . A posted stamp issued in memory of the great Tribal freedom fighter is also depicted here.
2.	Class IX, India and the Contemporary World, Part I	Chapter 4 <i>Forest Society and Colonialism</i>	90	The chapter talks about 'Rebellion in the forest' and in that context it talks about the movement of Siddhu and Kanhu, Birsa Munda and Alluri Sitaram

				Raju against the British.
3.	Class X, India and the Contemporary World, Part II	Chapter 2 Nationalism in India	34-36	In the context of Non-Cooperation movement, this chapter talks about 'Rebellion in the Countryside'. Here it mentions Alluri Sitaram Raju from Andhra Pradesh and deals with how tribal peasants interpreted the message of Mahatma Gandhi.
4.	Class XII, <i>Themes in Indian History, Part III</i>	Theme-9 <i>Colonialism and the countryside: Exploring Official Archives</i>	242-245	The textbook has a section on the Santhal Movement and has a visual of Sidhu Manjhi .
5.	Class XII, <i>Social Change and Development</i>	Chapter-3 <i>Constitution and Social Change</i>	35-37	The textbook has mentioned Panchayat Raj in tribal areas. The chapter has mentioned the tribal movements.

	<i>in India</i>	Chapter-8 <i>Social Movement</i>	123-124	
6.	Class XII, Indian Society	Chapter-3, Social Institutions: Continuity and Change Chapter-5 Patterns of Social Inequalities and Exclusion	43-48 83-85	The chapter has discussed Tribal Communities, Tribe- The Career of Concept, Tribal Identity Today. This chapter has mentioned Adivasi Struggles.

STATEMENT II

**TRIBAL FREEDOM FIGHTER MUSEUMS funded by Ministry of Tribal
Affairs**

(Rs. in Crore)

S. N.	State	Name of the Museum	Location	Year of sanction	MoTA contribution
1.	Jharkhand	Birsa Munda Memorial Freedom Fighter Museum	Ranchi	2017-2018	25.00
2.	Gujarat	National Tribal Freedom Fighter Museum	Rajpipla	2017-2018	50.00
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Tribal Freedom Fighters' Museum	Lambasingi	2017-2018	25.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	Shahid Veer Narayan Singh	Raipur	2017-2018	35.00

		Museum			
5.	Kerala	Tribal Freedom Fighter Museum	Waynad	2017- 2018	15.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Badal Bhoi State Tribal Freedom Fighters Museum	Chhindwara	2017- 2018	25.69
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Raja Shankar Shah Kunwar Raghunath Shah Freedom Fighter Museum	Jabalpur	2019-20	14.39
8.	Telangana	Tribal Freedom Fighter	Hyderabad	2018-19	25.00

		Museums			
9.	Manipur	Rani Gaidinliu Tribal Freedom Fighters' Museum	Luangkao,Tamenglong	2018-19	15.00
10.	Mizoram	Ropuiliani Tribal Freedom Tribal Freedom Fighter Museum	Kelsih	2019-20	18.00
11.	Goa	Tribal Freedom Fighters Museum	Ponda	2020-21	15.00

STATEMENT -III

Commemoration of 125th Birth Anniversary of Shri Alluri Sitarama Raju

Sl.	Name of the Institutions	Purpose

No.	/Organizations	
1.	Kshatriya Seva Samiti, Nallakanta, Hyderabad	For Construction of Landmark Monument of Alluri Sitarama Raju at Mogallu/Bhimavaram, Andhra Pradesh [2022-23]
2.	The Kshatriya SevaSamithi, 103, Block-II, kshatriya Towers-2-1-284, Nallakunta, Hyderabad	For restoring Alluri Sitarama Raju's maternal grand father's house at Pandurangi, AP and police station restoration at Chintapalli.

STATEMENT -IV

Construction of Rani Gaidinliu Cultural Centre at District ,Peren, Nagaland

Sl. No.	Name of the Institutions /Organizations	Purpose	Year
1	Nagaland Art & Culture Council, Government of Nagaland. (North East Region)	for construction of Rani Gaidinilu Cultural Centre (Peren) Nagaland under commemoration of Birth Centenary of Rani Gaidinilu.	2016-17

2	Nagaland Art & Culture Council, Government of Nagaland. (North East Region)	for construction of Rani Gaidinliu Cultural Centre at District Peren (Nagaland) under the Birth Centenary of Rani Gaidinliu.	2018-19

RAMP SCHEME

3945. SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI:

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

- (a) the details regarding the works undertaken under the Raising and Accelerating MSME Productivity (RAMP) scheme and the number of beneficiaries, since its inception, State and year-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the details regarding the amount of funds sanctioned and utilized under the said scheme, since its inception, State and year-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh; and
- (c) the details regarding the number of MSMEs that have been onboarded on the Open Network Digital Commerce Platform (ONDC) under the MSME-TEAM initiative, since its inception, State and year-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh ?

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

(a): The World Bank supported Central Sector Scheme 'Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance' (RAMP), aims at enhancing the impact of the existing schemes of the Ministry of MSME, like the MSME Champions scheme, Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) etc, and increasing Centre-State collaboration by providing grants to States/UTs for funding selected projects proposed in the Strategic Investment Plans proposed by the States and UTs. The number of beneficiaries of RAMP, State and Year wise, including in Andhra Pradesh is given in **Statement-I**.

(b): The details regarding the amount of funds approved and utilized under the RAMP Scheme, State-wise, as on 31.03.2024, including in Andhra Pradesh, is given in **Statement-II**.

(c): The MSME TEAM initiative was launched in June 2024 to help micro and small enterprises adopt e-commerce for expanding their markets. The MSME TEAM portal envisages to assist 500000 MSEs to register on its portal.

STATEMENT -I

A. State/UT-wise, Year –wise number of Women owned Micro and Small Enterprises assisted by CGTMSE and number of MSMEs registered on TReDS

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of Women Guarantees under CGTMSE			Number of MSMEs registered under TReDS		
		Year 2022- 23	Year 2023-24	Year 2024-25	Year 2022- 23	Year 2023- 24	Year 2024- 25
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	495	600	325	6	29	8
2	Andhra Pradesh	237520	79938	47022	439	742	959
3	Arunachal Pradesh	935	981	995	2	6	6
4	Assam	21195	34556	43698	88	200	185
5	Bihar	42360	113262	73707	224	485	438
6	Chandigarh	1706	2459	1439	24	51	60
7	Chhattisgarh	17733	25845	20647	269	609	653
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	505	1039	562	36	85	77
9	Delhi	21458	35127	22225	1,392	2,024	1,886
10	Goa	2826	4947	3234	73	91	36
11	Gujarat	43336	106073	52116	1,556	2,779	2,633
12	Haryana	30343	48455	31564	884	1,393	1,724
13	Himachal Pradesh	14898	20600	14029	102	153	169

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of Women Guarantees under CGTMSE			Number of MSMEs registered under TReDS		
		Year 2022-23	Year 2023-24	Year 2024-25	Year 2022-23	Year 2023-24	Year 2024-25
14	Jammu & Kashmir	51431	53295	31093	34	112	166
15	Jharkhand	21090	34800	24494	238	371	498
16	Karnataka	53766	135959	86131	1,425	2,152	1,958
17	Kerala	25761	45515	31127	182	390	259
18	Ladakh	467	637	503	0		
19	Lakshadweep	25	7	21	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	50289	75023	44128	515	1,132	1,452
21	Maharashtra	66055	129892	87390	3,088	4,949	4,826
22	Manipur	2268	1580	1115	6	5	4
23	Meghalaya	1410	1693	1604	1	8	6
24	Mizoram	1032	1232	1025	4	4	-
25	Nagaland	1813	1563	1084	1	1	5
26	Odisha	34081	56392	35701	253	550	568
27	Puducherry	1087	2418	1961	28	42	24
28	Punjab	49720	81259	47919	474	546	555
29	Rajasthan	72391	85848	44996	973	2,085	2,302
30	Sikkim	765	1108	1116	-	29	8
31	Tamil Nadu	61883	113815	82365	2,074	3,298	2,277
32	Telangana	29792	41940	32761	792	1,874	1,769

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of Women Guarantees under CGTMSE			Number of MSMEs registered under TReDS		
		Year 2022-23	Year 2023-24	Year 2024-25	Year 2022-23	Year 2023-24	Year 2024-25
33	Tripura	3845	6523	4829	10	21	7
34	Uttar Pradesh	130769	247258	160706	1,103	2,778	2,670
35	Uttarakhand	16296	26361	12846	162	241	211
36	West Bengal	54440	106073	83179	1,035	1,637	1,768
	Total	1165786	1724073	1129657	17,493	30,872	30,167

B. State/UT-wise number of MSMEs benefited through ZED and LEAN schemes

		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
S. No.	Name of State/UT	ZED Certified	LEAN Basic Registered	ZED Certified	LEAN Basic Registered	ZED Certified	LEAN Basic Registered
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	2	0	0	0	0	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	19	2	5680	760	2926	486
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0	3	0	1
4	Assam	11	3	1675	162	826	59

5	Bihar	54	26	16017	1280	4270	1202
6	Chandigarh	0	0	682	1	18	1
7	Chhattisgarh	10	1	1924	50	627	110
8	Delhi	35	5	867	95	326	58
9	Goa	7	1	10	1	1	31
10	Gujarat	125	35	38382	791	12875	3229
11	Haryana	135	11	11207	1151	2341	307
12	Himachal Pradesh	96	1	914	31	668	38
13	Jammu And Kashmir	8	2	771	133	1301	195
14	Jharkhand	26	5	1670	140	158	101
15	Karnataka	434	25	33869	355	9044	585
16	Kerala	52	32	2419	363	616	211
17	Ladakh	2	0	4	0	2	0
18	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	26	7	7359	698	3091	975
20	Maharashtra	328	45	10278	927	5380	949
21	Manipur	2	1	1	0	1	0
22	Meghalaya	0	1	1	3	0	7
23	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	11

24	Nagaland	2	0	0	0	17	28
25	Odisha	62	2	847	167	119	172
26	Puducherry	10	0	170	19	41	29
27	Punjab	597	4	9414	455	4321	196
28	Rajasthan	94	12	8299	721	6160	189
29	Sikkim	0	0	1	0	0	0
30	Tamil Nadu	794	27	7559	867	920	2070
31	Telangana	30	9	2436	53	1165	102
32	The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman						
	And Diu	13	0	13	19	129	26
33	Tripura	0	0	229	0	30	1
34	Uttar Pradesh	89	24	9818	878	8497	1046
35	Uttarakhand	17	2	516	178	169	23
36	West Bengal	80	32	3286	584	1457	516
	Grand Total	3160	316	176318	10885	67496	12955

C. State/UT-wise Number of MSMEs benefitted through approved interventions by States/UTs.

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	Total MSME benefitted since inception

1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nil
2	Andhra Pradesh	2,54,625
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil
4	Assam	25,238
5	Bihar	4,297
6	Chandigarh	Nil
7	Chhattisgarh	Nil
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	Nil
9	Delhi	Nil
10	Goa	Nil
11	Gujarat	Nil
12	Haryana	Nil
13	Himachal Pradesh	Nil
14	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil
15	Jharkhand	Nil
16	Karnataka	1,030
17	Kerala	260
18	Ladakh	Nil
19	Lakshadweep	Nil
20	Madhya Pradesh	649
21	Maharashtra	22,015

22	Manipur	Nil
23	Meghalaya	1,300
24	Mizoram	19,864
25	Nagaland	227
26	Odisha	2,551
27	Puducherry	Nil
28	Punjab	Nil
29	Rajasthan	Nil
30	Sikkim	1,169
31	Tamil Nadu	1,656
32	Telangana	0Nil
33	Tripura	350
34	Uttar Pradesh	18,544
35	Uttarakhand	Nil
36	West Bengal	13,82,744
	Total	17,36,519

STATEMENT-II

Details of funds sanctioned to States and Utilized under RAMP

(Amount in Rs)

S. No.	State	Total grants approved	Expenditure (31.03.2024)
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	46,18,00,000	0

S. No.	State	Total grants approved	Expenditure (31.03.2024)
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,12,07,00,000	*10,47,58,404
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	62,59,00,000	0
4.	Assam	94,66,00,000	77,67,808
5.	Bihar	1,40,74,00,000	92,33,897
6.	Chandigarh	48,07,00,000	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	71,92,00,000	0
8.	DDNH&DD	5,00,00,000	0
9.	Delhi	5,00,00,000	0
10.	Goa	66,57,00,000	71,07,477
11.	Gujarat	1,22,65,00,000	1,59,18,050
12.	Haryana	1,40,17,00,000	2,32,84,722
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1,14,34,00,000	1,39,15,000
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	71,63,00,000	0
15.	Jharkhand	75,07,00,000	0
16.	Karnataka	1,23,72,00,000	87,67,373
17.	Kerala	1,12,71,00,000	92,53,622
18.	Ladakh	5,00,00,000	0
19.	Lakshadweep	5,00,00,000	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1,10,36,00,000	71,43,041
21.	Maharashtra	1,94,49,00,000	2,14,93,788

S. No.	State	Total grants approved	Expenditure (31.03.2024)
22.	Manipur	5,00,00,000	0
23.	Meghalaya	49,80,40,000	1,66,61,551
24.	Mizoram	42,36,00,000	1,55,93,502
25.	Nagaland	57,02,00,000	1,09,74,000
26.	Odisha	62,34,00,000	1,66,34,431
27.	Puducherry	36,98,00,000	0
28.	Punjab	1,25,35,00,000	86,86,743
29.	Rajasthan	1,19,80,00,000	70,192
30.	Sikkim	79,74,00,000	57,17,095
31.	Tamil Nadu	1,69,13,00,000	23,55,229
32.	Telangana	1,22,35,00,000	47,21,747
33.	Tripura	70,17,00,000	0
34.	UP	1,58,63,00,000	3,48,73,729
35.	Uttarakhand	88,05,00,000	90,428
36.	West Bengal	89,00,00,000	59,95,830
	All States /UTs	30,03,66,40,000	35,10,17,659.00

*Out of this amount, Rs.9 Cr. has been deposited back to Bharat Kosh by AP MSME Development Corporation in October 2024

BHARATIYA VAYUYAN VIDHEYAK BILL

3946. SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP:

SHRI LUMBA RAM :

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI :

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

(a) the salient features and objectives of the proposed Bharatiya Vayuyan Vidheyak Bill, 2024; and

(b) the benefits of the said Bill thereto?

**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 Bharatiya Vayuyan Vidheyak, 2024 has become an Act. The Act provides for regulating provisions in a simplified manner, identifying existing redundancies and to provide for provisions to meet current needs of regulation of civil aviation which will boost 'Make in India' and 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' initiatives of the Government, address ambiguity & redundancies and promote ease of doing business.;

The Salient features of the Bharatiya Vayuyan Adhiniyam, 2024 include:

(i) The Adhiniyam has been organized and structured with Provisions made Chapter-wise and Section-wise. Adhiniyam's text has been revised to provide for gender neutrality.

(ii) The powers of Central Government, DGCA, BCAS & AAIB provisioned in separate chapters numbered 5, 2, 3 & 4 respectively.

(iii) Insertion of definition of terms words like "design", "manufacture" and

"maintenance". This will promote "Make in India" and "Aatmanirbhar Bharat" initiative of the Government in long run as it will help to regulate important aspect of maintenance including emerging MRO sector. It will also enable Government to perform the functions of "State of Design" and consequently for development of manufacturing of aircraft in the country.

(iv) Enabling provisions for promoting Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) by making rules for conducting of RTR Certificate exams and issue of RTR Certificate license presently issued by Department of Telecommunication to be centralized in DGCA.

(v) Removal of inconsistency with provisions related to appeal, the amount for compounding, power to grant exemption etc.

(vi) Provision allows two statutory appeals and provides adequate opportunity of being heard in line with principles of natural justice to any aggrieved person for appeals against administrative enforcement action (for restriction, suspension or cancellation of licence, certificate or approval granted) and against imposition of financial penalty.

CONSTRUCTION OF NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

3947. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) whether construction of National Highways during 2024-25 is expected to slow down due to certain challenges being faced by the construction sector;

and

(b) if so, the detailed reasons for the same and the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that the construction of National Highways continues at the desired pace without any hindrance?

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

(a) and (b) Government has set a construction target of about 10,400 km during 2024-25 and achieved about 46% of the target up to November, 2024. Challenges are being faced due to issues of land acquisition, encroachment removal, law & order, utility shifting, non-availability of soil/aggregate, environment/forest/wildlife clearances, ROB & RUB issues, contractual issues, etc. The Government in the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways is making all efforts to overcome the challenges, in coordination with State Governments, implementing agencies, and other stakeholders to achieve the construction target.

PROGRESS OF EKLAVYA MODEL RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

3948. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) the total number of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) that have been operationalized during the year 2023-24, and the total student enrollment;

(b) the total number of EMRS that have been operationalized during the year

2023-24 and the total student enrollment in the State of Odisha;

(c) the total funds allocated for the construction and operation of EMRS schools during the FY 2024-25;

(d) the number of teachers and support staff recruited for these schools during the year 2023-24; and

(e) the steps being taken to improve the educational outcomes and employment opportunities for tribal students graduating from EMRS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI DURGA DAS UIKEY) :

(a) and (b): As on March 2024, a total of 404 Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) were operational across the States with a combined enrollment of 123,841 students. During the 2023-24 period, three new EMRSs were made functional by the state governments and 10,566 new students enrolled in all the functional schools including 1,130 new students in Odisha. However no EMRSs were operationalized in Odisha in 2023-24. The current total enrollment of students in EMRSs in Odisha is 11,255.

(c): National Education Society for Tribal Students (NESTS) has been established as an autonomous body under Ministry of Tribal Affairs for managing and implementing scheme of EMRS. NESTS releases funds to States/ UTs/ PSUs/ Construction Agencies/ State Societies as per their requirements for construction of EMRSs and recurring cost for running of the schools.

NESTS releases Rs. 1,09,000/- per student for recurring grant under GIA-

General for running and maintenance of EMRSs. Fund under GIA-CCA is released to State/Construction Agency on the basis of physical and financial progress of construction of schools. Statement showing Budget Estimate (BE) and actual amount spent under GIA-General, GIA-Capital and GIA-Salary.

Rs. In Crores

Expenditure Head	Budget Estimated (BE) 2024-25	Actual Amount Released till Nov-2024
GIA-CCA	4,660.59	2,150.13
GIA-General	1,134.19	616.44
GIA-Salary	604.22	193.66
Total	6,399.00	2,960.24

(d): Department of Expenditure has approved creation of 38,480 posts in phase-wise manner by the year 2026-27 for all EMRSs. Accordingly, NESTS, initiated recruitment process of 10391 teaching and non- teaching staff for the operational schools and 9023 eligible candidates have been issued appointment cum posting orders in the month of June 2024.

(e) NESTS has initiated several initiatives which contribute to a comprehensive and well-rounded educational experience for tribal students studying in EMRS schools.

NESTS is providing vocational skill education to students, which is aimed at

enhancing their skill sets.

The Jan Jatiya Yuva Antriksha Karyakram (Jayakar) program inspires students by introducing them to space science and technology through interactive and hands-on activities.

A joint initiative by the Department of Science and Technology and IIT Roorkee, iHUBDivyaSampark aims to set up experience centers and labs in EMRS schools, offering tribal students access to cutting-edge scientific tools and resources.

NESTS has initiated professional coaching programs, offering free coaching and scholarships for JEE and NEET aspirants from EMRSs, particularly for students in classes XI and XII.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs has several scholarship schemes (can be accessed at <https://tribal.nic.in/ScholarshiP.aspx>) for tribal students (including those passing out of EMRS) which provide support for higher education beyond the school level. These scholarships encourage students to pursue further studies in various fields, enhancing their career prospects.

DRAINAGE PROJECTS FOR NELLORE CITY

3949. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has proposed to implement two projects to provide drainage facilities in Nellore city with an estimated cost of Rs. 82 crores in Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof along with the

current status of the said projects;

- (b) whether there is any delay in completion of the said projects and if so, the reasons therefor along with the timeline fixed for their completion; and
- (c) whether there is any cost overrun of the project and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): As informed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), two (02) Drainage projects worth ₹82.02 crore have been taken up in Nellore city. Both of these projects are at implementation stage. The details of the Drainage projects in Nellore city are as below:

S.NO.	Title	Milestone	Project Cost (in ₹ crore)	Physical Progress (in ₹ crore)
1	Major storm water drains	At Implementation Stage	23.91	11.48
2	Major storm water drains - Phase II	At Implementation Stage	58.11	17.43
Total			82.02	28.91

The State Government has informed that the progress of works has been delayed due to challenges in removing encroachment. State

Government has further informed that there is no cost overrun and the tentative date of completion of project is August 2025.

महाराष्ट्र में घरेलू शहरी गैस वितरण प्रणाली की स्थिति

3950. श्री संजय हरिभाऊ जाधव :

श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:

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

- (क) देश में विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र में कार्यरत घरेलू शहरी गैस वितरण नेटवर्क राज्यवार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रवार वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार के पास देश में कार्यरत घरेलू शहरी गैस वितरण (सीजीडीएन) इकाइयों की संख्या के संबंध में कोई आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रवार तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) उक्त नेटवर्क के अंतर्गत शामिल किए गए शहरों की संख्या कितनी है और उनकी वर्तमान प्रचालनात्मक स्थिति का राज्यवार/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ.) क्या सरकार द्वारा पाइपलाइन के माध्यम से घरेलू प्राकृतिक गैस की आपूर्ति के लिए शहरी गैस वितरकों को कोई सब्सिडी प्रदान की गई है; और
- (च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उक्त सब्सिडी किस सीमा तक प्रदान की जा रही है?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री सुरेश गोपी):

(क) से (घ): शहरी गैस वितरण (सीजीडी) नेटवर्क का विकास पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस विनियामक बोर्ड (पीएनजीआरबी) द्वारा अधिकृत संस्थाओं द्वारा किया जा रहा है। 12/12ए सीजीडी

बोली दौर पूरा होने के बाद, पीएनजीआरबी ने देश भर में सीजीडी नेटवर्क के विकास के लिए 34 राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के लगभग 733 जिलों में फैले 307 भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों (जीए) को अधिकृत किया है, जिसमें मुख्य भूमि क्षेत्र के लगभग 100% और देश के कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्र के लगभग 100% शामिल हैं। देश में संचालित घरेलू शहरी गैस वितरण प्रणाली की वर्तमान स्थिति, राज्य/एलआईटी-वार **विवरण** में दी गई है।

(च) और (छ): कोई राज सहायता प्रदान नहीं की जाती है, हालांकि सरकार सीएनजी (परिवहन) और पीएनजी (घरेलू) उद्देश्य के लिए विभिन्न सिटी गैस वितरण (सीजीडी) संस्थाओं को प्रशासित मूल्य निर्धारण तंत्र (एपीएम) दर पर घरेलू प्राकृतिक गैस आवंटित करती है।

विवरण

सीजीडी नेटवर्क के विकास के लिए पीएनजीआरबी द्वारा अधिकृत भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों (जीए) का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	भौगोलिक क्षेत्र/सीजीडी नेटवर्क	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	अधिकृत सीजीडी इकाई	प्राधिकरण की तिथि	पीएनजी (घरेलू)	सीएनजी स्टेशन
1	देवास	मध्य प्रदेश	गेल गैस लिमिटेड	01-जून-09	22219	6
2	कोटा	राजस्थान	राजस्थान स्टेट गैस लिमिटेड	01-जून-09	47678	11
3	मथुरा	उत्तरप्रदेश	टोरेण्ट गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	11-जून-09	14778	13
4	काकीनाडा	आंध्र प्रदेश	भाग्यनगर गैस लिमिटेड	12-जून-09	66268	13
5	सोनीपत	हरियाणा	गेल गैस लिमिटेड	12-जून-09	35409	28
6	मेरठ	उत्तरप्रदेश	गेल गैस लिमिटेड	12-जून-09	57600	22

7	चंडीगढ़	चंडीगढ़ (यूटी), हरियाणा, पंजाब और हिमाचल प्रदेश	इंडियन-ऑयल अडानी गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	08-मई-13	28498	34
8	इलाहाबाद	उत्तरप्रदेश	इंडियन-ऑयल अडानी गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	08-मई-13	20464	9
9	झांसी	उत्तरप्रदेश	सेंट्रल यूपी गैस लिमिटेड	26-फरवरी-14	25008	9
10	जालंधर	पंजाब	अडानी टोटल गैस लिमिटेड	06-सितम्बर- 13	0	5
11	भावनगर	गुजरात	गुजरात गैस लिमिटेड	05-मार्च-14	74642	40
12	जामनगर	गुजरात	गुजरात गैस लिमिटेड	17-जनवरी-14	54895	30
13	कच्छ (पश्चिम)	गुजरात	गुजरात गैस लिमिटेड	19-दिसम्बर- 14	12047	19
14	कच्छ (पूर्व)	गुजरात	जय मधोक एनर्जी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के नेतृत्व वाला	12-मार्च-15	0	0

			कंसोर्टियम			
15	लुधियाना	पंजाब	जय मधोक एनर्जी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के नेतृत्व वाला कंसोर्टियम	25-जुलाई-15	0	3
16	बेंगलुरु ग्रामीण और शहरी जिले	कर्नाटक	गेल गैस लिमिटेड	18-फरवरी-15	270678	118
17	पानीपत जिला	हरियाणा	इंडियन-ऑयल अडानी गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	01-अप्रैल-15	17537	17
18	पालघर जिला और ठाणे ग्रामीण	महाराष्ट्र	गुजरात गैस लिमिटेड	01-अप्रैल-15	53396	37
19	रायगढ़ जिला (ईएएए)	महाराष्ट्र	महानगर गैस लिमिटेड	01-अप्रैल-15	84716	50
20	केंद्र शासित प्रदेश दादरा एवं नगर हवेली	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली (यूटी)	गुजरात गैस लिमिटेड	01-अप्रैल-15	12826	6
21	दमन संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	दमन एवं दीव (यूटी)	इंडियन-ऑयल अडानी गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	01-अप्रैल-15	5326	5
22	अमृतसर जिला	पंजाब	गुजरात गैस लिमिटेड	05-मई-15	29191	17

23	पुणे जिला (ईएएए)	महाराष्ट्र	टोरेट गैस पुणे लिमिटेड	18-मई-15	19528	67
24	एर्नाकुलम जिला	केरल	इंडियन-ऑयल अडानी गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	14-अक्टूबर- 15	42037	19
25	उधम सिंह नगर जिला	उत्तराखंड	इंडियन-ऑयल अडानी गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	28-जुलाई-15	17795	12
26	हरिद्वार जिला	उत्तराखंड	हरिद्वार नेचुरल गैस लिमिटेड	27-जुलाई-15	25254	9
27	पूर्वी गोदावरी जिला (ईएएए)	आंध्र प्रदेश	गोदावरी गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	14-अगस्त-15	49800	16
28	पश्चिमी गोदावरी जिला	आंध्र प्रदेश	गोदावरी गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	14-अगस्त-15	51107	16
29	तुमकुर जिला	कर्नाटक	मेघा सिटी गैस डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	14-अगस्त-15	31996	9
30	कृष्णा जिला (ईएएए)	आंध्र प्रदेश	मेघा सिटी गैस डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	14-सितम्बर- 15	28706	32
31	धारवाड़ जिला	कर्नाटक	इंडियन-ऑयल अडानी गैस प्राइवेट	14-सितम्बर- 15	20419	10

			लिमिटेड			
32	बेलगाम जिला	कर्नाटक	मेघा सिटी गैस डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	14-सितम्बर- 15	33225	14
33	भटिंडा जिला	पंजाब	गुजरात गैस लिमिटेड	10-मई-16	5695	19
34	सहारनपुर जिला	उत्तरप्रदेश	भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	11-मई-16	29884	16
35	अमरेली जिला	गुजरात	गुजरात गैस लिमिटेड	27-मई-16	16852	15
36	पाटन जिला	गुजरात	साबरमती गैस लिमिटेड	27-मई-16	22042	25
37	दाहेज वागरा तालुका	गुजरात	गुजरात गैस लिमिटेड	06-जून-16	1581	5
38	रूपनगर जिला	पंजाब	भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	10-जून-16	8912	19
39	उत्तर गोवा जिला	गोवा	गोवा नेचुरल गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	24-जून-16	11163	7
40	दाहोद जिला	गुजरात	गुजरात गैस लिमिटेड	27-जून-16	12281	19
41	बनासकांठा जिला	गुजरात	आईआरएम एनर्जी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	01-जुलाई-16	57176	43

42	आनंद जिला (ईएएए)	गुजरात	गुजरात गैस लिमिटेड	04-जुलाई-16	44469	28
43	पंचमहल जिला	गुजरात	गुजरात गैस लिमिटेड	04-जुलाई-16	26650	31
44	फतेहगढ़ साहिब जिला	पंजाब	आईआरएम एनर्जी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	05-जुलाई-16	6309	10
45	यमुनानगर जिला	हरियाणा	भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	22-जुलाई-16	11772	15
46	रत्नागिरी जिला	महाराष्ट्र	यूनिसन एनवायरो प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	09-अगस्त-16	13235	22
47	रेवाड़ी जिला	हरियाणा	इंद्रप्रस्थ गैस लिमिटेड	19-अगस्त-16	25180	42
48	धार जिले	मध्य प्रदेश	नवेरिया गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	07-नवंबर-16	1479	4
49	रोहतक जिला	हरियाणा	भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	09-अप्रैल-18	11623	22
50	अहमदाबाद जिला (ईएएए)	गुजरात	गुजरात गैस लिमिटेड	22-जून-16	18144	29
51	सोलापुर जिला	महाराष्ट्र	आईएमसी लिमिटेड	06-मार्च-17	33210	23
52	दक्षिण गोवा जिला	गोवा	इंडियन-ऑयल अडानी गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	07-फरवरी-18	4937	7

53	करनाल जिला	हरियाणा	इंद्रप्रस्थ गैस लिमिटेड	08-फरवरी-18	26904	29
54	अंबाला और कुरुक्षेत्र जिले	हरियाणा	एचपीओआईएल गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	22-फरवरी-18	16648	27
55	कोल्हापुर जिला	महाराष्ट्र	एचपीओआईएल गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	06-मार्च-18	29426	26
56	बुलंदशहर (भाग) जिला	उत्तरप्रदेश	इंडियन-ऑयल अडानी गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	06-मार्च-18	9848	20
57	बागपत जिला	उत्तरप्रदेश	बागपत ग्रीन एनर्जी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	28-मार्च-18	5404	13
58	श्रीकाकुलम , विशाखापत्तनम और विजयनगरम जिले	आंध्र प्रदेश	इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	01-मार्च-19	6077	18
59	कछार , हैलाकांडी और करीमगंज जिले	असम	पूर्वभारती गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	27-सितम्बर- 18	2668	0
60	कामरूप और कामरूप	असम	पूर्वभारती गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	26-सितम्बर- 18	4662	4

	महानगरीय जिले					
61	औरंगाबाद, कैमूर और रोहतास जिले	बिहार	इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	06-सितम्बर- 18	4048	13
62	बेगूसराय जिला	बिहार	थिंक गैस बेगूसराय प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	20-सितम्बर- 18	7352	10
63	गया और नालंदा जिले	बिहार	इंडियन-ऑयल अडानी गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	20-सितम्बर- 18	2511	22
64	दीव और गिरसोमनाथ जिले	दमन और दीव एवं गुजरात	आईआरएम एनर्जी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	25-सितम्बर- 18	8515	15
65	सुरेंद्रनगर जिला (ईएएए) और मोरबी जिला (ईएएए)	गुजरात	अडानी टोटल गैस लिमिटेड	17-अक्टूबर- 18	1150	15
66	बरवाला और रानपुर तालुका	गुजरात	अडानी टोटल गैस लिमिटेड	26-सितम्बर- 18	40	5
67	नवसारी जिला (ईएएए), सूरत जिला (ईएएए), तापी जिला	गुजरात	अडानी टोटल गैस लिमिटेड	26-सितम्बर- 18	2333	12

	(ईएएए) और डांग जिला					
68	जूनागढ़ जिला	गुजरात	टोरेट गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	13-सितम्बर- 18	11986	17
69	खेड़ा जिला (ईएएए) और महिसागर जिला	गुजरात	अडानी टोटल गैस लिमिटेड	28-सितम्बर- 18	3163	26
70	नर्मदा (राजपीपला) जिला	गुजरात	गुजरात गैस लिमिटेड	06-सितम्बर- 18	4513	9
71	पोरबंदर जिला	गुजरात	अडानी टोटल गैस लिमिटेड	26-सितम्बर- 18	0	10
72	पंचकुला जिला (ईएएए), सिरमौर, शिमला और सोलन (ईएएए) जिले	हरियाणा एवं हिमाचल प्रदेश	इंडियन-ऑयल अडानी गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	13-सितम्बर- 18	54	14
73	भिवानी , चरखीदादरी और महेंद्रगढ़ जिले	हरियाणा	अडानी टोटल गैस लिमिटेड	13-सितम्बर- 18	2571	48
74	हिसार जिला	हरियाणा	एचसीजी (केसीई) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	28-सितम्बर- 18	148	20

75	झज्जर जिला	हरियाणा	हरियाणा सिटी गैस (केसीई) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	07-मार्च-19	209	19
76	सोनीपत जिला (ईएए) और जिंद जिला	हरियाणा	हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	26-सितम्बर- 18	11375	40
77	नूंह और पलवल जिले	हरियाणा	अडानी टोटल गैस लिमिटेड	13-सितम्बर- 18	26567	39
78	बिलासपुर, हमीरपुर और ऊना जिले	हिमाचल प्रदेश	भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	06-सितम्बर- 18	8487	11
79	बोकारो , हजारीबाग और रामगढ़ जिले	झारखंड	इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	06-09-2018 (नई आरंभ तिथि 01.01.2022)	10312	24
80	गिरिडीह और धनबाद जिले	झारखंड	गेल गैस लिमिटेड	06-सितम्बर- 18	12263	12
81	चित्रदुर्ग और दावणगेरे जिले	कर्नाटक	यूनिसन एनवायरो प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	25-सितम्बर- 18	5120	19
82	उडुपी जिला	कर्नाटक	अडानी टोटल गैस लिमिटेड	13-सितम्बर- 18	0	10
83	बल्लारी और	कर्नाटक	भारत पेट्रोलियम	24-सितम्बर-	20577	32

	गडग जिले		कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	18		
84	बीदर जिला	कर्नाटक	भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	10-अगस्त-18	6221	16
85	दक्षिण कन्नड़ जिला	कर्नाटक	गेल गैस लिमिटेड	28-08-2018 (नई आरंभ तिथि 01.04.2022)	39948	35
86	रामनगर जिला	कर्नाटक	महाराष्ट्र नेचुरल गैस लिमिटेड	28-सितम्बर- 18	37401	17
87	कोझिकोड और वायनाड जिले	केरल	इंडियन-ऑयल अडानी गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	14-सितम्बर- 18	8364	31
88	मलप्पुरम जिला	केरल	इंडियन-ऑयल अडानी गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	27-सितम्बर- 18	7670	28
89	कन्नूर , कासरगोड और माहे जिले	केरल और पुडुचेरी	इंडियन-ऑयल अडानी गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	14-सितम्बर- 18	6669	24
90	पलक्कड़ और त्रिशूर जिले	केरल	इंडियन-ऑयल अडानी गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	26-सितम्बर- 18	12883	47
91	भोपाल और	मध्य प्रदेश	थिंक गैस भोपाल	24-सितम्बर-	37734	38

	राजगढ़ जिले		प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	18		
92	गुना जिला	मध्य प्रदेश	इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	06-सितम्बर- 18	1471	5
93	रीवा जिला	मध्य प्रदेश	इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	06-सितम्बर- 18	2488	6
94	सतना और शांडोल जिले	मध्य प्रदेश	भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	06-सितम्बर- 18	6575	23
95	अहमदनगर और औरंगाबाद जिले	महाराष्ट्र	भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	28-सितम्बर- 18	129836	107
96	वलसाड (ईएए), धुले और नासिक जिले	महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात	महाराष्ट्र नेचुरल गैस लिमिटेड	28-सितम्बर- 18	206681	74
97	लातूर और उस्मानाबाद जिले	महाराष्ट्र	यूनिसन एनवायरो प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	25-सितम्बर- 18	3019	26
98	सांगली और सतारा जिले	महाराष्ट्र	भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	28-सितम्बर- 18	73301	62
99	सिंधुदुर्ग जिला	महाराष्ट्र	महाराष्ट्र नेचुरल गैस लिमिटेड	06-सितम्बर- 18	7862	11
100	अंगुल और ढेकनाल जिले	ओडिशा	भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	10-अगस्त-18	4474	12
101	सुंदरगढ़ और झारसुगुड़ा जिले	ओडिशा	गेल गैस लिमिटेड	06-09-2018 (नई आरंभ	11099	9

				तिथि 01.01.2022)		
102	बालासोर , भद्रक और मयूरभंज जिले	ओडिशा	अडानी टोटल गैस लिमिटेड	28-सितम्बर- 18	0	9
103	बरगढ़, देबागढ़ और संबलपुर जिले	ओडिशा	भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	28-सितम्बर- 18	6561	24
104	गंजम, नयागढ़ और पुरी जिले	ओडिशा	गेल गैस लिमिटेड	06-09-2018 (नई आरंभ तिथि 01.01.2022)	5935	9
105	जगतसिंहपुर और केंद्रपाड़ा जिले	ओडिशा	भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	26-सितम्बर- 18	6538	6
106	जाजपुर और केंदुझार जिले	ओडिशा	भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	26-सितम्बर- 18	6423	18
107	कराईकल और नागापट्टिनम जिले	पुडुचेरी और तमिलनाडु	टोरेट गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	28-सितम्बर- 18	435	8
108	पुडुचेरी जिला	पुडुचेरी	ईस्ट कोस्ट नेचुरल गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	25-सितम्बर- 18	0	2

109	एसएस नगर जिला (ईएएए), पटियाला और संगरूर जिले	पंजाब	टोरेट गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	26-सितम्बर- 18	8016	30
110	लुधियाना जिला (ईएएए), बरनाला और मोगा जिले	पंजाब	थिंक गैस लुधियाना प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	26-अक्टूबर- 18	16096	25
111	जालंधर जिला (ईएएए), कपूरथला और एसबीएस नगर जिले	पंजाब	थिंक गैस लुधियाना प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	26-अक्टूबर- 18	15077	20
112	बाड़मेर , जैसलमेर और जोधपुर जिले	राजस्थान	एजीपी सीजीडी इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	28-सितम्बर- 18	50980	41
113	अलवर (भिवाड़ी के अलावा) और जयपुर जिले	राजस्थान	टोरेट गैस जयपुर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	27-अगस्त-18	7183	59
114	कोटा जिला (ईएएए), बारां और चित्तौड़गढ़ (केवल रावतभाटा	राजस्थान	टोरेट गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	13-सितम्बर- 18	3276	17

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115	भीलवाड़ा और बूंदी जिले	राजस्थान	अडानी टोटल गैस लिमिटेड	14-सितम्बर- 18	1646	19
116	चित्तौड़गढ़ (रावतभाटा तालुका के अलावा) और उदयपुर जिले	राजस्थान	अडानी टोटल गैस लिमिटेड	13-सितम्बर- 18	11702	38
117	धौलपुर जिला	राजस्थान	धौलपुर सीजीडी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	28-सितम्बर- 18	1324	8
118	कांचीपुरम जिला	तमिलनाडु	एजीपी सीजीडी इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	26-सितम्बर- 18	4825	43
119	चेन्नई और तिरुवल्लुर जिले	तमिलनाडु	टोरेंट गैस चेन्नई प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	07-सितम्बर- 18	458	68
120	कोयम्बटूर जिला	तमिलनाडु	इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	12-09-2018 (नई आरंभ तिथि 01.04.2022)	25133	34
121	कुड्डालोर , नागपट्टिनम और तिरुवरुर जिले	तमिलनाडु	अडानी टोटल गैस लिमिटेड	28-सितम्बर- 18	0	23

122	रामनाथपुरम जिला	तमिलनाडु	एजीपी सीजीडी इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	26-सितम्बर- 18	4285	7
123	सलेम जिला	तमिलनाडु	इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	12-09-2018 (नई आरंभ तिथि 01.04.2022)	3463	21
124	तिरुपुर जिला	तमिलनाडु	अडानी टोटल गैस लिमिटेड	13-सितम्बर- 18	373	34
125	भद्राद्रिकोठागुडेम और खम्मन जिले	तेलंगाना	मेघा सिटी गैस डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	20-सितम्बर- 18	1739	10
126	जगतियाल, पेद्दापल्ली, करीमनगर और राजन्ना सिरसिला जिले	तेलंगाना	इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	12-सितम्बर- 2018 (नई तिथि 01- जनवरी-2020)	813	7
127	जनगांव, जयशंकर भूपालपल्ली, महबुबाबाद, वारंगल शहरी और वारंगल ग्रामीण	तेलंगाना	मेघा सिटी गैस डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	24-सितम्बर- 18	3766	8

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128	मेडक, सिद्धीपेट और संगारेड्डी जिले	तेलंगाना	टोरेंट गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	13-सितम्बर- 18	2385	17
129	मेडचल- मलकजगिरी, रंगारेड्डी और विकाराबाद जिले	तेलंगाना	मेघा सिटी गैस डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	14-नवंबर-18	5690	26
130	नलगोंडा सूर्यपेट और यदाद्री भुवनगिरी जिले	तेलंगाना	मेघा सिटी गैस डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	13-सितम्बर- 18	5520	20
131	गोमती जिला	त्रिपुरा	त्रिपुरा नेचुरल गैस कंपनी लिमिटेड	28-सितम्बर- 18	650	8
132	पश्चिमी त्रिपुरा (ईएएए) जिला	त्रिपुरा	त्रिपुरा नेचुरल गैस कंपनी लिमिटेड	28-सितम्बर- 18	15690	7
133	बुलन्दशहर जिला (ईएएए), अलीगढ़ और हाथरस जिले	उत्तरप्रदेश	इंडियन-ऑयल अडानी गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	24-सितम्बर- 18	3080	25
134	इलाहाबाद जिला (ईएएए), भदोही और कौशांबी जिले	उत्तरप्रदेश	इंडियन-ऑयल अडानी गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	13-सितम्बर- 18	5231	18

135	अमेठी, प्रतापगढ़ और रायबरेली जिले	उत्तरप्रदेश	भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	10-अगस्त-18	5859	33
136	औरैया, कानपुर देहात और इटावा जिले	उत्तरप्रदेश	टोरेट गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	13-सितम्बर- 18	9217	35
137	फैजाबाद और सुल्तानपुर जिले	उत्तरप्रदेश	ग्रीन गैस लिमिटेड	24-सितम्बर- 18	1999	9
138	गोरखपुर, संतकबीर नगर और कुशीनगर जिले	उत्तरप्रदेश	टोरेट गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	13-सितम्बर- 18	8668	29
139	मेरठ जिला (ईएएए), मुजफ्फरनगर और शामली जिले	उत्तरप्रदेश	इंद्रप्रस्थ गैस लिमिटेड	13-सितम्बर- 18	48531	36
140	मुरादाबाद (ईएएए) जिला	उत्तरप्रदेश	टोरेट गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	13-सितम्बर- 18	12945	19
141	उन्नाव (ईएएए) जिला	उत्तरप्रदेश	ग्रीन गैस लिमिटेड	24-सितम्बर- 18	663	2
142	देहरादून जिला	उत्तराखंड	गेल गैस लिमिटेड	12-09-2018 (नई आरंभ)	32107	14

				तिथि 01.04.2022)		
143	बर्दवान जिला	पश्चिम बंगाल	इंडियन-ऑयल अडानी गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	28-09-2018 (नई आरंभ तिथि 01.01.2022)	6819	23
144	अनंतपुर और वाईएसआर (कडपा) जिले	आंध्र प्रदेश	एजीपी सिटी गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	24-अप्रैल-19	11160	25
145	श्री पोद्दीश्रीरामुलु नेल्लोर जिला	आंध्र प्रदेश	एजीपी सिटी गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	24-अप्रैल-19	6267	18
146	चित्तूर, कोलार और वेल्लोर जिले	आंध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक और तमिलनाडु	एजीपी सिटी गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	24-अप्रैल-19	11925	47
147	अररिया, पूर्णिया, कटिहार और किशनगंज जिले	बिहार	इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	29-03-2019 (नई आरंभ तिथि 01.01.2022)	11993	2
148	अरवल, जहानाबाद, भोजपुर और	बिहार	इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	13435	12

	बक्सर जिले					
149	खगड़िया , सहरसा और मधेपुरा जिले	बिहार	इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	29-03-2019 (नई आरंभ तिथि 01.01.2022)	2165	2
150	लखीसराय , मुंगेर और भागलपुर जिले	बिहार	इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	11091	10
151	मुजफ्फरपुर, वैशाली, सारण और समस्तीपुर जिले	बिहार	इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	40840	45
152	नवादा और कोडरमा जिले	बिहार और झारखंड	इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	29-03-2019 (नई आरंभ तिथि 01.01.2022)	1528	2
153	शेखपुरा, जमुई और देवघर जिले	बिहार और झारखंड	इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	7516	5
154	कैथल जिला	हरियाणा	इंद्रप्रस्थ गैस लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	35653	15
155	सिरसा, फतेहाबाद और	हरियाणा और पंजाब	गुजरात गैस लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	2103	27

	मनसा (पंजाब) जिले					
156	चतरा और पलामू जिले	झारखंड	भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	3304	10
157	सरायकेला- खरसावां जिला	झारखंड	गेल गैस लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	13252	13
158	पश्चिमी सिंहभूम जिला	झारखंड	गेल गैस लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	125	2
159	बागलकोट, कोप्पल और रायचूर जिले	कर्नाटक	एजीपी सिटी गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	24-अप्रैल-19	4063	26
160	चिक्कमगलुरु, हसन और कोडागु जिले	कर्नाटक	एजीपी सिटी गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	24-अप्रैल-19	335	20
161	कलबुर्गी और विजयपुरा जिले	कर्नाटक	एजीपी सिटी गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	24-अप्रैल-19	394	20
162	मैसूर, मांड्या और चामराजनगर जिले	कर्नाटक	एजीपी सिटी गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	24-अप्रैल-19	1474	28
163	उत्तर कन्नड़, हावेरी और शिवमोग्गा जिले	कर्नाटक	एजीपी सिटी गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	24-अप्रैल-19	769	25

164	अलपुझा, कोल्लम और तिरुवनंतपुरम जिले	केरल	एजीपी सिटी गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	34538	44
165	अशोकनगर जिला	मध्य प्रदेश	इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	1467	3
166	ग्वालियर (ईएएए) जिला और श्योपुर जिला	मध्य प्रदेश	राजस्थान स्टेट गैस लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	253	4
167	मुरैना जिला	मध्य प्रदेश	इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	3826	6
168	रायसेन, शाजापुर और सीहोर जिले	मध्य प्रदेश	गेल गैस लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	5453	29
169	शिवपुरी जिला	मध्य प्रदेश	थिंक गैस भोपाल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	3126	6
170	सीधी और सिंगरौली जिले	मध्य प्रदेश	भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	5163	8
171	उज्जैन (ईएएए) जिला, देवास (ईएएए) जिला और इंदौर (ईएएए) जिला	मध्य प्रदेश	गुजरात गैस लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	1929	24

172	अनुपपुर, बिलासपुर और कोरबा जिले	मध्य प्रदेश और छत्तीसगढ़	अडानी टोटल गैस लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	0	9
173	झाबुआ, बांसवाड़ा, रतलाम और डूंगरपुर जिले	मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान	गुजरात गैस लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	1132	32
174	झाँसी (ईएएए) जिला, भिंड, जालौन, ललितपुर और दतिया जिले	मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश	अडानी टोटल गैस लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	0	20
175	फिरोजपुर, फरीदकोट और श्री मुक्तसर साहिब जिले	पंजाब	गुजरात गैस लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	2305	28
176	होशियारपुर और गुरदासपुर जिले	पंजाब	गुजरात गैस लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	5131	40
177	अजमेर, पाली और राजसमंद जिले	राजस्थान	इंद्रप्रस्थ गैस लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	213267	69
178	जालोर और सिरोही जिले	राजस्थान	गुजरात गैस लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	7982	31
179	आजमगढ़, मऊ	उत्तरप्रदेश	टोरेंट गैस प्राइवेट	29-मार्च-19	8642	26

	और बलिया जिले		लिमिटेड			
180	बरेली (ईएएए) जिला, पीलीभीत और रामपुर जिले	उत्तरप्रदेश	हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	14062	56
181	बस्ती और अंबेडकरनगर जिले	उत्तरप्रदेश	टोरेट गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	4895	15
182	फर्रुखाबाद, एटा और हरदोई जिले	उत्तरप्रदेश	हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	14368	51
183	गोंडा और बाराबंकी जिले	उत्तरप्रदेश	टोरेट गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	5757	25
184	जौनपुर और गाजीपुर जिले	उत्तरप्रदेश	इंडियन-ऑयल अडानी गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	24-अप्रैल-19	4354	16
185	कानपुर (ईएएए) जिला, फ़तेहपुर और हमीरपुर जिले	उत्तरप्रदेश	इंद्रप्रस्थ गैस लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	44239	27
186	मैनपुरी और कन्नौज जिले	उत्तरप्रदेश	हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	10465	32

187	मिर्जापुर, चंदौली और सोनभद्र जिले	उत्तरप्रदेश	गेल गैस लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	9010	23
188	शाहजहाँपुर और बदायूँ जिले	उत्तरप्रदेश	हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	15438	43
189	बिजनौर और नैनीताल जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तराखंड	हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	16249	31
190	दार्जिलिंग, जलपाईगुड़ी और उत्तर दिनाजपुर जिले	पश्चिम बंगाल	हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	2782	11
191	हावड़ा (ईएएए) जिला और हुगली (ईएएए) जिला	पश्चिम बंगाल	हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	2705	19
192	नादिया (ईएएए) जिला और उत्तर 24 परगना (ईएएए) जिला	पश्चिम बंगाल	हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-19	6794	22
193	दक्षिण 24 परगना (ईएएए) जिला	पश्चिम बंगाल	हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम	29-मार्च-19	138	11

			कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड			
194	कुरनूल, गुंटूर और प्रकाशम जिले	आंध्र प्रदेश	इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	15-मार्च-22	0	24
195	नागांव, मोरीगांव, होजाई, कार्बिआंगलोंग, पश्चिम कार्बिआंगलोंग और दीमाहासाओ जिले	असम	अडानी टोटल गैस लिमिटेड	23-03-2022 (नई आरंभ तिथि 01.01.2023)	0	3
196	लखीमपुर, धेमाजी, दर्गा, उदलगिरि, सोनितपुर और बिश्वनाथचारियाली जिले	असम	असम गैस कंपनी लिमिटेड और ऑयल इंडिया लिमिटेड का कंसोर्टियम	23/03/2022 (नई आरंभ तिथि 01/10/2022)	0	0
197	कोकराझार, धुबरी, दक्षिण सलमारा-मनकचर और गोलपारा जिले	असम	अडानी टोटल गैस लिमिटेड	23-03-2022 (नई आरंभ तिथि 01.07.2023)	0	3
198	बक्सा, बारपेटा,	असम	अडानी टोटल गैस	23-03-2022	0	7

	बोंगाईगांव, चिरांग, नलबाड़ी और बजाली जिले		लिमिटेड	(नई आरंभ तिथि 01.07.2023)		
199	दरभंगा, मधुबनी, सुपौल, सीतामढी और शिवहर जिले	बिहार	भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	15-मार्च-22	23274	12
200	गोपालगंज, सीवान, पश्चिमी चंपारण, पूर्वी चंपारण और देवरिया जिले	बिहार एवं उत्तर प्रदेश	भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	04-मई-22	12890	26
201	बलोदा बाजार, गरियाबंद और रायपुर जिले	छत्तीसगढ़	एचसीजी रायपुर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	18-02-2022 (नई आरंभ तिथि 01.10.2023)	0	2
202	कबीरधाम, राज नंदगांव और कांकेर जिले	छत्तीसगढ़	अडानी टोटल गैस लिमिटेड	15-03-2022 (नई आरंभ तिथि 01.04.2023)	0	6
203	मुंगेली, बेमेतरा, दुर्ग, बालोद और धमतरी जिले	छत्तीसगढ़	अडानी टोटल गैस लिमिटेड	15-03-2022 (नई आरंभ तिथि)	0	5

				01.04.2023)		
204	जशपुर, रायगढ़, जांजगीर-चांपा और महासमुंद जिले	छत्तीसगढ़	अडानी टोटल गैस लिमिटेड	15-03-2022 (नई आरंभ तिथि 01.07.2023)	0	4
205	मंडी, कुल्लू, किन्नौर और लाहौल और स्पीति जिले	हिमाचल प्रदेश	गैसोनेट सर्विसेज (एचपी) लिमिटेड	29-मार्च-22	0	3
206	कांगड़ा और चंबा जिले	हिमाचल प्रदेश	थिंक गैस डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, थिंक गैस इन्वेस्टमेंट प्रा.लि. और थिंक गैस इन्वेस्टमेंट प्रा.॥ लिमिटेड का कंसोर्टियम	15-मार्च-22	0	2
207	जम्मू, उधमपुर, रियासी, सांबा और कठुआ जिले	जम्मू और कश्मीर संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	15/03/2022 (नई आरंभ तिथि 01/10/2024)	0	2

208	गुमला, लातेहार, लोहरदगा, सिमडेगा, गढ़वा और खूंटी जिले	झारखंड	अडानी टोटल गैस लिमिटेड	15-03-2022 (नई आरंभ तिथि 01.10.2023)	0	10
209	चिक्काबल्लापुर जिला	कर्नाटक	मेघा सिटी गैस डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	15-मार्च-22	0	4
210	इडुक्की, कोट्टायम और पट्टनमटिट्टा जिले	केरल	शोलागास्को प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	15-मार्च-22	0	4
211	आगर मालवा, नीमच, मंदसौर और झांलावाड़ जिले	मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान	मेघा सिटी गैस डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	15-मार्च-22	0	5
212	बुरहानपुर, खंडवा, खरगोन और हरदा जिले	मध्य प्रदेश	अडानी टोटल गैस लिमिटेड	09-मार्च-22	0	16
213	टीकमगढ़ , निवाड़ी, छतरपुर और पन्ना जिले	मध्य प्रदेश	अडानी टोटल गैस लिमिटेड	09-मार्च-22	0	7
214	बैतूल, छिंदवाड़ा, सिवनी और	मध्य प्रदेश	मेघा सिटी गैस डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन	09/03/2022 (नई आरंभ	136	6

	बालाघाट जिले		प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	तिथि 01/10/2023)		
215	दमोह, जबलपुर, कटनी, मंडला, उमरिया और डिंडोरी जिले	मध्य प्रदेश	मेघा सिटी गैस डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	23/03/2022 (नई आरंभ तिथि 01/07/2023)	0	7
216	होशंगाबाद, नरसिंहपुर, सागर और विदिशा जिले	मध्य प्रदेश	मेघा सिटी गैस डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	09/03/2022 (नई आरंभ तिथि 01/10/2023)	0	6
217	बुलदाना, नांदेड़ और परभणी जिले	महाराष्ट्र	महाराष्ट्र नेचुरल गैस लिमिटेड	15-03-2022 (नई आरंभ तिथि 01.10.2023)	0	22
218	बीड, जलगांव और जालना जिले	महाराष्ट्र	इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	15-03-2022 (नई आरंभ तिथि 01.10.2023)	0	5
219	अकोला, हिंगोली और वाशिम जिले	महाराष्ट्र	अडानी टोटल गैस लिमिटेड	09-03-2022 (नई आरंभ तिथि 01.07.2023)	0	15

220	अमरावती और यवतमाल जिले	महाराष्ट्र	अडानी टोटल गैस लिमिटेड	15-03-2022 (नई आरंभ तिथि 01.10.2023)	0	17
221	चंद्रपुर और वर्धा जिले	महाराष्ट्र	मेघा सिटी गैस डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	15/03/2022 (नई आरंभ तिथि 01/10/2023)	0	6
222	नागपुर जिला	महाराष्ट्र	एचसीजी नागपुर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	18-02-2022 (नई आरंभ तिथि 01.07.2023)	0	10
223	भंडारा, गोंदिया और गरचिरोली जिले	महाराष्ट्र	अडानी टोटल गैस लिमिटेड	09-03-2022 (नई आरंभ तिथि 01.10.2023)	0	12
224	अलीराजपुर, नंदुरबार और बड़वानी जिले	महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश	अडानी टोटल गैस लिमिटेड	09-मार्च-22	0	16
225	कोरापुट, मलकानगिरी और नबरंगपुर जिले	ओडिशा	अडानी टोटल गैस लिमिटेड	09-03-2022 (नई आरंभ तिथि)	0	3

				01.01.2023)		
226	गजपति, कंधमाल, बौध और सोनपुर जिले	ओडिशा	गेल गैस लिमिटेड	28-फरवरी-22	0	3
227	रायगढ़ा, कालाहांडी, बोलांगीर और नुआपाड़ा जिले	ओडिशा	मेघा सिटी गैस डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	15/03/2022 (नई आरंभ तिथि 01/01/2024)	2	2
228	पठानकोट जिला	पंजाब	इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	29-03-2022 (नई आरंभ तिथि 01.10.2025)	0	3
229	तरनतारन जिला	पंजाब	मेघा सिटी गैस डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	10-मई-22	0	6
230	फाजिल्का (पहले से अधिकृत क्षेत्र को छोड़कर), गंगानगर और हनुमानगढ़ जिले	पंजाब और राजस्थान	भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	04-मई-22	5886	22
231	बीकानेर और चूरु जिले	राजस्थान	गैसोनेट सर्विसेज (आरजे) लिमिटेड	15-मार्च-22	0	9

232	झुंझुनू, सीकर और नागौर जिले	राजस्थान	इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	23-03-2022 (नई आरंभ तिथि 01.04.2023)	3442	18
233	दौसा, करौली, सवाईमाधोपुर और टोंक जिले	राजस्थान	हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	15-मार्च-22	1817	17
234	धर्मपुरी और कृष्णागिरी जिले	तमिलनाडु	इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	23-03-2022 (नई आरंभ तिथि 01.01.2023)	750	11
235	तिरुवन्नामलाई, विल्लुपुरम और कल्लाक्कुरिची जिले	तमिलनाडु	मेघा सिटी गैस डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	09/03/2022 (नई आरंभ तिथि 01/04/2023)	0	8
236	अरियालुर और पेरम्बलूर जिले	तमिलनाडु	मेघा सिटी गैस डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	15/03/2022 (नई आरंभ तिथि 01/04/2023)	0	2
237	नमक्कल और तिरुचिरापल्ली जिले	तमिलनाडु	आईआरएम एनर्जी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	15-03-2022 (नई आरंभ तिथि)	150	23

				01.04.2024)		
238	पुदुकोट्टई, शिवगंगा और तंजावुर जिले	तमिलनाडु	मेघा सिटी गैस डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	23/03/2022 (नई आरंभ तिथि 01/07/2023)	0	4
239	मदुरै, थेनी और विरुद्धनगर जिले	तमिलनाडु	इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	23-03-2022 (नई आरंभ तिथि 01.01.2023)	1245	16
240	कन्याकुमारी, थूथुकुडी, तिरुनेवेलीकट्टाबो और तेनकासी जिले	तमिलनाडु	इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	23-03-2022 (नई आरंभ तिथि 01.01.2023)	1516	12
241	डिंडीगुल और करूर जिले	तमिलनाडु	मेघा सिटी गैस डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	15/03/2022 (नई आरंभ तिथि 01/01/2023)	0	3
242	नीलगिरी और इरोड जिले	तमिलनाडु	भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	15-मार्च-22	3244	30
243	निज़ामाबाद, आदिलाबाद,	तेलंगाना	महाराष्ट्र नेचुरल गैस लिमिटेड	15-03-2022 (नई आरंभ	0	20

	निर्मल, मंचेरियल, कुमुरम, भीम, आसिफाबाद और कामारेड्डी जिले			तिथि 01.07.2023)		
244	जोगुलाम्बा गडवाल, नगरकुर्नूल, महबूबनगर, नारायणपेट, वानापथी और यादगीर जिले	तेलंगाना और कर्नाटक	मेघा सिटी गैस डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	15-मार्च-22	126	11
245	दक्षिण त्रिपुरा और सिपाहीजाला जिला	त्रिपुरा	असम गैस कंपनी लिमिटेड और ऑयल इंडिया लिमिटेड का कंसोर्टियम	15-मार्च-22	0	0
246	धलाई, उत्तरी त्रिपुरा, उनाकोटि और खोवाई	त्रिपुरा	असम गैस कंपनी लिमिटेड और ऑयल इंडिया लिमिटेड का कंसोर्टियम	15-मार्च-22	0	0
247	अमरोहा (पूर्व	उत्तरप्रदेश	मेघा सिटी गैस	04-मई-22	0	7

	अधिकृत क्षेत्र को छोड़कर) एवं संभल (पूर्व अधिकृत क्षेत्र को छोड़कर) जिले		डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड			
248	कासगंज जिला	उत्तरप्रदेश	मेघा सिटी गैस डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	04-मई-22	0	4
249	पुरुलिया और बांकुरा जिले	पश्चिम बंगाल	भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	15-मार्च-22	10883	21
250	पूर्वी मेदनीपुर , पश्चिमी मेदनीपुर और झाड़ग्राम जिले	पश्चिम बंगाल	इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	23-03-2022 (नई आरंभ तिथि 01.07.2023)	0	3
251	अलीपुरद्वार और कोच बिहार	पश्चिम बंगाल	भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	15/03/2022 (नई आरंभ तिथि 01/10/2022)	10414	9
252	बांदा, चित्रकूट और महोबा	उत्तरप्रदेश	इंद्रप्रस्थ गैस लिमिटेड	13-अप्रैल-22	16968	16
253	पौडीगढ़वाल, उत्तरकाशी,	उत्तराखंड	गैसोनेट सर्विसेज (यूके) लिमिटेड	27-मई-22	1	1

	रुद्रप्रयाग और टेहरीगढ़वाल जिले					
254	पिथौरागढ़, चंपावत, अल्मोडा, चमोली और बागेश्वर जिले	उत्तराखंड	गैसोनेट सर्विसेज (यूके) लिमिटेड	11-मई-22	0	1
255	फरीदाबाद-2	हरियाणा	अडानी टोटल गैस लिमिटेड	25-अप्रैल-23	133026	32
256	पटना जिला	बिहार	गेल (इंडिया) लिमिटेड	07-मार्च-18	70858	30
257	पूर्वी सिंहभूम जिला	झारखंड	गेल (इंडिया) लिमिटेड	07-मार्च-18	43275	14
258	रांची जिला	झारखंड	गेल (इंडिया) लिमिटेड	07-मार्च-18	58137	19
259	खोरधा जिला	ओडिशा	गेल (इंडिया) लिमिटेड	07-मार्च-18	61284	15
260	कटक जिला	ओडिशा	गेल (इंडिया) लिमिटेड	07-मार्च-18	28533	13
261	वाराणसी जिला	उत्तरप्रदेश	गेल (इंडिया) लिमिटेड	07-मार्च-18	86667	29
262	खुर्जा	उत्तरप्रदेश	अडानी टोटल गैस लिमिटेड	04-दिसम्बर- 12	14668	10

263	सूरत, भरुच, अंकलेश्वर	गुजरात	गुजरात गैस लिमिटेड	08-नवंबर-12	852134	119
264	मुरादाबाद	उत्तरप्रदेश	टोरेट गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	30-नवंबर-12	32232	8
265	नाडियाड	गुजरात	गुजरात गैस लिमिटेड	01-अक्टूबर- 13	77307	32
266	नवसारी	गुजरात	गुजरात गैस लिमिटेड	01-अक्टूबर- 13	123204	26
267	राजकोट	गुजरात	गुजरात गैस लिमिटेड	01-अक्टूबर- 13	381486	89
268	सुरेन्द्रनगर	गुजरात	गुजरात गैस लिमिटेड	01-अक्टूबर- 13	32332	28
269	अहमदाबाद शहर और दस्करोई क्षेत्र	गुजरात	अडानी टोटल गैस लिमिटेड	28-नवंबर-13	666007	84
270	हजीरा	गुजरात	गुजरात गैस लिमिटेड	17-जुलाई-14	41996	1
271	वलसाड	गुजरात	गुजरात गैस लिमिटेड	20-जनवरी-15	139155	27
272	कंजरी और वडताल गांवों सहित आनंद क्षेत्र (खेड़ा जिले में)	गुजरात	चरोतर गैस सहकारीमंडली लिमिटेड	12-मई-15	50680	16

273	भिवाड़ी (अलवर जिले में)	राजस्थान	हरियाणा सिटी गैस डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन (भिवाड़ी) लिमिटेड	01-अगस्त-18	5584	5
274	गुरुग्राम-2	हरियाणा	हरियाणा सिटी गैस डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन लिमिटेड	25-अप्रैल-23	53912	43
275	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली (यूटी)	इंद्रप्रस्थ गैस लिमिटेड	09-जनवरी-09	1632082	493
276	मुंबई और ग्रेटर मुंबई	महाराष्ट्र	महानगर गैस लिमिटेड	21-जनवरी-09	1305861	150
277	बरेली	उत्तरप्रदेश	सेंट्रल यूपी गैस लिमिटेड	22-अप्रैल-09	55239	21
278	कानपुर	उत्तरप्रदेश	सेंट्रल यूपी गैस लिमिटेड	22-अप्रैल-09	123135	56
279	पुणे शहर जिसमें पिंपरी - चिचवड़ और निकटवर्ती क्षेत्र हिंजवडी, चाकन , तालेगांव शामिल हैं	महाराष्ट्र	महाराष्ट्र नेचुरल गैस लिमिटेड	01-जून-09	676953	121

280	विजयवाड़ा	आंध्र प्रदेश	भाग्यनगर गैस लिमिटेड	28-जुलाई-09	58494	34
281	ठाणे शहरी और आसपास की नगर पालिकाएँ	महाराष्ट्र	महानगर गैस लिमिटेड	04-अगस्त-09	1220880	155
282	इंदौर (उज्जैन शहर सहित)	मध्य प्रदेश	आवंतिका गैस लिमिटेड	31-अगस्त-09	104654	82
283	हैदराबाद	तेलंगाना	भाग्यनगर गैस लिमिटेड	09-अक्टूबर- 09	197734	90
284	आगरा	उत्तरप्रदेश	ग्रीन गैस लिमिटेड	12-नवम्बर-09	118003	31
285	गांधीनगर मेहसाणा साबर कांठा	गुजरात	साबरमती गैस लिमिटेड	16-दिसम्बर- 09	282866	136
286	ग्वालियर	मध्य प्रदेश	आवंतिका गैस लिमिटेड	04-जनवरी-10	54998	31
287	फ़िरोज़ाबाद (ताज ट्रेपेज़ियम ज़ोन)	उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान	गेल गैस लिमिटेड	26-सितम्बर- 11	24197	47
288	कोलकाता नगर निगम और आसपास के जिलों के कुछ	पश्चिम बंगाल	बंगाल गैस कंपनी लिमिटेड	02-02-2016 (नई आरंभ तिथि 01.01.2022)	5297	24

	हिस्से					
289	ऊपरी असम	असम	असम गैस कंपनी लिमिटेड	06-फरवरी-15	57213	9
290	अगरतला	त्रिपुरा	त्रिपुरा नेचुरल गैस कंपनी लिमिटेड	24-फरवरी-15	47426	6
291	लखनऊ	उत्तरप्रदेश	ग्रीन गैस लिमिटेड	15-मार्च-16	132457	46
292	वडोदरा	गुजरात	वडोदरा गैस लिमिटेड	27-अक्टूबर-16	263338	44
293	गाजियाबाद और हापुड़ जिले	उत्तरप्रदेश	इंद्रप्रस्थ गैस लिमिटेड	06-सितम्बर-19	364549	76
294	नोएडा (ग्रेटर नोएडा सहित)	उत्तरप्रदेश	इंद्रप्रस्थ गैस लिमिटेड	25.04.2023	379631	70
295	लखीमपुर खीरी , सीतापुर , बहराईच , श्रावस्ती , बलरामपुर, सिद्धार्थ नगर और महाराजगंज जिले	उत्तरप्रदेश	भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	08-जून-22	3937	56
296	बांका (बिहार), दुमका , गोड्डा , जामताड़ा , पाकुड़	बिहार और झारखंड	हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	14-जून-22	512	11

	और साहिबगंज जिले					
297	बीरभूम , मुर्शिदाबाद, मालदा और दक्षिण दिनाजपुर जिले	पश्चिम बंगाल	हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	17-जून-22	921	5
298	कोरिया, सूरजपुर, बलरामपुर और सरगुजा जिले	छत्तीसगढ़	भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	14-जून-22	5494	7
299	कोंडागांव, बस्तर, सुकमा , नारायणपुर, बीजापुर और दंतेवाड़ा जिले	छत्तीसगढ़	गेल गैस लिमिटेड	13-जून-22	0	0
300	यानम	पुदुचेरी	एचसीजी यानम प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	08-अगस्त-22	0	8
301	मिजोरम राज्य	मिजोरम	त्रिपुरा नेचुरल गैस कंपनी लिमिटेड	19-अप्रैल-24	0	0
302	अरुणाचल प्रदेश राज्य	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	बीपीसीएल और ऑयल इंडिया लिमिटेड का	19-अप्रैल-24	0	0

			कंसोर्टियम			
303	मेघालय राज्य	मेघालय	एचसीजी (केसीई) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड और अन्य का संघ	19-अप्रैल-24	0	0
304	मणिपुर राज्य	मणिपुर	त्रिपुरा नेचुरल गैस कंपनी लिमिटेड	22-अप्रैल-24	0	0
305	नागालैंड राज्य	नागालैंड	एचपीओआईएल गैस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	19-अप्रैल-24	0	0
306	सिक्किम राज्य	सिक्किम	हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	19-अप्रैल-24	0	0
307	अनंतनाग, बांदीपोरा, बारामूला, बडगाम, डोडा , गांदरबल, कारगिल, किश्तवाड़, कुलगाम, कुपवाड़ा, लेह , पुंछ, पुलवामा, राजौरी, रामबन ,	जम्मू और कश्मीर, लद्दाख	भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	19-अप्रैल-24	0	0

	शोपियां, श्रीनगर					
कुल (ए) - पीएनजीआरबी द्वारा अधिकृत सीजीडी नेटवर्क					1,36,01,319	7,272

FLOOD SITUATION IN ASSAM

3951. SHRI PHANI BHUSAN CHOUDHURY :

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

- (a) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to safeguard the citizens against the yearly devastating flood disaster in Assam as China and Bhutan are releasing water from their dams in the Brahmaputra River during the monsoon;
- (b) whether the Government is taking any proactive steps to address this issue and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the initiatives taken/being taken by the Government towards the permanent solution for the flood and erosion in Assam?

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

(a) and (b) Various issues relating to trans-border rivers are discussed with China under the ambit of an institutionalized Expert Level Mechanism which was established in 2006. Further, water level and discharge are observed and monitored at sites on Brahmaputra River close to the international boundary between India and China.

A Joint Expert Team (JET) has been constituted in 1979 to monitor the progress of the work related to collection and transmission of hydro meteorological data on 36 hydro-

meteorological sites on common rivers flowing from Bhutan to India including releases from dams of Bhutan like Tala HEP, Chukha HEP and Kurichhu dam, etc. The data received from above 36 stations are utilised in India by Central Water Commission for formulating flood forecasts.

(c) Flood management & anti-erosion schemes are planned, investigated and implemented by the State Governments with their own resources as per priority within the State. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the States by way of technical guidance and promotional financial assistance for flood management in critical areas. To strengthen the structural measures of flood management, Union Government had implemented Flood Management Programme (FMP) during XI & XII Plans for providing central assistance to States for works related to flood control, anti-erosion, drainage development, anti-sea erosion, etc. which subsequently continued as a component of "Flood Management and Border Areas Programme" (FMBAP) for the period from 2017-18 to 2020-21 and was further extended up to 2026. Total 141 flood management projects with estimated cost of Rs. 2383.11 Crore has been included under Flood Management Programme (FMP) for the state of Assam. The total central assistance released to State of Assam under Flood Management Programme (FMP) since XI plan is Rs. 1557.04 Crore. 111 number of completed projects in the State of Assam under FMP component of FMBAP have given protection to an area of around 7.365 lakh ha and to a population of about 1.745 crore.

In addition to this, Govt. of Assam informed that State has so far constructed 4,532 Km of embankments, completed 1,280 anti-erosion and town protection works, built 122 major and 545 minor sluice gates, and strengthened 1,047.85 Km of existing dykes by raising them to higher standards of resilience.

Under World Bank funded project "Assam Integrated River Basin Management Programme (AIRBMP)", two comprehensive flood management schemes, one at Buridehing river and the other at Manas-Beki river have been taken up by Government of Assam.

Further, CWC issues short-range flood forecasts with lead times of up to 24 hours as well as long term forecast with 7-day Flood Advisory Forecasts, as a non- structural measure of flood management to reduce loss of life and ensure proper reservoir operation. CWC maintains 30 level Flood Forecasting Stations in Assam.

DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION

3952. SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) is releasing water from its reservoirs without prior consultation/notice of the State Government of West Bengal and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether the Government acknowledges the claim that critical decisions are unilaterally made by the Central Water Commission, disregarding inputs from the said State Government; and
- (c) the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that the release of water from DVC reservoirs would be managed collaboratively, transparently and with sufficient notice to prevent disasters like the reported flooding affecting five million people in South Bengal in the past?

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

CHOUDHARY):

(a) to (c) All releases from Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) dams are advised by the Damodar Valley Reservoir Regulation Committee (DVRRC) which comprises of the following members:

- i. Member (River Management), Central Water Commission (CWC) and Chairman of DVRRC;
- ii. Chief Engineer (Civil), DVC, Maithon as Member;
- iii. Chief Engineer, Irrigation & Waterways Directorate, Government of West Bengal (GoWB) as Member;
- iv. Chief Engineer, Water Resources Department, Government of Jharkhand (GoJ) as Member;
- v. Superintending Engineer, Hydrological Observation Circle, CWC, Maithon as Member Secretary

Decisions regarding releases from the DVC dams are always made by DVRRC in consultation with all the members from CWC, DVC, Government of West Bengal and Government of Jharkhand. Further, there are strict directions regarding timelines for sharing information with downstream States as per DVRRC Manual. As a followup to the decisions taken in the DVRRC meeting, prior information regarding such releases are timely disseminated by DVC to GoWB *via* 'Email', 'WhatsApp group messages', 'Flood warning module' in DVC's portal on a real-time basis. These timely information about the flood water release and warning to that effect are provided to all stakeholders and public at large, in order to avoid any destruction and loss of life and property located in the downstream areas that could be affected by such flood water releases. Standard Operating Procedures

regarding the same are encapsulated in the DVRRC Manual and provide a ready reference to all the parties for strict adherence. Moreover, as per the provisions of Dam Safety Act, 2021, DVC also has an Emergency Action Plan for the Maithon and Panchet dams.

ARTIFICIAL RECHARGE STRUCTURES UNDER JSJB

3953. SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

SHRI LUMBA RAM:

SHRIMATI KAMLESH JANGDE:

SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL :

SHRI ALOK SHARMA:

SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR:

SHRIMATI KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:

SHRI P P CHAUDHARY:

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

SHRI MUKESH RAJPUT:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRIMATI APARAJITA SARANGI:

SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:

SHRI DILIP SAIKIA :

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

(a) the specific strategies implemented to ensure effective inter-sectoral convergence among the Ministries for the construction of artificial recharge structures under the Jal Sanchay Jan

Bhagidari (JSJB) initiative;

(b) the manner in which the Government proposes to engage local communities/stakeholders in the implementation of the JSJB initiative to promote sustainable water management practices, construction and maintenance of these structures in the country including Jalgaon district of Maharashtra in enhancing the region's groundwater sustainability;

(c) the measures taken by the Government to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of artificial recharge structures in improving groundwater levels as part of the Jal Shakti Abhiyan, Catch the Rain campaign; and

(d) the manner in which Jalgaon district can leverage the JSJB initiative to address its unique water management challenges and the type of role local stakeholders can play in enhancing the region's ground water sustainability?

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

(a) The Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari (JSJB) initiative, launched under Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) campaign focuses on intensifying community mobilization to build low cost affordable rainwater harvesting structures in saturation mode. To ensure effective inter-sectoral convergence among ministries for the construction of artificial recharge structures under the JSJB initiative, the Government has implemented a comprehensive strategy that leverages collaborative efforts and existing resources. The Government has adopted a convergent approach by pooling resources from various schemes, including the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Per Drop More Crop, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana (PMKSY), Compensatory Afforestation Fund

(CAMPA), Finance Commission grants and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) contributions. This convergent funding ensures synergy and maximize impact. Each central ministry/department has been requested to utilize their existing schemes and resources to support the extensive construction of artificial recharge structures. Ministries are encouraged to set self-determined targets for constructing artificial recharge structures based on available land and office premises, driving accountability and progress. Regular meetings are convened to review progress, address challenges and ensure inter-ministerial coordination, fostering a collaborative environment.

(b) The Government has implemented extensive measures to promote the JSJB initiative in partnership with State Governments and local authorities to engage local communities/stakeholders in the implementation of the JSJB initiative. The initiative aims at forging partnership with Industry, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Trusts, Civil Society and educational institutions to engage the broader community effectively. State Governments of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar have proactively participated in the campaigns. Each Ministry/Department/PSU has been requested to utilize their existing schemes and saturate construction of recharge structures in the office premises and residential premises both at headquarter level and field level. Awareness campaigns are conducted through social media platforms, public events and workshops. The awareness efforts also include Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs), Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and NGOs. The initiative emphasises mobilizing convergent funding from diverse sources inter-alia including philanthropic contributions, industrial donations and crowdfunding to instill a sense of ownership among masses.

(c) In order to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of artificial recharge structures, a

dedicated sub-portal has been launched under the Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) portal. This portal is live and dedicated to capturing data on artificial recharge structures across the country, aimed at promoting water conservation efforts. The information of all identified, ongoing and completed structures is uploaded on the JSJB dashboard as below: <https://jsactr.mowr.gov.in/jsjb.aspx>. Nodal Officers from Central Water Commission(CWC) & Central Ground Water Board(CGWB) have been appointed to assist the district administration in updation of the data on the dashboard. Their major role inter-alia include monitoring the progress of work in the States/UTs, ensuring uploading data on the portal and conducting 1% random checking of the structures to evaluate the effectiveness.

(d) Jalgaon district can leverage the JSJB initiative to address its water management challenges by constructing low cost artificial recharge structures on the basis of local conditions. Converging resources from schemes like MGNREGS, PMKSY, CSR contributions, crowdfunding etc., the district can target critical zones of groundwater depletion. Local stakeholders can play a pivotal role such as the administration can coordinate for inter-departmental efforts and monitor the progress, Gram Panchayats can mobilize community action and NGOs can provide technical support. Civil society, youth and schools can drive awareness and implement rainwater harvesting, ensuring sustainable groundwater management for the region.

जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति

3954. श्री राजीव राय:

श्री भर्तृहरि महताब:

डॉ. जयंत कुमार राय:

श्री वाई. एस. अविनाश रेड्डी:

डॉ. प्रशांत यादवराव पडोले:

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

(क) देश में जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) के कार्यान्वयन की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और राज्य-वार कितनी धनराशि आवंटित और जारी की गई है;

(ख) वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों, विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र के भंडारा जिले में कितने घरों को नल से जल आपूर्ति से जोड़ा गया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश के मऊ जिले सहित देश के प्रत्येक ग्रामीण घर में नल के पानी के कनेक्शन के माध्यम से पर्याप्त पेयजल उपलब्ध कराकर अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में सफल रही है;

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

(ङ) मऊ और भंडारा जिलों सहित देश के प्रत्येक ग्रामीण घर में नल से जल के माध्यम से पर्याप्त पेयजल कब तक उपलब्ध कराए जाने की संभावना है;

(च) जलपाईगुड़ी में जेजेएम के अंतर्गत चल रही परियोजनाओं को समय पर पूरा किया जाना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की गई है/की जा रही है और विगत तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान इस प्रयोजनार्थ कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है;और

(छ) सरकार द्वारा ओडिशा के बाढ़ प्रवण जिलों में जल जीवन मिशन को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी. सोमन्ना) :

(क) माह अगस्त, 2019 में जल जीवन मिशन की शुरुआत के समय, देश में केवल 3.23 करोड़ (16.8%) ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास नल जल कनेक्शन होने की सूचना थी। अब तक, दिनांक 17.12.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा सूचित किया गया है कि जेजेएम के तहत लगभग 12.13 करोड़ और ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं। इस

प्रकार, दिनांक 17.12.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, 19.36 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों में से 15.36 करोड़ (79.37%) से अधिक परिवारों के पास उनके घरों में नल जल आपूर्ति होने की सूचना है।

आबंटित, जारी और उपयोग की गई निधियों का राज्य-वार और वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में है।

(ख) राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, वर्ष 2024-25 में, दिनांक 17.12.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार क्रमशः देश के 74.47 लाख ग्रामीण परिवारों और महाराष्ट्र के भंडारा जिले में 6,937 ग्रामीण परिवारों में नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं।

(ग) और (घ) भारत सरकार देश के सभी ग्रामीण परिवारों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में, निर्धारित गुणवत्ता के साथ नियमित और दीर्घकालिक आधार पर सुरक्षित तथा पीने योग्य नल जल आपूर्ति के लिए प्रावधान करने हेतु प्रतिबद्ध है। इस उद्देश्य हेतु भारत सरकार ने माह अगस्त 2019 में राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की भागीदारी में लागू होने वाले जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) की शुरुआत की। पेयजल राज्य का विषय है। पेयजल आपूर्ति योजनाओं/परियोजनाओं की आयोजना, डिजाइन, अनुमोदन और कार्यान्वयन का अधिकार राज्य सरकारों के पास है। भारत सरकार तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्यों की सहायता करती है।

माह अगस्त 2019 में जल जीवन मिशन की शुरुआत में, मऊ जिले में केवल 1273 (0.48%) ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास नल जल कनेक्शन होने की सूचना थी। अब तक, राज्य द्वारा सूचित किए गए अनुसार, दिनांक 17.12.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, लगभग 2.27 लाख और ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं। इस प्रकार, दिनांक 17.12.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार, मऊ जिले के 2.64 लाख ग्रामीण परिवारों में से 2.28 लाख (86.24%) से अधिक परिवारों के पास उनके घरों में नल जल आपूर्ति होने की सूचना है।

(ड) राज्यों के साथहाल ही में हुई समीक्षा बैठक के अनुसार, महाराष्ट्र और उत्तर प्रदेश में सभी परिवारों की कार्य परिपूर्णता की समय-सीमा क्रमशः माह मार्च, 2026 और जून, 2025 है।

(च) राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजना और कार्यान्वयन में तेजी लाने तथा निगरानी करने और

उनके पथ प्रदर्शन के लिए भारत सरकार ने पूरे देश में जल जीवन मिशन की योजना बनाने और उसे कार्यान्वित करने के लिए बहुत से कदम उठाए हैं जिनमें *अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ* राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के परामर्श से वार्षिक कार्य योजना (एएपी) पर चर्चा करना और उसे अंतिम रूप देना, योजना और कार्यान्वयन की नियमित समीक्षा करना, क्षमता निर्माण और ज्ञान के आदान-प्रदान के लिए कार्यशालाएं/सम्मेलन/वेबिनार, तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए बहु-विषयक दल द्वारा क्षेत्रीय दौरे आदि शामिल हैं। पारदर्शिता और प्रभावी निगरानी लाने के लिए, एक ऑनलाइन 'जेजेएम डैशबोर्ड' बनाया गया है, जो राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र, जिला और गांव-वार प्रगति के साथ-साथ ग्रामीण घरों में नल जल आपूर्ति के प्रावधान की स्थिति प्रदर्शित करता है।

चूंकि पेयजल राज्य का विषय है, इसलिए जिला-स्तरीय निधि आबंटन सहित ग्रामीण जल आपूर्ति के लिए अलग-अलग परियोजनाओं/स्कीमों के ब्यौरे भारत सरकार स्तर पर नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

(छ) जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) के कार्यसंबंधी दिशानिर्देश के अनुसार, बाढ़ से उत्पन्न चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपायों की रूपरेखा तैयार की गई है:

- i.) **अवसंरचना आयोजना:** बाढ़-प्रवण, भूस्खलन-प्रवण और भूकंपीय क्षेत्रों से बचने के लिए शोधन संयंत्रों, जलाशयों और पाइपलाइनों जैसी जल आपूर्ति अवसंरचना हेतु स्थानों का चयन। बाढ़ अथवा कीचड़ के बहाव के दौरान पाइपलाइनों को बचाने के लिए इनकी प्रभावी रूप से संस्थापना।
- ii.) **सुरक्षा मानकों का अनुपालन:** यह सुनिश्चित करना कि सभी ग्रामीण जल आपूर्ति प्रणालियों में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (बीआईएस) और केंद्रीय लोक स्वास्थ्य तथा पर्यावरण अभियांत्रिकी संगठन (सीपीएचईईओ) द्वारा निर्धारित मानकों का अनुपालन किया जाए।
- iii.) **जन सहभागिता:** आपदा आयोजना में स्थानीय समुदायों को शामिल करना और कमियों का चिह्नित करना तथा अवसंरचना हेतु स्थल चयन के अनुकूलन हेतु उनके ज्ञान का उपयोग करना।

- iv.) **आपदा तैयारी:** चिह्नित टिकाऊ जल स्रोतों और त्वरित प्रतिक्रिया तंत्र वाली आकस्मिक आयोजनाएं तैयार करना, जिनमें मोबाइल जल शोधन संयंत्र और आपातकालीन जल आपूर्ति किट शामिल हों।
- v.) **आपातकालीन प्रतिक्रिया उपाय:** आपदाओं के दौरान पूर्वनिर्धारित आपातकालीन जल आपूर्ति किट नियोजित करना और मोबाइल जल शोधन इकाइयाँ स्थापित करना। जलजनित रोगों की निगरानी और रोकथाम के लिए जल गुणवत्ता निगरानी का संचालन करना।
- vi.) **आपदा के बाद पुनर्निर्माण:** भविष्य की आपदाओं का सामना करने के लिए, "बेहतर निर्माण करें" सिद्धांतों पर ध्यान देकर क्षतिग्रस्त जल आपूर्ति प्रणालियों की बहाली को प्राथमिकता देना।
- vii.) **जेजेएम निधि का उपयोग:** राज्य जेजेएम के वार्षिक आवंटन का 25% फ्लेक्सी फंड के रूप में उपयोग कर सकता है और प्राकृतिक आपदा के बाद तत्काल बहाली के लिए राज्य आपदा प्रतिक्रिया कोष (एसडीआरएफ) और राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रतिक्रिया कोष (एनडीआरएफ) का भी उपयोग कर सकता है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सलाह दी जाती है कि वे प्राकृतिक आपदाओं/विपत्तियों और आंतरिक अशांति की वजह से उत्पन्न होने वाली अप्रत्याशित चुनौतियों/मुद्दों से निपटने के लिए जेजेएम के तहत वार्षिक आवंटन का कम से कम 5% अलग रखें और यदि वित्तीय वर्ष के अंत में यह अप्रयुक्त रहता है तो उस वित्त वर्ष के अंत में कवरेज के लिए उसका उपयोग राज्य द्वारा किया जा सकता है।
- viii.) **आपदा उपायों का एकीकरण:** आपदा प्रबंधन अधिनियम, 2005 की धारा 35 खंड 2 (ख) के अनुसार, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह सुनिश्चित करने की परिकल्पना की गई है कि आपदा शमन उपायों को परियोजना डिजाइनों में शामिल किया गया हो और सभी नए जल अवसंरचना विकास कार्यों में आपदा में लचीला रुख अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है।

विवरण

जल जीवन मिशन: वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान आबंटित केंद्रीय निधि, राज्यों द्वारा आहरित निधि
और संसूचित उपयोग ब्यौरा (16.12.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार)

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	केन्द्रीय हिस्सा					राज्य हिस्से के अंतर्गत व्यय
		अथ शेष	आबंटित निधि	आहरित निधि	उपलब्ध निधि	संसूचित उपयोग	
1.	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	4.97	2.98	एनडी	4.97	एनआर	एनआर
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	339.88	2,520.97	एनडी	339.88	261.44	421.91
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	26.84	217.82	65.35	92.19	22.32	0.06
4.	असम	780.58	5,198.78	2,059.63	2,840.21	2,407.64	266.37
5.	बिहार	54.95	-	एनडी	54.95	एनआर	एनआर
6.	छत्तीसगढ़	521.03	1,277.27	191.59	712.62	252.39	256.51
7.	गोवा	0.40	4.32	एनडी	0.40	एनआर	एनआर
8.	गुजरात	947.97	2,420.14	एनडी	947.97	747.97	1,271.54
9.	हरियाणा	38.86	462.03	एनडी	38.86	17.27	176.99
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	90.56	916.53	137.48	228.04	138.96	13.83
11	जम्मू एवं	660.69	2,112.86	633.86	1,294.55	995.18	87.75

	कश्मीर						
12	झारखंड	263.46	2,114.22	एनडी	263.46	108.24	280.12
13	कर्नाटक	914.11	3,804.41	570.66	1,484.77	673.00	2,649.01
14	केरल	106.45	1,949.36	974.68	1,081.13	795.95	783.63
15	लद्दाख	65.00	624.78	93.72	158.72	53.94	एनआर
16	लक्षद्वीप	29.06	0.75	0.38	29.44	एनआर	एनआर
17	मध्य प्रदेश	91.39	4,044.70	2,622.35	2,713.74	2,546.34	2,529.02
18	महाराष्ट्र	1,599.47	5,352.93	1,605.88	3,205.35	1,984.70	2,227.36
19	मणिपुर	44.93	-	एनडी	44.93	24.81	1.12
20	मेघालय	296.90	653.60	196.08	492.98	449.85	53.21
21	मिजोरम	7.85	45.09	6.76	14.61	12.03	7.32
22	नागालैंड	39.75	39.75	5.96	45.71	45.54	5.08
23	ओडिशा	484.23	2,455.94	368.39	852.62	513.73	511.19
24	पुदुचेरी	0.01	12.58	एनडी	0.01	एनआर	0.01
25	पंजाब	15.97	644.54	एनडी	15.97	2.93	45.58
26	राजस्थान	786.95	11,061.46	1,659.22	2,446.17	2,164.79	1,022.32
27	सिक्किम	11.92	124.50	18.67	30.59	18.68	7.91
28	तमिलनाडु	813.15	2,438.89	731.67	1,544.82	1,267.97	1,274.10
29	तेलंगाना	26.06	-	एनडी	26.06	एनआर	एनआर
30	त्रिपुरा	111.10	736.75	221.03	332.13	287.34	29.43
31	उत्तर प्रदेश	851.83	12,621.95	6,310.98	7,162.81	6,928.90	8,598.20

32	उत्तराखंड	232.51	1,016.80	508.40	740.91	253.12	एनआर
33	पश्चिम बंगाल	953.19	5,049.98	2,524.99	3,478.18	2,596.57	2,833.52
	कुल	11,212.02	69,926.68	21,507.73	32,719.75	25,571.60	25,353.09

दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमण व दीव ने निधि का लाभ नहीं उठाया

स्रोत: जेजेएम-आईएमआईएस एनडी: आहरित नहीं एनआर: सूचित नहीं

जल जीवन मिशन: वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान आबंटित केंद्रीय निधि, राज्यों द्वारा आहरित निधि और संसूचित उपयोग

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	केन्द्रीय हिस्सा					राज्य हिस्से के अंतर्गत व्यय
		अथ शेष	आबंटित निधि	आहरित निधि	उपलब्ध निधि	संसूचित उपयोग	
1.	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	2.20	7.52	3.76	5.96	0.99	एनआर
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	407.42	6,530.49	793.57	1,200.99	861.11	939.08
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	310.77	1,057.11	771.21	1,081.98	1,055.15	137.77
4.	असम	2,447.48	10,351.68	6,204.00	8,651.48	7,870.90	866.11
5.	बिहार	54.95	-	एनडी	54.95	एनआर	एनआर
6.	छत्तीसगढ़	274.38	4,485.60	2,885.56	3,159.94	2,638.91	2,627.12
7.	गोवा	0.92	11.25	11.25	12.17	11.76	11.25

8.	गुजरात	1,088.66	2,982.85	2,237.14	3,325.80	2,377.83	2,676.40
9.	हरियाणा	101.93	1,053.44	526.72	628.65	589.79	687.56
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	548.18	379.67	402.34	950.52	859.96	97.18
11	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	903.84	9,611.31	3,267.12	4,170.96	3,510.26	364.69
12	झारखंड	528.81	4,722.76	2,875.35	3,404.16	3,140.70	3,291.53
13	कर्नाटक	1,184.01	12,623.37	4,966.62	6,150.63	5,236.52	6,015.14
14	केरल	900.69	1,342.36	671.18	1,571.87	1,465.41	1,448.53
15	लद्दाख	280.66	477.11	131.07	411.73	346.73	एनआर
16	लक्षद्वीप	9.25	39.63	19.82	29.07	एनआर	एनआर
17	मध्य प्रदेश	1,060.06	10,297.86	5,419.90	6,479.96	6,388.57	6,390.54
18	महाराष्ट्र	2,363.74	21,465.88	7,444.26	9,808.00	8,208.53	8,370.96
19	मणिपुर	164.42	110.54	एनडी	164.42	119.49	18.75
20	मेघालय	369.04	3,567.25	1,500.00	1,869.04	1,572.14	171.74
21	मिजोरम	121.27	425.46	303.10	424.37	416.52	43.77
22	नागालैंड	19.57	366.86	314.90	334.47	294.71	44.02
23	ओडिशा	817.27	2,108.54	2,108.54	2,925.81	2,441.58	2,428.16
24	पुदुचेरी	5.40	15.39	1.00	6.40	6.39	0.62
25	पंजाब	-	479.02	119.76	119.76	103.79	166.43
26	राजस्थान	3,435.49	3,019.94	250.00	3,685.49	2,898.54	3,903.05

27	सिक्किम	79.29	634.55	251.61	330.90	318.98	29.67
28	तमिलनाडु	813.55	3,615.56	2,617.10	3,430.65	2,617.49	2,612.30
29	तेलंगाना	26.06	-	एनडी	26.06	एनआर	एनआर
30	त्रिपुरा	227.01	1,773.40	744.18	971.19	860.09	105.25
31	उत्तर प्रदेश	3,007.30	20,884.45	16,947.00	19,954.30	19,102.47	20,285.30
32	उत्तराखंड	284.48	4,689.69	1,890.66	2,175.14	1,942.63	236.81
33	पश्चिम बंगाल	1,751.06	3,806.29	4,206.29	5,957.35	5,004.16	5,155.11
	कुल	23,331.09	132,936.83	69,885.01	93,216.10	82,208.50	69,093.08

दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमण व दीव ने निधि का लाभ नहीं उठाया

स्रोत: जेजेएम-आईएमआईएस एनडी: आहरित नहीं एनआर: सूचित नहीं

जल जीवन मिशन: वर्ष 2022-23 के दौरान आबंटित केंद्रीय निधि, आहरित निधि और संसूचित उपयोग

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	केन्द्रीय हिस्सा					राज्य हिस्से के अंतर्गत व्यय
		अथ शेष	आबंटित निधि	आहरित निधि	उपलब्ध निधि	संसूचित उपयोग	
1.	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.63	9.15	2.16	2.79	0.60	एनआर
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	712.13	3,458.20	एनडी	712.13	304.71	98.38
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	450.59	1,116.35	1,116.35	1,566.94	1,256.17	181.27

4.	असम	1,819.22	6,117.61	4,588.21	6,407.43	3,959.95	442.75
5.	बिहार	54.95	4,766.90	एनडी	54.95	एनआर	66.19
6.	छत्तीसगढ़	147.09	2,223.98	2,223.98	2,371.07	2,096.70	2,079.12
7.	गोवा	11.95	49.98	एनडी	11.95	11.04	20.14
8.	गुजरात	583.39	3,590.16	3,590.16	4,173.55	3,084.89	3,272.38
9.	हरियाणा	158.71	1,157.44	463.00	621.71	519.77	447.46
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	818.89	1,344.94	1,344.94	2,163.83	1,615.65	182.29
11	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	605.71	3,039.11	1,439.50	2,045.21	1,141.38	153.69
12	झारखंड	199.52	2,825.52	2,119.14	2,318.66	1,789.85	1,593.00
13	कर्नाटक	1,264.11	5,451.85	2,725.93	3,990.04	2,806.03	3,237.49
14	केरल	436.08	2,206.54	2,206.54	2,642.62	1,741.93	1,741.68
15	लद्दाख	262.25	1,555.77	382.76	645.01	364.34	एनआर
16	लक्षद्वीप	-	36.99	9.25	9.25	एनआर	एनआर
17	मध्य प्रदेश	1,766.42	5,641.02	2,820.51	4,586.93	3,526.87	3,516.37
18	महाराष्ट्र	1,557.65	7,831.25	3,915.62	5,473.27	3,109.53	2,967.95
19	मणिपुर	142.03	512.05	256.03	398.06	233.64	26.03
20	मेघालय	420.52	747.76	1,047.00	1,467.52	1,098.48	122.85
21	मिजोरम	80.08	333.91	448.58	528.66	407.40	45.74
22	नागालैंड	17.00	484.28	484.28	501.28	481.71	52.71

23	ओडिशा	1,214.54	3,608.62	1,768.73	2,983.27	2,166.00	2,143.19
24	पुदुचेरी	6.34	17.83	एनडी	6.34	0.94	0.22
25	पंजाब	264.78	2,403.46	एनडी	264.78	264.80	210.69
26	राजस्थान	1,288.79	13,328.60	6,081.80	7,370.59	3,935.10	4,123.31
27	सिक्किम	112.90	136.17	188.92	301.82	222.53	20.63
28	तमिलनाडु	534.30	4,015.00	872.96	1,407.26	593.71	663.13
29	तेलंगाना	37.44	1,657.56	एनडी	37.44	11.39	13.52
30	त्रिपुरा	175.78	666.97	849.91	1,025.69	798.67	82.64
31	उत्तर प्रदेश	3,160.84	12,662.05	9,496.54	12,657.38	9,650.07	9,259.84
32	उत्तराखंड	590.75	1,612.50	1,209.38	1,800.13	1,515.65	163.77
33	पश्चिम बंगाल	614.67	6,180.25	3,090.12	3,704.79	1,953.73	3,204.21
	कुल	19,510.05	100,789.77	54,742.30	74,252.35	50,663.23	40,132.64

दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमण व दीव ने निधि का लाभ नहीं उठाया

स्रोत: जेजेएम-आईएमआईएस

एनडी: आहरित नहीं

एनआर: सूचित नहीं

जल जीवन मिशन: वर्ष 2021-22 के दौरान आबंटित केंद्रीय निधि, आहरित निधि और संसूचित उपयोग

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	केन्द्रीय हिस्सा					राज्य हिस्से के अंतर्गत व्यय
		अथ शेष	आबंटित निधि	आहरित निधि	उपलब्ध निधि	संसूचित उपयोग	
1.	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.52	8.26	2.06	2.58	1.95	एनआर
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	155.09	3,182.88	791.06	946.15	234.02	233.84
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	8.43	1,013.53	1,555.53	1,563.96	1,113.37	117.99
4.	असम	123.78	5,601.16	4,200.87	4,324.65	2,505.42	312.89
5.	बिहार	58.95	6,608.25	एनडी	58.95	4.00	336.79
6.	छत्तीसगढ़	168.54	1,908.96	477.24	645.78	498.69	488.63
7.	गोवा	3.21	45.53	22.77	25.98	14.03	17.98
8.	गुजरात	150.28	3,410.61	2,557.96	2,708.24	2,124.85	2,226.25
9.	हरियाणा	32.51	1,119.95	559.98	592.49	433.78	430.31
10.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	226.89	1,262.78	2,012.78	2,239.67	1,420.78	149.71
11.	जम्मू एवं	113.96	2,747.17	604.18	718.14	112.43	8.31

	कश्मीर						
12	झारखंड	124.51	2,479.88	512.22	636.73	437.21	510.99
13	कर्नाटक	178.39	5,008.80	2,504.40	2,682.79	1,418.68	1,567.62
14	केरल	40.07	1,804.59	1,353.44	1,393.51	957.44	1,059.57
15	लद्दाख	66.52	1,429.96	340.68	407.20	144.96	एनआर
16	मध्य प्रदेश	191.61	5,116.79	3,837.59	4,029.20	2,262.78	2,479.33
17	महाराष्ट्र	268.99	7,064.41	1,666.64	1,935.63	377.98	477.98
18	मणिपुर	15.62	481.19	601.19	616.81	474.78	52.80
19	मेघालय	14.18	678.39	1,078.39	1,092.57	672.05	76.55
20	मिजोरम	27.17	303.89	303.89	331.06	250.98	32.31
21	नागालैंड	28.52	444.81	333.61	362.13	345.14	27.88
22	ओडिशा	27.77	3,323.42	2,492.56	2,520.33	1,305.79	1,288.36
23	पुदुचेरी	1.18	30.22	7.47	8.66	2.32	0.10
24	पंजाब	110.36	1,656.39	402.24	512.60	247.83	265.70
25	राजस्थान	863.53	10,180.50	2,345.08	3,208.61	1,919.83	1,693.61
26	सिक्किम	8.23	124.79	194.79	203.02	90.12	11.57
27	तमिलनाडु	377.58	3,691.21	614.35	991.93	457.63	496.16
28	तेलंगाना	55.15	1,653.09	एनडी	55.15	17.70	68.88
29	त्रिपुरा	61.51	614.09	714.09	775.60	599.82	65.13
30	उत्तर प्रदेश	454.07	10,870.50	5,435.25	5,889.32	2,728.48	2,935.18
31	उत्तराखंड	111.22	1,443.80	1,082.85	1,194.07	603.31	67.99

32	पश्चिम बंगाल	757.58	6,998.97	1,404.61	2,162.19	1,547.52	725.77
	कुल	4,825.92	92,308.77	40,009.77	44,835.70	25,325.67	18,226.18

दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमण व दीव तथा लक्षद्वीप ने निधि का लाभ नहीं उठाया

स्रोत: जेजेएम-आईएमआईएस एनडी: आहरित नहीं एनआर: सूचित नहीं

जल जीवन मिशन: वर्ष 2020-21 के दौरान आबंटित केंद्रीय निधि, आहरित निधि और संसूचित उपयोग

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	केन्द्रीय हिस्सा					राज्य हिस्से के अंतर्गत व्यय
		अथ शेष	आबंटित निधि	आहरित निधि	उपलब्ध निधि	संसूचित उपयोग	
1.	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.50	2.93	1.46	1.96	1.45	एनआर
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	276.76	790.48	297.62	574.38	419.30	181.31
•	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	56.02	254.85	344.85	400.87	392.43	47.15
4.	असम	452.45	1,608.51	551.77	1,004.22	880.44	91.08
5.	बिहार	257.18	1,839.16	353.60	610.78	551.82	374.42
6.	छत्तीसगढ़	58.17	445.52	334.14	392.31	223.77	221.04
7.	गोवा	-	12.41	6.20	6.20	2.99	13.49
8.	गुजरात	5.70	883.08	983.08	988.78	838.50	883.43

9.	हरियाणा	90.80	289.52	72.38	163.18	130.67	120.09
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	8.42	326.20	547.48	555.90	329.01	42.25
11	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	148.92	681.77	53.72	202.64	88.69	5.17
12	झारखंड	268.08	572.24	143.06	411.14	286.62	177.73
13	कर्नाटक	81.65	1,189.40	446.36	528.01	349.62	428.26
14	केरल	41.18	404.24	303.18	344.36	304.29	311.25
15	लद्दाख	75.96	352.09	एनडी	75.96	9.43	एनआर
16	मध्य प्रदेश	246.21	1,280.13	960.09	1,206.30	1,014.70	876.84
17	महाराष्ट्र	285.35	1,828.92	457.23	742.58	473.59	324.56
18	मणिपुर	62.96	131.80	141.80	204.76	189.14	18.52
19	मेघालय	17.46	174.92	184.92	202.48	188.30	20.44
20	मिजोरम	30.77	79.30	104.30	135.07	107.90	10.13
21	नागालैंड	34.90	114.09	85.57	120.47	91.95	10.00
22	ओडिशा	105.07	812.15	609.11	714.18	686.41	671.98
23	पुदुचेरी	0.30	4.64	1.06	1.38	0.20	1.00
24	पंजाब	257.10	362.79	एनडी	257.10	146.74	152.77
25	राजस्थान	995.07	2,522.03	630.51	1,625.58	762.04	815.90
26	सिक्किम	12.30	31.36	39.36	51.66	43.43	3.75
27	तमिलनाडु	264.09	921.99	690.36	954.45	576.87	399.57

28	तेलंगाना	31.10	412.19	82.71	116.32	61.17	133.98
29	त्रिपुरा	136.46	156.61	117.46	256.52	195.00	22.26
30	उत्तर प्रदेश	933.25	2,570.94	1,295.47	2,228.72	1,774.65	885.89
31	उत्तराखंड	66.60	362.58	271.93	338.53	227.32	20.02
32	पश्चिम बंगाल	1,146.58	1,614.18	807.08	1,953.66	1,196.07	641.17
	कुल	6,447.36	23,033.02	10,917.86	17,370.45	12,544.51	7,905.45

दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमण व दीव तथा लक्षद्वीप ने निधि का लाभ नहीं उठाया

जल जीवन मिशन: वर्ष 2019-20 के दौरान आबंटित केंद्रीय निधि, राज्यों द्वारा आहरित निधि और संसूचित उपयोग

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	केन्द्रीय हिस्सा					राज्य हिस्से के अंतर्गत व्यय
		अथ शेष	आबंटित निधि	आहरित निधि	उपलब्ध निधि	संसूचित उपयोग	
1.	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	-	1.78	0.50	0.50	एनआर	एनआर
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	25.74	372.64	372.64	398.38	121.62	60.59
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	6.22	132.55	177.47	183.69	127.68	13.05
4.	असम	359.35	694.95	442.36	811.32	358.87	29.01
5.	बिहार	313.16	787.31	417.35	730.51	473.33	150.34

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	केन्द्रीय हिस्सा					राज्य हिस्से के अंतर्गत व्यय
		अथ शेष	आबंटित निधि	आहरित निधि	उपलब्ध निधि	संसूचित उपयोग	
6.	छत्तीसगढ़	31.58	208.04	65.82	97.40	39.23	38.52
7.	गोवा	-	7.57	3.08	3.08	3.08	6.17
8.	गुजरात	-	390.31	390.31	390.31	384.61	394.74
9.	हरियाणा	10.13	149.95	149.95	160.08	69.29	73.80
10.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	-	148.67	205.83	205.83	197.41	15.46
11.	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	27.14	322.03	322.03	349.17	200.25	24.01
12.	झारखंड	75.79	267.69	291.19	382.97	114.89	120.78
13.	कर्नाटक	26.61	546.06	546.06	572.67	491.01	298.70
14.	केरल	2.58	248.76	101.29	103.87	62.69	57.23
15.	लद्दाख	8.10	166.65	67.86	75.96	एनआर	0.61
16.	मध्य प्रदेश	1.26	571.60	571.60	572.86	326.65	288.75
17.	महाराष्ट्र	248.12	847.97	345.28	593.40	308.04	431.79
18.	मणिपुर	-	67.69	91.17	91.17	28.20	6.60
19.	मेघालय	0.80	86.02	43.01	43.81	26.35	0.77
20.	मिजोरम	0.14	39.87	68.05	68.19	37.41	1.81
21.	नागालैंड	-	56.49	56.49	58.44	23.54	4.67

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	केन्द्रीय हिस्सा					राज्य हिस्से के अंतर्गत व्यय
		अथ शेष	आबंटित निधि	आहरित निधि	उपलब्ध निधि	संसूचित उपयोग	
22.	ओडिशा	0.78	364.74	364.74	365.52	260.46	241.12
23.	पुदुचेरी	1.27	2.50	एनडी	1.27	0.97	एनआर
24.	पंजाब	102.91	227.46	227.46	330.37	73.27	78.20
25.	राजस्थान	313.67	1,301.71	1,301.71	1,615.38	620.31	702.35
26.	सिक्किम	0.84	15.41	26.15	27.02	14.71	1.48
27.	तमिलनाडु	1.49	373.87	373.10	378.67	114.58	99.14
28.	तेलंगाना	4.48	259.14	105.52	119.43	88.33	72.89
29.	त्रिपुरा	48.94	107.64	145.37	195.90	59.45	6.48
30.	उत्तर प्रदेश	58.33	1,206.28	1,513.14	1,571.47	638.22	379.17
31.	उत्तराखंड	6.12	170.53	170.53	176.65	110.04	23.02
32.	पश्चिम बंगाल	760.82	995.33	994.75	1,755.57	609.00	469.54
33.	कुल	2,436.37	11,139.21	9,951.81	12,430.86	5,983.49	4,090.79

दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमण व दीव तथा लक्षद्वीप ने निधि का लाभ नहीं उठाया

स्रोत: जेजेएम-आईएमआईएस एनडी: आहरित नहीं एनआर: सूचित नहीं

UNDERPASS ON NH-66

3955. SHRI K SUDHAKARAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has received any request from the Member of Parliament (MP) for the construction of an underpass at OKUP School (CH 161 + 340) along NH66 in Kannur, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has taken cognizance of protests by residents and bus operators given that the OKUP School area serves as a critical route for buses operating between Thalassery and Kannur, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is aware that the absence of an underpass would force residents on the eastern side to cross NH66 through OorpazhachiKavu LUV, traverse the Chala bypass and navigate two railway tracks to access Nadal bus stop, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government is willing to approve the construction of an underpass at this location to facilitate bus traffic and ease public movement considering the significant inconvenience faced by the public?

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

- (a) Yes Sir, a request has been received for construction of a underpass at Ch. 161+340 on NH-66 for movement of school buses.
- (b) to (d) Near this location, an Underpass of size 7m x 3m has already been provided at Ch. 160+835 (OorpazhachiKavu road) to facilitate cross-movement of vehicle (excluding buses). Since work is in completion stage at the said location, providing Vehicular Underpass.at this stage is not feasible.

However, National Highways Authority of India has submitted a solution for bus movement to the State authorities. Further, in order to facilitate pedestrians movement, provision of Foot Over Bridge at this location has been approved.

PROMOTION OF MSME'S

3956. SHRI K C VENUGOPAL:

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

- (a) the details of the efforts made by Government to promote Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) during the last five years, year and scheme-wise;
- (b) the number of MSMEs functional in Kerala, district-wise;
- (c) the number of beneficiaries under the various scheme during the last five years. State-wise; especially in Kerala; and .
- (d) the details of the loans sanctioned and released for various MSME schemes in the State of Kerala during the said period?

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): Government helps in establishment, promotion and development of MSMEs in States/UTs through its various schemes, programmes and policy initiatives across the country. These schemes/ programmes, inter-alia, include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Credit

Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises, Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programme (ESDP), Procurement and Marketing Support Scheme (PMSS), Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP), International Cooperation scheme, Tool Rooms, Technology Centre System Programme (TCSP), National SC/ST Hub (NSSH), MSME Champions, PM Vishwakarma, etc. Ministry of MSME has taken various steps for the promotion and development of MSME sector, during the last five years. Some of these are detailed below:

- i. New revised criteria for classification of MSMEs.
- ii. “Udyam Registration” for MSMEs, for Ease of Doing Business w.e.f. 1.7.2020.
- iii. Launching of an online Portal “Champions” in June, 2020 to cover many aspects of e-governance including grievance redress and handholding of MSMEs.
- iv. Inclusion of Retail and Wholesale traders as MSMEs w.e.f. 2.7. 2021.
- v. Launch of Udyam Assist Platform on 11.1.2023 to bring Informal Micro Enterprises (IMEs) under the formal ambit for availing the benefits under Priority Sector Lending.
- vi. Equity infusion through Self-Reliant India Fund.
- vii. Credit Guarantee Scheme revamped with required infusion of funds of Rs. 9,000 crore to facilitate additional credit of Rs. 2 lakh crore for MSEs and expand employment opportunities.

- viii. Launch of 'PM Vishwakarma' Scheme on 17.09.2023 to provide end to end holistic benefits to the traditional artisans and craftspeople engaged in 18 trades.

The details of number of registered MSMEs functional in Kerala, district-wise are given at **Statement –I**. The details of number of beneficiaries under some of these schemes of Ministry during the last five years are given at **Statement –II**.

(d): The schemes implemented by the Ministry of MSME are Central Sector Schemes, where funds/loans are not allocated State/UT wise.

STATEMENT -I

District Wise Total MSMEs Registered Under Udyam & UAP Since 01/07/2020 to 15/12/2024 For Kerala State					
Sl. No.	District	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
1	ALAPPUZHA	99,308	920	48	1,00,276
2	ERNAKULAM	1,60,865	4,877	458	1,66,200
3	IDUKKI	35,529	583	23	36,135
4	KANNUR	79,350	1,065	77	80,492

5	KASARAGOD	37,268	479	25	37,772
6	KOLLAM	97,699	1,338	74	99,111
7	KOTTAYAM	70,789	1,214	85	72,088
8	KOZHIKODE	1,08,926	1,570	151	1,10,647
9	MALAPPURAM	96,658	1,520	97	98,275
10	PALAKKAD	1,26,461	1,210	109	1,27,780
11	PATHANAMTHIPTA	42,857	457	27	43,341
12	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	1,82,171	1,616	109	1,83,896
13	THRISSUR	1,33,552	1,823	155	1,35,530
14	WAYANAD	27,587	359	24	27,970
	Total:-	12,99,020	19,031	1,462	13,19,513

Report Dated:- 16/12/2024 02:55 PM**STATEMENT -II****1. PM Vishwakarma:**

- State/UT-wise details of total registrations after 3-stage verification, under the PM Vishwakarma Scheme from 17.09.2023 to 16.12.2024 are as follows:

S. No.	STATE/UT	NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	2,02,884
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1,579
3.	ASSAM	1,04,956
4.	BIHAR	1,06,379
5.	CHHATTISGARH	1,14,621
6.	GOA	17,374
7.	GUJARAT	2,04,482
8.	HARYANA	33,519
9.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	18,843
10.	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1,50,535
11.	JHARKHAND	34,337
12.	KARNATAKA	5,31,858

S. No.	STATE/UT	NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS
13.	KERALA	20,877
14.	MADHYA PRADESH	2,24,374
15.	MAHARASHTRA	2,30,746
16.	MANIPUR	11,226
17.	MEGHALAYA	243
18.	MIZORAM	2,660
19.	NAGALAND	2,901
20.	ODISHA	92,378
21.	PUNJAB	9,870
22.	RAJASTHAN	2,16,768
23.	SIKKIM	1,937
24.	TAMIL NADU	1
25.	TELANGANA	69,229
26.	TRIPURA	20,124
27.	UTTAR PRADESH	1,52,623
28.	UTTARAKHAND	18,885
29.	WEST BENGAL	1
30.	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	714
31.	CHANDIGARH	241

S. No.	STATE/UT	NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS
32.	DAMAN AND DIU AND DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	705
33.	DELHI	727
34.	LADAKH	3,543
35.	LAKSHADWEEP	671
36.	PUDUCHERRY	560
TOTAL		26,03,371

2. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

- State-wise PMEGP performance during FY2023-24 and FY 2022-23 in terms of no. of units assisted and margin money (MM) subsidy disbursed is given below:

Sr. No	State	No. of Units Assisted				
		2023-24	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20
1	Andhra Pradesh	5,577	3,073	2,477	1,674	2,192
2	Arunachal Pradesh	169	158	196	98	211
3	Assam	2,417	2,596	3,855	2,939	2,603

Sr. No	State	No. of Units Assisted				
4	Bihar	6,837	4,459	2,477	2,192	2,221
5	Chattishgarh	2,379	2,543	3,020	2,718	2,811
6	Goa	68	66	87	58	90
7	Gujarat*	3,000	3,071	4,143	2,854	3,983
8	Haryana	1,398	1,559	1,726	1,740	2,029
9	Himachal Pradesh	974	930	1,274	1,208	1,226
10	Jammu & Kashmir	15,065	12,023	21,648	8,575	5,355
11	Jharkhand	2,101	1,851	1,714	1,522	1,544
12	Karnataka	4,672	5,618	5,877	4,438	3,697
13	Kerala	3,389	3,129	2,789	2,389	2,438
14	Madhya Pradesh	5,292	5,957	8,082	4,854	2,168
15	Maharashtra**	2,766	3,625	4,128	3,104	4,404
16	Manipur	348	545	1,139	1,556	1,173
17	Meghalaya	280	306	699	359	377
18	Mizoram	401	412	650	810	760
19	Nagaland	517	469	1,241	740	1,109
20	Odisha	2,975	3,880	4,301	3,171	2,718

Sr. No	State	No. of Units Assisted				
21	Punjab	1,469	1,564	1,790	1,652	1,695
22	Rajasthan	1,678	2,037	2,599	2,772	3,025
23	Sikkim	132	57	85	57	79
24	Tamil Nadu	6,814	6,140	5,972	5,188	5,172
25	Telangana	2,503	2,540	2,906	2,025	2,178
26	Tripura	588	703	958	842	962
27	Uttar Pradesh	11,689	11,601	12,594	9,994	6,120
28	Uttarakhand	1,354	1,803	1,836	2,249	1,844
29	West Bengal	1,919	2,126	2,305	2,070	2,222
30	Andaman & Nicobar Island	135	121	162	155	93
31	Chandigarh	10	15	21	10	14
32	Delhi	50	72	100	74	93
33	Ladakh	122	91	295	281	-
34	Lakshadweep	-	2	7	3	-
35	Puducherry	30	25	66	44	64
	Total	89,118	85,167	103,219	74,415	66,653

** Including Daman and Diu ** Including Dadra Nagar and Haveli*

3. Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE):

CGTMSE - GUARANTEE APPROVED

(In Nos.)						
Sr. No.	States / Uts	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	50,562	1,63,610	49,848	2,37,520	79,938
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	415	464	628	935	981
3	ASSAM	14,070	12,158	14,918	21,195	34,556
4	BIHAR	24,531	22,317	24,217	42,360	1,13,262
5	CHHATTISGARH	14,022	12,970	9,670	17,733	25,845
6	GOA	2,594	2,235	2,218	2,826	4,947
7	GUJARAT	58,595	40,397	34,929	43,336	1,06,073
8	HARYANA	25,916	18,499	22,285	30,343	48,455
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	7,538	8,572	10,075	14,898	20,600
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	12,887	21,371	38,352	51,431	53,295
11	JHARKHAND	15,340	14,996	12,953	21,090	34,800
12	KARNATAKA	68,572	50,974	41,028	53,766	1,35,959
13	KERALA	33,739	28,810	18,937	25,761	45,515
14	MADHYA PRADESH	40,822	60,835	64,108	50,289	75,023
15	MAHARASHTRA	83,709	71,850	56,027	66,055	1,29,892
16	MANIPUR	939	830	1,294	2,268	1,580
17	MEGHALAYA	1,153	1,063	886	1,410	1,693

(In Nos.)						
Sr. No.	States / Uts	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
18	MIZORAM	473	431	1,029	1,032	1,232
19	NAGALAND	917	1,120	1,692	1,813	1,563
20	ODISHA	26,167	28,288	25,788	34,081	56,392
21	PUNJAB	24,542	20,379	23,172	49,720	81,259
22	RAJASTHAN	41,289	32,883	38,622	72,391	85,848
23	SIKKIM	435	340	479	765	1,108
24	TAMIL NADU	89,725	61,535	44,897	61,883	1,13,815
25	TELANGANA	39,162	22,021	24,009	29,792	41,940
26	TRIPURA	1,378	1,673	2,020	3,845	6,523
27	UTTAR PRADESH	89,271	78,655	86,616	1,30,769	2,47,258
28	UTTARAKHAND	11,158	9,671	10,048	16,296	26,361
29	WEST BENGAL	37,667	29,789	37,033	54,440	1,06,073
30	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	264	329	374	495	600
31	CHANDIGARH	1,778	1,274	1,382	1,706	2,459
32	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI & DAMAN & DIU	447	726	447	505	1,039
33	DELHI	24,917	12,757	15,810	21,458	35,127

(In Nos.)						
Sr. No.	States / Uts	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
34	LADAKH	26	110	205	467	637
35	LAKSHADWEEP	52	72	11	25	7
36	PUDUCHERRY	1,578	1,588	1,013	1,087	2,418
	TOTAL	8,46,650	8,35,592	7,17,020	11,65,786	17,24,073

● **Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme(ESDP)**
Scheme

Total No of Beneficiaries State-wise

S. No.	State/UT	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (Till 13.12.2024)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	650	2295	1424	5760	2803
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	119	136	1087	4236	1309
3	ASSAM	1350	1165	15350	19339	8346
4	BIHAR	1713	3929	6079	12265	4591
5	CHHATTISGARH	822	1814	5266	5759	4587
6	GOA	0	119	279	1510	522
7	GUJARAT	706	1580	9651	14939	5844
8	HARYANA	1350	2014	3213	7688	1499

S. No.	State/UT	2020- 21	2021-22	2022- 23	2023-24	2024-25 (Till 13.12.2024)
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	707	1317	1790	5923	1724
10	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	0	494	3863	35280	8112
11	JHARKHAND	993	2570	6156	8380	2944
12	KARNATAKA	234	3316	6117	14301	3037
13	KERALA	727	2335	7150	8873	1899
14	MADHYA PRADESH	1263	2706	44248	42055	35764
15	MAHARASHTRA	1313	3946	15468	16669	5741
16	MANIPUR	72	403	1281	1722	557
17	MEGHALAYA	129	213	1209	2374	818
18	MIZORAM	0	87	210	1122	221
19	NAGALAND	0	527	6810	16561	685
20	ODISHA	907	2559	8616	10348	8973
21	PUNJAB	1255	2447	7269	10368	5933
22	RAJASTHAN	1268	2293	8820	12807	10127
23	SIKKIM	400	1140	903	2004	722
24	TAMIL NADU	1647	3002	9433	16445	2959
25	TELANGANA	2078	2629	4606	11548	2255

S. No.	State/UT	2020- 21	2021-22	2022- 23	2023-24	2024-25 (Till 13.12.2024)
26	TRIPURA	435	1384	331	4072	1502
27	UTTAR PRADESH	4380	8156	23137	25918	7968
28	UTTARAKHAND	525	1298	5511	7835	3982
29	WEST BENGAL	1118	1928	8251	12197	3198
30	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	166	128	2856	2502	93
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	118	276	130
32	DADAR AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	142	280	608	467	326
33	DELHI	935	1349	1385	4170	1797
34	LADAKH	0	0	50	94	593
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	498	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	260	61	147	737	121
	TOTAL	27664	59620	218692	347042	141682

- **Micro & Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP):**

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. This scheme is presently continued till financial year 2025-26 with total budget outlay of Rs. 1744.87 crore.

Progress of Scheme during last five years:

Year	Project Completed		
	CFC	ID	TOTAL
2019-20	11	11	22
2020-21	8	12	20
2021-22	3	13	16
2022-23	5	7	12
2023-24	10	30	40

CFC- Common Facility Centers.

ID- Infrastructure Development

- **National Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Hub (NSSH)**

“National Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Hub (NSSH) scheme is aimed at promoting entrepreneurship among the SC/ST and to fulfil the 4% procurement mandate by the CPSEs as laid down in the Central Government Public Procurement Policy and to boost entrepreneurship among SC/STs. Several initiatives have been taken under the Scheme to provide professional support to SCs-STs in skilling/capacity building, market linkages, finance facilitation, tender bid participation, etc.

State-wise number of beneficiaries under National SC-ST Hub scheme during last five years [i.e., FY 2019-20 to FY 2023-24] and current FY2024-25 (till Nov. 2024)] including the State of Kerala is given as under:-

<u>States</u>	<u>No. of Beneficiaries</u>
Andhra Pradesh	2385
Arunachal Pradesh	842
Assam	6727
Bihar	2303
Chhattisgarh	1197
Goa	4
Gujarat	5146
Haryana	1247
Himachal Pradesh	1024
Jammu & Kashmir	212
Jharkhand	5033
Karnataka	10046
Kerala	575
Madhya Pradesh	4318
Maharashtra	15633
Manipur	806
Meghalaya	658

<u>States</u>	<u>No. of Beneficiaries</u>
Mizoram	500
Nagaland	1478
Odisha	5466
Punjab	4010
Rajasthan	2648
Sikkim	149
Tamil Nadu	9702
Telangana	4926
Tripura	609
Uttar Pradesh	16614
Uttarakhand	660
West Bengal	6514
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30
Chandigarh	84
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	30
Delhi	2713
Ladakh	8
Lakshadweep	1
Puducherry	100

<u>States</u>	<u>No. of Beneficiaries</u>
Grand Total	114398

7. International Cooperation(IC) Scheme:

International Cooperation (IC) Scheme is Central Sector Scheme of Ministry of MSME. As per IC Scheme guidelines, funds are not allocated/released State-wise / UT-wise / District-wise; instead, funds are released for facilitating MSMEs through industry associations/organizations spread across the nation on reimbursement basis for participation in international events. In Kerala State, total no. of enterprises assisted under IC scheme during the last 5 years [from FY 2020-21 to 2024-25(till 15.12.24)] is 9, with amount released being Rs **28,82,981**.

TRAFFIC CONGESTIONS AT EXPRESSWAYS

3957. DR. MALLU RAVI:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to decongest national highways across the country particularly in Telangana by restructuring entry/exit points to improve traffic flow, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there are any specific plans to address traffic congestion by restructuring the entry/exit points on the Delhi-Meerut Expressway near Siddhartha Vihar, Ghaziabad, to alleviate traffic congestion for residents in the area, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has initiated any specific measures to address traffic disruptions caused by vehicles driving on the wrong side of NH9 while attempting to access the expressway near Crossings Republik township; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps being taken under the proposal to improve traffic flow and ensure safety at the affected entry/exit points?

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

(a) Development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) is a continuous process. Works on NHs, including development projects for decongestion of NHs, are taken up based on the traffic density, condition of the roads, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

Decongestion of about 191 choke / congestion points including the development of ring roads in around 28 cities was identified in various States, including the State of Telangana. Out of these 191 choke / congestion points, 84 choke/ congestion points have been rectified, including 2 choke / congestion points in the State of Telangana, and works have been taken up / awarded in another 68 choke/ congestion points in the country.

(b) No Congestion is observed on the main carriageway of **the Delhi-Meerut Expressway**. Mainly, the congestion is observed on the service / slip roads at entry / exit points during morning and evening hours due to traffic from / to Ghaziabad / Noida. Enforcement agencies have been requested to take necessary measures to ensure smooth traffic flow.

(c) and (d) Advanced Traffic Management System (ATMS) has been installed on this Expressway. **National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)** shares violation data of traffic rule offenders with National Informatics Centre (NIC) through ATSUSHRI. The NIC already has the platform to send the violation data to enforcement agencies [eg: traffic police / Regional Transport Office (RTO)] for issuing the challan/penalty. Concessionaire has also engaged sufficient nos. of traffic marshals and regular route patrolling to regulate the traffic to avoid any traffic congestion and inconvenience to the commuters.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC BUS PROGRAMME

3958. DR. T SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:

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

(a) whether the Convergence Energy Services Limited (CESL) has been mandated by the NITI Aayog and Ministry of Road Transport and Highways to deploy 50,000 electric vehicles under a National Electric Bus Programme (NEBP);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the distribution of Electric buses in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has allocated any financial assistance to the world's largest public sector bus operator i.e. Tamil Nadu State Transport Corporation (TNSTC) which operate 20,258 diesel buses and ferry 18 million commuters everyday; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the financial assistance provided in the last five years?

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

(a) NITI Aayog vide letter dated 13.05.2022 has requested Convergence Energy Services Limited (CESL) to perform the role of a program manager for demand aggregation of 50,000E-buses.

(b) State-wise details of electric buses as per VAHAN portal, as on 16.12.2024, are provided in the **Statement** .

(c) and (d) Government of India has introduced a number of schemes such as “PM-eBus Sewa” and “PM E-DRIVE” which extend financial assistance for electric vehicles. State Transport Corporations may send proposals to the concerned departments for assistance. No fund has been allocated as financial assistance to Tamil Nadu State Transport Corporation in the last five years.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of electric buses as per VAHAN portal, as on 16.12.2024

State/UT	Pure Electric Buses	Strong Hybrid Electric Buses	Grand Total
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	40	-	40
Andhra Pradesh	140	37	177

Assam	233	-	233
Bihar	27	3	30
Chandigarh	81	-	81
Chhattisgarh	4	73	77
Delhi	2,564	-	2,564
Goa	153	-	153
Gujarat	896	2	898
Haryana	28	4	32
Himachal Pradesh	123	-	123
Jammu and Kashmir	243	-	243
Jharkhand	7	17	24
Karnataka	1,487	202	1,689
Kerala	205	-	205
Ladakh	19	-	19
Madhya Pradesh	164	46	210
Maharashtra	2,496	9	2,505
Manipur	1	-	1
Mizoram	1	-	1
Odisha	178	35	213

Puducherry	22	-	22
Punjab	17	2	19
Rajasthan	19	8	27
Sikkim	-	2	2
Tamil Nadu	153	-	153
UT of DNH and DD	25	-	25
Uttar Pradesh	771	25	796
Uttarakhand	40	2	42
West Bengal	189	77	266
Grand Total	10,326	544	10,870

In the above mentioned data the class of vehicles includes Buses, Omni Buses and Educational Institution Buses.

The details given are for digitized vehicle records as per centralized Vahan 4.

Data for Telangana and Lakshadweep has not been provided as they are not in centralized Vahan 4.

PORTAL FOR ONLINE MONITORING OF PROJECTS – THERMAL (PROMPT)

3959. SHRI LUMBA RAM:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI MUKESH RAJPUT:

SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

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

- (a) the specific measures introduced by the Electricity Distribution (Accounts and Additional Disclosures) Rules, 2024 to enhance transparency and accountability in financial reporting of Discoms;
- (b) the way by which the new reporting requirements for Average Electricity Supply (ACS) and Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses are likely to impact the regulatory monitoring financial stability of electricity distribution companies; and
- (c) the salient features of the Portal for Online Monitoring of the Projects – Thermal (PROMPT) and the benefits likely to be accrued on account thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) :

(a) and (b) : Government of India has been supplementing the efforts of States/UTs through various policy interventions for a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution Sector. In this direction, Ministry of Power has promulgated Electricity Distribution (Accounts & Additional Disclosure) Rules, 2024 so as to make uniform provisions for accounting for distribution sector.

The rules provide for following:

- i. Only such items and sums which have been provided in the tariff orders as recoverable shall be recognized as revenue in the Financial

Statements. This would help to assess the actual gap between Average Cost of Supply (ACS) and Average Revenue Realised (ARR). It would also help in assessing the real Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses.

- ii. Uniform graded approach for provisioning of the receivables based on the age of such receivables has been specified in the rules.
- iii. Additional disclosure statements (ADS) have been mandated to be annexed under notes to accounts of the financial statements so as to help determine the operational health of the distribution utilities. It includes power purchase details, statement of ACS-ARR gap and AT&C loss, subsidy details, details of sale to consumers, gross trade receivables, borrowing details and likewise.

(c) : For real time monitoring and timely completion of under construction Thermal Power Projects, IT based Project Management Portal i.e. PROMPT (Portal for Online Monitoring of Projects –Thermal) has been developed.

The Online Platform facilitates project managers and stakeholders to take informed decisions enabling timely identification of issues affecting the progress of the Projects and taking corrective actions. Some of the salient features of the Portal are:

- i.** Acts as a Repository of information of all the under construction thermal projects.
- ii.** Real time tracking and analysis of key milestones of under

construction projects which enables swift identification and resolution of issues.

- iii.** Digitization of the entire process would result in greater transparency in project management.
- iv.** Provides for Online issuance of 'Commissioning Certificate' to project authorities.

औद्योगिक विकास

3960. श्री विनोद लखमशी चावड़ा :

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

- (क) क्या कच्छ एक अल्पविकसित क्षेत्र है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार की नए और मौजूदा सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों को बढ़ावा देकर और सहायता प्रदान करके कच्छ संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के भुज, अबडासा, गांधीधाम, रापर, मांडवी और अंजार जिलों के औद्योगिक विकास की कोई योजना है; और
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

- (क) और (ख) : गुजरात के कच्छ जिले में, उद्यम पोर्टल के अनुसार दिनांक 16.12.2014 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, उद्यम पंजीकरण पोर्टल और उद्यम असिस्ट प्लेटफॉर्म (यूएपी) पर पंजीकृत सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

कच्छ जिले में पंजीकृत एमएसएमई (शुरुआत से)		
	विनिर्माण	सेवाएं

	सूक्ष्म	लघु	मध्यम	कुल	सूक्ष्म	लघु	मध्यम	कुल
उद्यम								
पंजीकरण	17770	1233	158	19161	62201	2607	264	65072
यूएपी	2,383	-	-	2,383	20,310	-	-	20,310

(ग) : सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय गुजरात राज्य और विशेषकर कच्छ जिले सहित देश में एमएसएमई क्षेत्र की वृद्धि और विकास के लिए विभिन्न योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों का कार्यान्वयन करता है। इन योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों में सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों के लिए क्रेडिट फंड ट्रस्ट (सीजीटीएमएसई), प्रधान मंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी), सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यम-क्लस्टर विकास कार्यक्रम (एमएसई-सीडीपी), एमएसएमई को खरीद और विपणन सहायता स्कीम (पीएमएस), पीएम विश्वकर्मा योजना (पीएमवी), चैंपियंस योजना और उद्यमिता एवं कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम (ईएसडीपी) शामिल हैं। इन योजनाओं का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में देखा जा सकता है।

विवरण

I. वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 से वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के वर्षों के लिए पीएमईजीपी योजना के तहत गुजरात राज्य के कच्छ जिले में सृजित इकाइयों की संख्या का ब्यौरा:

क्र.सं.	वित्त वर्ष	सहायता प्राप्त इकाइयों की संख्या	संवितरित मार्जिन मनी सब्सिडी (लाख रुपए में)	अनुमानित सृजित रोजगार
1	2021-22	201	882.48	1608
2	2022-23	207	1151.10	1656
3	2023-24	182	1248.33	1456
4	2024-25 (दिनांक)	42	310.79	336

	16.12.2024 तक)		

II. सीजीटीएमएसई:

सीजीटीएमएसई-अनुमोदित गारंटी (कच्छ)		
अवधि	संख्या	राशि (करोड़ रुपए में)
वित्त वर्ष 24-25 (30 नवम्बर, 2024 तक)	1,754	401
शुरुआत से 30 नवम्बर, 2024 तक संचयी	17,286	2,095

III. पीएमवी योजना

कच्छ जिले में पीएमवी योजना की स्थिति : दिनांक 16.12.2024 तक का डाटा	
कुल प्राप्त आवेदन	53,221
पंजीकृत कुल लाभार्थी	2,090

IV. चैंपियंस योजना

क. कच्छ जिले में दिनांक 16/12/2024 तक जेड पंजीकरण:

पंजीकृत	ब्रांज प्रमाणित	सिल्वर प्रमाणित
1348	351	1

ख. कच्छ जिले में एमएसएमई-प्रतिस्पर्धी (लीन) योजना:

पंजीकृत	प्लेजेज	आधारभूत प्रमाणन

27	27	25

V. उद्यमिता और कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम (ईएसडीपी) योजना

विगत दो वर्षों के दौरान गुजरात में 539 कार्यक्रमों में कुल 24590 प्रशिक्षित लाभार्थियों में से, कच्छ जिले में, 2 कार्यक्रमों में 91 लाभार्थियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया था।

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW HOUSES UNDER PMAY-U 2.0

3961. ADV. CHANDRA SHEKHAR:

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

- (a) whether the budgetary provisions made by the Government are adequate to meet the pressing housing demands of economically weaker sections, including SC and ST populations keeping in view the goal of constructing One crore houses under PMAY-U 2.0 with an overall investment of Rupees ten lakh crore; and
- (b) if so, the manner in which the Government evaluate the impact of this financial assistance on improving housing conditions for these communities over the next five years along with the way to ensure accountability in this regard?

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

- (a) and (b): 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects. Therefore, schemes related to housing for their citizens are implemented by States/Union Territories (UTs). However, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) supplements the efforts of States/UTs by providing Central Assistance under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana –

Urban (PMAY-U) since June 25, 2015 to provide pucca house in urban areas across the country.

Learning from the experiences of PMAY-U, MoHUA has launched PMAY-U 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 to provide Central Assistance to one crore additional households of EWS/LIG/MIG categories to construct, purchase and rent a house at affordable cost in urban areas across the country through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS). As on date, 29 States/UTs have signed Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) to implement PMAY-U 2.0 as per scheme guidelines. The scheme guidelines are available at <https://pmay-urban.gov.in/uploads/guidelines/Operational-Guidelines-of-PMAY-U-2.pdf>.

As per scheme guidelines of PMAY-U 2.0, preference under the scheme is given to Widows, single women, Persons with Disabilities, Senior Citizens, Transgenders, persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and other weaker and vulnerable sections of the society. Special focus will be given to Safai Karmi, Street Vendors identified under PM SVANidhi Scheme and different artisans under PM Vishwakarma Scheme, Anganwadi workers, building and other construction workers, residents of slums/chawls and other groups identified during operation of PMAY-U 2.0.

Sufficient funds were provided as per the need under PMAY-U for construction of houses and similarly, sufficient budget has been provisioned under PMAY-U 2.0.

As per the scheme guidelines of PMAY-U 2.0, Social Audit of the projects by

States/UTs through a transparent process is provisioned for assessment of inclusivity, transparency, accountability and transformational impact on the lives of beneficiaries. In addition, a Mid-Term evaluation of the scheme is also provisioned to assess the impact on the beneficiaries including urban poor.

UPGRADATION OF NATIONAL AVIATION SAFETY PLAN

3962. SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU :

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

- (a) whether the National Aviation Safety Plan (NASP) has been updated for the current year and if so, the details thereof along with the key updates introduced in the plan;
- (b) the details of the primary areas identified as safety concerns under the latest NASP and the specific measures being taken to address these concerns;
- (c) the details of the agencies, stakeholders and expert bodies consulted by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) for drafting and updating the NASP;
- (d) whether it is true that the best practices have been incorporated into the NASP based on international standards and successful models from other countries;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that the NASP aligns with both, ICAO global safety priorities and local aviation safety requirements in the country; and

(g) 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): DGCA has updated the National Aviation Safety Plan (NASP) and has issued the third edition of NASP for the period 2024-2028. The current edition of NASP 2024-2028 is available on Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) website.;

Following key updates have been introduced in the current plan.;

1. Adoption of Goals and terminology defined in ICAO Global Aviation Safety Plan (GASP) 2023-2025;
2. Harmonization of ICAO GASP and Asia Pacific- Regional Aviation Safety Plan (AP-RASP) Safety Enhancement Initiatives (SEI);
3. Tracking of emerging issues;

(b): Goal 1 of NASP 2024-2028 is "To achieve a continuous reduction of operational safety risks" which is consistent with ICAO GASP 2023-2025. This Goal is linked to following eight National High Risk Categories (N-HRCs) of occurrences which is primary operational safety concern.;

1. Mid Air Collision
2. Controlled Flight into Terrain
3. Runway Excursions
4. Wildlife (Bird/Animal) Strikes
5. Loss of Control in-flight

6. Runway Incursion
7. Ramp Safety
8. Deficient Maintenance;

The details of specific measures to address each N-HRCs of occurrence is given in NASP 2024-2028 in the form of Safety Enhancement Initiatives (SEIs).;

(c): The concerned directorates within DGCA, other government organizations and applicable service providers were consulted by the DGCA for formulating the NASP 2024-2028.;

(d) and (e): The best practices have been incorporated into the NASP 2024-2028 based on the international standards.

To meet the International requirements, the Safety Enhancement Initiatives (SEIs) given in the NASP 2024-2028 is harmonized with the SEIs given in the ICAO Global Aviation Safety Plan (GASP) 2023-2025 and ICAO Asia Pacific - Regional Aviation Safety Plan (AP-RASP).

(f) and (g): The Global Aviation Safety Plan 2023-2025 identifies five Global High Risk Categories (G-HRCs) of occurrences which have been incorporated in the NASP 2024-2028 as the N-HRCs.

Further, to meet the local aviation safety requirements in the country, DGCA analyse the aggregate safety data annually. On the basis of the analysis of the safety data and the risk perceived, DGCA has identified three more N-HRCs which have also been incorporated in NASP 2024-2028 e.g. Wildlife (Bird/Animal) Strikes, Ramp Safety & Deficient Maintenance.;

एक राष्ट्र, एक स्थान पहल

3963. श्री जनार्दन मिश्रा:

श्री विश्वेश्वर हेगड़े कागेरी:

श्री जशुभाई भिलुभाई राठवा :

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

- (क) 'एक राष्ट्र, एक स्थान' पहल के मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या हैं;
- (ख) उक्त पहल के अंतर्गत परिवहन के विभिन्न साधनों के एकीकरण के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार की योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) शहरी और ग्रामीण दोनों क्षेत्रों के लिए विभिन्न परिवहन प्रणालियों को एकीकृत करने के संभावित लाभ क्या हैं?

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

- (क) और (ख) हालांकि सरकार के पास 'एक राष्ट्र, एक स्थान' जैसी कोई पहल नहीं है, तथापि एक प्रमुख नीति में देश भर में चिन्हित किए गए 35 महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों पर मल्टी-मॉडल लॉजिस्टिक्स पार्क (एमएमएलपी) विकसित करके कार्गो हैंडलिंग और माल एकत्रीकरण/विघटन की मशीनीकृत सुविधाओं के साथ-साथ परिवहन के विभिन्न साधनों को निर्बाध रूप से एकीकृत करना शामिल है।
- (ग) शहरी और ग्रामीण दोनों क्षेत्रों के लिए परिवहन प्रणालियों को एकीकृत करने से लॉजिस्टिक्स लागत में कमी आएगी और लॉजिस्टिक्स दक्षता तथा आर्थिक उत्पादकता में वृद्धि होगी।

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEM AT CHENNAI AIRPORT

3964. SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Air Traffic Control System (ATS) at the Chennai

Airport is providing ATS signal to various international passenger and cargo flights passing through this air strip and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has generated good revenue through the signal service at Chennai ATS and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to establish an ATS at other major airports in the country and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The Air Traffic Control Unit at Chennai Airport provides Air Traffic Services (ATS) for all the flights operating within the Chennai Flight Information Region.

(b): The Airports Authority of India (AAI), being the sole Air Navigation Service Provider (ANSP), booked revenue for navigational services provided at Chennai to the tune of Rs. 198.48 Crores in the Financial Year 2023-24.;

(c): AAI provides Air Traffic Services at all airports, except at civil enclaves, where ATS is provided by the concerned Defence Authorities.

IMPACT OF UDAN SCHEME

3965. DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY :

SHRI JUGAL KISHORE :

SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL :

SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA :

DR. RAJKUMAR SANGWAN:

SHRI MANOJ TIWARI :

SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA :

SHRI GANESH SINGH :

SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP :

SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI :

SHRI DILIP SAIKIA :

SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN :

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

- (a) the total number of routes commenced under the UDAN Scheme to enhance regional connectivity, State-wise;
- (b) the number of Helicopter Routes, Tourism Routes and DoNER Routes commenced across the country, State-wise; and
- (c) the intended impact of continuing UDAN Scheme for the next ten years?

**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) A total of 615 routes have been operationalised under the Regional Connectivity Scheme- Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik (RCS-UDAN) since its inception.

Under the UDAN scheme, a total of 64 helicopter routes, 53 tourism routes and 90 routes connecting the North East region, including 8 DoNER routes, have been operationalised till date. The number of these routes, State-wise, is attached as **Statement**.

The Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik (UDAN) was envisaged in National Civil Aviation Policy (NCAP) 2016. The scheme envisages providing connectivity to un-served and underserved airports of the country through revival of existing air strips and airports. In pursuance of the policy, the Government has been taking concrete steps to take flying to the masses by making it affordable, convenient and also provide safe, secure, affordable and sustainable air travel for passengers as well as air transportation of cargo with access to various parts of India and the world and establish an integrated eco-system which is leading to significant growth of the civil aviation sector which in turn is also promoting tourism, increasing employment and leading to balanced regional growth across the country.

STATEMENT

State wise routes connecting North East Region under UDAN

S. No.	State	Number of routes operationalised
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	11
2.	Assam	42
3.	Manipur	13
4.	Meghalaya	10
5.	Mizoram	02
6.	Nagaland	04
7.	Sikkim	05

8.	Tripura	03
Total		90

State wise Helicopter Routes under UDAN

S. No.	State	Number of routes operationalised
1.	Assam	06
2.	Himachal Pradesh	15
3.	Chandigarh	01
4.	Manipur	06
5.	Uttarakhand	36
Total		64

State wise Tourism Routes under UDAN

S. No.	State	Number of routes operationalised
1.	Andhra Pradesh	02
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	01
3.	Assam	03
4.	Bihar	02
5.	Delhi	02
6.	Gujarat	02
7.	Uttar Pradesh	08
8.	West Bengal	02

9.	Jharkhand	04
10.	Karnataka	05
11.	Kerala	01
12.	Madhya Pradesh	04
13.	Manipur	02
14.	Mizoram	01
15.	Nagaland	02
16.	Odisha	02
17.	Punjab	03
18.	Rajasthan	05
19.	Telangana	01
20.	Tripura	01
Total		53

ODOP PROJECT IN ODISHA

3966. SHRIMATI ANITA SUBHADARSHINI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has identified the products under One District One Product (ODOP) project in the State of Odisha;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, district-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has any plan to include more agro products of the State in ODOP during current Fiscal Year; and
- (d) if so, the details of the budgetary allocation for the same?

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).One District One Product (ODOP) have been approved in 30 districts of State of Odisha under Centrally Sponsored- "Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME)" Schemeas per the details at **Statement**.

(c) and (d).The ODOP's are identified by States / UTs based on the agriculture production, raw material availability, perishability of the product etc. Based on the recommendations of State Government of Odisha, more agro products can be included in the ODOP.Rs. 75.27 crores (as Central Share) have been released to the State of Odisha till 31stOctober, 2024, for implementation of various components of the Scheme including processing of ODOP products.

STATEMENT

District-wise details of ODOP approved in the State of Odisha under PMFME Scheme

S. No.	District	ODOP
1	Angul	Mango Based Products
2	Balasore	Fish Based Products
3	Bargarh	Oil seed Based Products (Groundnut)
4	Bhadrak	Fish based Products
5	Bolangir	Milk Based Products

6	Boudh	Dal based Products
7	Cuttack	Milk Based Products
8	Deogarh	Tamarind Based Products
9	Dhenkanal	Milk Based Products
10	Gajapati	Pineapple Based Products
11	Ganjam	Fish Based Products
12	Jagatsinghapur	Milk Based Products
13	Jaipur	Oil seed Based Products (Groundnut)
14	Jharsuguda	Spices Based Product (Chilli)
15	Kalahandi	Fish Based Product
16	Kandhamal	Spices Based Products (Turmeric)
17	Kendrapara	Milk Based Products
18	Keonjhar	Urad Based Products
19	Khordha	Fish Based Products
20	Koraput	Spices Based Products (Ginger)
21	Malkangiri	Millet Based Products
22	Mayurbhanj	Honey Based Products
23	Nabarangapur	Maize Based Products
24	Nayagarh	Sugarcane Based products
25	Nuapada	Millet Based Products
26	Puri	Milk Based Products
27	Rayagada	Tamarind Based Products

28	Sambalpur	Spices Based product (Chilli)
29	Subarnapur	Mango Based Products
30	Sundargarh	Mushroom based Products

BOOSTING 2G ETHANOL PRODUCTION TO REDUCE OIL IMPORTS

3967. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

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

- (a) whether the Government is considering to boost 2G ethanol production and setting up of enzyme manufacturing facilities to reduce oil imports;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that India would need about 13.5 billion litres of ethanol annually by 2025-26 and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether it is true that the Government has advised to all public sector oil marketing companies to set up plants for ethanol manufacturing; and
- (e) 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): To facilitate production of ethanol, Government had notified the “Pradhan Mantri JI-VAN (Jaiv Indhan- Vatavaran Anukool fasal awashesh Nivaran) Yojana” 2019, amended in 2024, to provide financial support for

integrated bio-ethanol projects for setting up Advanced Biofuels projects in the country using lignocellulosic biomass and other renewable feedstock. The total financial outlay under the Yojana is Rs. 1969.50 crore for the period 2018-19 to 2028-29 of which financial assistance of more than Rs.908 crore has been approved to Public & Private Sector Companies. Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) Research & Development (R&D) is developing an indigenous process for Second Generation (2G) enzyme production. In addition, Department of Biotechnology also supports research and innovation projects focused to develop indigenous 2G ethanol technologies including cellulolytic enzymes. Enzymes for First Generation (1G) ethanol are manufactured domestically.

(c): As per the Roadmap for Ethanol Blending in India 2020-25, the total estimated requirement of ethanol in Ethanol Supply Year (ESY) 2025-26 is 1350 crore litres including 1016 crore litres for ethanol under Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) programme.

(d) and (e): Ethanol production plants are primarily set up by entrepreneurs/companies/co-operative societies etc. depending upon the techno-economic viability of the project as per their investment plans. Further, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies are setting up five commercial Second Generation plants under the PM JI-VAN Yojana. Apart from plants under PM JI-VAN Yojana, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited has two First Generation ethanol plants at Sugauli and Lauriya in Bihar, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited is setting up a First Generation ethanol plant at Bargarh, Odisha and IOCL has set up a Third Generation ethanol plant at Panipat, Haryana.

PROJECTS UNDER AMRUT 2.0 IN ODISHA**3968. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:**

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

- (a) the status of the projects launched under AMRUT 2.0 in Odisha, district-wise particularly in Cuttack;
- (b) the details of the fund allocated to Odisha during the last five years and the current year, year and project-wise under AMRUT 2.0;
- (c) the details of the funds provided to the State Finance Commission for improving the infrastructure of Odisha; and
- (d) the name and number of cities in Odisha provided funds for preparing master plan and development plan?

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

(a): Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 2.0 has been launched on 1st Oct 2021. In the State of Odisha, the State Water Action Plans (SWAP) for 348 projects worth ₹3,940.98 crore including Central Assistance (CA) of ₹1,373 crore have been approved by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. Of these approved projects, contract have been awarded for 269 projects worth ₹2,264.99 crore. District-wise details of projects is given at **Statement .**

As per the information submitted by the State on AMRUT 2.0 portal, 39 projects worth ₹407.56 crore has been approved under AMRUT 2.0 in Cuttack district. Of these approved projects, contract have been awarded for 31 projects worth ₹310.23 crore.

(b): Under AMRUT 2.0 funds are allocated/released to State/Union Territories (UTs) and not district wise. The details of funds allocated and released to Odisha under AMRUT 2.0 for projects is given below:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Committed CA	Financial year				Grand Total
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	
1373	127.47	101.92	126	45.24	400.63

(c): 15th Finance Commission recommends release of grants to States for their Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and not to State Finance Commission.

(d): Under the sub-scheme 'Formulation of Geographical Information System (GIS) Based Master Plan for AMRUT cities' under AMRUT, Bhubaneswar city in Odisha has been taken up for preparation of Master and Development plan. Under the Scheme for **'Formulation of GIS based Master Plans for Class-II Towns with population of 50,000 - 99,999'** under AMRUT 2.0, proposals for preparation of Master Plan for 07 cities namely Rajgangpur, Rayagada, Sunabeda, Joda, Koraput, Sundargarh and Parlakhemundi have been approved for Odisha.

STATEMENT**District-wise list of approved projects in Odisha under AMRUT 2.0**

S.No.	District	Approved Project		Contract Awarded	
		Nos.	Total Cost (in ₹ crore)	Nos.	Awarded Cost (in ₹ crore)
1	ANUGUL	6	64.93	6	47.92
2	BALANGIR	20	348.76	2	57.30
3	BALESHWAR	16	202.79	9	41.41
4	BARGARH	6	109.40	4	77.11
5	BAUDH	2	21.50	2	22.46
6	BHADRAK	2	49.90	2	34.23
7	CUTTACK	39	407.56	31	310.23
8	DEBAGARH	1	30.15	1	56.56
9	DHENKANAL	20	103.95	20	88.21
10	GAJAPATI	4	20.87	4	14.14
11	GANJAM	74	494.03	59	229.65
12	JAGATSINGHPUR	6	72.48	6	49.50
13	JAJAPUR	2	57.26	2	33.74
14	JHARSUGUDA	6	50.89	4	2.37
15	KALAHANDI	5	103.62	1	15.05
16	KANDHAMAL	5	30.76	1	17.11
17	KENDRAPARA	3	45.56	2	20.89

18	KHURDA	68	856.49	67	641.44
19	KORAPUT	3	133.90	2	82.88
20	MALKANGIRI	2	14.69	2	17.18
21	NAYAGARH	6	221.23	5	171.12
22	NUAPADA	9	21.18	9	23.82
23	PURI	5	115.67	3	11.32
24	RAYAGADA	4	107.76	4	91.24
25	SAMBALPUR	15	135.45	13	49.07
26	SONEPUR	5	51.20	1	18.91
27	SUNDERGARH	14	68.99	7	40.14
Grand Total		348	3940.98	269	2264.99

राज्य राजमार्गों का राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के रूप में उन्नयन

3969. श्री अमरा राम:

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

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार कोटपुतली, सीकर, खूड़, डीडवाना, नागौर राज्य राजमार्ग को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने के क्या मानदंड हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार सीकर बाईपास के उपरोक्त राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग को चार लेन में परिवर्तित करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसे कब तक परिवर्तित किए जाने की संभावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) और (ख) सरकार का सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय देश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) के विकास और रखरखाव के लिए मुख्य रूप से उत्तरदायी है।

सरकार को राजस्थान सरकार सहित विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) से राज्य राजमार्गों (एसएच) सहित राज्यीय सड़कों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के रूप में घोषित/स्तरोन्नयन करने के प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होते रहते हैं। सरकार संपर्कता की आवश्यकता, पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता और पीएम गति शक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान के साथ तालमेल के आधार पर समय-समय पर राज्य राजमार्ग सहित कुछ राज्यीय सड़कों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के रूप में घोषित करने पर विचार करती है।

राज्य की सड़कों, जिनमें राज्यीय राजमार्ग भी शामिल हैं, को समय-समय पर व्यापक सिद्धांतों के आधार पर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित किया जाता है, जिनमें से कुछ निम्नलिखित हैं: -

- i. देश भर में सड़कें।
- ii. निकटवर्ती देशों, राष्ट्रीय राजधानियों को राज्य की राजधानियों/पारस्परिक रूप से राज्य की राजधानियों, प्रमुख बंदरगाहों, गैर-प्रमुख बंदरगाहों, बड़े औद्योगिक केंद्रों या पर्यटन केंद्रों से जोड़ने वाली सड़कें।
- iii. पहाड़ी और दूर दराज के क्षेत्रों में सामरिक रूप से महत्वपूर्ण सड़कें।
- iv. मुख्य सड़कें जो यात्रा की दूरी को काफी कम करने में सक्षम बनाती हैं और जो पर्याप्त आर्थिक विकास हासिल करती हैं।
- v. सड़कें जो पिछड़े क्षेत्र और पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के बड़े भूभाग से संपर्क स्थापित करने में मदद करती हैं।
- vi. 100 किलोमीटर के राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग ग्रिड की उपलब्धि में योगदान देने वाली सड़कें।
- vii. पीएम गतिशक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान (एनएमपी) के साथ तालमेल।

(ग) और (घ) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का विकास और रखरखाव एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। यातायात घनत्व,

संपर्कता की आवश्यकता और परस्पर प्राथमिकता के आधार पर बाईपास के निर्माण सहित राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर विभिन्न कार्य किए जाते हैं। एनएच-52 पर सीकर बाईपास को चार लेन करने का प्रस्ताव डीपीआर तैयारी के चरण में है।

USAGE OF HELICOPTERS IN EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

3970. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM

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

- (a) whether the Government has any plans to increase the use for helicopters in emergency medical services in the country and if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether the Government proposes to expand Helicopter Emergency Medical Service (HEMS) units to remote regions 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): Ministry of Civil Aviation in collaboration with Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW) and the Government of Uttarakhand, has launched Helicopter Emergency Medical Service (HEMS) under the pilot project 'Sanjeevani' on 29th October, 2024 at All India Institute Of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) , Rishikesh. This project aims to provide timely transportation for accident victims and patients from within a radius of 150 km of AIIMS, Rishikesh in the state of Uttarakhand ensuring that patients in remote areas receive emergency critical care.

At present, the Government of India has no other proposal or plan and HEMS has so far been launched on a pilot basis only in the State of Uttarakhand.;

FUNDS UNDER CREDIT LINKED SUBSIDY OF PMFME

3971. SHRI DURAI VAIKO:

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

- (a) the details of the number of beneficiaries and funds allocated to them under the credit linked subsidy component of Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme, year and State-wise since the inception of the scheme; and
- (b) the details of beneficiaries of the scheme from Tiruchirappalli and Pudukottai districts and the funds allocated to them, 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).Till 31st October 2024, 1,08,580 loans have been sanctioned for Credit Linked Subsidy with approved subsidy of Rs. 3053.57 Cr. under Centrally Sponsored- "Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME)" Scheme. The State-wise and year-wise details are at **Statement.**

(b).As on 31st October 2024, Credit linked subsidy has been approved to 298 applicants with subsidy amount of Rs. 26.41 Cr.& 267 applicants with subsidy amount of Rs 12.71 Cr.for Tiruchirapalli and Pudukottai districts respectively under Credit Linked Subsidy component of the PMFME Scheme. As on 31st October 2024, a central share of funds of Rs. 182 crores have been released to State of Tamil Nadu (including Tiruchirappalli and Pudukottai districts)for the implementation of various components of the Scheme.

<u>STATEMENT</u>											
S. No.	State/UTs	Loan Sanctioned and Credit Linked Subsidy approved (In Rs. Crs.)									
		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024		2024-2025		Total Sanctioned	
		No. of beneficiaries	Credit Linke d Subsi dy appro ved	No. of beneficiarie s	Credi t Linke d Subsi dy appr oved	No. of beneficiarie s	Credi t Linke d Subsi dy appr oved	No. of beneficiarie s	Credi t Linke d Subsi dy appr oved	No. of benefic iaries	Credi t Linke d Subsi dy appr oved
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	6	0.36	4	0.20	8	0.47		0.00	18	1.03
2	Andhra Pradesh	287	9.61	2,827	28.45	2,237	38.25	419	10.16	5,770	86.47
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0.04	21	1.06	28	1.55	11	0.64	61	3.29
4	Assam	39	1.12	659	10.78	633	11.87	358	5.45	1,689	29.22
5	Bihar	16	0.51	2,923	63.29	10,359	233.6 6	4,310	107.2 8	17,608	404.7 4
6	Chandigarh	5	0.21		0.00		0.00		0.00	5	0.21
7	Chhattisgarh	24	0.61	211	6.69	350	16.17	147	6.48	732	29.95

8	DNH & DD	-	0.00	2	0.14	5	0.21	3	0.02	10	0.37
9	Delhi	21	0.26	81	2.07	103	2.53	45	1.24	250	6.10
10	Goa	2	0.17	42	1.75	23	0.89	15	0.51	82	3.31
11	Gujarat	5	0.32	103	6.56	286	17.49	159	10.84	553	35.21
12	Haryana	74	4.49	329	18.09	606	38.40	202	15.83	1,211	76.82
13	Himachal Pradesh	156	4.11	603	12.79	550	13.71	361	8.97	1,670	39.58
14	Jammu And Kashmir	35	1.38	170	4.76	480	9.34	368	6.49	1,053	21.98
15	Jharkhand	-	0.00	198	3.63	1,527	27.26	922	19.84	2,647	50.73
16	Karnataka	259	12.30	1,823	66.58	2,011	73.22	1,084	35.94	5,177	188.04
17	Kerala	59	2.40	807	19.95	2,573	64.36	1,341	32.75	4,780	119.46
18	Ladakh	6	0.27	26	1.36	33	1.48	6	0.30	71	3.40
19	Madhya Pradesh	237	13.20	1,426	40.62	2,692	86.78	1,873	68.30	6,228	208.90
20	Maharashtra	522	19.18	6,115	140.00	9,532	261.92	3,411	123.68	19,580	544.79
21	Manipur	180	16.08	67	3.43	13	0.37	17	0.76	277	20.65
22	Meghalaya	5	0.06	26	0.78	44	0.68	81	1.09	156	2.61
23	Mizoram	-	0.00	7	0.30	13	0.47	14	0.62	34	1.39
24	Nagaland	-	0.00	25	1.09	155	2.30	104	1.43	284	4.82
25	Odisha	149	3.07	620	15.69	627	18.47	288	8.26	1,684	45.50

26	Puducherry	1	0.01	58	0.87	54	1.02	23	0.82	136	2.73
27	Punjab	134	9.52	837	74.16	1,183	106.4 1	300	24.27	2,454	214.3 7
28	Rajasthan	98	5.69	192	12.35	242	13.79	242	14.06	774	45.90
29	Sikkim	2	0.07	31	0.74	20	0.50	5	0.12	58	1.43
30	Tamil Nadu	188	6.58	3,817	82.24	7,666	144.7 0	1,849	50.58	13,520	284.1 0
31	Telangana	163	1.54	2,067	25.60	3,500	44.82	500	11.60	6,230	83.55
32	Tripura	7	0.22	43	0.82	63	1.46	22	0.63	135	3.13
33	Uttar Pradesh	186	8.44	2,304	78.80	6,676	246.4 9	3,649	129.6 7	12,815	463.4 0
34	Uttarakhand	17	0.88	222	5.44	416	11.94	105	4.06	760	22.31
35	West Bengal				0.00	22	1.66	46	2.43	68	4.09
	Grand Total	2,884	122.7	28,686	731.1 0	54,730	1494. 65	22,280	705.1 2	1,08,58 0	3053. 57

सड़क परिवहन के लिए ओएमसी डिपो से आरओ तक विवरण अवधि का विस्तार

3972. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) प्रत्येक तेल विपणन कंपनी (ओएमसी) डिपो से खुदरा बिक्री केन्द्र (आरओ) तक सड़क परिवहन के संबंध में संविदा की अवधि और इसके विस्तार का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या आईओसीएल के इंदौर डिपो/टर्मिनल के संबंध में सड़क परिवहन के लिए मूल/प्राथमिक ठेके की अवधि इस वर्ष समाप्त हो रही है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और ऐसे डीलरों को अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए नई निविदा जारी करने अथवा मौजूदा संविदा को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं जो नई निविदाएं जोड़ने या परिसंघ से बाहर निकलने या संघ बनाने के इच्छुक हैं; और
- (घ) क्या मूल समयावधि के दौरान सभी ओएमसी की मूल निविदाओं को समाप्त करने, यदि यह नितांत आवश्यक है, का कोई प्रावधान है, और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश गोपी):

(क) से (घ): तेल विपणन कंपनियों (ओएमसीज) नामतः इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (आईओसीएल), भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (बीपीसीएल) और हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (एचपीसीएल) महारत्न सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रम (पीएसयूज) हैं। वे बोर्ड द्वारा चालित वाणिज्यिक कंपनियां हैं जो सार्वजनिक रूप से सूचीबद्ध हैं। इस प्रकृति वाली कंपनियों के रूप में उन्हें अपने दिन-प्रतिदिन के वाणिज्यिक निर्णय लेने में प्रचालनात्मक स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त है।

आईओसीएल, बीपीसीएल और एचपीसीएल द्वारा यथा सूचित, इंदौर टर्मिनल सहित विभिन्न स्थलों से रोड परिवहन के लिए निविदाएं समय-समय पर उनके समर्पित ई-अधिप्राप्ति

पोर्टल के माध्यम से जारी की जाती हैं। निविदा दस्तावेजों में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ संविदा की अवधि, विस्तार, उनकी वास्तविक वैधता अवधि के दौरान वास्तविक परिवहन संविदा के समापन से संबंधित प्रावधान हैं। जारी की गई निविदाएं और प्रदान की गई संविदा के संबंध में ब्यौरे उनके संबंधित अधिप्राप्त पोर्टल्स अर्थात् आईओसीएल-<https://iocletenders.nic.in/>, बीपीसीएल <https://bpcltenders.eproc.in>, एचपीसीएल-

<https://www.hindustanpetroleum.com/purchase-procurement#>. पर उपलब्ध है।

एमएसएमई के माध्यम से छोटे व्यवसाय

3973. श्री राहुल कस्वां :

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

(क) क्या देश भर के सभी जिलों और गांवों में सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों के माध्यम से छोटे व्यवसाय स्थापित करने की कोई योजना है;

(ख) क्या ऐसे व्यवसायों की सहायता करने के लिए बैंक नेटवर्क स्थापित किए जाने की संभावना है;

(ग) इन बैंकों से उपलब्ध कराए जाने वाले ऋण की संभावित सीमा सहित निबंधन और शर्तों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) इन छोटे व्यवसायों से कितने प्रतिशत बेरोजगार लोगों को रोजगार मिलने की संभावना है; और

(ङ) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश में राजस्थान सहित राज्यवार ऐसे प्रस्ताव के लिए कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई है?

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

(क) से (ङ) : सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम (एमएसएमई) मंत्रालय किसी भी राज्य में एमएसएमई

की स्थापना नहीं करता है। एमएसएमई क्षेत्र में निजी उद्यमी शामिल होते हैं और इस क्षेत्र में निवेश उद्यमियों द्वारा स्वयं किया जाता है। केंद्र सरकार, राजस्थान राज्य सहित देश में एमएसएमई के संवर्धन, इनके विकास के लिए विभिन्न योजनाओं, कार्यक्रमों और नीतिगत पहलों के माध्यम से राज्य/संघ-राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों को पूरक बनाती हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, एमएसएमई मंत्रालय ने एमएसएमई क्षेत्र के संवर्धन और विकास के लिए विभिन्न कदम उठाए हैं। इनमें से कुछ निम्नानुसार हैं:

- i. एमएसएमई के वर्गीकरण के लिए नए संशोधित मानदंड।
- ii. 200 करोड़ रुपये तक की खरीद के लिए कोई वैश्विक निविदा नहीं।
- iii. दिनांक 1.7.2020 से व्यवसाय में सुगमता हेतु एमएसएमई के लिए “उद्यम पंजीकरण”। दिनांक 01.07.2020 को एमएसएमई की संशोधित परिभाषा को अपनाने के बाद से, उद्यम पंजीकरण पोर्टल और उद्यम असिस्ट प्लेटफॉर्म पर कुल 5.65 करोड़ उद्यम पंजीकृत किए गए हैं, जिनमें 23.88 करोड़ लोगों को रोजगार मिला है।
- iv. दिनांक 2.7.2021 से खुदरा और थोक व्यापारियों को एमएसएमई के रूप में समावेशन।
- v. एमएसएमई की स्थिति में विकासात्मक परिवर्तन के मामले में गैर-कर लाभ 3 वर्ष के लिए बढ़ा दिए गए हैं।
- vi. प्राथमिकता क्षेत्र को दिए जाने वाले ऋण के तहत लाभ प्राप्त करने के लिए अनौपचारिक सूक्ष्म उद्यमों को औपचारिक दायरे में लाने के लिए दिनांक 11.1.2023 को उद्यम असिस्ट प्लेटफॉर्म का शुभारंभ किया गया है।
- vii. आत्म निर्भर भारत कोष के माध्यम से इक्विटी समावेशन।
- viii. जैसा कि केंद्रीय बजट 2022-23 में घोषणा की गई थी, सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों के लिए ऋण गारंटी योजना में वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 और वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 में सूक्ष्म

और लघु उद्यमों के लिए ऋण गारंटी निधि ट्रस्ट के कोष में 9,000 करोड़ रुपए की अतिरिक्त राशि डाली गई ताकि अगले 4 वित्तीय वर्षों में अतिरिक्त 2 लाख करोड़ रुपए की गारंटी कवरेज की सुविधा सुनिश्चित की जा सके। यह लक्ष्य पूरे देश में ढाई वर्ष (वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 – वित्त वर्ष 2024-25) में हासिल किया गया है।

आरबीआई के अनुसार, एमएसएमई को बकाया ऋण मार्च, 2019 में 15.10 लाख करोड़ रुपए से बढ़कर मार्च, 2024 में 27.2 लाख करोड़ रुपए हो गया है।

CLEAN FUELS

3974. SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government plans to make the adoption of clean fuels a mandatory criterion for MSMEs seeking subsidies, and if so, the specific details, including fuel types and compliance requirements;
- (b) whether funds have been allocated to support MSMEs in transitioning to clean fuels, particularly for those with limited resources;
- (c) the details of any financial assistance or incentives provided in the last five financial years, State/UT-wise particularly in Telangana; and
- (d) the expected timeline for implementing this criterion, along with monitoring mechanisms to ensure compliance and accountability?

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 Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises does not have any specific plans to make the adoption of clean fuels a mandatory criterion for MSMEs seeking subsidies.

(b) to (d): Government have introduced several initiatives to provide financial assistance to the MSMEs, which also includes support for adoption of clean fuels. These initiatives interalia includes; MSME Champions Scheme, MSE Green Investment and Financing for Transformation (MSE GIFT), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Program (PMEGP), Credit Guarantee Fund Trust For Micro And Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) Scheme and National Program on Energy Efficiency and Technology Upgradation of Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE). The details of financial assistance or incentives provided in the last five financial years, State/UT-wise including Telangana is at **Statement**.

Further, Government of Telangana has come out with incentives like additional 15 % floor area if the MSME has a solar photovoltaic plant installed or if the building has a 3-5 star rating on Green rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment (GRIHA).

STATEMENT

State-wise margin money subsidy released from FY2019-20 to FY2023-24 under Prime Minister Employment Generation Program (PMEGP):

		Margin Money subsidy released (Rs. Cr)

Sr. No.	State					
		FY2019-	FY2020-	FY2021-	FY2022-	FY2023-
		20	21	22	23	24
1	Andaman & Nicobar Island	1.46	1.86	2.39	2.03	1.34
2	Andhra Pradesh	90.42	68.57	100.89	129.3	172
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3.64	2.33	7.89	7.01	17.65
4	Assam	35.89	49.48	66.6	59.54	64.06
5	Bihar	69.59	72.09	81.7	121.23	191.76
6	Chandigarh	0.29	0.16	0.62	0.45	0.22
7	Chhattisgarh	61.07	60.63	69.41	74.93	76.25
8	Delhi	1.11	1.48	3.15	4.71	3.34
9	Goa	2.44	1.57	2.98	2.91	3.23
10	Gujarat	287.4	206.37	287.05	241.83	321.25
11	Haryana	49.38	55.13	60.93	63.2	73.25
12	Himachal Pradesh	32.29	33.81	35.51	31.5	36.48
13	Jammu & Kashmir	111.43	183.06	467.14	239.94	282.5
14	Jharkhand	37.5	38.48	41.88	48.38	51.23
15	Karnataka	106.81	125.11	158.43	161.54	158.62
16	Kerala	53.19	52.26	68.59	73.29	78.82
17	Ladakh	--	11.68	11.82	3.76	5.85
18	Lakshadweep	--	0.15	0.18	0.02	--
19	Madhya Pradesh	80.47	138.08	209.61	181.3	185.21
20	Maharashtra	112.15	88.44	130.19	132.03	122.05
21	Manipur	20.36	58.99	33.37	14.63	8.11
22	Meghalaya	5.69	5.8	9.74	6.66	7.25
23	Mizoram	10.84	14.12	14.62	13.54	17.55
24	Nagaland	26.5	20.45	24.95	15.35	29.18
25	Odisha	78.09	87.48	113.36	107.32	93.55
26	Puducherry	1.17	1.17	1.44	0.66	0.97
27	Punjab	39.15	50.11	60.18	72.51	90.88
28	Rajasthan	81.75	88.07	90.26	114.19	124.06
29	Sikkim	1.75	1.52	2.14	1.31	4.49
30	TamilNadu	123.48	138.82	164.46	178.92	198.72
31	Telangana*	71.37	63.76	98.46	102.25	108.12

32	Tripura	18.34	18.3	20.84	16.89	14.44
33	Uttar Pradesh	216.52	329.85	411.65	378.66	435.29
34	Uttarakhand	34.4	45.37	39.83	46.32	41.92
35	West Bengal	84.87	74.25	85.4	74.09	74.23
Total		1,950.82	2,188.80	2,977.66	2,722.17	3,093.88

To facilitate the flow of credit to the Micro and Small Enterprises without the hassles of collateral and third party guarantee upto a maximum of Rs. 5 crore, Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises has been implemented. The Progress report of last 05 years is as follows:

CGTMSE DATA Progress Report under CGTMSE - Year - wise/ State-wise											
Sr. No	States and UTs	FY 19-20		FY 20-21		FY 21-22		FY 22-23		FY 23-24	
		No. of Guarantee s	Approved Amt (in Rs. CR)	No. of Guarantees	Approved Amt (in Rs. CR)	No. of Guarantee s	Approved Amt (in Rs. CR)	No. of Guarantee s	Approved Amt (in Rs. CR)	No. of Guarant ees	Approved Amt (in Rs. CR)
1	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	264	29.45	329	24.65	374	35.12	495	50.23	600	128.02
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	50,562	1,556.78	1,63,610	1,559.99	49,848	1,455.81	2,37,520	3,545.04	79,938	5,395.40
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	415	46.95	464	54.98	628	82.10	935	147.36	981	198.06
4	ASSAM	14,070	686.72	12,158	673.19	14,918	1,261.92	21,195	2,155.64	34,556	3,750.23
5	BIHAR	24,531	1,303.32	22,317	1,086.40	24,217	1,661.23	42,360	3,468.26	1,13,262	8,581.95
6	CHANDIGARH	1,778	133.61	1,274	97.07	1,382	159.32	1,706	302.76	2,459	604.31
7	CHHATTISGAR H	14,022	705.70	12,970	551.96	9,670	775.50	17,733	1,568.54	25,845	2,968.15
8	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN &	447	59.36	726	49.74	447	101.19	505	110.82	1,039	276.57

	DIU										
9	DELHI	24,917	2,182.94	12,757	1,557.20	15,810	2,768.64	21,458	4,897.47	35,127	8,526.86
10	GOA	2,594	183.07	2,235	134.84	2,218	173.50	2,826	324.94	4,947	611.01
11	GUJARAT	58,595	3,859.49	40,397	2,959.55	34,929	4,835.69	43,336	8,209.05	1,06,073	19,668.15
12	HARYANA	25,916	1,582.88	18,499	1,217.65	22,285	2,707.15	30,343	5,025.37	48,455	8,553.08
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	7,538	436.78	8,572	487.35	10,075	791.91	14,898	1,275.01	20,600	2,079.61
14	JAMMU & KASHMIR	12,887	416.03	21,371	714.46	38,352	1,295.17	51,431	1,808.31	53,295	2,414.66
15	JHARKHAND	15,340	1,116.03	14,996	859.78	12,953	1,247.08	21,090	2,488.33	34,800	4,432.49
16	KARNATAKA	68,572	4,068.61	50,974	3,225.47	41,028	4,307.51	53,766	7,711.86	1,35,959	14,015.56
17	KERALA	33,739	1,248.12	28,810	1,005.27	18,937	1,104.28	25,761	2,121.07	45,515	4,589.73
18	LADAKH	26	2.46	110	12.37	205	22.85	467	43.59	637	83.57
19	LAKSHADWEEP	52	0.91	72	2.05	11	0.69	25	3.18	7	0.65
20	MADHYA PRADESH	40,822	2,098.28	60,835	1,893.09	64,108	2,650.99	50,289	5,289.80	75,023	9,568.94
21	MAHARASHTRA	83,709	5,807.82	71,850	4,415.75	56,027	6,839.63	66,055	11,925.53	1,29,892	23,358.76
22	MANIPUR	939	42.25	830	41.16	1,294	101.10	2,268	170.89	1,580	111.31
23	MEGHALAYA	1,153	70.46	1,063	60.31	886	92.75	1,410	160.06	1,693	251.74
24	MIZORAM	473	29.06	431	30.09	1,029	86.33	1,032	73.76	1,232	72.93
25	NAGALAND	917	60.95	1,120	68.40	1,692	139.48	1,813	162.03	1,563	160.09
26	ODISHA	26,167	1,347.05	28,288	1,133.71	25,788	1,801.05	34,081	3,044.90	56,392	6,109.41
27	PUDUCHERRY	1,578	80.41	1,588	66.60	1,013	74.30	1,087	107.18	2,418	232.69
28	PUNJAB	24,542	1,022.21	20,379	865.25	23,172	1,660.53	49,720	4,384.57	81,259	9,631.88

29	RAJASTHAN	41,289	1,997.79	32,883	1,440.58	38,622	2,552.89	72,391	5,366.49	85,848	9,180.39
30	SIKKIM	435	22.92	340	15.50	479	34.00	765	60.55	1,108	101.82
31	TAMILNADU	89,725	4,352.82	61,535	3,343.95	44,897	4,133.60	61,883	7,113.94	1,13,815	15,061.13
32	TELANGANA	39,162	2,211.72	22,021	1,407.78	24,009	1,958.98	29,792	3,502.89	41,940	6,368.05
33	TRIPURA	1,378	53.67	1,673	57.90	2,020	115.09	3,845	207.34	6,523	380.62
34	UTTAR PRADESH	89,271	4,154.02	78,655	3,726.70	86,616	5,628.12	1,30,769	10,742.11	2,47,258	21,199.56
35	UTTARAKHAND	11,158	482.19	9,671	440.95	10,048	629.28	16,296	1,176.64	26,361	2,253.17
36	WEST BENGAL	37,667	2,398.35	29,789	1,617.68	37,033	2,887.09	54,440	6,035.96	1,06,073	11,886.76
TOTAL		8,46,650	45,851.22	8,35,592	36,899.39	7,17,020	56,171.87	11,65,786	1,04,781.6	17,24,073	2,02,807.32

Financial Assistance /Incentives under National program on Energy Efficiency and Technology upgradation of Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE)

Name of State	2019 -20	2020 -21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Total
Andaman & Nicobar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	10,00,000	80,00,000	1,63,91,006	2,53,91,006
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	-	-	75,00,000	95,00,000	-	1,70,00,000
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	-	-	-	2,11,00,000	-	2,11,00,000
Kerala	-	-	72,00,000	1,10,00,000	-	1,82,00,000
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	10,00,000	-	10,00,000
Maharashtra	-	-	1,10,00,000	90,00,000	-	2,00,00,000
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-

Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	-	-	-	28,94,000	1,00,00,000	1,28,94,000
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana	-	-	-	-	60,00,000	60,00,000
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	-	1,02,00,000	-	1,02,00,000
Total	-	-	2,67,00,000	7,26,94,000	3,23,91,006	13,17,85,006

SUBSIDY APPLICATIONS

3975. SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

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

- (a) the frequency of meetings conducted by the Government to process and evaluate applications for subsidies from FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES by specifying weekly, fortnightly, monthly, or quarterly;
- (b) the total number of subsidy applications received by the Government during the last three years with a detailed break-up of total applications received, sanctioned and rejected; and

- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to support Bharat's food processing industries in meeting both domestic and global demands for ready-to-eat, instant and processed food products?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):**

(a): Ministry of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (MoFPI) has been incentivizing setting up/expansion of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES through its Central Sector schemes namely Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) Scheme, Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI) and Centrally Sponsored – Pradhan Mantri Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme across the country. These schemes are not region or state specific but demand driven. The guidelines of these schemes do not prescribe timelines for conducting meetings for processing and evaluation of applications/ proposals received for subsidies through Expression of Interest (Eoi) issued from time to time. However, MoFPI makes all out efforts for expeditious disposal of such proposals.

(b): The number of applications received, sanctioned and rejected under schemes of MoFPI during last three years are at **Statement**.

(c): MoFPI is incentivizing establishment of such facilities through its schemes of PMKSY, PMFME and PLIS, which are demand driven in nature and implemented across the country. PLISFPI is, inter alia, intended to support

creation of global food manufacturing champions and support Indian brands of food products in international market. Apart from this, with the objective to boost investments and sourcing of Indian food products, MoFPI organized 3rd edition of a Mega Event, called “World Food India” during 19th to 22nd September 2024 at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi to showcase domestic Industry and provide it with collaborative opportunities with international stakeholders. The event brought global food processing companies, innovators, supply chain stakeholders, equipment manufacturers, etc. on a collaborative platform and provide foreign companies with tie-up/ business opportunities with its Indian counterparts.

STATEMENT

Number of applications received, sanctioned and pending under schemes of MoFPI

Financial Year	Number of applications received	Number of applications sanctioned	Number of applications rejected/ pending/withdrawn
PMKSY Scheme			
2021-22	-	-	-
2022-23	1,048	275	773
2023-24	1,383	186	1,197
.PMFME Scheme			
2021-22	17,170	2,884	14,286
2022-23	83,961	28,686	55,275
2023-24	1,28,896	54,730	74,166
PLISFPI Scheme			

2021-22	-	-	-
2022-23	42	32	10
2023-24	-	-	-

PROJECTS SANCTIONED FOR WEST BENGAL UNDER AMRUT

3976. SHRIMATI RACHNA BANERJEE:

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

- (a) the total number of projects sanctioned by the Union Government for West Bengal under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) scheme during the last three financial years and the current financial year, district and financial year-wise including currently pending projects;
- (b) the details of the funds allocated during the said financial years, head and financial yearwise; and
- (c) the details of the funds released and utilised so far along with the details of pending projects?

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

- (a): As reported by the Government of West Bengal on AMRUT portal, 473 projects have been taken up in the State under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and an amount of ₹4,050.25 crore has been sanctioned for these projects, which includes Central Assistance (CA) of ₹1,929.32 crore. Out of these projects, 456 projects worth ₹2,970.15 crore

have been completed and 17 Projects worth ₹1,080.10 crores are at implementation stage. Total works worth ₹ 3951.26 crore have been physically completed. District wise details of projects under AMRUT in the State of West Bengal is at **Statement-I**.

In West Bengal Nine (09) projects worth ₹75.7 crore were taken up and completed under AMRUT during the last 03 financial years. Details of projects taken up under AMRUT in last 03 years in the State of West Bengal is at **Statement-II**.

(b) and (c): Under AMRUT, funds are allocated at the start of the Mission and not Year wise. Under AMRUT, against the committed Central Assistance (CA) of ₹1,929.32 crore for projects, ₹1,905.39 crore has been released against which the State has reported utilization of ₹1,606.85 crore. Year-wise details of funds released for implementation of projects in the State of West Bengal under AMRUT is as below:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Committed CA	Financial year										Total
	2015-	2016-	2017-	2018-	2019-	2020-	2021-	2022-	2023-	2024-	
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
1929.32	110	128	147	445	153	246	675	-	-	-	1905.39

Details of Year Wise Utilization Certificate received for projects in West Bengal under AMRUT:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Financial Year										Total
2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	
110.49	128.4	146.98	445.14	153.3	245.82	376.72	-	-	-	1606.49

STATEMENT-I

District-Wise details projects In West Bengal under Amrut

S.No.	District	City	Total Projects		Completed Projects		Projects at Implementation Stage		
			Nos	Cost (in ₹ Crore)	Nos	Cost (in ₹ Crore)	Nos	Cost (in ₹ Crore)	Physical Work Completed (in ₹ Crore)
1	Bankura	Bankura	9	117.07	9	117.07			
2	Dakshin Dinajpur	Balurghat	5	1.01	5	1.01			
3	Darjiling	Darjiling& Siliguri	18	206.8	17	1.96	1	204.84	174.11
4	Haora	Haora &Uluberia	22	154.29	21	153.99	1	0.3	0.18
5	Hooghly	Baidyabati, Bansberia, Bhadreswar, Chamdpani, Chandannagar, Hugli-Chinsurah, Rishra, Serampore&UttarparaKotrung	63	355.75	63	355.75			
6	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	7	149.85	6	76.18	1	73.67	62.62
7	Kolkata	Kolkata	21	128.70	19	127.44	2	1.26	0.83
8	Malda	English Bazar	11	1.33	11	1.33			
9	Murshidabad	Baharampur&Jangipur	12	107.57	10	2.45	2	105.12	99.51

S.No.	District	City	Total Projects		Completed Projects		Projects at Implementation Stage		
			Nos .	Cost (in ₹ Crore)	Nos .	Cost (in ₹ Crore)	Nos .	Cost (in ₹ Crore)	Physical Work Completed (in ₹ Crore)
10	Nadia	Kalyani, Krishnanagar, Nabadwip&Santi pur	26	98.92	24	74.3	2	24.62	23.54
11	North 24 Parganas	AshoknagarKaly angarh, Baranagar, Barasat, Barrackpur, Basirhat, Bhatpara, Bidhan Nagar, Bongaon, Dum Dum, Habra, Halisahar, Kamarhati, Kanchrapara, Khardaha, Naihati, North BarrackpurMadh yamgram, North Dum Dum, Panihati, South Dum Dum &Titagarh	168	1208.36	166	1130.33	2	78.03	68.68
12	Paschim Bardhaman	Asansol & Durgapur	35	352.84	35	352.84			
13	Paschim	Kharagpur &	20	183.62	19	62.37	1	121.25	109.13

S.No.	District	City	Total Projects		Completed Projects		Projects at Implementation Stage		
			Nos	Cost (in ₹ Crore)	Nos	Cost (in ₹ Crore)	Nos	Cost (in ₹ Crore)	Physical Work Completed (in ₹ Crore)
	Medinipur	Medinipur							
14	PurbaBardhaman	Barddhaman	14	279.08	14	279.08			
15	Purba Medinipur district	Haldia	8	81.26	7	1.26	1	80.00	76.80
16	Puruliya	Puruliya	5	0.98	3	0.66	2	0.32	0.13
17	South 24 Parganas	Maheshtala& Rajpur Sonarpur	24	621.7	22	231.01	2	390.69	365.58
18	Uttar Dinajpur	Raiganj	5	1.12	5	1.12			
Total			473	4050.25	456	2970.15	17	1080.1	981.11

STATEMENT-II

District-Wise details projects In West Bengal under Amrut during the last 03 Years

S.No.	District	City	Nos.	Cost (in ₹ Crore)
1	PurbaBardhaman	Barddhaman	2	73.42
2	Darjiling	Darjiling	1	0.29
3	Haora	Haora	5	1.85
4	Uttar Dinajpur	Raiganj	1	0.14
Total			9	75.7

GROWTH OF BIO-ENERGY SECTOR

3977. SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

DR. BHOLA SINGH:

SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:

SHRI MUKESH RAJPUT:

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

- (a) the policies and incentives provided by the Government to further accelerate the growth of the bio-energy sector, particularly the targets set for 2025 with regard to the ethanol blending;
- (b) the measures taken by the Government to engage and educate farmers and local communities about the benefits of transitioning to bio-energy along with the extent to which such participation would be facilitated in this transformation;
- (c) the aims and objectives of the scheme being formulated by the Government to enact a new legislation in respect of offshore oil exploration;
- (d) the manner in which this new legislation is likely to affect such sectors which were previously designated as no-go zones for oil exploration;
- (e) whether the Government has any strategy to promote second-generation (2G) Bioethanol plants and advanced biofuels and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the role of bioenergy in meeting India's climate commitments under the Paris Agreement?

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) Government has notified the National Bioenergy Programme (NBP) with an aim to promote the use of bioenergy and waste-to-energy technologies to support clean energy solutions to enhance energy security and support sustainable development in India. In addition, to accelerate the growth of the biofuels sector and achieve the enhanced ethanol blending by 2025, the Government, since 2014, has taken several measures which *inter-alia* includes expansion of feedstock for production of ethanol, administered price mechanism for procurement of sugarcane based ethanol under the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme, lowered GST rate to 5% on ethanol for EBP Programme, introduction of various Ethanol Interest Subvention Schemes (EISS), during 2018-22, for ethanol production from molasses as well as grains and Long Term Offtake Agreements (LTOAs) by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) with Dedicated Ethanol Plants (DEPs) etc., Notification of the "Pradhan Mantri JI-VAN (Jaiv Indhan - Vatavaran Anukool fasal awashesh Nivaran) Yojana" to provide financial support for integrated bio-ethanol projects for setting up Advanced Biofuels projects in the country using lignocellulosic biomass and other renewable feedstock.

(b): To promote the production of maize as a major feedstock for grain based

ethanol supply under Ethanol Blended Petrol Programme, training/awareness/exposure programme have been conducted by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)- Indian Institute of Maize Research (IIMR) under its project 'Enhancement of Maize Production in Catchment Area of Ethanol Industries' for various stakeholders including farmers across the country for quality maize production towards profitable ethanol production. The management of fall armyworm and aflatoxin was integral part in such programmes conducted under this project along with mechanization and best weed and nutrient management. A total of 788 demonstrations of improved package of practices were conducted during *Kharif* 2024 in 15 clusters across 15 States. In *Rabi* 2024-25, the inputs were distributed to conduct demonstrations of improved practices on 720 acres in the catchment area of ethanol industries. Specialized training for the distillers and seed production organization were also conducted.

(c) and (d): The Government has introduced the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 2024, with the aim of increasing domestic production of oil and gas and thereby reducing the country's import dependence. The bill targets various objectives, including attracting investments in the Exploration and Production sector to bring in necessary capital and technology for expediting petroleum operations in the country. It seeks to create an investor-friendly environment that promotes ease of doing business, fosters prospects for exploration, development, and production of all types of hydrocarbons, ensures stability, and provides adequate opportunities for risk mitigation.

The initiatives taken by the Government have resulted in a significant reduction in the "No-Go" area, located off the coast of India in the Bay of Bengal, the Indian Ocean, and the Arabian Sea, from 1,366,708 square kilometers (SKM) to 24,832 SKM, thereby opening up approximately 99% of the previously restricted areas for exploration activities. The enactment of the proposed legislation is expected to unlock valuable mineral oil resources, attract investments, facilitate the development and production of all types of hydrocarbons, and enable exploration of various unapprised and unexplored oilfields in the country, including blocks in the previously designated "No-Go" areas.

(e) The Government had notified the "Pradhan Mantri JI-VAN (Jaiv Indhan - Vatavaran Anukool Fasal Awashesh Nivaran) Yojana" in 2019, amended in 2024, to provide financial support for integrated bio-ethanol projects aimed at setting up advanced biofuel projects in the country using lignocellulosic biomass and other renewable feedstock. Under this scheme, financial assistance of more than ₹908 crore has been approved for Public and Private Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) for six commercial-scale Second Generation (2G) bio-ethanol projects and four demonstration-scale 2G ethanol projects. Among these, the commercial project in Panipat, Haryana, has been dedicated to the Nation, while three other commercial-scale projects are in advanced stages of construction.

(f) Over the last 10 years, ethanol blending in petrol by Public Sector OMCs has helped reduce approximately 557 lakh metric tonnes of CO₂ emissions.

SIX LANING OF DELHI-JAIPUR HIGHWAY (NH 48)**3978. SHRI RAO RAJENDRA SINGH:**

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the process of the six-laning of Delhi-Jaipur Highway (NH 48), has been incomplete since nearly over fifteen years have passed, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has any data on the total road accidents, injuries and death happening on the aforementioned highway in the last six months, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measure being undertaken and would be undertaken to complete the pending work on it and ensure the safety and convenience of the commuters and travellers?

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

(a) The 6-laning of Delhi-Gurgaon section of NH-48 from km 11.060 to km 42.000 commenced with effect from 30.04.2003 has already been completed on 22-08-2009. The 6-laning of balance section i.e. Gurugram-Kotputli-Jaipur section of NH-48 was taken up on BOT (Toll) mode. The date of commencement of this work was 03.04.2009 and scheduled completion date for the same was 01.10.2011. This work could be not completed on time due

to delay in completion of pre-construction activities such as land acquisition, shifting of utilities, relocation of other structures and delay in obtaining clearances from Forest Departments and approval of GADs from Railways. Due to restriction of the Right of Way (RoW), it was decided to take up the development of this section within the available land and accordingly, some of the items/works related to construction of structures were de-linked from completion of the work.

Further, due to continuous default of the Concessionaire in fulfilment of its obligations and non-maintenance of project highway, National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has taken over the project highway with effect from 03.06.2022 and invited the bids for strengthening/overlaying the balance work.

(b) The details on accidents in last six months are as under:

Total no. of accidents	Injuries (Major)	Fatalities
854 Nos.	116 Nos.	24 Nos.

(c) On the Gurugram-Kotputli-Jaipur section of NH-48, following improvement/balance works are ongoing in the state of Rajasthan:

- (i) The works for strengthening/overlaying of existing main carriageway and service road is under progress with scheduled revised completion by February, 2025.
- (ii) The work of left-out structures and flyover is under progress with scheduled completion by July, 2025.
- (iii) Further, the works of maintenance and incident management are also

in progress.

AVERAGE SATISFACTION RATE UNDER JJM

3979. SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI

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

- (a) the average satisfaction rate at the national level including Andhra Pradesh under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM);
- (b) the name of the States below the national average and the number of districts in Andhra Pradesh below the State average; and
- (c) the details of financial assistance provided/being provided in order to enhance their satisfaction rate, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh?

**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, in partnership with States/UTs, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) to make provision of tap water supply to every rural household in the country.

As per operational guidelines for the implementation of JJM, a third-party functionality assessment is carried out by the Government of India across the States/UTs. Reports are shared with the States/ UTs including Andhra Pradesh for taking corrective action, if any. The results of the functionality assessment report 2022 under JJM shows that the satisfaction level of the

users on regularity and quality parameters of water supply was 83% and 82% respectively in the country. Similarly, in Andhra Pradesh, the survey shows that the user satisfaction level on regularity and quality parameters of water supply was 88% and 84% respectively. The detailed national report and state-wise functionality assessment report 2022 is in public domain that can be accessed using weblink <https://jaljeewanmission.gov.in/functionality-reports>.

Based on the results of the functionality assessment of household tap connections under JJM 2022, the states where user satisfaction rate is below the national average on both regularity and quality parameters are Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Ladakh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh. The details of user satisfaction rate on regularity and quality parameters, State/UT wise is at **Statement-I**.

- (c) Under JJM, the funds are allocated to the States/ UTs as per criteria mentioned in the operational guidelines for the implementation of JJM. Therefore, funds are not released separately for enhancing the satisfaction rate of users/ beneficiaries. The State/ UT-wise details of funds allocated and fund drawn during 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25 is at **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT-wise user satisfaction rate (based on Functionality Assessment, 2022)

S. No.	State/ UT	User satisfaction on regularity parameter (%)	User satisfaction on quality
1.	A&N Islands	87	88
2.	Andhra Pr.	88	84
3.	Arunachal Pr.	96	97
4.	Assam	72	76
5.	Bihar	89	88
6.	Chhattisgarh	74	74
7.	DNH & DD	96	96
8.	Goa	98	97
9.	Gujarat	93	95
10.	Haryana	88	81
11.	Himachal Pr.	92	95
12.	J&K	80	82
13.	Jharkhand	63	65
14.	Karnataka	92	87
15.	Kerala	87	87
16.	Ladakh	65	75
17.	Madhya Pr.	74	77
18.	Maharashtra	84	85
19.	Manipur	93	96
20.	Meghalaya	91	93
21.	Mizoram	99	99
22.	Nagaland	90	96
23.	Odisha	75	70
24.	Puducherry	93	86
25.	Punjab	89	88
26.	Rajasthan	86	86
27.	Sikkim	86	94
28.	Tamil Nadu	95	91
29.	Telangana	98	97
30.	Tripura	83	62
31.	Uttar Pr.	58	59
32.	Uttarakhand	83	87
33.	West Bengal	85	85
National Average		83	82

STATEMENT-II

Jal Jeevan Mission: Central fund allocated and fund drawn during 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25 (as on 16.12.2024)

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

S. No.	State/ UT	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Fund allocated	Fund drawn	Fund allocated	Fund drawn	Fund allocated	Fund drawn	Fund allocated	Fund drawn	Fund allocated	Fund drawn	Fund allocated	Fund drawn
1.	A & N Islands	1.78	0.50	2.93	1.4	8.2	2.06	9.15	2.16	7.5	3.76	2	ND
2.	Andhra Pr.	372.64	372.	790.	29	3,1	791.0	3,45	ND	6,5	793.	2	ND
3.	Arunachal Pr.	132.55	177.	254.	34	1,0	1,555	1,11	1,11	1,0	771.	217.8	65.35
4.	Assam	694.95	442.	1,60	55	5,6	4,200	6,11	4,58	10,	6,20	5,198	2,059.63
5.	Bihar	787.31	417.	1,83	35	6,6	ND	4,76	ND	-	ND	-	ND
6.	Chhattisgarh	208.04	65.8	445.	33	1,9	477.2	2,22	2,22	4,4	2,88	1,277	191.59

S. No.	State/ UT	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Fund allocated	Fund drawn	Fund allocated	Fund drawn	Fund allocated	Fund drawn	Fund allocated	Fund drawn	Fund allocated	Fund drawn	Fund allocated	Fund drawn
7.	Goa	7.57	3.08	12.4	6.2	45.	22.77	49.9	ND	11.	11.2	4.32	ND
8.	Gujarat	390.31	390.	883.	98	3,4	2,557	3,59	3,59	2,9	2,23	2,420	ND
9.	Haryana	149.95	149.	289.	72.	1,1	559.9	1,15	463.	1,0	526.	462.0	ND
10.	Himachal Pr.	148.67	205.	326.	54	1,2	2,012	1,34	1,34	37	402.	916.5	137.48
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	322.03	322.	681.	53.	2,7	604.1	3,03	1,43	9,6	3,26	2,112	633.86
12.	Jharkhand	267.69	291.	572.	14	2,4	512.2	2,82	2,11	4,7	2,87	2,114	ND
13.	Karnataka	546.06	546.	1,18	44	5,0	2,504	5,45	2,72	12,	4,96	3,804	570.66
14.	Kerala	248.76	101.	404.	30	1,8	1,353	2,20	2,20	1,3	671.	1,949	974.68
15.	Ladakh	166.65	67.8	352.	ND	1,4	340.6	1,55	382.	47	131.	624.7	93.72
16.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.9	9.25	39.	19.8	0.75	0.38
17.	Madhya Pr.	571.60	571.	1,28	96	5,1	3,837	5,64	2,82	10,	5,41	4,044	2,622.35

S. No.	State/ UT	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Fund allocated	Fund drawn	Fund allocated	Fund drawn	Fund allocated	Fund drawn	Fund allocated	Fund drawn	Fund allocated	Fund drawn	Fund allocated	Fund drawn
18.	Maharashtra	847.97	345.	1,82	45	7,0	1,666	7,83	3,91	21,	7,44	5,352	1,605.88
19.	Manipur	67.69	91.1	131.	14	48	601.1	512.	256.	11	ND	-	ND
20.	Meghalaya	86.02	43.0	174.	18	67	1,078	747.	1,04	3,5	1,50	653.6	196.08
21.	Mizoram	39.87	68.0	79.3	10	30	303.8	333.	448.	42	303.	45.09	6.76
22.	Nagaland	56.49	56.4	114.	85.	44	333.6	484.	484.	36	314.	39.75	5.96
23.	Odisha	364.74	364.	812.	60	3,3	2,492	3,60	1,76	2,1	2,10	2,455	368.39
24.	Puducherry	2.50	ND	4.64	1.0	30.	7.47	17.8	ND	15.	1.00	12.58	ND
25.	Punjab	227.46	227.	362.	ND	1,6	402.2	2,40	ND	47	119.	644.5	ND
26.	Rajasthan	1,301.71	1,30	2,52	63	10,	2,345	13,3	6,08	3,0	250.	11,06	1,659.22
27.	Sikkim	15.41	26.1	31.3	39.	12	194.7	136.	188.	63	251.	124.5	18.67
28.	Tamil Nadu	373.87	373.	921.	69	3,6	614.3	4,01	872.	3,6	2,61	2,438	731.67

S. No.	State/ UT	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Fund allocated	Fund drawn	Fund allocated	Fund drawn	Fund allocated	Fund drawn	Fund allocated	Fund drawn	Fund allocated	Fund drawn	Fund allocated	Fund drawn
29.	Telangana	259.14	105.	412.	82.	1,6	ND	1,65	ND	-	ND	-	ND
30.	Tripura	107.64	145.	156.	11	61	714.0	666.	849.	1,7	744.	736.7	221.03
31.	Uttar Pr.	1,206.28	1,51	2,57	1,2	10,	5,435	12,6	9,49	20,	16,9	12,62	6,310.98
32.	Uttarakhand	170.53	170.	362.	27	1,4	1,082	1,61	1,20	4,6	1,89	1,016	508.40
33.	West Bengal	995.33	994.	1,61	80	6,9	1,404	6,18	3,09	3,8	4,20	5,049	2,524.99

Source: JJM - IMIS

ND: Not Drawn

NR: Not Reported

CANCELLATION OF FLIGHTS FROM SHILLONG AIRPORT**3980. DR. RICKY A. J. SYNGKON:**

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

- (a) the reasons for cancellation of flights to Agartala, Silchar and Dimapur under the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) at Umroi Shillong Airport; and
- (b) whether the Government proposes to resume such flights from the said airport 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): During the 4th round of bidding under the Regional Connectivity Scheme-Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik (RCS-UDAN), routes connecting Shillong to Silchar and Agartala were awarded to IndiGo, while the route connecting Shillong to Dimapur was awarded to Alliance Air. The airlines discontinued the operations after completion of the three year tenure of Viability Gap Funding (VGF).

With the repeal of Air Corporation Act in March 1994, the Indian domestic aviation was totally deregulated. Airlines are free to induct capacity with any aircraft type, free to select whatever markets and network they wish to service and operate subject to the compliance of Route Dispersal Guidelines(RDGs) issued by the Government and approval of schedule by DGCA. Hence, it is up to the airline operator to consider operating air services to/from any city in the

country depending on their operational and commercial viabilities.

बहुराष्ट्रीय खाद्य प्रसंस्करण कंपनियां

3981. श्री इमरान मसूद:

क्या खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रीयह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या देश में बहुराष्ट्रीय खाद्य प्रसंस्करण कंपनियों के प्रवेश के बाद स्थानीय लघु खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों की संख्या में कमी आई है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार देश भर में लघु खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों की स्थापना करने का विचार रखती है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 2019 से राज्य-वार कितनी लघु खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयां स्थापित/पंजीकृत हैं;
- (घ) क्या सरकार की लघु खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों की स्थापना हेतु ऋण प्रदान करने की कोई योजना है; और
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना के लागू होने के बाद से उत्तर प्रदेश के सहारनपुर जिले में लघु खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों की स्थापना हेतु किसानों से सरकार को कितने ऋण आवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं?

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री रवनीत सिंह):

(क): पंजीकृत इकाइयों के लिए उद्योग वार्षिक सर्वेक्षण (एएसआई) और अनिगमित क्षेत्र उद्यम वार्षिक सर्वेक्षण (एएसयूएसई) के लिए वर्ष 2021-22 और 2022-23 की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों की संख्या का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

स्रोत	2021-22	2022-23
एएसआई	41,913	42,803

एसयूएसई	21,48,289	22,99,046
कुल	21,90,202	23,41,849

(ख) से (घ): खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमओएफपीआई) वर्ष 2016-17 से केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्पदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) और वर्ष 2020-21 से केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना प्रधानमंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम उन्नयन (पीएमएफएमई) के माध्यम से पूरे देश में इकाइयों की स्थापना/विस्तार के लिए लघु खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों सहित खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों को प्रोत्साहित कर रहा है। ये योजनाएं क्षेत्र या राज्य विशेष नहीं हैं, बल्कि मांग आधारित हैं। पीएमकेएसवाई के तहत, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय खाद्य प्रसंस्करण/परिरक्षण इकाइयों की स्थापना के लिए अनुदान सहायता के रूप में ज्यादातर ऋण से जुड़ी वित्तीय सहायता (पूँजी सब्सिडी) प्रदान करता है। खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय पीएमएफएमई योजना के तहत सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यमों की स्थापना/उन्नयन के लिए वित्तीय, तकनीकी और व्यावसायिक सहायता भी प्रदान करता है। पीएमकेएसवाई के तहत वर्ष 2019 से पूर्ण/प्रचालनरत इकाइयों की राज्य-वार संख्या और पीएमएफएमई योजना के तहत स्वीकृत ऋणों की राज्यवार जानकारी विवरण में दी गई है।

(ङ): पीएमकेएसवाई के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश के सहारनपुर जिले में कोई परियोजना स्वीकृत नहीं की गई है। पीएमएफएमई के तहत उत्तर प्रदेश के सहारनपुर जिले में 31 अक्टूबर, 2024 तक 39 ऋण स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।

विवरण

31 अक्टूबर, 2024 तक पीएमएफएमई के तहत स्वीकृत ऋणों की संख्या और पीएमकेएसवाई के तहत पूर्ण/प्रचालनरत परियोजनाओं की संख्या

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	पीएमएफएमई के तहत स्वीकृत ऋणों की संख्या	पीएमकेएसवाई के अंतर्गत पूर्ण/ प्रचालनरत परियोजनाओं की संख्या

1	अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	18	1
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	5,770	23
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	61	2
4	असम	1,689	29
5	बिहार	17,608	3
6	चंडीगढ़	5	0
7	छत्तीसगढ़	732	2
8	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली और दमन एवं दीव	10	1
9	दिल्ली	250	3
10	गोवा	82	1
11	गुजरात	553	58
12	हरियाणा	1,211	41
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,670	24
14	जम्मू और कश्मीर	1,053	22
15	झारखंड	2,647	0
16	कर्नाटक	5,177	46
17	केरल	4,780	27
18	लद्दाख	71	0
19	मध्य प्रदेश	6,228	19
20	महाराष्ट्र	19,580	97
21	मणिपुर	277	1
22	मेघालय	156	2
23	मिजोरम	34	0
24	नागालैंड	284	1
25	ओडिशा	1,684	5
26	पुदुचेरी	136	1
27	पंजाब	2,454	29
28	राजस्थान	774	25

29	सिक्किम	58	0
30	तमिलनाडु	13,520	64
31	तेलंगाना	6,230	14
32	त्रिपुरा	135	4
33	उत्तर प्रदेश	12,815	45
34	उत्तराखंड	760	34
35	पश्चिम बंगाल	68	19
	कुल योग	1,08,580	643

KEROSENE ALLOCATION FOR KARNATAKA

3982. DR. K SUDHAKAR:

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

(a) the details of the funds allocated and disbursed for kerosene across districts of Karnataka during FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps for oil exploration across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has entered into international agreements with foreign countries for joint venture in petroleum and natural gas exploration, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there are any ongoing projects regarding transportation of the natural gas from natural gas rich countries to India through pipelines, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Indian companies have started acquiring strategic petroleum

assets across other countries, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefore along with the details of strategies undertaken to use petroleum as strategic asset?

**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): No allocation of funds is made for Kerosene by the Government. Government, however, makes allocation of subsidized Public Distribution System (PDS) Kerosene to States/UTs on quarterly basis for cooking and lighting purpose. While making PDS Kerosene allocation to States/UTs factors such as increase in domestic LPG/Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections, electricity coverage, non-lifting of PDS Kerosene quota by the concerned States/UTs etc are taken into account. Further distribution of PDS Kerosene within the State/UT under PDS network is carried out by the concerned State/UT. Scale and criteria of the distribution is accordingly, also decided by the respective State/UT.

(b): Government has been taking various steps to boost domestic oil and gas production which, *inter-alia*, include:

- i. Policy under PSC regime for early monetization of hydrocarbon discoveries, 2014.
- ii. Discovered Small Field Policy, 2015.
- iii. Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP), 2016.
- iv. Policy for Extension of PSCs, 2016 and 2017.

- v. Setting up of National Data Repository, 2017.
 - vi. Appraisal of Un-appraised areas in Sedimentary Basins under National Seismic Programme, 2017.
 - vii. Policy framework for extension of PSCs for Discovered Fields and Exploration Blocks under Pre-New Exploration Licensing Policy (Pre-NELP), 2016 and 2017.
 - viii. Policy to Promote and Incentivize Enhanced Recovery Methods for Oil and Gas, 2018.
 - ix. Policy Framework for exploration and exploitation of Unconventional Hydrocarbons under Existing Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs), Coal Bed Methane (CBM) Contracts and Nomination Fields, 2018.
 - x. Lower Royalty Rates, Zero Revenue Share (till Windfall Gain) and no drilling commitment in Phase-I in OALP Blocks under Category II and III basins to attract bidders.
 - xi. Release of about 1 Million Sq. Km. (SKM) 'No-Go' area in offshore which were blocked for exploration for decades.
 - xii. Government is also acquiring seismic data in onland and offshore areas and drilling of stratigraphic wells to make quality data of Indian Sedimentary Basins available to bidders. Government has approved acquisition of additional 2D Seismic data of 20,000 LKM in onland and 30,000 LKM in offshore beyond Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of India.
- (c) and (d): No.
- (e) Indian Oil & Gas PSUs regularly assess the opportunities to invest in

upstream assets in foreign countries based on techno-commercial considerations. As on 1st April 2024, Indian PSUs have invested in 45 overseas upstream assets spread over 21 countries.

बहु-उत्पाद खाद्य प्रसंस्करण एककों को स्थापित करना

3983. श्रीमती कमलेश जांगड़े:

क्या खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) शीतागार योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या शीत श्रृंखला और मूल्यवर्धन अवसंरचना अथवा शीतागार योजना के अंतर्गत बहु-उत्पाद खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों की स्थापना हेतु कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा और इसके अभीष्ट परिणाम क्या हैं;
- (घ) क्या सरकार ने छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में बहु-उत्पाद खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों की स्थापना हेतु कोई कार्य योजना बनाई है; और
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री रवनीत सिंह):

(क): कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग देश भर में राष्ट्रीय बागवानी बोर्ड (एनएचबी) के माध्यम से स्टैंडअलोन शीतागार की स्थापना के लिए दो योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित कर रहा है, जिनके नाम हैं (i) एकीकृत बागवानी विकास मिशन (एमआईडीएच) और (ii) बागवानी के लिए शीतागार और भंडारण के निर्माण/विस्तार/आधुनिकीकरण के लिए पूंजी निवेश सब्सिडी। एमआईडीएच स्कीम के तहत, राज्य बागवानी मिशनों के माध्यम से सामान्य क्षेत्रों में परियोजना लागत के 35% की दर से और पहाड़ी और अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों में परियोजना लागत के 50% की दर से क्रेडिट लिंकड बैंक एंडेड सब्सिडी के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। बागवानी के लिए शीतागार और भंडारण के

निर्माण/विस्तार/आधुनिकीकरण के लिए 5000 मीट्रिक टन से अधिक और 10000 मीट्रिक टन तक की क्षमता के शीतागार और नियंत्रित वातावरण (सीए) भंडारण के निर्माण/विस्तार/आधुनिकीकरण के लिए पूंजी निवेश सब्सिडी के तहत, सामान्य क्षेत्रों में परियोजना की पूंजी लागत के 35% की दर से और पूर्वोत्तर, पहाड़ी और अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों के मामले में 50% की दर से क्रेडिट लिंक्ड बैंक एंडेड सब्सिडी प्रदान की जाती है। पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के मामले में, 1000 मीट्रिक टन से अधिक क्षमता वाली इकाइयां भी सहायता के लिए पात्र हैं।

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमओएफपीआई) शीतागार स्कीम को लागू नहीं करता है। परंतु, एमओएफपीआई केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की अम्ब्रेला योजना प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) के तहत एकीकृत शीत शृंखला और मूल्य संवर्धन अवसंरचना (शीत शृंखला स्कीम) नामक एक घटक स्कीम को लागू करता है जिसका उद्देश्य खेत से लेकर उपभोक्ता तक बिना किसी रुकावट के एकीकृत शीत शृंखला, परिरक्षण और मूल्य संवर्धन अवसंरचना सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराना है, ताकि गैर-बागवानी उत्पादों, डेयरी, मांस, पॉल्ट्री और समुद्री उत्पाद/मछली (झींगा को छोड़कर) में होने वाली फसलोत्तर हानि को कम किया जा सके। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत बहु उत्पाद खाद्य विकिरण इकाइयों (एकीकृत या स्टैंडअलोन) सहित शीत शृंखला परियोजनाओं की स्थापना के लिए सामान्य क्षेत्र में परियोजना के लिए पात्र परियोजना लागत के 35% की दर से तथा दुर्गम क्षेत्रों के साथ-साथ अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति, किसान उत्पादक संगठन और स्वयं सहायता समूहों की परियोजनाओं के लिए पात्र परियोजना लागत के 50% की दर से अधिकतम 10 करोड़ रुपये प्रति परियोजना के अध्यधीन अनुदान/सब्सिडी के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

(ख) और (ग): मौजूदा शीत शृंखला स्कीम दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार बहु-उत्पाद खाद्य विकिरण इकाइयों सहित शीत शृंखला परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने और संचालन की समय-सीमा सामान्य क्षेत्रों और कठिन क्षेत्रों के अंतर्गत परियोजनाओं के मामले में क्रमशः 24 महीने और 30 महीने है।

खाद्य विकिरण इकाइयां निम्नलिखित लाभ को जोड़कर विभिन्न खाद्य प्रसंस्करण पद्धतियों के

लिए एक प्रभावी वैकल्पिक पहल प्रदान करती हैं:

- फसलोत्तर नुकसान में कमी: (i) अंकुरण और पकने की रोकथाम/विलंब, (ii) शेल्फ लाइफ को बढ़ाना और (iii) कच्चे खाद्य पदार्थों की खराब होने की संभावना में कमी।
- सुरक्षा और संधारणीयता : (i) गैर-प्रदूषणकारी और पर्यावरण अनुकूल प्रक्रिया, (ii) खाद्य मूल्य श्रृंखला के कार्बन पदचिह्न में कमी और (iii) विषाक्त रसायनों से मुक्त।
- उत्पाद की गुणवत्ता बरकरार रखता है: (i) बनावट और पोषण पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं/न्यूनतम प्रभाव और (ii) सूक्ष्मजीवों की वृद्धि को निष्क्रिय करना/रोकना।

शीत श्रृंखला सुविधा के साथ खाद्य विकिरण के उपरोक्त लाभ के कारण अंततः किसानों को एक सुसज्जित आपूर्ति श्रृंखला के माध्यम से खाद्य प्रसंस्करणकर्ताओं और बाजार से जोड़ा जा सकेगा, जिससे किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य और देश भर में उपभोक्ताओं को वर्ष भर खाद्य उत्पादों की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित होगी।

(घ) और (ङ): शीत श्रृंखला स्कीम मांग आधारित है और इस स्कीम के तहत इस योजना के तहत धन की उपलब्धता के आधार पर मंत्रालय द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी अभिरुचि की अभिव्यक्ति (ईओआई) के माध्यम से छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य सहित पूरे देश से प्रस्ताव आमंत्रित किए जाते हैं।

LUDHIANA-BATHINDA HIGHWAY

3984. SHRI AMRINDER SINGH RAJA WARRING:

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

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) proposes to

withdraw the letter of approval for the Ludhiana-Bathinda Highway Project in Punjab and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether any steps have been taken by the NHAI to complete the Ludhiana-Bathinda Highway Project since 2022, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any deadline/target date was set by the Government for the completion of the Project and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any assessments on the financial impact and losses incurred due to delays in the Ludhiana-Bathinda Highway Project, if so, the details of estimated financial implications and the steps being taken to mitigate further delays;

(e) the challenges identified by the Government affecting the progress of the project;

(f) the measures being implemented to ensure timely completion; and

(g) whether the Government plans on doing third-party audits to evaluate the quality of work and adherence to timelines for the project, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Ludhiana-Bathinda section is being implemented in the following three packages:

(i) Package-I (30.300 km): Under construction since 14.09.2023.

(ii) Package-II (45.243 km): Project Awarded on 09.11.2021; Concession

Agreement yet to be signed. The Letter of Award (LOA) for Ludhiana-Bathinda (Package-II) was earlier under consideration for withdrawal in view of delay in handing over of possession of land by the State Government of Punjab. However, with the recent handover of possession of about 92% of land by the State Government, the proposal for withdrawal of LOA has been kept on hold.

(iii) Southern Ludhiana Bypass (25.24 km): The project was earlier awarded on 02.06.2022. However, LOA was withdrawn in January, 2024 due to the non-availability of land. Now, considering availability of land, fresh bids are being invited for award.

(b) and (c) Regular meetings with District Administration and Chief Secretary, Government of Punjab regarding possession of land from farmers and land owners are conducted for its follow up and close monitoring. The present status of possession of land in Ludhiana-Bathinda project and status of completion is as under:

Package	Project Length (in km)	Length in possession (in km)	Possession (in %)	Appointed Date	Likely completion date
Package-I	30.3	30.3	100 %	14.09.2023	22.04.2026
Package-II	45.24	41.64	92.04 %	Yet to be declared	730 days from Appointed date
Southern Ludhiana	25.24	21.69	88.09%	NA	Bids invited. 730 days from

Bypass					Appointed date

(d) Due to delays, there may be cost escalation that will be known only after completion of the corridor. Efforts are being made to minimise any further delays and various steps, including enhanced project management, timely resource allocation, and coordination with contractors, are being undertaken to expedite the completion of the highway.

(e) and (f) Due to demand of higher compensation of land acquisition by farmers, there have been significant delays in handing over of land by the State Government. Efforts are being made for possession of balance land.

(g) The National Highways are constructed as per quality standards specified in IRC specifications. Quality control tests are conducted by the Contractor/ Concessionaire/ Authority Engineer/ Independent Engineer/ Officers of implementing agencies at the specified frequencies. Further, external technical audit is also conducted as per requirement.

ASSESSMENT OF OLD RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS

3985. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the current condition of the double-story Type I quarters located on Panchkuian Road and if so, the details regarding their year of construction along with any assessments

made about their structural integrity;

(b) whether the Government is also aware that these quarters are in a dilapidated and deteriorating condition and if so, the measures taken/being taken to address the safety and livability concerns of the residents;

(c) whether the Government has any proposals to reconstruct these flats similar to the redevelopment projects undertaken in Sarojini Nagar and Kidwai Nagar in New Delhi;

(d) if so, the details of the reconstruction plan, including the scope of the proposed redevelopment project and the estimated cost and funding sources along with the timeline set for the initiation and completion of the project; and

(e) the time by which the demolition of the existing structures would begin along with the date of completion of the construction of new structure?

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

(a) and (b): The Double Storey Type I quarters at Panchkuian Road were constructed in the year 1964. Out of 720 quarters, 683 quarters are occupied. Maintenance in these quarters are carried out from time to time by CPWD, as and when required in order to make these quarters habitable.

(c) to (e): There is no such proposal regarding redevelopment project at

Panchkuian Road.

HIKE IN UDF CHARGES

3986. SHRI S VENKATESAN :

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

(a) the details of ownership/control of Airports in the country and UDF charges per passenger at the airports; and

(b) whether the Government intervenes to rein in exorbitant UDF hikes by airports and if so, the details thereof along with the results therein during 2023-24 and 2024-25?

**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): As on date, there are 158 Operational Airports in the country, list of which along with details of their owners and operators is at **Statement-I**.

Government of India has set up an Independent Economic Regulator namely, Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (AERA) under the AERA Act, 2008. AERA determines aeronautical charges of all the major airports such as landing, parking and User Development Fee (UDF) inter-alia considering the factors such as Return on Investment for aeronautical assets, Operating expenditure, Depreciation, Tax, etc. AERA aims to optimally balance the interest of service provider and the end user and ensures that the airport

operator maintains and operates the airport with reasonable return on investment consisting with risk profile by following the statute provisions and tariff guidelines which protects the interests of Airport Operator, Airlines and passengers, at large.;

The UDF as approved by AERA for Major Airports in FY 2024-25 is at **Statement-II.**

For non major airports, UDF is approved by Ministry of Civil Aviation. These are categorised into three categories, namely Cluster-1 (more than 1 mppa), Cluster-2 (0.1 mppa to 1 mppa) and Cluster-3 (less than 0.1 mppa). Details of UDF at non-major airports during FY 2024-25 is as under;;

(In Rs. PerPax);

Category	Type of Pax	Domestic/International;
Cluster-1	Embarking	709
Cluster-2	Embarking	625
Cluster-3	Embarking	184

STATEMENT-I

List of all Operational Airports in the country including details of their owners and operators

SL. NO	STATE / UT	NAME OF AIRPORT	AIRPORT OWNER	AIRPORT OPERATOR
1	A&N ISLAND (UT)	PORT BLAIR (CE)	INDIAN NAVY	AAI
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	KADAPA	AAI	AAI

3	ANDHRA PRADESH	ORVAKAL(KURNO OL)	STATE	STATE
4	ANDHRA PRADESH	RAJAHMUNDRY	AAI	AAI
5	ANDHRA PRADESH	TIRUPATI	AAI	AAI
6	ANDHRA PRADESH	VIJAYAWADA	AAI	AAI
7	ANDHRA PRADESH	VISAKHAPATNAM (CE)	INDIAN NAVY	AAI
8	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	ITANAGAR	AAI	AAI
9	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	PASSIGHAT (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	STATE
10	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	TEZU (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
11	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	ZIRO(CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	STATE
12	ASSAM	DIBRUGARH (MOHANBARI)	AAI	AAI
13	ASSAM	GUWAHATI	AAI	M/S GUWAHATI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED (PPP)
14	ASSAM	JORHAT	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
15	ASSAM	LILABARI (NORTH LAKHIMPUR)	AAI	AAI
16	ASSAM	SILCHAR (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
17	ASSAM	TEZPUR (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
18	ASSAM	RUPSI	AAI	AAI

19	BIHAR	DARBHANGA(CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
20	BIHAR	GAYA	AAI	AAI
21	BIHAR	PATNA	AAI	AAI
22	CHANDIGARH (UT)	CHANDIGARH(CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	M/S CHANDHIGARH INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED
23	CHHATTISGARH	BILASPUR	STATE	STATE
24	CHHATTISGARH	JAGDALPUR	STATE	STATE
25	CHHATTISGARH	RAIPUR	AAI	AAI
26	DAMAN & DIU (UT)	DIU	AAI	AAI
27	DELHI (UT)	DELHI	AAI	M/S DELHI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED (PPP)
28	DELHI (UT)	SAFDARJUNG	AAI	AAI
29	GOA	GOA(CE)	INDIAN NAVY	AAI
30	GOA	MOPA	STATE	M/S. GMR GOA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED (PPP)
31	GUJARAT	AHMEDABAD	AAI	M/S AHMEDABAD INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED (PPP)
32	GUJARAT	BHAVNAGAR	AAI	AAI
33	GUJARAT	BHUJ (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
34	GUJARAT	JAMNAGAR(CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
35	GUJARAT	KANDLA	AAI	AAI

36	GUJARAT	KESHOD (JUNAGARH)	AAI	AAI
37	GUJARAT	MUNDRA	PRIVATE	PRIVATE
38	GUJARAT	RAJKOT (HIRASAR)	AAI	AAI
39	GUJARAT	SURAT	AAI	AAI
40	GUJARAT	VADODARA	AAI	AAI
41	GUJARAT	PORBANDAR	AAI	AAI
42	GUJARAT	SABARMATI RIVER FRONT (WA)	STATE	STATE
43	GUJARAT	STATUE OF UNITY (WA)	STATE	STATE
44	HARYANA	HISAR	STATE	STATE
45	HIMACHAL PRADESH	KANGRA (GAGGAL)	AAI	AAI
46	HIMACHAL PRADESH	KULLU MANALI (BHUNTAR)	AAI	AAI
47	HIMACHAL PRADESH	SHIMLA	AAI	AAI
48	HIMACHAL PRADESH	MANDI(H)	STATE	STATE
49	HIMACHAL PRADESH	RAMPUR(H)	STATE	STATE
50	JAMMU & KASHMIR (UT)	JAMMU (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
51	JAMMU & KASHMIR (UT)	SRINAGAR(CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
52	JHARKHAND	DEOGHAR	AAI	M/S DEOGHAR AIRPORT LIMITED
53	JHARKHAND	JAMSHEDPUR	PRIVATE	PRIVATE
54	JHARKHAND	RANCHI	AAI	AAI
55	KARNATAKA	BELAGAVI	AAI	AAI

56	KARNATAKA	BENGALURU	STATE	M/S. BANGALORE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED (PPP)
57	KARNATAKA	HUBBALLI	AAI	AAI
58	KARNATAKA	JINDAL VIJAYANAGAR	PRIVATE	PRIVATE
59	KARNATAKA	KALABURAGI	AAI	AAI
60	KARNATAKA	MANGALURU	AAI	M/S MANGALURU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED (PPP)
61	KARNATAKA	MYSURU	AAI	AAI
62	KARNATAKA	SHIVAMOGGA	STATE	STATE (KARNATAKA STATE INDUSTRIAL AND INFRASTRUCTUR E DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION- KSIIDC)
63	KARNATAKA	BIDAR (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	STATE/HIAL
64	KARNATAKA	BENGALURU (HAL)	HAL**	HAL**
65	KERALA	CALICUT	AAI	AAI
66	KERALA	COCHIN	STATE	M/S. COCHIN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED (PPP)
67	KERALA	KANNUR	STATE	M/S. KANNUR INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED(PPP)

68	KERALA	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	AAI	M/S TRV-KERALA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED (PPP)
69	LADAKH (UT)	LEH (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
70	LAKSHADWEEP (UT)	AGATTI	AAI	AAI
71	MADHYA PRADESH	BHOPAL	AAI	AAI
72	MADHYA PRADESH	GWALIOR (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
73	MADHYA PRADESH	INDORE	AAI	AAI
74	MADHYA PRADESH	JABALPUR	AAI	AAI
75	MADHYA PRADESH	KHAJURAHO	AAI	AAI
76	MADHYA PRADESH	REWA	AAI	AAI
77	MAHARASHTRA	AURANGABAD	AAI	AAI
78	MAHARASHTRA	GONDIA	AAI	AAI
79	MAHARASHTRA	KOLHAPUR	AAI	AAI
80	MAHARASHTRA	MUMBAI	AAI	M/S. MUMBAI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED (PPP)
81	MAHARASHTRA	NAGPUR	STATE & AAI	M/S MIHAN INDIA LIMITED
82	MAHARASHTRA	NASIK (HAL OZAR)	HAL**	HAL**
83	MAHARASHTRA	PUNE (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
84	MAHARASHTRA	SHIRDI	STATE	STATE

85	MAHARASHTRA	SINDHUDURG	STATE	IRBSindhudurg Airport Pvt. Ltd. (Private)
86	MAHARASHTRA	AKOLA	AAI	AAI
87	MAHARASHTRA	JALGAON	AAI	AAI
88	MAHARASHTRA	JUHU	AAI	AAI
89	MAHARASHTRA	NANDED	STATE	NANDED AIRPORT PRIVATE LIMITED (Private)
90	MAHARASHTRA	SOLAPUR	AAI	AAI
91	MANIPUR	IMPHAL	AAI	AAI
92	MANIPUR	JIRIBAM (H)	STATE	STATE
93	MANIPUR	TAMENGLONG (H)	STATE	STATE
94	MEGHALAYA	BARAPANI (SHILLONG)	AAI	AAI
95	MIZORAM	LENGPUI (AIZWAL)	STATE	STATE
96	NAGALAND	DIMAPUR	AAI	AAI
97	ODISHA	BHUBANESWAR	AAI	AAI
98	ODISHA	JEYPORE	STATE	STATE
99	ODISHA	JHARSUGUDA	AAI	AAI
100	ODISHA	ROURKELA	SAIL *	SAIL *
101	ODISHA	UTKELA	STATE	STATE
102	PUDUCHERRY (UT)	PUDUCHERRY	AAI	AAI
103	PUNJAB	AMRITSAR	AAI	AAI
104	PUNJAB	BHATINDA (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
105	PUNJAB	LUDHIANA	AAI	AAI
106	PUNJAB	ADAMPUR (JALANDHAR) (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
107	PUNJAB	PATHANKOT (CE)	INDIAN AIR	AAI

			FORCE	
108	RAJASTHAN	BIKANER (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
109	RAJASTHAN	JAIPUR	AAI	M/S JAIPUR INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED (PPP)
110	RAJASTHAN	JAISALMER (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
111	RAJASTHAN	JODHPUR (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
112	RAJASTHAN	KISHANGARH	AAI	AAI
113	RAJASTHAN	UDAIPUR	AAI	AAI
114	RAJASTHAN	KOTA	AAI	AAI
115	SIKKIM	PAKYONG	AAI	AAI
116	TAMIL NADU	CHENNAI	AAI	AAI
117	TAMIL NADU	COIMBATORE	AAI	AAI
118	TAMIL NADU	MADURAI	AAI	AAI
119	TAMIL NADU	SALEM	AAI	AAI
120	TAMIL NADU	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	AAI	AAI
121	TAMIL NADU	TUTICORIN	AAI	AAI
122	TELANGANA	HYDERABAD	STATE	M/S. HYDERABAD INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED (HIAL) (PPP)
123	TELANGANA	HYDERABAD (BEGUMPET)	AAI	AAI
124	TRIPURA	AGARTALA	AAI	AAI
125	UTTAR PRADESH	AGRA (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
126	UTTAR PRADESH	AYODHYA	AAI	AAI
127	UTTAR PRADESH	BAREILLY (CE)	INDIAN AIR	AAI

			FORCE	
128	UTTAR PRADESH	GORAKHPUR (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
129	UTTAR PRADESH	HINDAN (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
130	UTTAR PRADESH	KANPUR (CHAKERI) (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
131	UTTAR PRADESH	LUCKNOW	AAI	M/S LUCKNOW INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED (PPP)
132	UTTAR PRADESH	PRAYAGRAJ (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
133	UTTAR PRADESH	VARANASI	AAI	AAI
134	UTTAR PRADESH	ALIGARH	STATE	AAI (O&M)
135	UTTAR PRADESH	AZAMGARH	STATE	AAI (O&M)
136	UTTAR PRADESH	CHITRAKOOT	STATE	AAI (O&M)
137	UTTAR PRADESH	KANPUR (CIVIL)	AAI	AAI
138	UTTAR PRADESH	KUSHINAGAR	AAI	AAI
139	UTTAR PRADESH	MEERUT	AAI	AAI
140	UTTAR PRADESH	MORADABAD	AAI	AAI
141	UTTAR PRADESH	SHRAVASTI	STATE	AAI (O&M)
142	UTTARAKHAND	DEHRADUN	AAI	AAI
143	UTTARAKHAND	PANTNAGAR	AAI	AAI
144	UTTARAKHAND	PITHORAGARH	STATE	STATE
145	UTTARAKHAND	ALMORAH (H)	STATE	STATE
146	UTTARAKHAND	CHAMPAWAT (H)	STATE	STATE
147	UTTARAKHAND	CHINYALI SAUR (H)	STATE	STATE
148	UTTARAKHAND	GAUCHER (H)	STATE	STATE
149	UTTARAKHAND	HALDWANI(H)	STATE	STATE
150	UTTARAKHAND	MUNSYARI (H)	STATE	STATE

151	UTTARAKHAND	NEW TEHRI(H)	STATE	STATE
152	UTTARAKHAND	SAHASTRADHARA (H)	STATE	STATE
153	UTTARAKHAND	SRINAGAR (H)	STATE	STATE
154	WEST BENGAL	BAGDOGRA (CE)	INDIAN AIR FORCE	AAI
155	WEST BENGAL	COOCH BEHAR	AAI	AAI
156	WEST BENGAL	DURGAPUR	BAPL***	BAPL*** (PPP)
157	WEST BENGAL	KOLKATA	AAI	AAI
158	WEST BENGAL	BEHALA	AAI	AAI

Note: CE= Civil Enclave, H=Heliport, WA= Water Aerodrome, AAI=AIRPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA

*SAIL: Steel Authority of India Limited

**HAL: Hindustan Aeronautics Limited

***BAPL: Bengal Aerotropolis Projects Ltd.

STATEMENT -II**UDF levied at major airports (FY 2024-25)****(In Rs. PerPax)**

			FY 2024-25	
Sr. No.	Name of Airports	Type of Pax	Domestic	International
1	DELHI	Embarking	129	129
2	MUMBAI	Embarking	-	187
3	BENGALURU	Embarking	550	1500
4	HYDERABAD	Embarking	750	1500
5	AHMEDABAD	Embarking	450	880
6	AMRITSAR	Embarking	500	1300
7	BHUBANESHWAR	Embarking	750	820
8	CALICUT	Embarking	430	720
9	CHANDIGARH	Embarking	725	1550
10	CHENNAI	Embarking	395	615
11	COCHIN	Embarking	270	570
12	COIMBATORE	Embarking	550	710
13	GOA-DABOLIM	Embarking	495	825
14	GUWAHATI	Embarking	555	770
		Disembarking	235	330
15	INDORE	Embarking	600	650
16	JAIPUR	Embarking	805	980
		Disembarking	345	420
17	KANNUR	Embarking	750	1680
18	KOLKATA	Embarking	628	1509
19	LUCKNOW	Embarking	850	1400
20	MANGALORE	Embarking	700	1050

		Disembarking	300	450
21	MOPA-GOA	Embarking	820	1120
		Disembarking	350	480
22	PATNA	Embarking	660	-
23	PUNE	Embarking	387	745
24	RAIPUR	Embarking	500	-
25	SHIRDI	Embarking	630	-
		Disembarking	270	-
26	SRINAGAR	Embarking	960	1100
27	TRIVANDRUM	Embarking	770	1540
		Disembarking	330	660
28	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	Embarking	600	800
29	VARANASI	Embarking	400	1300
30	PORTBLAIR	Embarking	709	709
31	DEHRADUN	Embarking	709	709

DIGITIZATION OF KHADI PRODUCTION UNITS

3987. DR. BHOLA SINGH:

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

- (a) the new wage levels for Khadi workers and the manner in which the Government plans to ensure wage sustainability;
- (b) the initiatives to promote the sale of Khadi and village industry products under the “Vocal for Local” campaign;
- (c) the steps to digitize Khadi production units and improve operational

efficiency; and

(d) the measures to provide skill development and financial support for Khadi cooperatives and artisans?

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), to support the Khadi artisans, has periodically increased their wages to improve their earnings and overall livelihood. With effect from 01.04.2023, the spinning wages was increased from Rs. 7.50 per hank to Rs. 10.00 per hank and weaving wages were raised by 10%, which not only boosted the production capacity of Khadi artisans but also significantly enhanced their earnings.

Further, KVIC has enhanced the spinning wages from Rs. 10.00 per hank to Rs. 12.50 per hank and weaving wages by 7%, effective from 02.10.2024.

Besides, under MMDA, 35% of MMDA is provided to artisans as incentive in case of Khadi Institutions of cotton, woollen, polyvastra and 30% quantum of MMDA is provided to artisans as incentive in case of Khadi Institutions of silk.

(b): To promote the sale of Khadi and Village Industries products, following initiatives are being taken by KVIC:

- i. Centre of Excellence for Khadi on the Hub and Spoke model, with National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) New Delhi as Hub along with NIFT Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Kolkata and Shillong – have

been set up for establishing benchmarked design processes for global standards, creating new fabrics and products, disseminating quality standards for fabrics, branding and publicity by creating interesting narratives around the new Khadi, creative visual merchandizing & packaging for new Khadi products and increasing the reach of Khadi by organizing National Khadi Fashion Shows and Exhibitions.

- ii. Organizing various level exhibitions and participating in Indian International Trade Fair (IITF) to make KVI products accessible in the domestic.
- Arranged product supply/marketing mechanism through e-Market linkage for MSMEs through GeM portal (gem.gov.in), and e-marketing portal (www.ekhadiindia.com) with an objective to sell Buyer to Consumer.
 - Established Khadi Lounges at various urban centers and in Tier-II cities for attracting both connoisseurs of Khadi as well as designers.
 - Catering to the need of Government departments and bulk buyers of various Government Organization and PSUs to increase the sales of Khadi products.
 - Special discount has been announced on various occasions/festivals to attract customers and to boost the sales of KVI products.
 - For protecting the identity of brand 'Khadi' globally, KVIC has secured registration for the Trademark 'Khadi' in 15 countries and secured

registration for the Khadi Logo in 32 countries.

- Publicity of KVI Schemes and programmes through print, electronic, digital and social media.

(c): To digitize Khadi production units and improve operational efficiency, the following steps have been taken by KVIC:

- Khadi Institutions e-PORTAL:** The KI e-Portal was developed and implemented in KVIC with a view to implement Modified Market Development Assistance (MMDA) and Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC) Scheme of KVIC. Through this e-portal, KVIC / KVIB registered Khadi producing Institutions submit their MMDA and ISEC claim to the respective Field Offices of KVIC.
- Khadi Institution Management Information System (KIMIS):** KIMIS software application facilitates to computerize entire activities of Khadi Institutions starting from procurement of raw material till sale of finished goods on real time basis. This system is implemented by Khadi Institutions, Departmental Sales Outlets and Central Sliver Plants. The System generates various MIS reports for effective monitoring by the respective Khadi Institutions, Departmental Units and CSPs.
- Online Budget System for Khadi Institutions:** For easing out the problem of manual budget, KVIC has developed the Online Budgeting System for Khadi Institutions.

iv. **Khadi Institutions Registration and Certifications Sewa**

(KIRCS): Khadi Institution Registration and Certifications Sewa

(KIRCS) is an online software application for the submission of applications for registering new Khadi Institutions as well as renewal of old Khadi Institutions.

(d): **Skill Development:** Khadi and Village Industries Commission providing the Skill Development Training through its Departmental and Non-Departmental Training Centres located across the country programmes which include Khadi Technology, Silk Reeling & Spinning, Dyeing & Printing, Khadi Design Development, Refresher course in Spinning & Weaving Khadi Spinning, Khadi Weaving, Fabric Painting, Tailoring & Embroidery etc.

The training programmes provide the traditional skill sets to the local artisans for production and marketing of the local products and enhance the livelihood of the local artisans as well as artisans associated with Khadi Institutions.

Financial Support: KVIC provides financial assistance to registered Khadi Institutions under the following schemes/programmes:

- i. **Under Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC) scheme,** credit at the concessional rate of Interest of 4% per annum is given for Capital Expenditure (CE) as well as for Working Capital (WC) as per the requirement of Khadi institutions. The difference between the actual lending rate and 4% is paid by the Central Government through the Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) to the lending Banks.

ii. **Under the Modified Market Development Assistance (MMDA)**

scheme, a quantum of MMDA is provided based on the prime cost of production. The assistance is calculated at 35% for cotton, muslin, woolen, and polyvastra khadi, and at 20% for silk khadi. Out of this quantum, 35% of MMDA is allocated as an incentive to artisans working with cotton, muslin, woolen, and polyvastra, while 30% of MMDA is provided as an incentive to artisans working with silk.

- iii. To provide ergonomic workspaces to khadi artisans and ensure long-term sustainability, the **Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans** extends financial assistance for the construction of worksheds. Under this scheme, individual artisans are eligible for assistance of up to ₹1,20,000 or 75% of the total cost of the workshed, with an enhanced assistance of 90% for artisans from the North Eastern Region (NER). For group worksheds, benefiting a minimum of 5 and a maximum of 15 artisans, financial assistance of up to ₹80,000 per artisan or 75% of the total cost of the group workshed (90% for NER) is provided, whichever is lower. This initiative aims to create a conducive and sustainable working environment for khadi artisans, enhancing their productivity and livelihood.

iv. **Under Strengthening of Infrastructure of Existing Weak Khadi**

Institutions: To revive the sick/weak/problematic/"D" category institution, the financial assistance under the said scheme has been provided by KVIC upto the Rs. 15.00 lakh.

- v. **Renovation of Sales Outlets:** In order to renovate the Sales outlets thereby getting sustainable earnings by the Khadi artisans, KVIC is providing the fund under assistance for marketing Infrastructures.

IMPLEMENTATION OF MSMEs SCHEMES

3988. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that districts of Panna, Katni, Khajuraho and Chhatarpur are comparatively under-developed in industrialisation and employment generation in the secondary–tertiary sectors of economy;
- (b) if so, whether the Government has been implementing the schemes of Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) and A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industries and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE) in the said districts; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof including the status of project under the said schemes, outcomes achieved and timelines of execution and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE):

(a) Government implements various Central Sector schemes and programmes aimed at promotion and development of MSME Sector, thereby creating employment and economic Development of the Country including in the State of Madhya Pradesh. These schemes/ programmes include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), PM Vishwakarma (PMV), Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) and Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP), MSME Champions Scheme, etc.

Number of MSMEs Registered since its inception on 01.07.2020 on Udyam and employment generated in the said districts of Madhya Pradesh, are as under:

Sl. No.	Description	Total MSMEs		Total	Employment		Total Employment
		Mfg.	Service		Mfg.	Service	
1	All India	1,12,01,113	4,54,17,962	5,66,19,075	7,29,30,140	16,62,32,799	23,91,62,939
2	Madhya Pradesh	5,51,901	30,89,762	36,41,663	27,53,804	76,90,761	1,04,44,565
3	Khajuraho of Chhatarpur	9,049	47,141	56,190	28,209	1,01,505	1,29,714
4	Katni	8,238	45,013	53,251	30,458	1,00,697	1,31,155
5	Panna	6,053	23,772	29,825	12,633	55,291	67,924

- I. Under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), general category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. The number of Micro enterprises that have benefitted under PMEGP during the last 5 years are as under:

Year	No. of Units Assisted	MM Subsidy (Rs. Cr.)	Estimated Employment Generated
FY2019-20	66,653	1,950.82	5,33,224
FY2020-21	74,415	2,188.80	5,95,320
FY2021-22	1,03,219	2,977.65	8,25,752
FY2022-23	85,167	2,722.17	6,81,336
FY2023-24	89,118	3,093.87	7,12,944
FY2024-25 (up to 16.12.2024)	28,496	1,159.52	2,27,968

- II. PMEGP Performance in terms of units assisted, estimated employment generated, margin money subsidy disbursed and loans sanctioned in the state of Madhya Pradesh and Khajuraho of Chhatarpur, Katani and Panna districts during the last five years and

current year, i.e. FY2019-2020 to FY2024-25:

Financial Year	Madhya Pradesh				Khajuraho of Chhatarpur				Katani				Panna			
	No of units assisted	Estimated employment generated	Margin Money (Rs Lakhs)	Loan Sanctioned (Rs. Lakh)	No of units assisted	Estimated employment generated	Margin Money (Rs Lakhs)	Loan Sanctioned (Rs. Lakh)	No of units assisted	Estimated employment generated	Margin Money (Rs Lakhs)	Loan Sanctioned (Rs. Lakh)	No of units assisted	Estimated employment generated	Margin Money (Rs Lakhs)	Loan Sanctioned (Rs. Lakh)
FY20 19-20	2,175	17,400	8,046.65	23,926.33	0	0	0	0	7	56	32.41	91.16	28	224	80.81	249.68
FY20 20-21	4,854	38,832	13,807.82	42,769.47	0	0	0	0	60	480	192.05	622.52	63	504	114.19	362.29
FY20 21-22	8,082	64,656	20,961.46	65,809.05	2	16	17.5	47.5	100	800	327.91	1018.60	123	984	171.22	565.99
FY20 22-23	5,957	47,656	18,129.70	56,125.91	2	16	3.68	9.97	57	456	173.62	562.42	57	456	108.68	347.62

III. Progress of CGTMSE scheme in Madhya Pradesh:

		FY 2019-20		FY 2020-21		FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24		FY 2024-25 Till Nov 30, 2024		Cumulative since Inception Till Nov 30, 2024	
		[Amount ₹ CRORE]													
Sr	DISTRICT	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
1	All India	8,46,650	45,851.22	8,35,592	36,899.39	7,17,020	56,171.87	11,65,786	1,04,781.46	17,24,073	2,02,807.32	11,29,657	1,50,425	9,925,719	7,79,789
2	Madhya Pradesh	40,822	2,098	60,835	1,893	64,108	2,651	50,289	5,290	75,023	9,569	44,128	6,299	481,458	35,859
3	Khajuraho Of Chhatarpur	419	14	650	18	372	25	398	31	904	104	410	49	4,806	341
4	Katni	781	33	1,114	36	947	44	1,032	67	1,330	112	708	79	7,762	476
5	Panna	130	5	193	5	171	4	212	12	443	45	122	25	1,766	120

IV.The total number of registered beneficiaries in PM Vishwakarma Scheme since its launch on 17.9.2023, in the said district is as under:

District Name	Successful registration	Basic Training Completed	Applications of Loan Sanctioned	Amount of Loan Sanctioned (in Rs)
All India	25,98,934	13,53,661	2,37,693	2053,63,94,288
Madhya Pradesh	2,25,325	1,00,152	14,313	1,305,874,296
Khajuraho of Chhatarpur	5428	2246	190	1,55,22,000
Katni	4852	2603	227	1,98,59,250
Panna	5760	4292	435	419,28,998

(b) and (c): A total of 45 clusters have been approved in Madhya Pradesh state with Gol assistance of Rs. 116.32cr, benefitting 24,905 artisans. Out of 45 approved clusters in the state, 36 clusters are currently functional and are providing sustainable employment to 17,860 artisans. One cluster has been approved in Katni district, which is Functional with Gol assistance of Rs.245.36 lakh benefitting 407 artisans. The details of the cluster are as follows:

S. No.	Cluster Name	Status	District	Sector	SFURTI Assistance (In Rs. Lakh)	Total Artisans
1	Embroidered Fashion Clothing and Accessories	Functional	Katni	Textile	245.36	407

	Cluster					

MSE-CDP and ASPIRE are demand driven schemes and no proposal under the scheme has been received for districts of Panna and Khajuraho of Chhatarpur under these schemes.

PRADHAN MANTRI ADI ADARSH GRAM YOJANA

3989. SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:

SHRIMATI HIMADRI SINGH:

SHRI BHARATSINHJI SHANKARJI DABHI:

SHRIMATI BIJULI KALITA MEDHI:

SHRI AMARSING TISSO:

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

- (a) the salient features and objectives of Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojana;
- (b) the number of villages so far identified under this initiative, State-wise particularly for the State of Karnataka; and
- (c) the details of specific infrastructure improvements being targeted under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI DURGA DAS UIKEY):

(a) to (c): Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAAGY)' was launched by Govt for integrated development of 36,428 eligible villages with 50% tribal population and 500 STs across States / UTs. An amount of Rs.20.38 lakh per

village (Rs 7276 cr for 36,428 villages) was earmarked under the scheme by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and the States were required to make Village development plan with convergence of Central STC (Schedule tribe component) and State TSP (Tribal Sub Plan) funds available with sectoral Central Govt Ministries and State Govt. In the VDP, the aim is to address gaps with regard to basic amenities identified through Antodaya Mission, in each selected village like Road connectivity, Telecom connectivity (Mobile /internet), School, Anganwadi Centres, Health Sub- Centre, Drinking water and electricity. As on date 17,656 VDPs have been approved (including 370 in Karnataka) and total funds released till date amounts to Rs.2357.50 Cr (including Rs 30.77 cr in Karnataka). The details of number of villages identified under the scheme, State-wise including the State of Karnataka with details of fund released is given in **Statement**.

Based on learning from the success of PM JANMAN, Dharti Abba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA-JGUA) has been launched which which is more structured version of PMAAGY with dedicated convergence of funds and Saturation for key interventions from line Ministries and State departments. Attempt has been made to remove the difficulties and challenges faced in PMAAGY. With launch of this Mission, the interventions to address gaps which could not be undertaken under PMAAGY are possible to be executed under DA-JGUA.

STATEMENT

Details of number of villages identified under PMAAGY, State-wise including the State of Karnataka with details of fund released

S.No	Name of State	Total Villages under PMAAGY	Total VDPs approved under PMAAGY	PAC Approved Amount	Total Release	Pending Release	(UC) Awaited	SNA Balance In lakhs
					Till date (2021-22 to 2024-25)			
	A	B	C	D	I	J	K	L
1	Andhra Pradesh	517	0	0	0	0	11947.05	11035
2	Arunachal Pradesh	141	0	0	733.68	0	733.68	1080
3	Assam	1700	1700	34646	31054.81	3591.19	0	2.3584
4	Bihar	184	0	0	774.44	0	3880.44	700.69
5	Chhattisgarh	4029	1530	31181.4	38617.62	0	38617.62	19629.49
6	DNDD	55	0	0	173.23	0	173.23	0
7	Goa	21	0	0	0	0	51.99	62.23
8	Gujarat	3764	2803	57125.14	35318.54	21806.6	28487.79	25828.42
9	Himachal Pradesh	90	75	1528.5	665.12	863.38	297.57	279.66
10	J & K	302	300	5950.5	932.39	5018.11	932.39	2165.93
11	Ladakh	132	50	1019	470.525	548.475	470.53	308.61
12	Jharkhand	3891	641	8145.52	13447.07	0	18327.73	32202.34
13	Karnataka	507	370	7443.7	3077.38	4366.32	2253.83	1821.71
14	Kerala	6	6	122.28	61.19	61.09	0	0
15	Madhya Pradesh	7307	4203	80674.67	39963.3	40711.37	28283.07	22900.36
16	Maharashtra	3605	1542	31425.96	13485.5	17940.46	23551.3	13494.41
17	Manipur	254	44	896.72	723.45	173.27	809.81	106.05
18	Meghalaya	836	176	3586.88	3342.3	244.58	4664.83	2947.75
19	Mizoram	344	344	6847.47	3511.44375	3336.0262	0	245.87

						5		
20	Nagaland	530	530	10801.4	6947.94	3853.46	13.01	11.71
21	Odisha	1653	784	15950.6	6817.3425	9133.2575	4739	2666.38
22	Rajasthan	4302	1566	30471.94	22494.37	7977.57	19569.84	16875.69
23	Sikkim	62	62	917.73	0	917.73	82.56	210.68
24	Tamil Nadu	167	158	3220.04	1426.745	1793.295	307.57	148.82
25	Telangana	533	428	8722.64	3943.215	4779.425	343.06	209.88
26	Tripura	375	344	7010.72	4273.49	2737.23	2421.1	2908.77
27	Uttarakhand	64	0	0	0	0	10.35	10.50
28	Uttar Pradesh	183	0	0	0	0	1288.74	970.89
29	West Bengal	874	0	0	3495.2	0	3495.2	3521.01
	Total	36428	17656	347688.8	235750.2913	129852.84	195753.3	162346.3

हमीरगढ़ हवाई पट्टी से हवाई सेवाएं

3990. श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार द्वारा वर्तमान में भीलवाड़ा स्थित हमीरगढ़ हवाई पट्टी से हवाई सेवा शुरू करने के लिए दी जा रही सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का उक्त हवाई पट्टी से वाणिज्यिक उड़ान सेवाएं शुरू करने का विचार रखती है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या इस क्षेत्र के लोगों और जन-प्रतिनिधियों ने पूर्व में उक्त हवाई पट्टी से वाणिज्यिक विमान सेवाएं शुरू करने की मांग की थी; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में किए गए प्रयासों सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुरलीधर मोहोले):

(क) से (ड): क्षेत्रीय संपर्क योजना - उड़े देश का आम नागरिक (आरसीएस-‘उड़ान’) एक बाजार संचालित सतत योजना है, जहाँ अधिक गंतव्यों/स्टेशनों और मार्गों को कवर करने के लिए समय-समय पर बोली प्रक्रिया के चरण आयोजित किए जाते हैं। इच्छुक एयरलाइनों, विशेष मार्गों पर माँग के अपने आंकलन के आधार पर, ‘उड़ान’ योजना के तहत बोली प्रक्रिया के समय अपने प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करती हैं। हवाईअड्डा, जो ‘उड़ान’ योजनाके अंतर्गत अवार्ड किए गए मार्गों में शामिल है और जिसे ‘उड़ान’ परिचालनों को शुरू करने के लिए उन्नयन/विकास की आवश्यकता है, उसे “असेवित और अल्पसेवित हवाईअड्डों का पुनरुद्धार” योजना के तहत विकसित किया जाता है। राजस्थान में हमीरगढ़ (भीलवाड़ा) हवाईपट्टी को ‘उड़ान’ (उड़े देश का आम नागरिक) दस्तावेज में असेवित हवाईपट्टियों की सूची में सूचीबद्ध किया गया है। तथापि, बोली प्रक्रिया के पाँच चरण पूरे होने तक आरसीएस उड़ानों के परिचालन के लिए हमीरगढ़ (भीलवाड़ा) हवाई पट्टी को जोड़ने वाला कोई भी मार्ग किसी भी एयरलाइन को अवार्ड नहीं किया गया है।

LPG CONNECTIONS IN JALPAIGURI UNDER PMUY

3991. DR. JAYANTA KUMAR ROY:

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

- (a) the number of households in Jalpaiguri district provided LPG connections under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) since 2019; and
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to increase the number of beneficiaries under the said scheme?

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. As on 01.12.2024, there are 10.33 crore PMUY connections in the country. In Jalpaiguri district of West Bengal under PMUY, there are 3.3 lakh PMUY connections, out of which 0.84 lakh connection were released from April 2019 to November 2024.

Since launch of PMUY till financial year 2022-23, Government has been bearing an expenditure of up to Rs.1600 per PMUY connection for Security Deposit (SD) of Cylinder, Pressure Regulator, Suraksha Hose, DGCC booklet and installation charges. From financial year 2023-24, this expenditure has been increased to Rs.2,200 per connection for 14.2 Kg Single Bottle Connection/ 5 Kg Double Bottle Connection & Rs.1,300 per connection for 5 Kg Single Bottle Connection.

In order to improve access to LPG across the country, various steps have been taken inter alia, including organizing campaigns for promotion of PMUY, organizing melas/camps to enroll and distribute connections, promotion through Out of Home (OOH) hoardings, radio jingles, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Vans etc., 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, simplification of process of getting LPG connection, online application for PMUY connection at

www.pmuy.gov.in, nearest LPG distributors, Common Service Centres (CSC) etc., option of 5 Kg Double Bottle Connection (DBC), swap option from 14.2 Kg to 5 Kg, provision for Migrant Families to avail new connection on Self-Declaration instead of Proof of Address & Ration Card, upto 3 free refills to PMUY beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Gareeb Kalyan Package from April to December 2020 etc.. Further, OMCs are continuously commissioning new LPG Distributorships, especially in rural areas.

To make LPG more affordable to PMUY consumers and ensure sustained usage of LPG by them, Government started a targeted subsidy of Rs.200 per 14.2 Kg LPG cylinder for Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) beneficiaries for upto 12 refills a year in May, 2022. Moreover, October, 2023, Government increased the targeted subsidy to Rs.300 per 14.2 Kg LPG cylinder for all Pradhan Mantri UjjwalaYojana (PMUY) beneficiaries. With a targeted subsidy of Rs.300 per cylinder (and proportionately prorated for 5 Kg cylinder), effective cost for PMUY consumers is Rs.503 per 14.2 Kg cylinder (at Delhi) currently. As a result of these efforts, the per capita consumption (in terms of 14.2 Kg domestic LPG cylinders) for PMUY beneficiaries has improved from 3.01 refills per year in 2019-20 to 3.95 refills in 2023-24 and 4.34 refills per year based on consumption till Nov-24.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में रोपवे

3992. डॉ. राजीव भारद्वाज:

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

(क) क्या सरकार हिमाचल प्रदेश के चंबा जिले के बनीखेत से डलहौजी होते हुए खजियार तक रोपवे बनाने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश के चंबा जिले के पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा उक्त रोपवे के निर्माण का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार को भेजा गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) जी, नहीं। राज्य सरकार से ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

एसटी श्रेणी के लिए मानदंड

3993. डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:

क्या जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) अनुसूचित जनजाति श्रेणी की पात्रता से सदस्यों को अयोग्य घोषित करने के क्या मानदंड हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई निर्देश जारी किए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) छत्तीसगढ़ में श्री अजीत जोगी को अनुसूचित जनजाति होने से अयोग्य ठहराए जाने के मामले में अंतिम निर्णय का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) इस संबंध में अनुपालन हेतु विभिन्न न्यायालयों द्वारा जारी आदेशों और सरकार के निर्णयों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) अपना धर्म बदलकर अपनी मूल संस्कृति को त्यागकर गैर-भारतीय संस्कृति अपनाने के कारण अपात्र घोषित किये गये अनुसूचित जनजाति श्रेणी के सदस्यों का राज्यवार एवं राजस्थान का जिलावार ब्यौरा क्या है?

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीदुर्गा दास उइके):

(क) और (ख): जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 342 के तहत किसी समुदाय को अनुसूचित जनजाति के रूप में अधिसूचित करने के लिए नोडल मंत्रालय है। हालांकि, अनुसूचित जनजाति प्रमाण पत्र जारी करने और सामाजिक स्थिति के सत्यापन की जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्य सरकार/केंद्रीय शासित प्रदेश प्रशासन की है। जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय अनुसूचित जनजातियों की अयोग्यता से संबंधित मामलों से नहीं निपटता है।

(ग) से (ड): प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

GREEN NATIONAL HIGHWAYS CORRIDOR PROJECT

3994. SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT:

SHRIMATI. BHARTI PARDHI:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

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

- (a) whether the Union Government and World Bank have signed a MoU for implementation of the Green National Highways Corridor Project, if so, the details along with the objectives of the MoU thereof; .
- (b) the details of the highways covered till October, 2024 under the Green Highway Mission, State-wise particularly in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh;
- (c) whether the Union Government has undertaken any research to monitor environmental footprint of the greenhouse gases on national highways, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Union Government have taken any steps to replace the use of

diesel in road construction with CNG or LNG; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which replacement work is targeted to be completed?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India and the World Bank have signed an agreement for the construction of Green National Highways Corridor Project (GNHCP) in an aggregate length of 781 km in the states of Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, with loan assistance of US \$ 500 million against total project cost of US \$ 1288 million (Rs. 7,662 crore). The objective of the GNHCP is to demonstrate safe and green highway keeping in view climate resilience and use of green technologies by incorporating the provisions of conservation of natural resources using cement treated sub base/reclaimed asphalt pavement, use of local/ marginal material such as lime, fly ash, waste plastic, bio-engineering measures for slope protection such as hydroseeding, coco/jute fibre etc., to bring Green technologies into the mainstream.

(b) The guidelines of Indian Roads Congress on Green Highways (Plantation, Transplantation, Beautification & Maintenance) Policy, 2015 stipulates planting the plants/trees on National Highways as per the availability of space in Right of Way. Since promulgation of Green Highways Policy, 465.42 lakh plants have been planted on the National Highways in the country. In Maharashtra, 40.17 lakh plants and in Madhya Pradesh, 43.53 lakh plants have

been planted from 2015-16 to 2024-25 (till 15 November, 2024). The State-wise information is attached as **Statement-I**.

(c) Yes Sir. The Government has published a study 'An assessment of avoided CO₂ emissions during construction, maintenance and operation of National Highways' in 2023 based on the data from 20 NH stretches extending to a length of 2191.5 kms, to estimate the potential CO₂ that can be avoided by the NH. The summary of the report is attached at **Statement-II**.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir. In order to facilitate the development of motor vehicles running on non-fossil fuels, the Government has notified emission norms of agricultural tractors, power tillers, construction equipment vehicles and combine harvesters driven by dual fuel diesel with Compressed Natural Gas or Bio-Compressed Natural Gas or Liquefied Natural Gas engines.

STATEMENT-I**Details of Plantation carried out on National Highways from 2015-16 to 2024-25 (till 15th November 2024)**

S.No.	State	Cumulative Plantation of 3 Years (2015-16 to 2017-18) (No. of Plants in Avenue & Median Plantation in Lakh)	Plantation in 2018-19 (No. of Plants in Avenue & Median Plantation in Lakh)	Plantation in 2019-20 (No. of Plants in Avenue & Median Plantation in Lakh)	Plantation in 2020-21 (No. of Plants in Avenue & Median Plantation in Lakh)			Plantation in 2021-22 (No. of Plants in Avenue & Median Plantation in Lakh)			Plantation in 2022-23 (No. of Plants in Avenue & Median Plantation in Lakh)			Plantation in 2023-24 (No. of Plants in Avenue & Median Plantation in Lakh)			Plantation in 2024-25 (till 15th November 2024) (No. of Plants in Avenue & Median Plantation in Lakh)			Total Plantation Progress (2015-16 to 2024-25 (till 15th Nov'2024)) (No. of Plants in Avenue & Median Plantation in Lakh)
					Avenue	Median	Total	Avenue	Median	Total	Avenue	Median	Total	Avenue	Median	Total	Avenue	Median	Total	
1	Andhra Pradesh	6.34	1.47	4.8	1.22	1.79	3.01	0.50	1.17	1.67	0.58	1.00	1.58	0.58	0.55	1.14	0.89	1.22	2.11	22.12
2	Assam	1.01	0.73	0.04	0.92	1.54	2.46	1.01	0.72	1.73	0.45	0.44	0.89	0.22	0.63	0.85	0.16	0.11	0.27	7.98
3	Bihar	1.62	0.64	0.93	0.68	0.04	0.72	1.07	0.96	2.03	0.65	1.47	2.12	1.15	1.23	2.38	1.72	1.57	3.29	13.73
4	Chhattisgarh	2.02	0.86	0.54	0.84	0.34	1.18	0.70	0.31	1.02	0.88	0.44	1.33	0.86	0.31	1.17	0.47	0.53	0.99	9.11
5	Delhi	0.5	5.5	0.02	1.33	0.80	2.13	2.80	6.71	9.50	2.18	1.26	3.44	2.47	1.13	3.60	7.45	1.50	8.95	33.65

6	Gujarat	4.96	0.65	1.06	1.20	1.58	2.78	0.58	1.80	2.38	2.41	2.10	4.51	1.61	2.08	3.69	1.92	2.94	4.86	24.88
7	Haryana	6.46	4.25	0.28	0.61	1.91	2.52	1.00	0.59	1.59	0.93	1.27	2.19	1.13	1.85	2.98	1.07	4.52	5.59	25.87
8	HimachalPradesh	0.16	0.08	0.23	0.42	0.26	0.68	0.47	0.25	0.71	0.35	0.47	0.82	0.21	0.11	0.32	0.39	0.22	0.61	3.61
9	Jammu &Kashmir	0.41	0.38	0.06	0.01	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.31	0.42	0.20	0.66	0.86	0.41	0.36	0.76	0.70	0.11	0.80	3.82
10	Jharkhand	1.32	0.86	0.26	0.50	0.65	1.16	1.32	1.21	2.53	0.77	0.30	1.07	0.57	0.36	0.92	0.32	0.69	1.01	9.13
11	Karnataka	7.51	1.75	3.73	0.81	2.70	3.51	1.47	2.26	3.73	1.04	1.82	2.86	0.56	1.67	2.23	1.30	1.49	2.79	28.10
12	Kerala	0.9	0.24	0.15	0.08	0.25	0.33	0.04	0.20	0.24	0.02	0.13	0.16	0.01	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.04	0.04	2.24
13	MadhyaPradesh	0.49	2.31	5.3	1.78	2.16	3.94	2.25	3.52	5.77	5.05	5.13	10.18	3.11	3.93	7.04	4.19	4.30	8.49	43.53
14	Maharashtra	7.46	0.64	4.62	1.82	2.40	4.22	3.23	4.74	7.97	2.69	3.34	6.04	2.71	2.54	5.25	1.70	2.28	3.98	40.17
15	Odisha	2.91	2.04	1.73	1.84	1.06	2.90	2.43	1.35	3.78	1.88	1.52	3.40	1.23	1.45	2.68	0.68	1.82	2.51	21.95
16	Punjab	3.98	0	1.98	2.55	2.26	4.81	2.15	0.81	2.96	1.12	1.34	2.45	1.33	1.00	2.33	1.55	2.81	4.36	22.88
17	Rajasthan	8.1	1.52	2.07	3.16	1.63	4.79	4.17	5.28	9.45	7.29	5.16	12.46	2.81	5.29	8.10	2.05	2.14	4.19	50.67
18	TamilNadu	6.44	1.82	2.92	1.19	1.67	2.86	0.93	1.54	2.47	1.03	1.52	2.55	1.27	1.35	2.62	1.93	1.03	2.95	24.63
19	Telangana	3.09	0.18	0.59	1.76	1.51	3.27	0.64	1.54	2.18	0.65	2.09	2.74	0.36	0.39	0.74	0.22	0.41	0.63	13.43
20	UttarPradesh	6.74	3.8	3.56	1.76	4.55	6.31	1.67	3.75	5.41	3.25	3.02	6.27	2.80	2.02	4.81	1.97	1.34	3.31	40.22
21	Uttarakhand	0	0.52	0.15	0.64	1.46	2.10	1.40	0.73	2.12	0.70	0.53	1.23	0.38	0.18	0.56	0.27	0.10	0.37	7.06
22	West Bengal	3.85	1.03	1.2	1.46	1.59	3.04	1.64	0.74	2.38	1.87	0.51	2.37	1.20	0.53	1.72	0.50	0.54	1.04	16.64
	GrandTotal	76.27	31.27	36.22	26.58	32.29	58.87	31.58	40.47	72.05	35.99	35.53	71.52	26.96	29.12	56.08	31.44	31.70	63.14	465.42

STATEMENT-II

Summary of 'An assessment of avoided CO₂ emissions during construction, maintenance and operation of National Highways'

The report presents a methodology for assessing the extent of CO₂ that can be avoided per km of operational highways. Data from 20 NH stretches together extending to a length of 2,191.5 kms and located in India's diverse climate zones and topography have been applied to estimate the potential CO₂ that can be avoided by the NH. Of the 20 NH stretches considered, 5 are Greenfield and 15 are brownfield. The result of this assessment indicates that:

1. Construction of all 20 stretches together have led to an emission of 5,716.66 thousand tonnes of CO₂ and maintenance has led to an emission of 1,164.68 thousand t CO₂.
2. Felling of trees outside forests and removal of forests done to pave the way for construction of the highways has led to the emission of 652.60 thousand t CO₂.
3. Fuel consumption by vehicles would have been 50.96 billion liters in a 20 year period if BAU conditions of highways persisted. In the BAU case, the share of petrol in the total fuel consumption would have been 17-19% and diesel share would have been 81-83%.
4. In the Improvement case, when the new highways are operational, it is estimated that the total fuel consumption would be about 41.16 billion liters in a 20 year period. This amount of consumption is less by 19% or 9.77 billion liters of fuel is saved in the improvement case as compared to the BAU case.

5. In the total fuel savings, share of petrol will be about 7% and rest will be share of diesel. The major savings will be 53% and 23% by MCVs and HCVs respectively.

6. For the 20 NH stretches, the savings in petrol range from 2% to 21%, and diesel saving ranges from 1% to 42%. This variation is mainly due to variable conditions of the highways vis a vis their road characteristics (width, roughness etc.) and wide ranging traffic volumes and share of different vehicle types.

7. Therefore due to vehicles plying on the newly constructed and improved highways, it is estimated that in a 20 year period about 25.19 million tonnes of CO₂ will be avoided along the entire 2,191.54 kms of NH stretches, which is equivalent to an avoidance of 11,493 tonnes of CO₂ per km in 20 years.

(a). In case of Greenfield Highways improvements, the CO₂ avoidance in 20 years can be of the order of 10,167 tonnes per km whereas

(b). Improvements of Brownfield Highways can result in about 11,936 tonnes per km of CO₂ avoidance.

8. It is estimated that the avenue plantations and compensatory afforestation (CA) done post construction of the highways together potentially can sequester 584.27 thousand tonnes of CO₂ over a 20 year period.

9. Adding up the CO₂ emissions and sequestrations streams across all the stretches considered that together extend to a total of 2,191.54 kms, it is estimated that potentially 18,236.62 thousand tonnes of CO₂ over a 20 year period can be avoided. This is equivalent to a potential avoidance of 8321 tonnes CO₂ per km.

10. Based on standard assumptions, it is estimated that a total of 18,237.31 thousand tonnes of CO₂ emissions avoided across 2191.54 kms of NH in a 20-year period is equivalent to CO₂ sequestered by 45.14 million trees.

11. A total of 77,265 kms of national highway has been constructed till date since 2014 which can together potentially avoid 32.15 million tonnes of CO₂ annually and 642.95 million tons of CO₂ cumulatively in next 20 years. This is equivalent to CO₂ sequestration by 31,826 million trees.

UDYAM REGISTRATION PORTAL

3995. DR. RANI SRIKUMAR:

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

(a) the number of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) registered under the Udyam Registration Portal since its launch on 1st July 2020, State-wise, including, district-wise of Tamil Nadu;

(b) the total amount of collateral-free loans provided to Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) under the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) during the last five years in Tamil Nadu, district-wise, including Tenkasi district; and

(c) the number of MSMEs that have availed of these loans in Tamil Nadu, district-wise, including Tenkasi district, during the same period?

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

(a): The details of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) registered on the Udyam Registration Portal (URP), including Informal Micro Enterprises (IMEs) registered on Udyam Assist Platform (UAP), State/UTs-wise, are given at **Statement – I**. The number of district-wise MSMEs registered in Tamil Nadu, are given at **Statement – II**.

(b) and (c): As reported by Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises, district-wise details of the number of guarantees extended and amount of guarantees approved for Micro and Small Enterprises, during the last five years, in Tamil Nadu, including Tenkasi District, are given at **Statement – III**.

STATEMENT – I

State/UT-wise total MSMEs registered under Udyam Registration Portal and UAP from 01.07.2020 to 15.12.2024					
Sl. No.	State/UT	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16,949	274	14	17,237
2	Andhra Pradesh	26,16,151	24,773	1,975	26,42,899
3	Arunachal Pradesh	27,370	393	37	27,800
4	Assam	9,54,913	9,841	856	9,65,610

5	Bihar	30,86,169	19,202	1,027	31,06,398
6	Chandigarh	58,133	1,988	207	60,328
7	Chhattisgarh	9,69,382	12,001	1,287	982,670
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	25,748	1,276	236	27,260
9	Delhi	10,05,285	41,014	5,001	10,51,300
10	Goa	98,441	1,711	157	100,309
11	Gujarat	32,02,573	83,175	8,521	32,94,269
12	Haryana	14,05,528	34,325	3,311	14,43,164
13	Himachal Pradesh	241,404	3,911	445	245,760
14	Jammu And Kashmir	669,672	5,208	352	675,232
15	Jharkhand	11,54,954	8,939	661	11,64,554
16	Karnataka	36,67,543	46,389	4,383	37,18,315
17	Kerala	12,99,020	19,031	1,462	13,19,513
18	Ladakh	16,598	142	4	16,744
19	Lakshadweep	1,936	1	-	1,937
20	Madhya Pradesh	36,00,792	29,869	2,265	36,32,926
21	Maharashtra	73,04,600	1,06,584	12,312	74,23,496
22	Manipur	122,414	674	38	123,126
23	Meghalaya	37,224	500	61	37,785

24	Mizoram	40,555	201	11	40,767
25	Nagaland	51,028	245	17	51,290
26	Odisha	17,72,769	14,823	1,096	17,88,688
27	Puducherry	81,536	952	126	82,614
28	Punjab	15,77,420	27,176	2,460	16,07,056
29	Rajasthan	31,98,355	42,620	3,425	32,44,400
30	Sikkim	22,050	193	19	22,262
31	Tamil Nadu	44,79,580	59,712	5,323	45,44,615
32	Telangana	21,14,521	27,872	3,127	21,45,520
33	Tripura	246,727	989	72	247,788
34	Uttar Pradesh	60,05,321	62,263	4,820	60,72,404
35	Uttarakhand	463,020	6,311	541	4,69,872
36	West Bengal	40,36,135	36,265	3,275	40,75,675
	Total:-	5,56,71,816	7,30,843	68,924	5,64,71,583

Source: Udyam Registration Portal

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STATEMENT – II

District-wise total MSMEs registered in Tamil Nadu under Udyam Registration Portal and UAP from 01.07.2020 to 15.12.2024					
Sl. No.	District	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
1	Ariyalur	31,096	197	15	31,308
2	Chengalpattu	106,071	611	30	106,712
3	Chennai	502,552	13,110	1,637	517,299
4	Coimbatore	358,465	6,920	751	366,136
5	Cuddalore	136,382	821	51	137,254
6	Dharmapuri	89,090	527	20	89,637
7	Dindigul	119,890	1,083	71	121,044
8	Erode	152,743	2,611	195	155,549
9	Kallakurichi	28,915	226	11	29,152
10	Kanchipuram	171,899	2,533	342	174,774
11	Kanniyakumari	130,290	916	58	131,264
12	Karur	48,774	790	57	49,621
13	Krishnagiri	116,479	1,571	107	118,157
14	Madurai	212,327	2,273	160	214,760
15	Mayiladuthurai	27,627	139	4	27,770
16	Nagapattinam	44,553	218	6	44,777
17	Namakkal	104,304	2,007	181	106,492
18	Perambalur	20,615	214	11	20,840
19	Pudukkottai	71,381	560	26	71,967

20	Ramanathapuram	52,355	340	18	52,713
21	Ranipet	46,576	246	6	46,828
22	Salem	229,087	3,000	196	232,283
23	Sivaganga	60,684	396	22	61,102
24	Tenkasi	47,648	314	7	47,969
25	Thanjavur	126,321	904	43	127,268
26	The Nilgiris	53,142	271	11	53,424
27	Theni	66,128	601	48	66,777
28	Thiruvallur	204,029	2,658	242	206,929
29	Thiruvarur	54,579	288	15	54,882
30	Tiruchirappalli	154,037	1,471	87	155,595
31	Tirunelveli	123,256	978	54	124,288
32	Tirupathur	51,323	165	3	51,491
33	Tiruppur	179,487	5,611	464	185,562
34	Tiruvannamalai	104,190	682	32	104,904
35	Tuticorin	92,187	1,099	92	93,378
36	Vellore	156,571	1,059	78	157,708
37	Villupuram	102,506	778	32	103,316
38	Virudhunagar	102,021	1,524	140	103,685
	Total:-	44,79,580	59,712	5,323	45,44,615

Source: Udyam Registration Portal

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STATEMENT – III

Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) - Guarantee Approved in Tamil Nadu											
[Amount ₹ Crore]											
Sr. No.	District	FY 2019-20		FY 2020-21		FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24	
		No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
1	Ariyalur	431	13.00	208	6.66	366	8.90	979	112.09	709	98.91
2	Chennai	1480 2	1217.3 9	8823	904.91	7132	1269.18	10051	2083.07	20559	4395.55
3	Coimbatore	8862	540.33	6575	444.90	4063	547.37	5047	819.40	9836	1514.66
4	Cuddalore	1738	47.15	1202	40.30	1236	59.63	1353	94.94	2773	227.79
5	Dharmapuri	1234	42.29	831	35.77	578	29.45	1446	104.29	2102	215.72
6	Dindigul	1806	58.15	1013	39.55	860	58.93	1035	92.92	1900	218.10
7	Erode	3453	145.13	2358	120.90	1423	135.60	2041	243.85	3331	442.12
8	Kanchipuram @	5401	224.93	3551	175.75	2369	222.47	3382	377.63	7408	889.03
9	Kanyakumari	2660	64.40	2063	54.96	1581	46.35	2134	95.51	3178	197.08
10	Karur	1468	67.50	814	46.97	600	48.78	770	87.87	1424	176.62
11	Krishnagiri	2208	110.45	1641	103.35	1136	104.88	1689	221.39	2987	392.15
12	Madurai	4885	214.11	2713	128.13	1586	124.93	3215	266.80	4198	564.19
13	Nagapattinam \$	1093	29.22	587	17.36	756	28.47	1257	54.03	2253	117.95
14	Namakkal	1840	89.34	1454	72.07	1219	108.61	1427	165.68	2451	327.14
15	Nilgiris	392	16.17	505	13.72	397	12.61	349	21.07	612	49.39
16	Perambalur	272	12.78	248	11.16	182	15.25	302	32.83	476	74.01
17	Pudukkottai	1132	41.22	838	29.01	532	25.55	784	49.92	1683	139.33
18	Ramanathapuram	799	21.70	774	21.48	638	27.05	611	42.73	1543	92.21
19	Salem	6037	219.54	3416	155.01	2259	174.85	3095	336.16	5188	681.44
20	Sivaganga	1164	28.95	1095	31.81	753	34.68	1074	60.20	1538	134.79
21	Thanjavur	3468	92.09	1931	54.83	1322	49.26	1750	97.72	2782	311.29
22	Theni	824	25.65	845	30.10	584	32.25	625	48.08	1217	122.97

23	Thoothukudi	1531	50.00	1062	41.96	673	45.73	1377	82.41	2645	200.01
24	Tiruchirappalli	3097	118.61	2266	96.89	1515	98.35	1709	177.76	3532	433.32
25	Tirunelveli #	3433	100.73	2464	76.19	1797	86.83	2519	151.93	4252	328.51
26	Tiruppur	2057	201.81	1277	155.77	1405	240.12	2032	359.66	3927	801.90
27	Tiruvallur	5098	263.46	3785	185.21	1776	200.05	2292	312.22	6301	708.08
28	Tiruvannamalai	1785	42.95	1657	42.79	1392	52.90	1879	105.09	2966	269.07
29	Tiruvarur	884	24.06	547	14.96	549	19.16	376	24.97	940	57.77
30	Vellore &	2383	95.30	2165	74.42	1940	109.68	2447	162.47	3550	341.68
31	Villupuram *	1470	49.58	1217	39.24	1209	50.09	1248	96.62	2927	244.41
32	Virudhunagar	2018	84.84	1610	77.82	1069	65.62	1588	132.61	2627	293.95
	Total	8972	4352.8								
.		5	2	61535	3343.95	44897	4133.60	61883	7113.94	113815	15061.1
											3

Note: @: The data for Chengalpattu District is included in Kancheepuram District

\$: The data for Mayiladuthurai District is included in Nagapattinam District

#: The data for Tenkasi District is included in Tirunelveli District

&: The data for Ranipet and Tirupathur Districts is included in Vellore District

*: The data for Kallakurichi District is included in Viluppuram District

Source: CGTMSE

FIRE ACCIDENTS AT AIRPORTS

3996. SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Airports Authority of India (AAI) has issued a safety advisory expressing concern over the recent increase in fire accidents at airport buildings and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA)

has urged all employees to scrupulously follow the SOP set for the said purpose and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that many fire accidents were preventable if proper safety measures were put in place; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken 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): The Airports Authority of India (AAI) regularly issues instructions to promote fire safety awareness in order to minimize the fire-related incidents at airports, in accordance with the guidelines issued by Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time during Fire Service Weeks.;

(b) to (d): The Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), the aviation safety regulator, publishes Civil Aviation Requirements (CARs) for ensuring safety of the airports. DGCA CAR Section 4, Series B, Part 1, Paragraph 9.2, issued in August 2015 and related amendments, specify the provision of rescue and firefighting services at licensed aerodromes to save lives in the event of aircraft accidents or incidents occurring at, or in the immediate vicinity of an aerodrome. It also requires the fire stations at aerodromes, to be suitably located and equipped with rescue and firefighting equipment.

Compliance with these safety requirements is monitored by DGCA through annual surveillance inspections and spot checks at licensed aerodromes.

दमन में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग

3997. श्री उमेषभाई बाबूभाई पटेल:

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

- (क) दमन संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में पहला राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग का निर्माण कब पूरा हुआ है;
- (ख) निर्माण के समय से अब तक वर्ष-वार उक्त राजमार्ग की कितनी बार मरम्मत की गई है;
- (ग) इस राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग की मरम्मत कब हुई थी और उक्त राजमार्ग की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;
- (घ) क्या इस राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग की मरम्मत के लिए कोई निविदा जारी की गई है और यदि हां, तो ये कार्य कब तक शुरू और पूरा होने की संभावना है;
- (ङ) क्या राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के साथ-साथ दमन की गंगा नदी पर कोई पुल बनाया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो क्या कोई निविदा प्रक्रिया शुरू की गई है; और
- (च) यदि हां, तो इसके कब तक शुरू होने और पूरा होने की संभावना है?

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

(क) से (घ) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) का विकास और रखरखाव एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। सरकार यातायात आवश्यकताओं, पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता और पीएम गति शक्ति राष्ट्रीयमास्टर प्लान के साथ तालमेल के आधार पर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के विकास के कार्यों को मंजूरी देती है। एनएच-848बी और एनएच-251 दमन संसदीय निर्वाचनक्षेत्र के अंतर्गत क्रमशः दमन और दीव से गुजरते हैं। सरकार ने एनएच-848बी और एनएच-251 के चौड़ीकरण और सुदृढ़ीकरण के लिए क्रमशः 10.02 किमी और 11.77 किमी लंबाई के कार्यों को मंजूरी दी है, जिनके पूरा होने की निर्धारित तिथि क्रमशः 30.03.2026 और 16.02.2025 है।

(ङ.) जी, नहीं।

(च) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

MSME INDUSTRIES IN KAUSHAMBI

3998. SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:

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

(a) whether the Government has any plans to set up MSME industries in Kaushambi district; and

(b) the details of loan subsidy given by Government to startups and to promote small and micro companies?

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 Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) does not set up MSME Industries in any State/District. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State/UT Government through various schemes, programmes and policy initiatives.

(b) The Government has taken a number of initiatives to provide financial support, including loan subsidy, for promoting Startups and Micro and Small MSMEs, including companies. This inter alia includes Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), PM Vishwakarma (PMV), PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME), Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS) Schemes, etc. The details are given below.

1. Under PMEGP, credit linked subsidy for setting up new micro-enterprises in non-farm sector is provided. Margin Money subsidy ranging from 15%

to 35% of project cost, for projects up to Rs. 50 lakh in Manufacturing sector and Rs. 20 lakh in the Service sector, is provided. Under the Scheme, Margin Money subsidy for general category beneficiaries is 15% in urban areas and 25% in rural areas. For beneficiaries belonging to Special categories, including women, Margin Money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas.

2. Under PMV, there is a provision of financial support to the targeted beneficiaries in the form of collateral free "Enterprise Development Loans" upto Rs. 3 lakh, wherein, the beneficiaries can avail the first loan tranche of upto Rs. 1 lakh. On fully repaying it, the beneficiaries are eligible for the second tranche loan of upto Rs. 2 lakh. The loans are at a concessional rate of interest of 5%. The interest subvention to the extent of 8% is provided by the Government of India.
3. Under the Startup India initiative of the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, SISFS supports Startups at various stages of their business cycle. The Seed Fund is provided to Startups for the following:
 - a. Up to Rs. 20 lakhs as grant for validation of Proof of Concept, or prototype development, or product trials.
 - b. Up to Rs. 50 lakhs of investment for market entry, commercialization, or scaling up through convertible debentures or debt or debt-linked instruments.

COLD CHAIN INFRASTRUCTURE FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE**3999. SHRI SHASHANK MANI:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken initiatives to support farmers by reducing post-harvest losses and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to initiate specific programmes to enhance cold chain infrastructure for agricultural produce;
- (c) if so, the details thereof including contribution of these initiatives for improving farmers' incomes; and
- (d) whether the Government has any further plans to expand/enhance support for reducing post-harvest losses by strengthening cold chain infrastructure and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH) :

- (a). Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) implements Central Sector Umbrella Scheme-Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) to create post-harvest infrastructure and processing facilities to boost the overall development of the food processing sector including reduction in post-harvest losses, enhancing value addition, providing better prices to farmers, etc. The component schemes under PMKSY are (i) Mega Food Park scheme (MFP Scheme), discontinued w.e.f. 01.04.2021; (ii) Integrated

Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure; (iii) Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters; (iv) Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages, discontinued w.e.f. 01.04.2021 (v) Creation / Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities; and (vi) Operation Greens. Under these component schemes, MoFPI provides credit linked financial assistance (capital subsidy) in the form of grants-in-aid to entrepreneurs for setting up of food processing/preservation infrastructure which, inter alia, includes cold storages to minimize post-harvest losses. Apart from MoFPI, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has launched the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) Scheme in July 2020 under the Atmanirbhar Bharat package in order to improve post-harvest infrastructure and create community farming assets. The AIF Scheme facilitates sanction of medium to long term loans by Banks and other lending institutions for the setting up of cold storage facilities, warehouses and processing units, aimed at reducing crop wastage and enhancing value addition.

(b) to (d). The Scheme for Integrated Cold Chain & Value Addition Infrastructure under PMKSY has been envisaged as a comprehensive package for creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet. It covers creation of infrastructure facility along the entire supply chain viz. pre-cooling, weighing, sorting, grading, waxing facilities at farm level, multi product/multi temperature cold storage, CA storage, packing facility, IQF, blast freezing in the distribution hub and reefer vans, mobile cooling units for facilitating

distribution of non-horticulture, horticulture, fish/marine (except shrimp), dairy, meat and poultry. Integrated Cold Chain & Value Addition Infrastructure scheme is demand driven and proposals are invited under the scheme from time to time across the country based on availability of funds by floating Expression of Interests (EoIs) in the Ministry's website. Individuals including small farmers as well as entity/ organization such as FPOs/ FPCs/NGOs/PSUs/Firms/Companies, etc. are eligible to avail benefits under the scheme. Under the scheme a total of 399 cold chain projects have been approved since inception (2008) and out of these, 284 cold chain projects have been completed and commenced their commercial operations till 31.10.2024.

जनजातीय समुदायों को रोजगार

4000. श्रीमती संध्या राय:

क्या जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) संपूर्ण देश में सरकार द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जा रही जनजातीय कल्याण योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान उक्त योजनाओं हेतु आवंटित धनराशि का योजना एवं वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) जनजातीय समुदायों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) और (ख): सरकार देश में अनुसूचित जनजातियों और जनजातीय बहुल क्षेत्रों के विकास के

लिए एक कार्यनीति के रूप में अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए विकास कार्य योजना (डीएपीएसटी) को क्रियान्वित कर रही है। जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय के अलावा, 41 मंत्रालय/विभाग शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, कृषि, सिंचाई, सड़क, आवास, विद्युतीकरण, रोजगार सृजन, कौशल विकास आदि से संबंधित विभिन्न जनजातीय विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए डीएपीएसटी के तहत जनजातीय विकास के लिए हर वर्ष अपने कुल योजना बजट का कुछ प्रतिशत आवंटित कर रहे हैं।

इसके अलावा, जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय देश में अनुसूचित जनजातियों (अजजा) के कल्याण और विकास के लिए विभिन्न योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों को क्रियान्वित कर रहा है। मंत्रालय द्वारा क्रियान्वित प्रमुख योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान योजना-वार और वर्ष-वार आवंटित निधि (बजट अनुमान) का ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(ग): जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय ने अपनी दो एजेंसियों अर्थात् भारतीय जनजातीय सहकारी विपणन विकास संघ (ट्राइफेड) और राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति वित्त एवं विकास निगम (एनएसटीएफडीसी) के माध्यम से जनजातीय समुदायों के बीच उद्यमशीलता सहित आर्थिक गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देने में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है।

मंत्रालय ट्राइफेड के माध्यम से 'प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय विकास मिशन (पीएमजेवीएम)' योजना को क्रियान्वित कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य जनजातीय (आदिवासी) उद्यमिता पहल को मजबूत करना और प्राकृतिक संसाधनों, कृषि/लघु वन उपज (एमएफपी)/गैर-कृषि उपज के अधिक कुशल, न्यायसंगत, स्व-प्रबंधित, इष्टतम उपयोग को बढ़ावा देकर आजीविका के अवसरों को सुविधाजनक बनाना है। इस योजना के तहत, राज्य सरकारों को प्रत्येक वन धन विकास केंद्र (वीडीवीके) की स्थापना के लिए 15.00 लाख रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जो एमएफपी/गैर-एमएफपी की मूल्य संवर्धन गतिविधियों के केंद्र हैं। अब तक 3958 वीडीवीके स्वीकृत किए जा चुके हैं। ट्राइफेड ऑनलाइन और ऑफलाइन प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से धातु शिल्प, कपड़ा, आभूषण, पेंटिंग, बेंत और बांस, टेराकोटा और मिट्टी के बर्तन, जैविक और प्राकृतिक खाद्य उत्पादों

आदि जैसे विभिन्न श्रेणियों के जनजातीय (आदिवासी) उत्पादों के विपणन के लिए जनजातीय (आदिवासी) कारीगरों/आपूर्तिकर्ताओं को बैकवर्ड और फॉरवर्ड लिंकेज भी प्रदान करता है। ट्राइफेड ने जनजातीय उत्पादों की खरीद के लिए अब तक 4990 जनजातीय कारीगरों/आपूर्तिकर्ताओं को सूचीबद्ध किया है। पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान, ट्राइफेड ने 130.58 करोड़ रुपये की खरीद की है और 186.02 करोड़ रुपये की बिक्री की है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, ट्राइफेड जनजातीय कारीगरों को अपने उत्पादों को प्रदर्शित करने तथा उन्हें संभावित खरीदारों से जोड़ने के लिए मंच प्रदान करने हेतु उत्सवों, मेलों आदि का आयोजन करता है तथा उनमें भाग लेता है, जिससे उन्हें अपनी उद्यमशीलता गतिविधियों को बढ़ाने का अवसर मिलता है।

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय के तहत एक केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उद्यम (सीपीएसई), राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति वित्त एवं विकास निगम (एनएसटीएफडीसी) पात्र अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों को आय सृजन गतिविधियों/स्वरोजगार के लिए रियायती ऋण प्रदान करके ऋण लिंकेज प्रदान करता है, जिससे उनमें उद्यमशीलता की भावना पैदा होती है। एनएसटीएफडीसी की प्रमुख योजनाएं सावधि ऋण योजना, जनजातीय (आदिवासी) महिला सशक्तिकरण योजना (एमएसवाई), स्वयं सहायता समूहों के लिए लघु ऋण योजना (एमसीएफ) और जनजातीय (आदिवासी) शिक्षा ऋण योजना (एसआरवाई) हैं। पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान एनएसटीएफडीसी की विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत 6,23,605 लाभार्थियों को 1577.12 करोड़ रुपये की राशि वितरित की गई है।

विवरण-I

देश में जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जा रही प्रमुख योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा

- 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 संबंधित मंत्रालयों द्वारा क्रियान्वित 25 उपाय शामिल हैं और इसका उद्देश्य 63,843 गांवों में बुनियादी ढांचे

केअंतर्गों को पाटना, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, आंगनवाड़ी सुविधाओं तक पहुँच में सुधार करना और 5 वर्षों में 30 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के 549 जिलों और 2,911 ब्लॉकों में 5 करोड़ से अधिक जनजातियों को लाभान्वित करते हुए आजीविका के अवसर प्रदान करना है। अभियान का कुल बजटीय परिव्यय 79,156 करोड़ रुपये (केंद्रीय हिस्सा: ₹56,333 करोड़ और राज्य हिस्सा: ₹22,823 करोड़) है।

ii) प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम जनमन): सरकार ने 15 नवंबर 2023 को प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम-जनमन) शुरू किया है, जिसे जनजातीय गौरव दिवस के रूप में मनाया जाता है। लगभग 24,000 करोड़ रुपये के वित्तीय परिव्यय वाले इस मिशन का उद्देश्य 3 वर्षों में समयबद्ध तरीके से सुरक्षित आवास, स्वच्छ पेयजल और स्वच्छता, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और पोषण तक बेहतर पहुँच, सड़क और दूरसंचार सम्पर्क, गैर-विद्युतीकृत आवासों का विद्युतीकरण और स्थायी आजीविका के अवसरों जैसी बुनियादी सुविधाओं के साथ पीवीटीजी परिवारों और बस्तियों को संतुष्ट करना है।

iii) प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय विकास मिशन (पीएमजेवीएम): जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय विकास मिशन (पीएमजेवीएम) का क्रियान्वयन कर रहा है, जिसे जनजातीय आजीविका को बढ़ावा देने के लिए दो मौजूदा योजनाओं, यानी, “न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) के माध्यम से लघु वन उपज (एमएफपी) के विपणन के लिए तंत्र और एमएफपी के लिए मूल्य श्रृंखला का विकास” और “जनजातीय उत्पादों/उपजके विकास और विपणन के लिए संस्थागत सहायता” के विलय के माध्यम से डिजाइन किया गया है।

इस योजना में चयनित एमएफपी के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य के निर्धारण और घोषणा की परिकल्पना की गई है। किसी विशेष एमएफपी मद के मौजूदा बाजार मूल्य के निर्धारित एमएसपी से नीचे गिरने की स्थिति में पूर्व-निर्धारित एमएसपी पर खरीद और विपणन संचालन नामित राज्य एजेंसियों द्वारा किया जाएगा। साथ ही साथ अन्य मध्यम और दीर्घकालिक मुद्दों जैसे कि टिकाऊ संग्रह, मूल्य संवर्धन, बुनियादी ढांचे का विकास, एमएफपी के ज्ञान आधार का विस्तार और बाजार

आसूचना विकास पर भी ध्यान दिया जाएगा।

(iv) एकलव्य मॉडल आवासीय विद्यालय (ईएमआरएस): जनजातीय (आदिवासी) बच्चों को उनके अपने परिवेश में नवोदय विद्यालय के समान गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए वर्ष 2018-19 में एकलव्य मॉडल आवासीय विद्यालय (ईएमआरएस) की शुरुआत की गई थी। नई योजना के तहत, सरकार ने 440 ईएमआरएस स्थापित करने का निर्णय लिया, 50% से अधिक अजजा आबादी और कम से कम 20,000 जनजातीय (आदिवासी) व्यक्तियों (जनगणना 2011 के अनुसार) वाले प्रत्येक ब्लॉक में एक ईएमआरएस होगा। 288 ईएमआरएस स्कूलों को शुरू में संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275 (1) के तहत अनुदान के तहत वित्त पोषित किया गया था, जिन्हें नए मॉडल के अनुसार उन्नत (अपग्रेड) किया जा रहा है। तदनुसार, मंत्रालय ने देश भर में लगभग 3.5 लाख अजजा छात्रों को लाभान्वित करने के लिए कुल 728 ईएमआरएस स्थापित करने का लक्ष्य रखा है।

(v) संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275(1) के तहत अनुदान: संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275(1) के प्रावधान के तहत अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों में प्रशासन के स्तर को बढ़ाने और जनजातीय लोगों के कल्याण के लिए अनुसूचित जनजाति आबादी वाले राज्यों को अनुदान जारी किया जाता है। यह एक विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम है और राज्यों को 100% अनुदान प्रदान किया जाता है। शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, कौशल विकास, आजीविका, पेयजल, स्वच्छता आदि के क्षेत्रों में अवसंरचना गतिविधियों में अंतर को पाटने के लिए अनुसूचित जनजाति आबादी की महसूस की गई जरूरतों के आधार पर राज्य सरकारों को निधियां जारी की जाती हैं।

(vi) अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिए कार्यरत स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को अनुदान सहायता: अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिए कार्यरत स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को अनुदान सहायता योजना के अंतर्गत, मंत्रालय आवासीय विद्यालय, गैर-आवासीय विद्यालय, छात्रावास, सचल औषधालय, दस या अधिक बिस्तरों वाले अस्पतालों, आजीविका आदि को कवर करते हुए शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में परियोजनाओं को वित्तपोषित करता है।

(vii) अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों को मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति: यह योजना उन छात्रों के लिए लागू है जो कक्षा IX-X में पढ़ रहे हैं। सभी स्रोतों से माता-पिता की आय प्रति वर्ष 2.50 लाख रुपये से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए। दिवा छात्रों के लिए 225 रुपये प्रति माह और छात्रावास में रहने वालों के लिए 525 रुपये प्रति माह की छात्रवृत्ति वर्ष में 10 महीने की अवधि के लिए दी जाती है। छात्रवृत्ति राज्य सरकार/संघ शासित प्रदेश प्रशासन के माध्यम से वितरित की जाती है। पूर्वोत्तर और पहाड़ी राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों जैसे हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड और जम्मू-कश्मीर जहां यह 90:10 है, को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों के लिए केंद्र और राज्यों के बीच वित्तपोषण अनुपात 75:25 है। बिना विधानसभा वाले संघ शासित प्रदेशों के लिए साझाकरण पैटर्न 100% केंद्रीय हिस्सा है।

(viii) अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों को मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति: इस योजना का उद्देश्य मैट्रिकोत्तर या माध्यमिकोत्तर स्तर पर अध्ययन कर रहे अनुसूचित जनजाति के विद्यार्थियों को अपनी शिक्षा पूरी करने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है। सभी स्रोतों से माता-पिता की आय 2.50 लाख रुपये प्रति वर्ष से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए। शैक्षिक संस्थानों द्वारा लिये जाने वाले अनिवार्य शुल्क की प्रतिपूर्ति संबंधित राज्य शुल्क निर्धारण समिति द्वारा निर्धारित सीमा के अधीन की जाती है और अध्ययन के पाठ्यक्रम के आधार पर 230 रुपये से 1200 रुपये प्रति माह की छात्रवृत्ति राशि का भुगतान किया जाता है। यह योजना राज्य सरकारों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के प्रशासनों द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जाती है। पूर्वोत्तर और पहाड़ी राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड और जम्मू और कश्मीर जहां यह 90:10 है, को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों के लिए केंद्र और राज्यों के बीच वित्त पोषण अनुपात 75:25 है। बिना विधानसभा वाले संघ शासित प्रदेशों के लिए साझाकरण पैटर्न 100% केंद्रीय हिस्सा है।

(ix) अजजा उम्मीदवारों के लिए राष्ट्रीय समुद्रपारीय छात्रवृत्तियाँ: इस योजना के तहत चयनित छात्रों को विदेश में स्नातकोत्तर, पीएचडी और पोस्ट-डॉक्टरल की पढ़ाई करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। हर साल कुल 20 छात्रवृत्तियाँ दी जाती हैं। इनमें से 17 छात्रवृत्तियाँ अजजा के लिए और 3 छात्रवृत्तियाँ विशेष रूप से कमज़ोर जनजातीय समूहों

(पीवीटीजी) से संबंधित छात्रों के लिए हैं। सभी स्रोतों से माता-पिता/परिवार की आय प्रति वर्ष 6.00 लाख रुपये से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए।

(x) अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों की उच्च शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय अध्येतावृत्ति और छात्रवृत्ति:

(क) राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति- (उच्च श्रेणी) योजना [स्नातक स्तर]: इस योजना का उद्देश्य मेधावी अजजा छात्रों को मंत्रालय द्वारा पहचाने गए देश भर के 265 उत्कृष्ट संस्थानों जैसे आईआईटी, एम्स, आईआईएम, एनआईआईटी आदि में से किसी में निर्धारित किन्हीं पाठ्यक्रमों में अध्ययन करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना है। सभी स्रोतों से परिवार की आय प्रति वर्ष 6.00 लाख रुपये से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए। छात्रवृत्ति राशि में ट्यूशन शुल्क, रहने का खर्च और किताबों तथा कंप्यूटर के लिए भत्ते शामिल हैं।

(ख) अजजा छात्रों के लिए राष्ट्रीय अध्येतावृत्ति: भारत में एमफिल और पीएचडी का उच्च अध्ययन करने के लिए अजजा छात्रों को हर साल 750 अध्येतावृत्तियां प्रदान की जाती हैं। अध्येतावृत्तियूजीसी मानदंडों के अनुसार दी जाती है।

(xi) जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थानों (टीआरआई) को सहायता: मंत्रालय इस योजना के माध्यम से राज्य सरकारों को सहायता प्रदान करता है ताकि जहां पहले से टीआरआई मौजूद नहीं हैं, वहां नए टीआरआई स्थापित किए जा सकें और मौजूदा टीआरआई के कामकाज को मजबूत किया जा सके ताकि अनुसंधान एवं दस्तावेजीकरण, प्रशिक्षण एवं क्षमता निर्माण, समृद्ध जनजातीय विरासत को बढ़ावा देने आदि की दिशा में अपने मुख्य उत्तरदायित्व को पूरा किया जा सके। जनजातीय कला और संस्कृति को संरक्षित करने के लिए, अनुसंधान और दस्तावेजीकरण, कला और कलाकृतियों के रखरखाव और संरक्षण, जनजातीय संग्रहालय की स्थापना, राज्य के अन्य भागों में जनजातियों के लिए आदान-प्रदान दौरे, जनजातीय त्योहारों के आयोजन आदि के माध्यम से देश भर में जनजातीय संस्कृति और विरासत को संरक्षित करने और बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न गतिविधियांचलाने के लिए टीआरआई को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इस योजना के तहत जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा शीर्ष समिति के अनुमोदन से आवश्यकतानुसार टीआरआई को

100% अनुदान सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

विवरण-II

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान योजना-वार और वर्ष-वार आवंटित निधि (बजट अनुमान) का
ब्यौरा

(करोड़ रुपए में)

योजना	2019- 20	2020- 21	2021- 22	2022- 23	2023- 24
टीएसपी को एससीए (प्रधानमंत्री आदि आदर्श ग्राम योजना-पीएमएएजीवाई)	1350. 00	1350. 00	1350. 00	1354. 38	1485. 00
अनुच्छेद 275 (1) के अंतर्गत अनुदान	2662. 55	1350. 00	1350. 00	1350. 00	1472. 10
एकलव्य मॉडल आवासीय विद्यालय (ईएमआरएस)	0.31	1313. 23	1418. 04	2000. 00	5943. 00
अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए काम करने वाले स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को सहायता	110.0 0	110.0 0	110.0 0	110.0 0	140.0 0
प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय विकास मिशन (पीएमजेवीएम)	-	-	-	499.0 0	288.4 9
विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूह (पीवीटीजी) का विकास	250.0 0	250.0 0	250.0 0	252.0 0	256.1 4
जनजातीय अनुसंधान (शोध) संस्थानों (टीआरआई) को सहायता	100.0 0	110.0 0	120.0 0	121.0 0	118.6 4
अजजा छात्रों की उच्च शिक्षा के लिए	100.0	100.0	150.0	145.0	145.0

राष्ट्रीय अध्येतावृत्ति और छात्रवृत्ति	0	0	0	0	0
विदेश में अध्ययन के लिए अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति	2.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	4.00
मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति	340.0	400.0	400.0	419.0	411.6
	0	0	0	0	3
मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति	1613.	1900.	1993.	1965.	1970.
	50	00	00	00	77

एफपीयू की स्थापना के लिए अनुदान

4001. श्रीमती रूपकुमारी चौधरी:

क्या खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रीयह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए कितने प्रकार के अनुदान उपलब्ध हैं और उनकी संख्या कितनी है;
- (ख) क्या स्वयं सहायता समूहों/एनजीओ के माध्यम से खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों (एफपीयू) की स्थापना के लिए कोई अनुदान प्रदान किया जाता है; और
- (ग) यदि हां, तो स्व-सहायता समूहों/गैर-सरकारी संगठनों के लिए अनुदान प्राप्त करने संबंधी अनिवार्य पात्रता/मानदंड क्या हैं?

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री रवनीत सिंह):

(क) से (ग) : खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमओएफपीआई) अपनी केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं नामतः प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमजीकेवाई) योजना, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण

उद्योग के लिए उत्पादन से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन योजना (पीएलआईएसएफपीआई) और केंद्र प्रायोजित - प्रधानमंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम उन्नयन (पीएमएफएमई) योजना के माध्यम से देश भर में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों की स्थापना/विस्तार को प्रोत्साहित कर रहा है। ये योजनाएं क्षेत्र या राज्य विशेष नहीं हैं, बल्कि मांग आधारित हैं।

परियोजना निष्पादन एजेंसी (पीईए) / कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियां / संगठन जैसे सरकारी / सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम / संयुक्त उपक्रम / गैर सरकारी संगठन / सहकारी समितियां / स्वयं सहायता समूह (एसएचजी) / किसान उत्पादक संगठन (एफपीओ) / किसान उत्पादक कंपनियां (एफपीसी) / निजी क्षेत्र की कंपनियां / साझेदारी फर्म / स्वामित्व वाली फर्म / व्यक्ति आदि खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय की इन योजनाओं के तहत अनुदान प्राप्त करने के लिए पात्र हैं।

इन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत वित्तीय सहायता के लिए प्रस्तावों का चयन संबंधित योजना दिशानिर्देशों में निर्धारित पूर्वनिर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार किया जाता है, जो खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट (www.mofpi.gov.in) पर उपलब्ध हैं। इन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध प्रोत्साहनों का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध प्रोत्साहन

क्र. सं.	घटक योजना	सामान्य क्षेत्र में परियोजनाओं के लिए योजना लाभ (अनुदान सहायता)	दुर्गम क्षेत्रों के साथ-साथ अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति, एफपीओ, स्वयं सहायता समूहों की परियोजनाओं के लिए योजना के लाभ(अनुदान सहायता)
1.	एकीकृत शीत श्रृंखला और मूल्य संवर्धन अवसंरचना	पात्र परियोजना लागत का 35% की दर से अनुदान सहायता [प्रति परियोजना अधिकतम 10 करोड़ रुपये के अध्यक्षीन]	पात्र परियोजना लागत का 50% की दर से अनुदान सहायता [प्रति परियोजना अधिकतम 10 करोड़ रुपये के अध्यक्षीन]

2.	खाद्य प्रसंस्करण एवं परिरक्षण क्षमताओं का सृजन/विस्तार	पात्र परियोजना लागत का 35% की दर से अनुदान सहायता [प्रति परियोजना अधिकतम 5 करोड़ रुपये के अध्यक्षीन]	पात्र परियोजना लागत का 50% की दर से अनुदान सहायता [प्रति परियोजना अधिकतम 5 करोड़ रुपये के अध्यक्षीन]
3.	कृषि प्रसंस्करण क्लस्टरों के लिए अवसंरचना	सामान्य क्षेत्र में पात्र परियोजना लागत का 35% की दर से अनुदान सहायता [प्रति परियोजना अधिकतम 10 करोड़ रुपये के अध्यक्षीन]	पात्र परियोजना का 50% की दर से अनुदान सहायता [प्रति परियोजना अधिकतम 10 करोड़ रुपये के अध्यक्षीन]
4.	ऑपरेशन ग्रीन्स	एकीकृत मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए पात्र परियोजना लागत के 35% की दर से अनुदान सहायता, अधिकतम अनुदान सहायता प्रति परियोजना 15 करोड़ रुपये होगी तथा स्टैंडअलोन फसलोत्तर अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं के लिए अधिकतम अनुदान सहायता प्रति परियोजना 10 करोड़ रुपये होगी।	एकीकृत मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए पात्र परियोजना लागत का अधिकतम 50% की दर से अनुदान सहायता, अधिकतम अनुदान सहायता प्रति परियोजना ₹ 15 करोड़ होगी और स्टैंडअलोनफसलोत्तर अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं के लिए अधिकतम अनुदान सहायता प्रति परियोजना ₹ 10 करोड़ होगी।
5.	खाद्य सुरक्षा और गुणवत्ता आश्वासन - खाद्य परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाएँ	सरकारी संगठनों के लिए 100% अनुदान सहायता निजी संगठनों/संस्थाओं के लिए: पात्र लागत का 50% की दर से अनुदान सहायता।	निजी संगठनों/संस्थाओं के लिए: पात्र लागत का 70% की दर से अनुदान सहायता।
6.	मानव संसाधन एवं संस्थान- अनुसंधान एवं विकास	सरकारी संगठनों के लिए - उपकरण लागत, उपभोग्य सामग्रियों का 100% की दर से अनुदान, निजीगठनों/विश्वविद्यालयों/संस्था नों के लिए उपकरण लागत का 50% की दर से अनुदान।	सरकारी संगठनों के लिए - उपकरण लागत, उपभोग्य सामग्रियों का 100% की दर से अनुदान निजीसंगठनों/विश्वविद्यालयों/संस्था नों के लिए उपकरण लागत का 70% की दर से अनुदान।

पीएमएफएमई योजना के तहत सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यमों को उपलब्ध सहायता का विवरण

- (i) *व्यक्तिगत/समूह श्रेणी सूक्ष्म उद्यमों को सहायता:* पात्र परियोजना लागत का 35% की दर से ऋण-लिंकड पूंजी सब्सिडी, अधिकतम सीमा 10 लाख रुपये प्रति इकाई;
- (ii) *प्रारम्भिक पूंजी के लिए स्वयं सहायता समूहों को सहायता:* कार्यशील पूंजी और छोटे औजारों की खरीद के लिए खाद्य प्रसंस्करण में लगे स्वयं सहायता समूहों के प्रत्येक सदस्य को 40,000 रुपये की दर से प्रारम्भिक पूंजी दी जाएगी, जो प्रति स्वयं सहायता समूह संघ के लिए अधिकतम 4 लाख रुपये होगी।
- (iii) *साझा अवसंरचना के लिए सहायता:* एफपीओ, एसएचजी, सहकारी समितियों और किसी भी सरकारी एजेंसी को साझा अवसंरचना स्थापित करने के लिए सहायता देने के लिए 35% की दर से ऋण से जुड़ी पूंजी सब्सिडी, जो अधिकतम 3 करोड़ रुपये होगी। साझा अवसंरचना अन्य इकाइयों और आम जनता के लिए भी उपलब्ध होगी, ताकि वे क्षमता के एक बड़े हिस्से के लिए किराये के आधार पर इसका उपयोग कर सकें।
- (iv) *ब्रांडिंग और विपणन सहायता:* एफपीओ/एसएचजी/सहकारिता समूहों या सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यमों के एसपीवी को ब्रांडिंग और विपणन के लिए 50% तक अनुदान।
- (v) *क्षमता निर्माण:* इस योजना में उद्यमिता विकास कौशल (ईडीपी+) के लिए प्रशिक्षण की परिकल्पना की गई है: खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग और उत्पाद विशिष्ट कौशल की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए कार्यक्रम को संशोधित किया गया है।

ROAD SAFETY AUDIT IN ODISHA

4002 SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the increasing number of road accidents and fatalities in Odisha, particularly on national highways;
- (b) if so, the details of road safety audits conducted in Odisha during the last three financial years, i.e., 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24, along with the measures taken to address identified risks;
- (c) the funds allocated and utilized for road safety improvement initiatives, such as installation of signage, crash barriers and pedestrian crossings, during the same period; and
- (d) whether the Government has initiated awareness programmes on road safety in Odisha and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI):

(a) The Central Government publishes annual report on “Road Accidents in India” based on data received from States/ UTs. As per the report for the year 2022, number of road accidents and fatalities in the state of Odisha on all category of roads including National Highways (NHs) from year 2018 to 2022 is given in the table below : -

Year	No. of road accidents in Odisha State		No. of road accident fatalities in Odisha State	
	On all roads including NHs	On NHs	On all roads including NHs	On NHs
2018	11,262	4,207	5,315	1,999

2019	11,064	4,148	5,333	2,000
2020*	9,817	3,673	4,738	1,781
2021*	10,983	4,087	5,081	1,933
2022	11,663	4,317	5,467	2,043

* - Covid affected year

(b) and (c) The Government in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is mandated with the task of constructing and maintaining National Highways in the Country while the State/UT Governments are responsible for State Highways and other roads. Details of Road Safety Audit of National Highways in Odisha State conducted during the last three financial years (FY) are as under:-

Financial Year	Road Safety Audit conducted (NHs length in kilometers)
2021-22	2098.00
2022-23	1849.50
2023-24	1996.00

Short-term and long-term remedial measures are taken as per site requirement. Short-term measures includes road markings, signages, crash barriers, raised pavement markers, delineators, closure of median openings, traffic calming measures, etc. Long-term rectification measures includes improvement of road geometrics, junction improvements, spot widening of carriageway, construction of underpasses/overpasses, etc.

Details of the fund allocated and utilized by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) for Road Safety works on National Highways under their jurisdiction in the State of Odisha during the last three financial years is given below : -

FY	Funds allocated (Rs. in crore)	Funds utilized (Rs. in crore)
2021-22	20.13	20.13
2022-23	79.60	50.50
2023-24	155.90	62.00

(d) The Government in Ministry of Road Transport & Highways administers Road Safety Advocacy Scheme to provide financial assistance to various agencies for raising awareness about road safety and for administering road safety programs. Under this scheme, the Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs.137.69 lakh to different Organizations for conducting programs on Road Safety awareness in Odisha State since FY 2020-21.

The Government also conducts awareness campaigns through social media to promote road safety. National Road Safety Month is observed annually to create road safety awareness.

EXPORT OF TRIBAL PRODUCTS

4003. DR. GUMMA THANUJA RANI:

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

(a) the details of the tribal products being promoted for export under various

Government schemes;

(b) the total value of tribal products exported during the last three years;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to enhance the international market reach of tribal products; and

(d) the support provided by the Government to tribal artisans and cooperatives for skill development and certification to meet international standards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI DURGA DAS UIKEY):

(a) to (c): Under the Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM), the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides financial support to Tribal Co-operative Marketing Federation of India (TRIFED) for marketing and promotion of tribal products such as handlooms, handicrafts and organic / natural products. TRIFED engages with international bulk buyers to explore product sales and strategic partnerships by participating in international trade fairs and expos both domestically and internationally. TRIFED is also pursuing collaborations with Indian Missions abroad to strengthen its presence in international markets and explore opportunities for product sales and promotions. Over the years TRIFED has exported various tribal products belonging to the broad categories like metal craft, pottery, paintings, jewellery, textiles, gifts & assortments and cane & bamboo etc. Since 2021-22, tribal products amounting to Rs. 82,62,578/- have been exported by TRIFED, the year-wise breakup of which is as under:

Year	Amount (In Rs.)
2021-22	60,71,781
2022-23	7,11,445
2023-24	8,86,360
2024-25	5,92,992
Total	82,62,578

(d): Under PMJVM scheme, the following initiatives are being taken to enhance the quality of products and skill development of artisans to meet international standards:

- TRIFED facilitates Geographical Indication (GI) tagging for tribal products to ensure authenticity and marketability;
- For organic natural products, TRIFED is facilitating artisans to get mandatory certifications including FSSAI;
- Trainings are conducted for Van Dhan Vikas Kendra beneficiaries for value addition activities such as primary processing, sorting, grading, packaging, certifications etc. and also for tribal artisans to upgrade their skills in producing better quality products.

पेयजल के प्राचीन स्रोतों को पुनर्जीवित करना

4004. श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने पेयजल के गंभीर संकट से निपटने के लिए पेयजल के प्राचीन स्रोतों को

पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए कोई कार्य योजना प्रस्तावित की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल किए जाने वाले पेयजल के प्राचीन स्रोतों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उस नदी और बांध का नाम क्या है जिसे उस्मानाबाद में पीने के पानी के मुख्य स्रोत के रूप में उक्त योजना में शामिल किया गया है; और

(घ) उस्मानाबाद में संबंधित बांधों में पानी लाने का लक्ष्य कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है और इस संबंध में लागू की जाने वाली इस योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री(श्री वी. सोमन्ना):

(क) से (घ) जल राज्य का विषय है। जल आपूर्ति और जल संसाधन प्रबंधन योजनाओं की आयोजना, डिजाइन, अनुमोदन, लागू, संचालन और रखरखाव करने की शक्ति महाराष्ट्र सहित राज्यों के पास है। जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग (डीओडब्ल्यूआर, आरडी और जीआर) तथा जल संसाधन विभाग, महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, उस्मानाबाद जिले में तेरना नदी पर तेरना बांध और स्थानीय नाले पर रुईभर बांध उस्मानाबाद जल आपूर्ति की पुरानी योजनाओं के मुख्य स्रोत हैं।

इस प्रकार, व्यक्तिगत परियोजनाओं का विवरण, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ स्रोत की पहचान, जलापूर्ति योजनाओं के लिए चयन और व्यक्तिगत प्राचीन जल स्रोतों का पुनरुद्धार शामिल है, इस विभाग द्वारा नहीं रखा जाता है।

भारत सरकार तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्यों के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है। भारत सरकार अगस्त, 2019 से राज्यों की भागीदारी में जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) को लागू कर रही है, ताकि महाराष्ट्र के ग्रामीण परिवारों सहित देश के प्रत्येक ग्रामीण परिवार को पीने योग्य नल जल उपलब्ध कराया जा सके। अगस्त 2019 में जल जीवन मिशन की शुरुआत में महाराष्ट्र के उस्मानाबाद जिले में केवल 1.18 लाख (40.74%) ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास नल जल कनेक्शन होने की सूचना थी। अब तक, राज्य द्वारा सूचित किए गए अनुसार, 17.12.2024 तक,

लगभग 1.30 लाख और ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं। इस प्रकार, 17.12.2024 तक, उस्मानाबाद जिले के 2.89 लाख ग्रामीण परिवारों में से 2.47 लाख (85.72%) से अधिक परिवारों के पास उनके घरों में नल जल आपूर्ति उपलब्ध होने की सूचना है।

जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत, गांवों में जलापूर्ति बुनियादी ढांचे के सृजन के अलावा पेयजल स्रोतों के विकास/सुदृढ़ीकरण/संवर्धन; तथा पानी की कमी वाले सूखाग्रस्त और रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में जहां भूजल के विश्वसनीय स्रोत नहीं हैं, वहां पानी के बड़े पैमाने पर अंतरण, शोधन और वितरण प्रणालियों के लिए बुनियादी ढांचे हेतु प्रावधान किए गए हैं।

पेयजल सुरक्षा हासिल करने के लिए, प्रत्येक गांव को जल जीवन मिशन के तहत 5-वर्षीय ग्राम कार्य योजना तैयार करनी होगी, जिसमें *अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ* पेयजल स्रोतों का संवर्धन और सुदृढ़ीकरण शामिल है, जिसे ग्राम स्तर पर अन्य योजनाओं जैसे मनरेगा, ग्रामीण स्थानीय निकायों (आरएलबी)/पीआरआई को 15वें वित्त आयोग से सशर्त अनुदान, एकीकृत वाटरशेड प्रबंधन कार्यक्रम (आईडब्ल्यूएमपी), राज्य योजनाएं, जिला खनिज विकास निधि, सीएसआर निधि, सामुदायिक योगदान आदि के सामंजस्य में किया जाएगा।

EXPANSION OF NASHIK AIRPORT

4005. DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any measures to expand the infrastructure for commercial flights for Nashik Airport for the economic, cultural and tourism development of Nashik and especially for the upcoming Kumbh Mela in 2027;

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

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any survey to identify the anticipated increase in air traffic passenger demand and air cargo traffic demand for the said airport in view of the upcoming Kumbh Mela, 2027 in Nashik where crores of people from all over the world are expected to visit; and
(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government 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 (d): The expansion and upgradation of airports is a continuous process and is undertaken by the Airport Operators from time to time depending on the availability of land, commercial viability, socio-economic considerations, traffic demand / willingness of airlines to operate to/from such airports. Nashik Airport is owned by Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL). To meet the anticipated growth in passenger traffic at Nashik Airport, HAL has engaged with various airlines to introduce additional flights and new routes to enhance connectivity with different parts of the country.

COMPLETION OF NH PROJECTS IN TAMIL NADU

4006. SHRI A. RAJA:

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

(a) the status and targeted dates of completion of works taken up by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) in the State of Tamil Nadu in the

last five years and in the current year up to November, 2024, with details thereof;

(b) the details of total works taken up by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) during the last five years, State-wise;

(c) the details of amount borne by various State Governments for the works taken up by NHAI during the last five years; and

(d) the length of roads completed by NHAI including Greenfield NHs and inter-State corridors during the last five years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) :

(a) The details are at **Statement-I**.

(b) and (d) Details of total work including Greenfield National Highways(NHs) and inter-State corridors undertaken by NHAI during the last five years, Ste/UT-wise are at **Statement-II**.

(c) The Development of National Highway is a continuous process. Project are sanctioned based on the fulfillment of the criteria, requirement of connectivity, inter-se priority and synergy with PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan.

In certain cases, State Governments such as Assam, Delhi, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and many other States have agreed to share cost towards land acquisition and/or utility shifting, reimbursement of royalty and State component of GST etc. Such agreements are project specific.

STATEMENT-I

Details of Projects taken up in the State of Tamil Nadu during the last 5 years

Year	Sl. No.	Name Project	Cost (Rs.in Cr.)	Length (Km)	Date of Award	Scheduled revised .date of completion
2019-20	1	Balance work of 2-lane with Paved Shoulders of Trichy - Karaikudi section of NH-210, including construction of Trichy Bypass	166.90	12.77	20.06.2019	Completed
2019-20	2	Balance work of 2-lane with Paved Shoulders of Dindigul - Theni - Kumili section of NH-45E and NH-220	390.89	44.06	29.05.2019	Completed
2019-20	3	Balance work of 2-lane with Paved Shoulders of Tindivanam - Krishnagiri section of NH-66	624.49	182.182	29.05.2019	Completed
2019-20	4	ThorapalliAgraharam - Jittandahalli Section	1243.57	36.75	20.03.2020	31.03.2025
2019-20	5	Jittandahalli - Dharampuri Section of NH-844	1539.54	34.36	28.03.2020	Completed
2019-20	6	Mamallapuram - Mugaiyur section	1360.53	31.000	23.03.2020	31.08.2025
		Total 2019-20	5325.92	341.13		
2020-21	1	Balance work of 2-lane with Paved Shoulders of	554.98	65.370	31.12.2020	Completed

		Nagapattinam-Thanjavur section of NH-67				
2020-21	2	Construction of Additional structures in Kerala / TN border - Kanniyakumari section of NH-47	494.83	10.360	09.02.2021	Contract Foreclosed and re-awarded
2020-21	3	Meensuruti - Chidambaram section of NH-227	886.21	31.532	23.10.2020	Completed
2020-21	4	Villupuram - Puducherry section of NH-45A	1358.31	29.000	17.03.2021	Completed
2020-21	5	Puducherry - Poondiyankuppam section of NH-45A	1588.40	38.000	17.03.2021	10.01.2025
2020-21	6	Poondiyankuppam - Sattanathapuram section of NH-45A	2565.63	56.800	25.03.2021	31.12.2024
2020-21	7	8 lane widening of Guduvancherry to Chettipunniyam section of NH-45 (New NH-32) from Km 38/000 to Km 51/300	215.34	13.300	24.02.2021	Completed
		Total 2020-21	7663.70	244.36		
2021-22	1	4-laning of Mugaiyur - Marakkanam section of NH-332A	1116.13	31.00	10.11.2021	05.12.2025
2021-22	2	4 lane Bangalore to Chennai Expressway from Km 156/000 to Km 180/000 (Gudipala to Walajahpet) - P1	1341.51	24.00	16.09.2021	31.03.2025
2021-22	3	4 Lane Bangalore Chennai Expressway from Km.180.000 to	1051.36	24.50	14.09.2021	31.03.2025

		Km.204.500 (Walajahpet to Arakkonam) - P2				
2021-22	4	4 Lane Bangalore Chennai Expressway from Km 204.500 to Km 230.00 (Arakonam to Kancheepuram) - P3	1458.45	25.50	16.09.2021	31.03.2025
2021-22	5	4 Bangalore – Chennai Expressway from Km 230.000 to Km 261.705 (Kancheepuram to Sriperumbudur) - P4	3516.83	31.71	16.09.2021	31.07.2025
2021-22	6	6L of Maduravoyal to Sriperumbudur Section from Km. 13.800 to Km. 37.000 of NH-4 through State Highways Department	463.07	23.20	22.11.2021	15.01.2025
2021-22	7	4-laning Neraluru-ThorapalliAgraharam section of NH-844	1757.27	23.35	27.01.2022	31.08.2025
2021-22	8	4L of Thirumangalam to Vadugapatti section from km 0.000 to km 36.000 of NH-744	1076.97	36.00	31.03.2022	31.03.2025
2021-22	9	4L of Vadugapatti to Therkuvenganallur (Rajapalyam) section from km 36.000 to km 71.600 of NH-744	1317.06	35.60	31.03.2022	11.10.2025
		Total 2021-22	13098.65	254.86		

2022-23	1	Balance works of four Lane from km 43+950 (Thiruvallur Bypass) to km 61+470 (Veppampattu Bypass) passing through Thannerkulam, . Thozur and Sevapet Bypass (17.520 Kms) of Tirupati-Tiruttani-Chennai Section of NH 205	467.99	17.52	10.05.2022	30.06.2025
2022-23	2	4-laning of left over works including Additional structures in KL/TN Border Kanyakumari from Km 43.000 to 96.714 of NH-47	1564.23	53.71	31.03.2023	02.02.2026
2022-23	3	Completion of balance works pending in bit and pieces and listed balance works from Km 247.800 to 338.00 in AP portion and other listed balance works from Km 0.000 to Km 43.950 in TN portion of 4/2 laning of Tirupati-Tiruttani-Chennai section of NH-205	166.52	7.35	24.02.2023	28.02.2025
2022-23	4	Six laning of Tuticorin Port Road section of NH-7A	180.30	6.14	31.03.2023	02.01.2025
2022-23	5	Two Lane with Paved Shoulder from ThoppurMetturBhavani Erode Section of NH 544H	242.40	85.00	14.07.2022	31.12.2024
	Total 2022-23		2621.44	169.72		

2023-24	1	New Double Tier 4-lane Elevated Corridor from Chennai Port to Maduravoyal in Chennai District from on EPC mode in the State of Tamil Nadu (P-1)	1388.59	4.95	31.07.2023	20.05.2026
2023-24	2	New Double Tier 4-lane Elevated Corridor from Chennai Port to Maduravoyal in Chennai District from on EPC mode in the State of Tamil Nadu (P-2)	1616.97	5.10	31.07.2023	20.05.2026
2023-24	3	New Double Tier 4-lane Elevated Corridor from Chennai Port to Maduravoyal in Chennai District from on EPC mode in the State of Tamil Nadu (P-3)	1299.36	4.49	31.07.2023	20.05.2026
2023-24	4	New Double Tier 4-lane Elevated Corridor from Chennai Port to Maduravoyal in Chennai District from on EPC mode in the State of Tamil Nadu (P-4)	1205.40	6.41	31.07.2023	20.05.2026
2023-24	5	Construction of Trumpet Interchange Connecting Bangalore –Chennai Expressway (km.261+705 to km. 262+800) with	157.63	1.10	10.01.2024	23.08.2025

		Maduravoyal to Walajapet Section of NH 48 near Sriperumbudur Toll Plaza at km. 35+700				
2023-24	6	4-laning of STRR Bengaluru, NH 948A Balagondapalli (Tamil Nadu) to Karnataka/Tamil Nadu border from Km 144.170 to Km 179.936 (35.766 km) in the state of Tamil Nadu	1260.74	35.766	07.04.2022	16.05.2025
2023-24	7	Improving the alignment of ThoppurGhat section from Km 158/500 to Km 165/100 in Dharmapuri - Salem section of NH-44	905.00	6.60	09.03.2024	.Appointed Date to . be declared
2023-24	8	4-laning of balance length of Chennai – Tirupati section of NH-716 (Old NH- 205) falling in the State of Tamil Nadu	1376.00	43.95	09.03.2024	Appointed Date to . be declared
2023-24	9	4-laning of balance length of Chennai – Tirupati section of NH-716 (Old NH-205) falling in Andhra Pradesh, including 6-laning of Tirupati Bypass	1346.00	37.43	11.03.2024	Appointed Date to . be declared
		Total 2023-24	10555.69	145.78		
2024-25	1	Balance Works for six laning of Sriperumbudur to karaipettai section of NH-4	456.00	16.82	07.11.2024	.Appointed Date to

		(New NH-48) from 37+000 (Existing Km 37+000) to Km 71+015 on EPC mode				. be declared
		Total 2024-25	456.00	16.82		
		Grand Total	39721.40	1172.66		

STATEMENT-II

Year wise Construction Summary (Length in km)

Sl. No.	Name of the State / Union Territory	2024-25 (till Nov' 2024)	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	11	25	39	113	65
2	Andhra Pradesh	427	799	438	347	515	587
3	Arunachal Pradesh	37	262	320	206	135	94
4	Assam	117	272	310	318	567	247
5	Bihar	169	497	488	576	691	197
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	154	251	243	320	247	198
8	D & NH	0	0	0	0	3	0
9	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Delhi	3	53	43	5	20	38
11	Goa	14	11	16	65	49	30
12	Gujarat	245	622	658	249	361	292

13	Haryana	70	300	358	290	406	220
14	Himachal Pradesh	92	251	139	146	89	76
15	Jammu and Kashmir	128	243	217	263	234	46
16	Jharkhand	83	248	245	298	358	298
17	Karnataka	251	741	393	419	425	500
18	Kerala	59	282	171	76	344	186
19	Ladakh	50	81	51	0	7	4
20	Madhya Pradesh	335	792	667	871	877	714
21	Maharashtra	514	1463	1087	1534	2870	2422
22	Manipur	24	202	269	221	224	304
23	Meghalaya	33	162	98	26	36	0
24	Mizoram	19	209	205	239	169	42
25	Nagaland	64	159	236	254	197	68
26	Odisha	110	357	410	544	683	441
27	Puducherry	0	11	0	0	7	3
28	Punjab	70	409	274	150	188	344
29	Rajasthan	678	868	715	722	825	1018
30	Sikkim	7	78	49	45	39	29
31	Tamil Nadu	246	814	690	470	447	204
32	Telangana	170	513	172	236	227	340
33	Tripura	6	47	204	181	78	5
34	Uttar Pradesh	452	939	642	824	917	694

35	Uttarakhand	66	216	219	354	577	357
36	West Bengal	67	190	284	169	400	174
	Total	4761	12349	10331	10457	13327	10237

FLIGHTS FROM UTTAR PRADESH

4007. SHRI TANUJ PUNIA:

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

- (a) whether the State Government of Uttar Pradesh has suggested to introduce flights to promote tourism in the State;
- (b) if so, the details of the options suggested by the State Government in this regard;
- (c) whether the Government has agreed to the suggestion of the State Government of Uttar Pradesh; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION; AND

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION

(SHRI MURLIDHAR MOHOL) :

(a) to (d) The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has suggested to introduce additional flights from Prayagraj, Varanasi, Ayodhya and Lucknow airports in the state in view of the upcoming Maha Kumbh Mela - 2025. The proposal of the State Government has been forwarded to all scheduled domestic airlines

to explore the possibilities of commencement of additional flights as after the repeal of Air Corporations Act in March, 1994, the Indian domestic aviation has been deregulated. It is, therefore, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability subject to compliance with the extant guidelines in this regard.

Under the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik), 23 tourism routes in Uttar Pradesh have been awarded to the Selected Airlines Operator (SAO) in various rounds of bidding under UDAN 3.0, 4.1 and 4.3 for which the entire Viability Gap Funding (VGF) is to be borne by the Ministry of Tourism. 11 routes have been operationalised.

“E-GRANT FOR ST STUDENTS

4008. SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN:

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

- (a) whether 60% e-Grant for ST students is sanctioned by the Union Government and 40% by the State Governments and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Union Government has set an income limit of Rs. 2.5 lakh for e-Grant since 2022 due to which the State Governments have to pay hundred per cent of the amount for students whose income is more than 2.5 lakhs and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether this is a huge burden on the part of the State Governments and often SC/ST students are not getting the e-Grant on time and if so, the details

thereof;

(d) whether fixing the income limit for e-Grant is not structurally correct and the students are not getting exact amount including fees for two years and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI DURGA DAS UIKEY):

(a): Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship Schemes for ST students through the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The contribution from Government of India under these schemes is 75% and the State contribution is 25%. In respect of North East states and hilly states, the contribution from Government of India is 90% and the State contribution is 10%. In case of UTs like Andaman & Nicobar without Legislative Assembly, Govt. of India's contribution is 100%. The Central Share is released to State Govt. for further disbursement to the eligible ST students and monitored digitally through PFSUSHRI

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSJE) is also implementing similar scholarship scheme for SC students. Under the Pre-Matric and Post-Matric scheme for SC students implemented by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, contribution from Government of India is 60% and the state contribution is 40%. As per the process being followed by MoSJE, the Central Share (60%) is directly released by MoSJE to students

account through DBT, whereas the MoTA releases funds to the State (central share) and the State along with the State share disburses scholarship to the account of student through DBT

(b) The Pre-Matric and Post-Matric for ST students is demand driven .open ended scheme. As per the existing guidelines, all ST students whose family income from all sources does not exceed Rs.2,50,000/- (Rs. Two lakh fifty thousand only) per annum, are eligible for scholarship under Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship scheme. However, State Govt. are free to implement any other scholarship scheme to cover students who are not eligible under the Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship scheme for ST students implemented by Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

(c) to (e) The income limit was fixed after due consultation with other Ministries/Departments and accordingly the scheme norms were approved by EFC/Cabinet for implementation for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26.

Disbursement of scholarship is an ongoing activity and Ministry of Tribal Affairs has sufficient funds to release Central Share to States/UTs. Ministry of Tribal Affairs releases upto 50% of the Central share in advance to the State Govt/UT subject to submission of Utilization certificate, compliance of SNA guidelines, submission of statement of expenditure and data of beneficiaries on MoTA DBT portal. The State are advised to timely disburse scholarship, so that the students do not face financial burden. The inviting of applications, verification and disbursement of scholarship to eligible ST students is responsibility of concerned States/UTs. Ministry of Tribal Affairs releases the

Central Share to the concerned State/UT based on their demand/proposal along with other requisite documents/compliance like Utilization Certificate(UC), Statement of Expenditure(SoE), SNA compliance etc. The details of fund released during last 3 years is given at **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Details of Fund Released to States/UTs from 2021-22 to 2023-24		
Rs. in Crore		
Financial Year	Pre-matric Scholarship for ST students	Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students
2021-22	394.14	2256.81
2022-23	357.30	1964.65
2023-24	308.60	2668.68

CONTAMINATION OF DRINKING WATER

4009. SHRI YUSUF PATHAN:

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

- (a) the details of the States affected due to contamination of drinking water with fluoride and arsenic elements across the country, district-wise;
- (b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide safe drinking water to such States including West Bengal;
- (c) whether the Government has fixed any target to supply potable tap water supply in adequate quantity regularly to every rural household in the country by

2024, especially in arsenic affected areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of districts likely to be covered under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) till date; and

(e) the funds sanctioned by the Government under JJM to West Bengal during the last three years and the current year, year-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 (d) Government of India is committed to make provision for safe & potable tap water supply in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality and on a regular & 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, in August 2019. Under the Jal Jeevan Mission, as per existing guidelines, Bureau of Indian Standards' BIS:10500 standards are adopted as benchmarks for quality of water being supplied through the piped water supply schemes. Drinking Water being a state subject, the responsibility of planning, approval, implementation, operation, and maintenance of drinking water supply schemes, including those under the Jal Jeevan Mission, lies with State/UT Governments. The Government of India supports the States including West Bengal by providing technical and financial assistance.

Significant progress has been made in the State since the launch of Jal Jeevan Mission, towards enhancing access to tap water to rural households.

At the time of announcement of Jal Jeevan Mission in August 2019, 3.23 Crore (16.72%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections in the country. So far, as reported by States/ UTs as on 16.12.2024, around 12.12 Crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections under JJM. Thus, as on 16.12.2024, out of 19.36 Crore rural households in the State, approximately 15.36 Crore (79.35%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

Under JJM, while planning water supply schemes to provide tap water supply to households, priority is given to habitations affected by chemical contaminants. Under JJM, while allocating the funds to States/ UTs, 10% weightage is given to the population residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants including fluoride and arsenic. 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.

Under JJM, it was envisaged that planning, implementation and commissioning of piped water supply scheme based on a safe water source may take time, therefore, purely as an interim measure, States/ UTs have been advised to install community water purification plants (CWPPs) especially in Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations to provide potable water to every household to meet their drinking and cooking requirements. Since launch of JJM, due to the efforts taken under the mission, the number of reported fluoride and arsenic affected habitations have reduced over the years. Further, in all the remaining 255 fluoride and 314 arsenic affected habitations, provision of

safe drinking water for cooking and drinking requirements has been made available through CWPPs/ IHPs. State-wise details are enclosed in **Statement**. In West Bengal, provision of safe drinking water for cooking and drinking requirements has been made available in all the 37 fluoride and 57 arsenic affected habitations.

(e) The details of fund allocation, fund drawn and reported fund utilization under JJM during the last three years (2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24) and current financial year 2024-25 (as on 16.12.2024) by the state of West Bengal are as under:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Year	Central					Expenditure under State share
	Opening Balance	Allocation	Fund Drawn	Available Fund	Reported utilization	
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	2,596.57	2,833.52

* as on 16.12.2024

Source: JJM-IMIS

STATEMENT

State and district-wise details of Fluoride-affected habitations (as on 16/12/2024)

State	District	Number of Fluoride affected habitations	Covered with CWPP/ IHP
Odisha	Balangir	8	8
	Malkangiri	4	4
	Mayurbhanj	2	2
	Fatehgarh Sahib	12	12
	Ferozepur	1	1
	Patiala	101	101
	Sangrur	3	3
	Tarn Taran	2	2
	Alwar	16	16
	Barmer	4	4
	Bhilwara	1	1
	Bikaner	1	1
	Chittorgarh	1	1
	Dausa	9	9
	Jaisalmer	25	25
	Jhunjhunu	1	1
	Neem Ka Thana	2	2
	Pali	3	3
	Phalodi	21	21
	Sikar	1	1
West Bengal	Birbhum	10	10
	Purulia	27	27
Total		255	255

State and district-wise details of Arsenic-affected habitations (as on 16/12/2024)

State	District	Number of	Covered with

		Arsenicaffected habitations	CWPP/ IHP
Punjab	Amritsar	122	122
	Fazilka	3	3
	Ferozepur	7	7
	Gurdaspur	100	100
	Rupnagar	1	1
	Tarn Taran	24	24
West Bengal	Malda	37	37
	Murshidabad	16	16
	North 24 Parganas	4	4
Total		314	314

PURAKKATTERI-KUTTIADI-MANANTHAWADI-MYSORE GREENFIELD HIGHWAY

4010. SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:

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

- (a) the current status of the proposed Purakkatteri-Kuttiadi-Mananthawadi-Mysore Greenfield Highway which is integral for connecting Karnataka with North Kerala;
- (b) the expected date of the beginning of construction work related to the PurakkatteriKuttiadi-Mananthawadi-Mysore Greenfield Highway;
- (c) the total funds allotted for the completion of the project; and

(d) the expected date of completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) :

(a) to (d) Development of National Highway is a continuous process and Government regularly undertakes studies to assess need for the national highway/high-speed network development/ capacity augmentation to meet future demands. These efforts aim to achieve various objectives, including enhancing inter-state connectivity and reducing logistics costs. As of now, there is no proposal for development of Purakkatteri-Kuttiadi-Mananthawadi-Mysore Greenfield Highway.

VERIFICATION PROCESS OF CARBON CREDITS

4011. SHRI KRIPANATH MALLAH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken any steps to ensure simpler validation and verification process of carbon credits to quickly scale-up ecologically sustainable practices;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the future projection of the carbon trading market during the next five 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) and (b) : The Government of India has notified the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS) in June 2023. The CCTS includes two mechanisms, namely the Compliance Mechanism and the Offset Mechanism. Under the Offset Mechanism, entities can register their Greenhouse Gas (GHG) mitigation projects, including ecologically sustainable practices. Such projects will be eligible for the issuance of carbon credits based on the validation and verification of GHG emissions reduction. The accreditation procedure and eligibility criteria for Accredited Carbon Verification Agencies have already been published. Detailed procedures and methodologies under the Offset Mechanism are currently being developed.

(c) : The growth of Indian Carbon Market in the next five years would depend on several key factors including evolving regulatory framework, voluntary commitments by entities seeking carbon credits, technology availability and investment capabilities of entities.

NH-PROJECTS IN BIHAR**4012.SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:**

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

(a) the details of National Highways (NHs) along with their number and length thereof, Statewise;

- (b) whether there are plans for electrification of all stretches of NH-projects in the country, particularly in Bihar;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken so far in this direction; and
- (d) the number of ongoing NH projects in Bihar along with likely date of completion thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI):

(a) There are 670 nos. of National Highways (NHs) in the country with total length of about 1,46,195 km at present. State / Union Territory (UT) – wise details of NHs are at **Statement**.

(b) and (c) As part of policy of Government, highway lighting facility is provided for following NHs sections:-

(i) Toll Plaza Area: The lighting in and around toll plaza, toll booths, office building, on the approach road, etc.

(ii) Rest Areas

(iii) Truck lay-bye

(iv) Bus Bay & Bus Shelter Locations

(v) Grade Separated Structures, interchanges, Flyovers, Underpasses (vehicular/pedestrian) and Overpasses: The top and underside of the grade separated structures and interchanges area at the ground level upto 50 m beyond and punt from where flaring of the main carriageway takes place shall be provided with lighting.

(vi) Built-up sections on the project highway both in the median of main

carriageway and on the service roads on either side.

Accordingly, highway lighting facilities have been provided in about 25,400 km length of NHs in the country, including 296 km length in the State of Bihar.

(d) 70 projects in about 2,093 km length of NHs costing about ₹ 64,536 Crore are under construction in the State of Bihar, with completion in a phased manner by 2027-28.

STATEMENT

State / UT – wise details of NHs

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of NHs	NH Length (in km)
1	Andhra Pradesh	55	8,683
2	Arunachal Pradesh	14	4,367
3	Assam	38	4,077
4	Bihar	56	6,132
5	Chandigarh	1	15
6	Chhattisgarh	20	3,620
7	Delhi	12	157
8	Goa	6	299
9	Gujarat	45	8,111
10	Haryana	39	3,347
11	Himachal Pradesh	19	2,607
12	Jammu and Kashmir	11	1,935
13	Jharkhand	32	3,633
14	Karnataka	49	8,191
15	Kerala	12	1,858
16	Ladakh	3	806
17	Madhya Pradesh	47	9,160

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of NHs	NH Length (in km)
18	Maharashtra	102	18,462
19	Manipur	11	1,840
20	Meghalaya	5	1,156
21	Mizoram	9	1,499
22	Nagaland	12	1,670
23	Odisha	32	5,897
24	Puducherry	2	64
25	Punjab	38	4,264
26	Rajasthan	53	10,733
27	Sikkim	8	709
28	Tamil Nadu	50	7,000
29	Telangana	30	4,926
30	Tripura	6	889
31	Uttar Pradesh	90	12,123
32	Uttarakhand	26	3,664
33	West Bengal	35	3,910
34	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	331
35	Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	4	59
	Total	670	146,195

DEPLETING GROUNDWATER LEVELS

4013. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE :

SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT :

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

- (a) whether depleting groundwater levels has been a cause of concern for a long time across the country;
- (b) if so, whether the country is suffering from the worst water crisis affecting almost 600 million of its population and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details and names of the cities which probably exhausted their groundwater resources at present in the country, State-wise particularly in Maharashtra;
- (d) the percentage of groundwater level declined in the country during the last ten years and the current year;
- (e) whether there is a need to construct checkdams on small rivers and to construct water bodies to recharge the groundwater;
- (f) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (g) whether the Government has issued any guidelines to the States to ensure groundwater conservation and management and if so, the details thereof and the response of the State Governments thereto?

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

- (a) and (b) The average water availability of any region or country is largely dependent upon

hydro-meteorological and geological factors. This along with high temporal and spatial variation in Monsoonal rainfall and varied socio-economic developments in terms of rapid urbanization, industrialization etc., each region of the country may have different water availability status.

Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) monitors groundwater levels throughout the country at regular prescribed intervals. The perusal of data from the monitoring conducted during November 2023 indicates that about 84.8% of the wells across the country record the water level data within the range of 0-10 meters below ground level (mbgl), indicating ease of access to ground water. Further, CGWB also conducts Dynamic Ground Water Resources Assessment of the country in association with States/UTs every year. In 2023, the Stage of ground water Extraction (SoE), which is defined as the ratio of total extraction of ground water for all purposes over the total extractable ground water in the country, is assessed at 59.26% showing marked improvement from the year 2017 level of 63.33%. Further, during the said period, total ground water recharge in the country has increased from 432 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM) to 449 BCM and total ground water extraction has reduced from 249 BCM to 241 BCM.

(c) For assessing the fluctuation in ground water level of the major Indian cities on a long-term basis, the water level data of urban areas collected by CGWB during November 2023 has been compared with the decadal average (2013-2022). Analysis of water level data with respect to cities (mainly those with population greater than 10.00 Lakh) indicates that about 57% of the wells monitored have registered rise in ground water levels. The details in this regard, including for the cities of Maharashtra are given at **Statement- I**.

(d) In order to assess the long term fluctuation in ground water level, the water level data collected by CGWB for the entire country during November 2023 has been compared with the

decadal mean of November (2013-2022). Analysis of water level data indicates that about 48.24% of the wells monitored have registered decline in ground water levels. State-wise Decadal Water Level Fluctuation with Mean (Post-Monsoon 2013 to 2022) and Post-monsoon 2023 in respect of Country is presented in **Statement- II**.

(e) and (f) Water being a State subject, sustainable development and management of groundwater resources is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Central Government facilitates the efforts of the State Governments by way of technical and financial assistance through its various schemes and projects. In this direction, the important steps taken by the Ministry of Jal Shakti and other central ministries for sustainable management of ground water resources in the country by way of constructing water conservation and recharge structures are given below:-

- I. The Government is implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) in the country since 2019 which is a mission mode and time bound programme for harvesting the rainfall and taking up water conservation activities. Currently, JSA 2024 is being implemented in the country with special focus on 151 water stressed districts of the country. JSA is an umbrella campaign whose primary aim is to effectively harvest the monsoon rainfall through creation of artificial recharge structures, watershed management, recharge and reuse structures and awareness generation etc. Activities also include construction of check dams, recharge shafts and desilting of existing water bodies like ponds, tanks etc. with an aim to augment storage capacity and increase groundwater recharge. As per the available information, since the inception of JSA, construction of around 1.57 cr. water conservation and rain water harvesting structures have been completed/ongoing in the country and an

expenditure of Rs. 1.15 lakh cr has been incurred though convergence with MGNREGS alone.

- ii. CGWB has taken up National Aquifer Mapping and Management Programme (NAQUIM) with an aim to delineate aquifer disposition and their characterization. Entire mappable area of the country of around 25 lakh sq. km, has been mapped under the scheme and management plans have been shared with the respective State governments for implementation. The plans comprise of recommendations for demand management as well as construction of artificial recharge structures.
- iii. Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 has been prepared by the CGWB for the entire country and shared with States/UTs providing a broad outline for construction of around 1.42 crore rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the country to harness 185 BCM (Billion cubic meter) of water.
- iv. MoJS is implementing Atal Bhujal Yojana, which is a community led scheme for participatory ground water management focusing on demand side management of ground water in 80 water stressed districts in 7 States. Construction of various rain water harvesting and recharge structures like check dams, ponds, shafts etc. are incentivized under the scheme.
- v. Mission Amrit Sarovar was launched by the Government of India which aimed at developing and rejuvenating at least 75 water bodies in each district of the country. As an outcome nearly 69,000 Amrit Sarovars have been constructed/rejuvenated in the country.
- vi. Details of several other significant initiatives of the Government of India for improvement of groundwater situation in the country can be seen through the link

below-<https://jalshakti-dowr.gov.in/document/steps-taken-by-the-central-government-to-control-water-depletion-and-promote-rain-water-harvesting-conservation/>

(g) Realizing the significance of holistic and sustainable development of water resources in the country, Ministry of Water Resources had formulated the National Water Policy (NWP) in 1987 itself which was subsequently reviewed and updated in 2002 and 2012. From the ground water perspective, the NWP, *inter-alia*, calls for rainwater harvesting and conservation of water, mapping the aquifers of the country, proper regulation of extraction by setting up regulatory authorities and integrated development of surface and ground water. Based on the NWP, this Ministry had drafted a Model 'Groundwater (Regulation and Control of Development and Management) Bill' 2005, providing a regulatory framework to curb indiscriminate extraction of ground water while also making provisions for rain water harvesting and artificial recharge. The Model Bill has been circulated to all States/UTs and so far 21 States/UTs have adopted it.

STATEMENT-I**Decadal Water Level Comparison Between Mean of [Nov (2013 to 2022)] and Nov 2023 groundwater levels in major Cities of the Country**

S N	State/UT	Name of City	No. of wells Anal ysed	Rise					Fall						Rise		Fall		
				0-2 m		2-4 m		>4 m	0-2 m	2-4 m				>4 m					
				No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Andhra	Vijayawada	5	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	80.00	1	20.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	100.00
2	Pradesh	Vishakapatnam	18	1	5.56	4	22.22	0	0.00	5	27.78	5	27.78	3	16.67	5	27.78	13	72.22
3	Assam	Guwahati	33	19	57.58	1	3.03	1	3.03	9	27.27	3	9.09	0	0.00	21	63.64	12	36.36
4	Bihar	Patna(phreatic)	5	3	60.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	20.00	1	20.00	0	0.00	3	60.00	2	40.00
		Patna(Deeper)	5	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	60.00	2	40.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	100.00
5	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai	6	2	33.33	1	16.67	0	0.00	2	33.33	1	16.67	0	0.00	3	50.00	3	50.00
6		Raipur	13	6	46.15	4	30.77	0	0.00	3	23.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	76.92	3	23.08
7	Delhi	Delhi	79	28	35.44	18	22.78	15	18.99	7	8.86	4	5.06	7	8.86	61	77.22	18	22.78
8	Gujarat	Ahmedabad (phreatic)	2	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	50.00	1	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	100.00
		Ahmedabad (Confined)	3	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	33.33	2	66.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	100.00
9		Rajkot	3 wells established in Nov 2023																
10		Surat	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00

11		Vadodara (phreatic)	2	0	0.00	1	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	50.00	0	0.00	1	50.00	1	50.00
		Vadodara (Confined)	2	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	50.00	0	0.00	1	50.00	0	0.00	2	100.00
12		Gandhinagar	1	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00
13	Haryana	Ambala	2	0	0.00	1	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	50.00	0	0.00	1	50.00	1	50.00
14		Faridabad	3	1	33.33	1	33.33	0	0.00	1	33.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	66.67	1	33.33
15		Gurugram	4	0	0.00	1	25.00	1	25.00	1	25.00	1	25.00	0	0.00	2	50.00	2	50.00
16		Yamuna nagar	3	1	33.33	1	33.33	0	0.00	1	33.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	66.67	1	33.33
17	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	20	8	40.00	3	15.00	1	5.00	2	10.00	1	5.00	5	25.00	12	60.00	8	40.00
18	Jharkhand	Ranchi	13	6	46.15	1	7.69	0	0.00	6	46.15	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	53.85	6	46.15
19		Dhanbad	8	2	25.00	0	0.00	1	12.50	5	62.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	37.50	5	62.50
20		Jamshedpur	10	6	60.00	0	0.00	1	10.00	2	20.00	0	0.00	1	10.00	7	70.00	3	30.00
21	Karnataka	Bangalore	24	2	8.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	11	45.83	6	25.00	5	20.83	2	8.33	22	91.67
22	Kerala	Kannur	13	12	92.31	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	7.69	0	0.00	0	0.00	12	92.31	1	7.69
23		Kochi	18	17	94.44	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	5.56	0	0.00	0	0.00	17	94.44	1	5.56
24		Kollam	8	7	87.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	12.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	87.50	1	12.50
25		Kozhikode	14	10	71.43	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	28.57	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	71.43	4	28.57
26		Malappuram	10	10	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	100.00	0	0.00
27		Thiruvana nthapuram	9	4	44.44	1	11.11	0	0.00	4	44.44	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	55.56	4	44.44

28		Thrissur	15	15	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	15	100.00	0	0.00
29	Madhya	Bhopal	10	6	60.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	40.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	60.00	4	40.00
30	Pradesh	Gwalior	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00
31		Indore	14	3	21.43	4	28.57	0	0.00	7	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	50.00	7	50.00
32		Jabalpur	13	10	76.92	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	15.38	1	7.69	0	0.00	10	76.92	3	23.08
33	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	6	3	50.00	1	16.67	0	0.00	2	33.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	66.67	2	33.33
34		Mumbai City	6	2	33.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	50.00	0	0.00	1	16.67	2	33.33	4	66.67
35		Mumbai Suburban	17	10	58.82	1	5.88	0	0.00	6	35.29	0	0.00	0	0.00	11	64.71	6	35.29
36		Nagpur	78	30	38.46	4	5.13	1	1.28	37	47.44	6	7.69	0	0.00	35	44.87	43	55.13
37		Nashik	3	1	33.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	33.33	0	0.00	1	33.33	1	33.33	2	66.67
38		Pune	15	4	26.67	1	6.67	0	0.00	7	46.67	2	13.33	1	6.67	5	33.33	10	66.67
39		Vasai Virar	2	1	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	50.00	1	50.00
40	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	38	21	55.26	1	2.63	0	0.00	13	34.21	3	7.89	0	0.00	22	57.89	16	42.11
41	Punjab	Amritsar	4	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	100.00
42		Jalandhar	2	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	50.00	1	50.00	1	50.00
43		Ludhiana	2	1	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	50.00	1	50.00	1	50.00
44		SAS nagar	2	0	0.00	1	50.00	0	0.00	1	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	50.00	1	50.00
45		Patiala	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00
46	Rajasthan	Ajmer	3	1	33.33	0	0.00	1	33.33	1	33.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	66.67	1	33.33
47		Bikaner	1	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00

48		Jaipur	11	1	9.09	0	0.00	1	9.09	1	9.09	3	27.27	5	45.45	2	18.18	9	81.82
49		Jaisalmer	1	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00
50		Jodhpur	5	3	60.00	1	20.00	0	0.00	1	20.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	80.00	1	20.00
51		Kota	2	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	100.00
52	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	9	6	66.67	2	22.22	0	0.00	1	11.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	88.89	1	11.11
53		Coimbatore	6	1	16.67	0	0.00	2	33.33	2	33.33	0	0.00	1	16.67	3	50.00	3	50.00
54		Madurai	11	3	27.27	4	36.36	3	27.27	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	9.09	10	90.91	1	9.09
55		Trichy	6	2	33.33	1	16.67	1	16.67	2	33.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	66.67	2	33.33
56		vellore	2	2	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	100.00	0	0.00
57	Telangana	Hyderabad	37	6	16.22	7	18.92	3	8.11	13	35.14	3	8.11	5	13.51	16	43.24	21	56.76
58	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	1	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00
59		Allahabad	4	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	75.00	0	0.00	1	25.00	0	0.00	4	100.00
60		Ghaziabad	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00
61		Kanpur	6	5	83.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	16.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	83.33	1	16.67
62		Lucknow	3	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	66.67	1	33.33	0	0.00	3	100.00
63		Meerut	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00
64		Varanasi	1	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00
65	Uttaranchal	Dehradun	9	3	33.33	4	44.44	1	11.11	1	11.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	88.89	1	11.11
66	West Bengal	Kolkata (Confined)	12	2	16.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	58.33	2	16.67	1	8.33	2	16.67	10	83.33
TOTAL			695	289	41.58	72	10.36	35	5.04	203	29.21	54	7.77	42	6.04	396	56.98	299	43.02

STATEMENT-II**State-wise Decadal Water Level Decadal Fluctuation with Mean (Post-Monsoon 2013 to 2022) and post-Monsoon 2023**

S N	State Name	No Of Wells Analysed	No. of wells in different depth range												Total No. of wells		Total % * of wells	
			Rise						Fall									
			0 to 2		2 to 4		> 4		0 to 2		2 to 4		> 4		Rise	Fall	Rise	Fall
1	Andhra Pradesh	693	92	13.3	27	3.9	34	4.9	381	55.0	119	17.2	40	5.8	153	540	22.08	77.92
2	Arunachal Pradesh	21	3	14.3	1	4.8	0	0.0	16	76.2	1	4.8	0	0.0	4	17	19.05	80.95
3	Assam	209	97	46.4	7	3.3	0	0.0	92	44.0	8	3.8	5	2.4	104	105	49.76	50.24
4	Bihar	606	226	37.3	27	4.5	0	0.0	327	54.0	21	3.5	4	0.7	253	352	41.75	58.09
5	Chhattisgarh	692	340	49.1	42	6.1	4	0.6	260	37.6	32	4.6	13	1.9	386	305	55.78	44.08
6	Goa	80	49	61.3	3	3.8	2	2.5	24	30.0	0	0.0	2	2.5	54	26	67.50	32.50
7	Gujarat	503	193	38.4	67	13.3	47	9.3	148	29.4	28	5.6	19	3.8	307	195	61.03	38.77
8	Haryana	577	170	29.5	54	9.4	33	5.7	184	31.9	67	11.6	69	12.0	257	320	44.54	55.46
9	Himachal Pradesh	52	28	53.8	0	0.0	3	5.8	20	38.5	0	0.0	1	1.9	31	21	59.62	40.38
10	Jharkhand	230	90	39.1	12	5.2	3	1.3	101	43.9	14	6.1	10	4.3	105	125	45.65	54.35
11	Karnataka	1160	403	34.7	69	5.9	32	2.8	501	43.2	116	10.0	37	3.2	504	654	43.45	56.38
12	Kerala	1169	809	69.2	51	4.4	6	0.5	284	24.3	13	1.1	5	0.4	866	302	74.08	25.83
13	Madhya Pradesh	1060	397	37.5	101	9.5	47	4.4	385	36.3	87	8.2	43	4.1	545	515	51.42	48.58
14	Maharashtra	1387	549	39.6	96	6.9	37	2.7	512	36.9	119	8.6	71	5.1	682	702	49.17	50.61
15	Meghalaya	29	12	41.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	58.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	17	41.38	58.62
16	Nagaland	9	3	33.3	1	11.1	0	0.0	4	44.4	1	11.1	0	0.0	4	5	44.44	55.56

17	Odisha	1133	576	50.8	35	3.1	8	0.7	442	39.0	59	5.2	13	1.1	619	514	54.63	45.37
18	Punjab	176	47	26.7	8	4.5	6	3.4	64	36.4	24	13.6	27	15.3	61	115	34.66	65.34
19	Rajasthan	753	146	19.4	69	9.2	38	5.0	223	29.6	121	16.1	156	20.7	253	500	33.60	66.40
20	TamilNadu	771	285	37.0	154	20.0	121	15.7	163	21.1	34	4.4	14	1.8	560	211	72.63	27.37
21	Telangana	616	156	25.3	76	12.3	82	13.3	223	36.2	46	7.5	33	5.4	314	302	50.97	49.03
22	Tripura	63	20	31.7	1	1.6	0	0.0	37	58.7	4	6.3	1	1.6	21	42	33.33	66.67
23	Uttar Pradesh	606	275	45.4	31	5.1	9	1.5	229	37.8	47	7.8	15	2.5	315	291	51.98	48.02
24	Uttarakhand	147	58	39.5	20	13.6	12	8.2	43	29.3	10	6.8	4	2.7	90	57	61.22	38.78
25	West Bengal	573	325	56.7	11	1.9	1	0.2	213	37.2	18	3.1	5	0.9	337	236	58.81	41.19
26	Andaman & Nicobar	108	72	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	36	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	72	36	66.67	33.33
27	Chandigarh	12	6	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	8.3	1	8.3	4	33.3	6	6	50.00	50.00
28	Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	23	13	56.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	34.8	1	4.3	1	4.3	13	10	56.52	43.48
29	Delhi	58	22	37.9	13	22.4	8	13.8	6	10.3	5	8.6	4	6.9	43	15	74.14	25.86
30	Jammu & Kashmir	211	121	57.3	3	1.4	0	0.0	79	37.4	7	3.3	1	0.5	124	87	58.77	41.23
31	Puducherry	7	4	57.1	1	14.3	0	0.0	2	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	2	71.43	28.57
	Total	13734	5587	40.7	980	7.1	533	3.9	5025	36.6	1003	7.3	597	4.3	7100	6625	51.70	48.24

*In 9 out of the total wells analyzed (3 in Maharashtra, 2 in Karnataka and 1 each in Bihar, Chattisgarh, Gujarat and Kerala), the water levels of November 2023 and the decadal mean were exactly in match showing neither rise nor fall.

ELECTRIC VEHICLES

4014. SHRI DEEPAK ADHIKARI (DEV):

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

- (a) the number of electric vehicles registered in last two years in the country with Motor Vehicle Department, State-wise;
- (b) the number of charging stations in public place installed in the country as on 31.10.24; and
- (c) whether any subsidy is given by the Government to the public for buying electric vehicle, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI):

- (a) As per data available on centralised Vahan 4 portal, the details of number of Electric Vehicles registered in last two years in States/Union Territories, are enclosed in **Statement**.
- (b) As per data available with Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), the total number of Public EV Charging Stations (PCS) installed across the country are 25,202 as on 10th December, 2024.
- (c) The PM Electric Drive Revolution in Innovative Vehicle Enhancement (PM E-DRIVE) scheme has been notified by the Government on 29th September, 2024 with an outlay of ₹10,900 Crore for promotion of electric vehicles in India. The Electric Mobility Promotion Scheme (EMPS) 2024 implemented for the

period of six months from 1st April, 2024 to 30th September, 2024, is subsumed in PM E-DRIVE scheme. The PM E-DRIVE scheme aims to incentivise sale of e-2Ws, e-3Ws, e-Trucks & e-Ambulances. The incentive/ concession is provided to consumers (buyers/end users) in the form of an upfront reduced purchase price of electric vehicles to enable wider adoption, which will be reimbursed to the OEM (EV manufacturers) by Government of India. Grants for deployment of e-buses, EV public charging stations and upgradation of vehicle testing agencies are also available under this scheme.

STATEMENT

Details of number of Electric Vehicles registered in last two years in States/Union Territories

Sl. No.	State	2022	2023	2024 (upto 15.12.2024)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Island	23	26	76
2	Andhra Pradesh	29,358	32,870	55,925
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2	21	98
4	Assam	40,700	60,793	65,930
5	Bihar	55,753	88,219	1,08,231
6	Chandigarh	2,720	6,414	6,812
7	Chhattisgarh	22,363	38,244	47,609
8	Delhi	62,249	73,673	81,143
9	Goa	5,685	9,482	11,451
10	Gujarat	68,994	88,614	77,858
11	Haryana	25,859	30,493	45,652
12	Himachal Pradesh	1,011	1,131	1,999

13	Jammu and Kashmir	4,689	9,747	12,960
14	Jharkhand	13,680	21,127	25,050
15	Karnataka	95,846	1,52,679	1,78,413
16	Kerala	39,624	75,805	82,835
17	Ladakh	40	28	20
18	Lakshadweep	1	6	5
19	Madhya Pradesh	36,814	67,971	96,811
20	Maharashtra	1,36,031	1,94,326	2,41,335
21	Manipur	341	399	399
22	Meghalaya	41	115	816
23	Mizoram	36	167	550
24	Nagaland	3	6	45
25	Odisha	28,446	44,549	63,753
26	Puducherry	1,481	2,638	4,536
27	Punjab	14,055	25,745	45,073
28	Rajasthan	78,252	93,767	1,08,087
29	Sikkim		0	16
30	Tamil Nadu	66,994	90,296	1,30,014
31	Tripura	4,178	6,312	9,125
32	Dadar& Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	142	161	472
33	Uttar Pradesh	1,62,884	2,78,333	3,60,059
34	Uttarakhand	15,560	16,799	19,476
35	West Bengal	11,151	21,432	43,538
Grand Total		10,25,006	15,32,388	19,26,172

Note: Data for Telangana and some of the RTOs of Lakshadweep has not been provided as they are not in centralized Vahan 4.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING FOR MIGRANT WORKERS**4015. SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE****SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:**

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

- (a) whether more and more migrant workers are coming to tier-1 and tier-2 cities in search of jobs/employment leading to increasing pressure on affordable rental housing and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the total number of houses constructed by the Union Government under Affordable Rental Housing Complexes (ARHCs), a sub-scheme of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana under Model-1 and Model-2 till now, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has set any target for construction of affordable housing units for migrant workers and other poor coming to cities for employment for the next five years considering their influx to cities and if so, the details thereof along with the funds sanctioned and released for the said purpose; and
- (d) the extent to which ARHC initiative would help in solving housing problem of urban poor and reducing size of slum cluster in already overloaded cities?

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

- (a) and (b): Urbanization and migration are interconnected phenomenon associated with better occupational, educational & economic opportunities. Census of India conducts enumeration of population including migration on

decadal basis in the country and the last Census was conducted in 2011. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) does not maintain any data on migration.

(c) and (d): MoHUA launched Affordable Rental Housing Complexes (ARHCs) as a sub-scheme of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) in July 2020 to provide dignified living to urban migrants/poor near their workplace. This scheme is implemented through two models:

- Model-1: Utilizing existing Government funded vacant houses constructed under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) to convert into ARHCs through Public Private Partnership (PPP) or by Public Agencies,
- Model-2: Construction, Operation & Maintenance of ARHCs by Public/Private Entities on their own available vacant land.

The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise number of ARHCs sanctioned and completed under both models is at **Statement**.

Learning from the experiences of PMAY-U, MoHUA has 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 through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS). As on date, 29 States/UTs have signed

Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) to implement PMAY-U 2.0 as per scheme guidelines. In-principle approval of more than 6 lakh houses have been accorded for States/UTs who have signed the MoA with the Ministry. The scheme guidelines are available at <https://pmay-urban.gov.in/uploads/guidelines/Operational-Guidelines-of-PMAY-U-2.pdf>.

PMAY-U 2.0 is a demand driven scheme wherein States/UTs have been empowered to approve the projects for the beneficiaries identified by them through a demand survey, based on eligibility criteria. ARH vertical of PMAY-U 2.0 aims to promote creation of rental housing for Economically Weaker Section (EWS)/Lower Income Group (LIG) beneficiaries including migrant workers and other poor who do not want to own a house but require housing for short term basis. ARH vertical is implemented through two models:

- Model-1: Converting existing Government funded vacant houses into ARH through PPP 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.

ARH vertical aims to create a conducive environment by incentivizing Public/Private entities to leverage investment for creating affordable

rental housing stock and prevent growth of slum clusters in cities.

STATEMENT

A. State/UT-wise details of the existing Govt. 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	393
3		Ahmedabad	1,376
4		Rajkot	698
5	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	480
6	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu	336
7	Uttarakhand	Lalkuan	100
8		Dehradun	70
Total			5,648

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.	3,969	3,969
3		Hosur	Tata Electronic Pvt. Ltd.	13,500	6,576
4		Chennai	State Industries Development Corporation	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				82,273	35,425

बिजली की अनुमानित आवश्यकता

4016. श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा:

क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत तीन वर्षों तथा चालू वर्ष के दौरान गांवों में किए गए विद्युतीकरण का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) वर्तमान में देश में बिजली की अनुमानित आवश्यकता तथा उपलब्धता का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) परीक्षण तथा वितरण के दौरान बिजली की मात्रा तथा राजस्व की हानि का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उक्त समस्या से निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए अध्ययन/आकलन का ब्यौरा क्या है? विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):

(क): भारत सरकार ने दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना (डीडीयूजीजेवाई), एकीकृत विद्युत विकास स्कीम (आईपीडीएस) और प्रधानमंत्री सहज बिजली हर घर योजना (सौभाग्य) जैसी स्कीमों के माध्यम से राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रयासों को बढ़ावा दिया है, ताकि उन्हें गुणवत्तापूर्ण और विश्वसनीय विद्युत आपूर्ति प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने में मदद मिल सके।

राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, देश के सभी आबादी वाले गैर-विद्युतीकृत संगणना गांवों में दिनांक 28 अप्रैल, 2018 तक विद्युत पहुंचा दी गई थी। डीडीयूजीजेवाई के अंतर्गत कुल 18,374 गांवों में विद्युत पहुंचाई गई (राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** पर है)। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार डीडीयूजीजेवाई के अंतर्गत और उसके बाद सौभाग्य के अंतर्गत सभी इच्छुक घरों का विद्युतीकरण दिनांक 31 मार्च, 2019 तक पूरा हो गया, सौभाग्य अवधि के दौरान कुल 2.86 करोड़ घरों में विद्युत पहुंचाई गई (राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** पर है)। दोनों स्कीमों में दिनांक 31.03.2022 को बंद हो गई।

भारत सरकार जुलाई, 2021 में शुरू की गई संशोधित वितरण क्षेत्र स्कीम (आरडीएसएस) के अंतर्गत, सौभाग्य की अवधि के दौरान छूटे हुए घरों के ग्रिड विद्युतीकरण के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को भी सहायता प्रदान कर रही है। इसके अतिरिक्त, पीएम-जनमन (प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान) के अंतर्गत विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूह (पीवीटीजी) से संबंधित सभी पहचाने गए परिवारों और डीए-जेजीयूए (धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान) के अंतर्गत जनजातीय परिवारों को स्कीम दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार आरडीएसएस के अंतर्गत ऑन-ग्रिड विद्युत कनेक्शन के लिए संस्वीकृति दी जा रही है। अब तक 9,49,548 घरों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए 4,281 करोड़ रुपये के कार्य संस्वीकृत किए गए हैं और 1,70,288 घरों का विद्युतीकरण किया जा चुका है (राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-III** पर है)। इसके

अतिरिक्त, नई सौर विद्युत स्कीम के अंतर्गत, ऑफ-ग्रिड सौर आधारित विद्युतीकरण के लिए 9,863 घरों के लिए 49 करोड़ रुपये के कार्य संस्वीकृत किए गए हैं और अब तक 1,062 घरों का विद्युतीकरण किया जा चुका है (राज्यवार ब्यौरा **विवरण-IV** पर है)।

(ख): देश में विद्युत की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता है। केंद्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण (सीईए) के अनुमानों के अनुसार, वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान अनुमानित अधिकतम मांग सौर ऊर्जा घंटों के दौरान 253 गीगावाट और गैर-सौर ऊर्जा घंटों के दौरान 235 गीगावाट है। देश की वर्तमान संस्थापित उत्पादन क्षमता 454 गीगावाट है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 (अक्टूबर, 2024 तक) के लिए ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता 1,026,642 एमयू थी, जिसकी तुलना में 1,025,379 एमयू ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति की गई। यह देखा जा सकता है कि देश में आपूर्ति की जाने वाली ऊर्जा, ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता के अनुरूप है।

(ग) और (घ): वितरण क्षेत्र में कुल तकनीकी और वाणिज्यिक (एटीएंडसी) हानियों में ऊर्जा हानियां और राजस्व हानियां शामिल हैं। यह विक्रय के लिए उपलब्ध ऊर्जा (पारेषण हानि और ऊर्जा में व्यापार के लिए समायोजित) और संग्रह दक्षता द्वारा आंकलित की गई प्राप्त ऊर्जाजो बिल की गई ऊर्जा (ऊर्जा में व्यापार के लिए समायोजित) है के बीचके अंतर को दर्शाता है।

भारत सरकार ने डीडीयूजीजेवाई, आईपीडीएस और सौभाग्य जैसी स्कीमों के माध्यम से विद्युत वितरण अवसंरचना के उन्नयन और संवर्द्धन के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सहायता प्रदान की है, जिसके अंतर्गत 1.85 लाख करोड़ रुपये की परियोजनाएं कार्यान्वित की गई हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार ने वित्तीय रूप से स्थिर और प्रचालनात्मक रूप से कुशल वितरण क्षेत्र के माध्यम से उपभोक्ताओं को विद्युत आपूर्ति की गुणवत्ता और विश्वसनीयता में सुधार लाने के उद्देश्य से जुलाई, 2021 में आरडीएसएस की शुरुआत की। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत वितरण यूटिलिटीयों के लिए 2.77 लाख करोड़ रुपये के वितरण अवसंरचना कार्यों को संस्वीकृति दी गई है। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत धनराशि जारी करना एटीएंडसी हानि सहित विभिन्न मापदंडों पर राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के निष्पादन पर निर्भर करता है। तकनीकी हानियों को कम करने के लिए,

राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की कार्य योजना के आधार पर, नेटवर्क को सुदृढ़ बनाने और बढ़ाने के लिए कार्यों को संस्वीकृति दी गई है जिसमें सब-स्टेशनों और वितरण ट्रांसफार्मर का उन्नयन/संवर्धन, कंडक्टरों का उन्नयन, मिश्रित-लोड फीडर का पृथक्करण आदि शामिल हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार ने वितरण कम्पनियों के वित्तीय और प्रचालनात्मक मुद्दों के समाधान के लिए निम्नलिखित पहल की हैं:

- (i) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा घोषित सब्सिडी के समय पर भुगतान के लिए नियम बनाए गए हैं।
- (ii) टैरिफ और टू-अप ऑर्डर समय पर जारी करना।
- (iii) सटीक ऊर्जा लेखांकन।
- (iv) एलपीएस नियमों के प्रख्यापन के माध्यम से जेनको बकाया का समय पर भुगतान।
- (v) राज्य विद्युत यूटिलिटीयों को ऋण प्रदान करने के लिए विवेकपूर्ण मानदंड जारी करना, और
- (vi) जीएसडीपी के 0.5% के निष्पादन आधारित अतिरिक्त उधार स्थान।

केंद्र और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के सामूहिक प्रयास से वितरण यूटिलिटीयों की एटीएंडसी हानि वित्त वर्ष 2021 में 22.32% से घटकर वित्त वर्ष 2023 में 15.37% हो गई है।

विवरण-I

डीडीयूजीजेवाई के अंतर्गत संगणना गांवों का विद्युतीकरण

क्रम सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	विद्युतीकृत गांवों की संख्या
1	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1,483
2	असम	2,732
3	बिहार	2,906
4	छत्तीसगढ़	1,078
5	हिमाचल प्रदेश	28

6	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	129
7	झारखंड	2,583
8	कर्नाटक	39
9	मध्य प्रदेश	422
10	महाराष्ट्र	80
11	मणिपुर	366
12	मेघालय	1,051
13	मिजोरम	54
14	नागालैंड	78
15	ओडिशा	3,281
16	राजस्थान	427
17	त्रिपुरा	26
18	उत्तर प्रदेश	1,498
19	उत्तराखंड	91
20	पश्चिम बंगाल	22
	कुल	18,374

विवरण-II

सौभाग्य अवधि के दौरान विद्युतीकृत घर

क्रम सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	विद्युतीकृत घरों की संख्या
1	आंध्र प्रदेश*	1,81,930
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	47,089
3	असम	23,26,656
4	बिहार	32,59,041

5	छत्तीसगढ़	7,92,368
6	गुजरात*	41,317
7	हरियाणा	54,681
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	12,891
9	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	3,77,045
10	झारखंड	17,30,708
11	कर्नाटक	3,83,798
12	लद्दाख	10,456
13	मध्य प्रदेश	19,84,264
14	महाराष्ट्र	15,17,922
15	मणिपुर	1,08,115
16	मेघालय	2,00,240
17	मिजोरम	27,970
18	नागालैंड	1,39,516
19	ओडिशा	24,52,444
20	पुदुचेरी*	912
21	पंजाब	3,477
22	राजस्थान	21,27,728
23	सिक्किम	14,900
24	तमिलनाडु*	2,170
25	तेलंगाना	5,15,084
26	त्रिपुरा	1,39,090
27	उत्तर प्रदेश	91,80,571
28	उत्तराखंड	2,48,751
29	पश्चिम बंगाल	7,32,290
कुल		2,86,13,424

*सौभाग्य स्कीम के अंतर्गत वित्तपोषित नहीं

विवरण-III**आरडीएसएस के अंतर्गत घरेलू विद्युतीकरण को मंजूरी**

क्र म सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	संस्वीकृत परिव्यय (करोड़ रूपये)	संस्वीकृत जीबीएस (करोड़ रूपये)	संस्वीकृत घर	दिनांक 30.11.2024 तक विद्युतीकृत घर
क.	अतिरिक्त घर				
1	राजस्थान	459	276	1,90,959	64,368
2	मेघालय	436	392	50,501	0
3	मिजोरम	80	72	15,167	0
4	नागालैंड	70	63	10,004	0
5	उत्तर प्रदेश	931	559	2,51,487	0
6	आंध्र प्रदेश	49	30	15,475	12,841
7	झारखंड	7	4	872	0
8	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	77	69	10,730	0
9	बिहार	239	143	35,467	0
10	असम	786	707	1,27,111	0
11	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	47	42	6,506	0
12	मणिपुर	214	193	36,972	0
13	छत्तीसगढ़	317	190	63,161	0
	कुल (क)	3,712	2,740	8,14,412	77,209
ख.	वाइब्रेंट विलेजेज कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत				
1	हिमाचल प्रदेश*	6	5	-	-

2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	20	18	1,683	0
3	उत्तराखंड	13	12	1,154	0
	कुल (ख)	39	35	2,837	0
ग.	पीएम-जनमन के अंतर्गत				
ग1	आरडीएसएस के अंतर्गत				
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	89	53	25,054	24,426
2	बिहार	0	0	51	0
3	छत्तीसगढ़	38	23	7,077	4,525
4	झारखंड	74	44	12,442	62
5	मध्य प्रदेश	143	86	29,290	9,665
6	महाराष्ट्र	27	16	8,556	9,216
7	राजस्थान	40	24	17,633	15,817
8	कर्नाटक	4	2	1,615	1,105
9	केरल	1	1	345	312
10	तमिलनाडु	30	18	10,673	4,851
11	तेलंगाना	7	4	3,884	3,884
12	त्रिपुरा	62	55	11,664	7,028
13	उत्तराखंड	1	1	669	669
14	उत्तर प्रदेश	1	1	316	195
	उप-जोड़ (ग1)	516	328	1,29,269	81,755
ग2	राज्य योजना के अंतर्गत				
1	गुजरात	0	0		6,626

2	ओडिशा	0	0		1,326
3	पश्चिम बंगाल	0	0		3,372
	उप-जोड़ (ग2)				11,324
	कुल (ग=ग1+ग2)	516.15	328.31	1,29,269	93,079
घ.	डीए-जेजीयूए के अंतर्गत				
1	छत्तीसगढ़	12	7	2,550	0
2	महाराष्ट्र	2	1	480	0
	कुल (घ)	14	8	3,030	0
	कुल योग (क+ख+ग+घ)	4,281	3,112	9,49,548	1,70,288

*: वितरण अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए संस्वीकृत कार्य

विवरण-IV

नई सौर विद्युत स्कीम के अंतर्गत ऑफ-ग्रिड सौर आधारित घरेलू विद्युतीकरण को संस्वीकृति

क्रम सं.	राज्य का नाम	संस्वीकृत घर	दिनांक 30.11.2024 तक विद्युतीकृत घर
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	1,675	105
2	छत्तीसगढ़	1,578	0
3	झारखंड	2,342	831
4	कर्नाटक	179	0
5	मध्य प्रदेश	2,060	0
6	तेलंगाना	326	126
7	त्रिपुरा	1,703	0
कुल		9,863	1,062

DEVELOPMENT OF VIJAYAPURA AIRPORT

4017. SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI :

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

- (a) the status of the proposed development and expansion of Vijayapura airport along with the timeline fixed for its completion; and
- (b) the current status of the infrastructure of the said airport including the runway, terminal building and air traffic control?

**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) : Bijapur (Vijayapura) Airport is owned by State Government of Karnataka and is listed as an unserved airport under the Regional Connectivity Scheme- Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik (RCS-UDAN) scheme. The airport is being built by the Karnataka State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation (KSIIDC).

फ्लाई ऐश के निपटान की प्रक्रिया

4018. श्री श्यामकुमार दौलत बर्वे:

क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) विगत पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम (एनटीपीसी) के अधीन विद्युत संयंत्रों में कोयले की खपत से उत्पन्न पाउंड ऐश और फ्लाई ऐश की मात्रा का संयंत्रवार और

वर्षवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या एनटीपीसी लिमिटेड द्वारा ऐसी राख के परिवहन के लिए किसी यांत्रिक रूप से डिजाइन किए गए ढके हुएवाहन का उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है:

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) फलाई और पाउंड ऐश के निपटान और परिवहन की प्रक्रिया क्या है; और

(ङ) फलाई ऐश के प्रबंधन के लिए सार्वजनिक या निजी कंपनियों के साथ विवरण करने के लिए एनटीपीसी लिमिटेड के मानदंड क्या हैं?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):

(क): पिछले पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान एनटीपीसी ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों से उत्पन्न ऐश (पोंड ऐश सहित) का संयंत्र-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण** पर है।

(ख) और (ग): सूखी फलाई ऐश को बंद बल्करों में भरकर विद्युत संयंत्र से सीमेंट विनिर्माण संयंत्रों, ईंट विनिर्माण इकाइयों आदि तक पहुंचाया जाता है तथा ऐश डाइक से पोंड ऐश को तिरपाल से ढके बल्करों/ट्रकों के माध्यम से पर्यावरणीय अनुकूल तरीकों से पहुंचाया जाता है।

(घ): एनटीपीसी ताप विद्युत संयंत्र (टीपीपी) में ऐश (सूखी फलाई ऐश और पोंड ऐश) के निपटान और परिवहन की प्रक्रिया निम्नानुसार है:

- (i) टीपीपी से उत्पन्न ऐश का उपयोग पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय (एमओईएफ और सीसी) की अधिसूचना दिनांक 31.12.2021 के अनुसार पर्यावरण के अनुकूल उद्देश्यों के लिए किया जा रहा है, जिसे समय-समय पर संशोधित किया जाता है, ताकि ऐश के उपयोग के वैधानिक अनुपालन को पूरा किया जा सके;
- (ii) ऐश का भंडारण और निकासी सुरक्षित, वैज्ञानिक और पर्यावरण अनुकूल तरीके से की जा रही है। एनटीपीसी ऐश के उपयोग को विद्युत उत्पादन की एक अभिन्न प्रक्रिया मानता है और इसके उपयोग के लिए एनटीपीसी की एक विशिष्ट नीति है;

- (iii) सूखी फ्लाई ऐश को वायु उत्सर्जन नियंत्रण के लिए संस्थापित उच्च दक्षता वाले इलेक्ट्रोस्टैटिक प्रीसिपिटेटर (ईएसपी) से एकत्र किया जाता है और 'ऐश साइलो' में संग्रहीत किया जाता है और संयंत्र से बंद बल्कर्स में सूखी ऐश निष्कर्षण प्रणाली (डीआईएस) के माध्यम से सीमेंट विनिर्माण संयंत्र, ईंट निर्माण इकाइयों आदि को जारी किया जाता है;
- (iv) पोंड ऐश को ढके हुए बल्कर्स में एनएचएआई की सड़क निर्माण (सम्पूर्ण भारत), लोक निर्माण विभाग (पीडब्ल्यूडी), सड़क विकास निगम आदि परियोजनाओं के लिए भेजा जाता है;
- (v) ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों में सभी आवश्यक धूल नियंत्रण उपायों को लागू किया जाता है;
- (vi) पोंड ऐश को ऐश डाइक में संग्रहित किया जाता है और आगे, पर्यावरण के अनुकूल तरीके से निकाला / परिवहन किया जाता है;
- (vii) ऐश पोंड का अधिकांश क्षेत्र गीला रहता है जिससे उड़ने वाली धूल पर नियंत्रण होता है;
- (viii) सड़कों पर ऐश फैलने से बचने के लिए सभी ऐश से भरे ट्रकों को तिरपाल से ढका जाता है।

(ड): एनटीपीसी लिमिटेड, पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय और विद्युत मंत्रालय द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार पारदर्शी और खुली प्रतिस्पर्धी बोली के माध्यम से फ्लाई ऐश के परिवहन और प्रबंधन के लिए किसी भी सार्वजनिक या निजी कंपनियों के साथ कॉन्ट्रैक्ट करता है।

विवरण

एनटीपीसी ताप विद्युत संयंत्र (टीपीपी) से उत्पन्न ऐश (सूखी फ्लाई ऐश और पोंडऐश) का ब्यौरा

क्रम सं.	स्टेशन	वित्त वर्ष 2019-20		वित्त वर्ष 2020-21		वित्त वर्ष 2021-22		वित्त वर्ष 2022-23		वित्त वर्ष 2023-24		वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 (नवंबर तक)	
		कुल ऐश उत्पादन (एलएम टी)	पोंड ऐश उत्पादन (एलएम टी)	कुल ऐश उत्पादन (एलएम टी)	पोंड ऐश उत्पादन (एलएम टी)	कुल ऐश उत्पादन (एलएमटी)	पोंडऐश उत्पादन (एलएम टी)	कुल ऐश उत्पादन (एलएमटी)	पोंडऐश उत्पादन (एलएमटी)	कुल ऐश उत्पादन (एलएमटी)	पोंडऐश उत्पादन (एलएमटी)	कुल ऐश उत्पादन (एलएमटी)	पोंडऐश उत्पादन (एलएमटी)
1	बाढ़ सुपर	20.64	15.28	20.4	12.54	21.56	15.48	32.56	24.47	37.28	29.26	31.67	26.23
2	भिलाई	7.07	0.54	10.48	5.21	11.42	6.94	10.77	4.24	11.61	4.38	7.55	2.75
3	बोंगाई गांव	7	3.82	5.24	1.95	7.57	3.18	10.25	4.48	11.74	5.66	7.45	2.7
4	बीआर बीसीएल नबीनगर	11.23	5.67	12.98	9.17	16.11	13.46	17.96	14.33	20.28	16.84	12.58	9.35
5	दादरी	15.2	2.64	9.41	0.00	12.85	0.71	22.9	1.82	23.32	1.75	17.6	1.71
6	दर्लिपल्ली	1.12	1.12	15.48	15.43	30.63	30.6	38.86	37.9	43.1	38.99	25.68	19.38
7	फरक्का	31.81	28.58	28.25	18.9	27.88	22.59	25.22	23.22	29.84	27.82	22.96	21.05

क्रम सं.	स्टेशन	वित्त वर्ष 2019-20		वित्त वर्ष 2020-21		वित्त वर्ष 2021-22		वित्त वर्ष 2022-23		वित्त वर्ष 2023-24		वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 (नवंबर तक)	
		कुल ऐश उत्पादन (एलएम टी)	पोंड ऐश उत्पादन (एलएम टी)	कुल ऐश उत्पादन (एलएम टी)	पोंड ऐश उत्पादन (एलएम टी)	कुल ऐश उत्पादन (एलएमटी)	पोंडऐश उत्पादन (एलएम टी)	कुल ऐश उत्पादन (एलएमटी)	पोंडऐश उत्पादन (एलएमटी)	कुल ऐश उत्पादन (एलएमटी)	पोंडऐश उत्पादन (एलएमटी)	कुल ऐश उत्पादन (एलएमटी)	पोंडऐश उत्पादन (एलएमटी)
8	गाडर वाड़ा	2.88	2.87	9.44	8.66	16.85	15.72	19.59	18.99	21.33	20.93	13.77	13.39
9	आईजी एसटी पीएस झज्जर	8.62	0.00	8.46	0.00	16.42	6.07	18.3	5.44	21.43	8.75	15.68	8.55
10	कहल गांव	48.48	39.36	40.17	28.75	42.31	31.33	35.47	25.74	45.95	35.72	36.32	31.85
11	कांति टीपीएस	8.25	7.54	7.1	5.82	7.88	6.64	7.54	6.09	8.5	7.41	5.13	4.33
12	खरगोन	1.27	1.21	8.13	3.98	14.08	7.58	12.99	5.53	17.65	8.15	14.6	6.82
13	कोरबा	49.98	49.21	47.93	33.36	51.67	50.59	54.57	52.9	51.95	49.9	34.55	32.11
14	कुडगी	8.93	0.21	9.82	5.34	13.25	7.12	22.3	9.54	29.79	10.46	19.81	6.62
15	लारा	5.66	5.62	13.52	13.38	32.31	32	36.04	35.11	31.71	29.02	20.19	19.98
16	मौदा	23.3	14.34	17.06	10.15	34.06	19.44	34.05	11.45	39.24	16.33	23.14	7.64
17	एनपी	6.44	3.13	10.43	5.04	16.84	8.27	26.07	14.5	29.92	19.61	24.19	18.2

क्रम सं.	स्टेशन	वित्त वर्ष 2019-20		वित्त वर्ष 2020-21		वित्त वर्ष 2021-22		वित्त वर्ष 2022-23		वित्त वर्ष 2023-24		वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 (नवंबर तक)	
		कुल ऐश उत्पादन (एलएम टी)	पोंड ऐश उत्पादन (एलएम टी)	कुल ऐश उत्पादन (एलएम टी)	पोंड ऐश उत्पादन (एलएम टी)	कुल ऐश उत्पादन (एलएमटी)	पोंडऐश उत्पादन (एलएम टी)	कुल ऐश उत्पादन (एलएमटी)	पोंडऐश उत्पादन (एलएमटी)	कुल ऐश उत्पादन (एलएमटी)	पोंडऐश उत्पादन (एलएमटी)	कुल ऐश उत्पादन (एलएमटी)	पोंडऐश उत्पादन (एलएमटी)
	जीसी नबीनगर												
18	एनएस पीसीएल दुर्गापुर	2.25	0.00	2.01	0.09	2.77	2.5	3.22	1.72	3.11	1.76	2.09	1.2
19	रामागुंडम	38.16	22.46	38.57	4.17	39.38	27.74	43.25	28.31	45.49	29.82	28.5	22.15
20	रिहंद	39.01	38.01	39.22	31.06	37.09	33.49	40.38	36.17	42.23	38.69	27.77	25.32
21	सिम्हाद्री	26.28	18.85	24.5	13.57	35.77	20.69	34.91	26.34	31.1	19.92	21.09	16.11
22	सिंगरौली	32.06	31.96	29.84	29.79	30.34	30.24	30.09	28.96	30.33	30.33	24.1	24.1
23	सीपत	49.05	41.55	52.47	47.39	51.98	47.54	48.4	44.98	53.53	42.71	40.92	28.46
24	सोलापुर	1.53	0	7.58	0.15	11.36	3.65	13.38	1.71	16.14	3.94	11.33	4.13
25	तालचे	70.09	68.8	68.45	66.96	69	62.29	64.85	55.07	68.7	53.27	46.58	26.53

क्रम सं.	स्टेशन	वित्त वर्ष 2019-20		वित्त वर्ष 2020-21		वित्त वर्ष 2021-22		वित्त वर्ष 2022-23		वित्त वर्ष 2023-24		वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 (नवंबर तक)	
		कुल ऐश उत्पादन (एलएम टी)	पोंड ऐश उत्पादन (एलएम टी)	कुल ऐश उत्पादन (एलएम टी)	पोंड ऐश उत्पादन (एलएम टी)	कुल ऐश उत्पादन (एलएमटी)	पोंडऐश उत्पादन (एलएम टी)	कुल ऐश उत्पादन (एलएमटी)	पोंडऐश उत्पादन (एलएमटी)	कुल ऐश उत्पादन (एलएमटी)	पोंडऐश उत्पादन (एलएमटी)	कुल ऐश उत्पादन (एलएमटी)	पोंडऐश उत्पादन (एलएमटी)
	र- कनिहा												
26	तालचे र- थर्मल*	11.84	11.84	11.89	9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	टांडा	9.69	6.18	16.74	12.09	22.56	15.94	26.01	20.53	26.07	18.94	19.84	16.43
28	ऊंचा हार	21.65	12.46	19.77	11.48	20.85	11.73	20.19	11.04	20.93	11.84	17.84	10.64
29	विन्ध्या चल	88.57	85.24	87.14	79.88	82.37	75.68	76.64	68.48	66.82	57.2	43.84	38.31
30	बरौनी टीपीए स	0.73	0.71	3.3	2.7	6.01	2.94	10.77	4.93	9.84	4.53	7.03	2.93
31	भिलाई कैपटि व	1.69	0.14	1.35	1	1.81	1.48	1.43	0.94	1.77	1.31	1.26	0.96
32	मेजा टीपीपी	2.74	2.74	10.2	4.48	18.23	6.65	15.73	7.13	17.85	6.81	13.46	6.15

क्रम सं.	स्टेशन	वित्त वर्ष 2019-20		वित्त वर्ष 2020-21		वित्त वर्ष 2021-22		वित्त वर्ष 2022-23		वित्त वर्ष 2023-24		वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 (नवंबर तक)	
		कुल ऐश उत्पादन (एलएम टी)	पोंड ऐश उत्पादन (एलएम टी)	कुल ऐश उत्पादन (एलएम टी)	पोंड ऐश उत्पादन (एलएम टी)	कुल ऐश उत्पादन (एलएमटी)	पोंडऐश उत्पादन (एलएम टी)	कुल ऐश उत्पादन (एलएमटी)	पोंडऐश उत्पादन (एलएमटी)	कुल ऐश उत्पादन (एलएमटी)	पोंडऐश उत्पादन (एलएमटी)	कुल ऐश उत्पादन (एलएमटी)	पोंडऐश उत्पादन (एलएमटी)
33	एनएस पीसीएल राउरकेला	3.72	2.44	3.59	2.62	4.2	3.06	4.97	2.6	6.32	2.26	4.85	2.27
34	तेलंगा ना	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.81	6.81	17.67	16.16
35	वल्लूर	17.33	9.13	12.77	6.46	24.47	13.27	29.46	19.63	18.29	10.84	17.44	11.75
36	उत्तरी करणपुरा एसटी पी	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.73	14.73	19.39	19.39
	कुल योग	674.27	533.65	703.69	500.57	831.88	636.61	889.12	654.29	954.70	686.69	697.87	505.65

नोट: कुल ऐश उत्पादन में सूखी फ्लाई ऐश और पोंड ऐश शामिल है;

* दिनांक 31.03.2021 से प्रचालन बंद कर दिया गया है

GREENFIELD AIRPORT AT KOTTAYAM**4019. SHRI ANTO ANTONY**

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

(a) the present status of implementation of the proposed Greenfield Airport in Kottayam district, Kerala;

(b) whether the Government has given necessary clearance for the said project; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the pending clearances for the implementation of the said project?

**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): Government of Kerala (GoK) envisaged the development of a Greenfield Airport in Kottayam (Sabrimala) near Erumeli in Kottayam district for which the Ministry of Civil Aviation, Government of India, has already granted "Site Clearance" in April 2023, as required under the Greenfield Airports (GFA) Policy 2008. Further, the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, GoI has also granted Terms of Reference (ToR) to the Project in July 2023 and State Government has conducted the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Study.

Going forward, the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Limited (KSIDC), a State Government of Kerala Agency being the project proponent is

required to prepare a Detailed Project Report (DPR) including details like development plan, project cost & funding, traffic projections, timelines for completion of the project etc. As per GFA Policy, 2008 once completed, this report is required to be submitted along with an application to GoI for grant of "In Principle" approval, before the commencement of the work.

IMPACT OF AMRUT SCHEME

4020. SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

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

- (a) the impact of the AMRUT scheme on improving urban infrastructure, such as water supply, sewerage and green spaces;
- (b) the number of urban households benefited under the said scheme along with the number of urban households provided with tap water connections;
- (c) the steps taken/being taken to address the gaps in infrastructure development along with the improvements made in sewerage networks in urban areas;
- (d) the measures taken/being taken to ensure sustainable management of water resources in cities along with the monitoring mechanisms in place to track the progress of projects under the AMRUT scheme; and
- (e) the findings of any recent evaluations of the said scheme along with the corrective measures undertaken to address the delays and inefficiencies?

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

(a) to (c): Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched on 25 June 2015 in selected 500 cities (485 cities including 15 merged cities) and towns across the country. The Mission focuses on development of basic infrastructure, in the selected cities and towns, in the sectors of water supply; sewerage and septage management; storm water drainage; green spaces and parks; and non-motorized urban transport. As reported by the State/Union Territories (UTs), against the approved plan size of ₹77,640 crore, 5,995 projects worth ₹83,374 crore have been taken up, of this works worth ₹78,404 crore have been physically completed.

Under AMRUT Mission in convergence with the States 189 lakh water tap connections (new/ serviced) have been provided against the target of 139 lakh; 149 lakh sewer connections (new/ serviced) (including households covered through Faecal Sludge and Septage Management-FSSM) provided against the target of 145 lakh; Sewer network of 19,598 kilometers and water supply network of 64,463 kilometers have been constructed; 4,429 Million Litre Per Day (MLD) Sewerage Treatment Capacity (STP) and 4,649 Million Litre Per Day (MLD) Water Treatment Capacity (WTP) have been developed; 1,379 km length of drains have been constructed resulting in eliminating 3,621 numbers of water logging points; 5,044 acres of Green space, 430 km pedestrian/ walkway and 43 km of cycle track have been developed.

(d) and (e): Project taken up under AMRUT mission are large infrastructure projects with long gestation periods. As reported by the States/UTs,

implementation of some projects have been delayed due to various reasons, such as land acquisition issues, climatic challenges, delay in obtaining requisite clearances/ permissions and shortage of experienced and technically skilled contractors for complex urban infrastructure projects, etc.

AMRUT guidelines have provisions for formation of State High Powered Steering Committee (SHPS) headed by the Chief Secretary of the State, to monitor and supervise the implementation of the scheme at the State/ UT level. State Level Technical Committee (SLTC) headed by the Secretary, Urban Development & Housing Department provides technical support to the SHPS in monitoring and supervising the scheme at the State level. Further, an Apex Committee constituted under the ambit of Mission guidelines reviews and monitor the Mission periodically. For assessment and monitoring of work done under AMRUT in the States/ UTs, there is a provision of Independent Review and Monitoring Agencies (IRMAs). Funds are released to the States/ UTs upon satisfactory compliance of IRMA reports. Also, in order to fast-track the implementation of AMRUT, the progress is periodically reviewed and monitored through regular video conferences/ webinars/ workshops/ site-visits etc. by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) with the States/ UTs and ULBs. There is a dedicated AMRUT online portal for tracking the progress and project-wise outcomes of provisions of water tap connections provided by the States/ UTs. Further, NITI Aayog had conducted a review in June 2020 on the evaluation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the Urban Transformation Sector, including AMRUT. The study assessed key parameters such as

coverage, incorporation of universal design, gender mainstreaming, pro-poor design, migration, and beneficiary targeting. The performance under the scheme was reported Satisfactory as it aims to improve the quality of life of all including the poor and disadvantaged.

महाराष्ट्र के लिए विशेष सिंचाई योजनाएं

4021. श्री नारायण तातू राणे:

क्या जल शक्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) देश भर में कृषि उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए उन्नत सिंचाई तकनीक उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही योजनाओं का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान उक्त उद्देश्य के लिए सरकार द्वारा जारी की गई धनराशि का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकारके पास महाराष्ट्र राज्य के लिए जिलावार कोई विशेष सिंचाई योजना है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) देश में सिंचाई प्रणाली को मजबूत करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रवार विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र में क्या कदम उठाए गए/उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) से (ङ.): प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) एक अंब्रेला योजना है, जिसमें जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे दो प्रमुख घटकअर्थात् त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम (एआईबीपी), और हर खेत को पानी (एचकेकेपी) शामिल हैं। जबकि एचकेकेपी में चार उप-घटक होते हैं: (i) कमानक्षेत्रविकास और जल प्रबंधन (सीएडी और डब्ल्यूएम); (ii) सतही लघु सिंचाई (एसएमआई); (iii) जल निकायों की

मरम्मत, नवीकरण एवं पुनरुद्धार (आरआरआर); और (iv) भूजल विकास(जीडब्ल्यू)। वर्ष 2016 में, संशोधित एआईबीपी प्रारूप के शुभारंभ के साथ, एचकेकेपी के सीएडी और डब्ल्यूएम उप-घटक को एआईबीपी के पारी-पासू कार्यान्वयन में शुरू किया गया है।

इसके अलावा, दिसंबर, 2021 में, वर्ष 2021-22 से वर्ष 2025-26 की अवधि के लिए पीएमकेएसवाई के कार्यान्वयन को भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित किया गया है। हालांकि, पीएमकेएसवाई-एचकेकेसीपी के तहत वर्ष 2021-22 तक भूजल घटक को प्रतिबद्ध जिम्मेदारियों के लिए ही अस्थायी रूप से अनुमोदित किया गया है, जिसे बाद में चल रहे कार्यों के पूरा होने तक बढ़ा दिया गया है। इसके अलावा, प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल घटक, जो पहले पीएमकेएसवाई का एक घटक था, को अब राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (आरकेवीवाई) के तहत कृषि और किसान कल्याण विभाग (डीओए एंड एफडब्ल्यू) द्वारा अलग से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त, वाटरशेड विकास घटक (डब्ल्यूडीसी) का कार्यान्वयन भूमि संसाधन विभाग (डीओएलआर) द्वारा किया जा रहा है।

एआईबीपी घटक, देश में, नई सिंचाई क्षमता के सृजन/सिंचाई क्षमता की बहाली के लिए वृहद एवं मध्यम तथा विस्तार, नवीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण (ईआरएम) परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने पर केन्द्रित है। सीएडी एंड डब्ल्यूएम सृजित सिंचाई क्षमता और इसकी उपयोगिता के बीच अंतर को कम करने और जल की बरबादी को कम करने के लिए ऑन-फार्म जल उपयोग दक्षता में सुधार करने के लिए कमान क्षेत्र विकास के प्रति समर्पित है। एचकेकेपी-एसएमआई और आरआरआर सुनिश्चित सिंचाई के अंतर्गत ऑन-फार्म पानी की वास्तविक पहुंच बढ़ाने और खेती योग्य क्षेत्र का विस्तार करने के लिए लघु सिंचाई परियोजनाओं से संबंधित हैं। पीडीएमसी ड्रिप और स्प्रिंकलर जैसी परिशुद्ध सिंचाई और अन्य जल बचत प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाने से संबंधित है। डब्ल्यूडीसी, मृदा और जल संरक्षण, भूजल के पुनर्सृजन, रनऑफ को रोकने और जल संचयन, जल प्रबंधन और किसानों के लिए फसल-तालमेल आदि से संबंधित विस्तार कार्यक्रमों को बढ़ावा देने की दिशा में वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्रों के एकीकृत विकास की दिशा में कार्य करता है।

इसके अलावा, जुलाई, 2018 में भारत सरकार द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता के लिए विदर्भ और मराठवाड़ा तथा शेष महाराष्ट्र के सूखा प्रवण जिलों में 83 सतही लघु सिंचाई (एसएमआई) परियोजनाओं और 8 वृहद/मध्यम सिंचाई (एमएमआई) परियोजनाओं को चरणबद्ध तरीके से पूरा करने के लिए एक विशेष पैकेज शुरू किया गया है।

पिछले पांच वर्षों और मौजूदा वर्ष में पीएमकेएसवाई के विभिन्न घटकों के लिए जारी केंद्रीय सहायता का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, वर्ष 2019-20 से वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान नवंबर, 2024 तक विशेष पैकेज के तहत महाराष्ट्र को 2,371.13 करोड़ रुपये की केंद्रीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है।

पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी और महाराष्ट्र पैकेज के तहत महाराष्ट्र में परियोजनाओं का जिला-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

इस मंत्रालय में परियोजनाओं के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए परियोजनाओं की प्रगति की उच्चतम स्तर पर मॉनीटरिंग की जाती है। सचिव, जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय इन परियोजनाओं की वास्तविक और वित्तीय प्रगति की परियोजना-वार आवधिक समीक्षा करते हैं और समस्याओं के यथाशीघ्र निपटान के लिए विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा की जाने वाली कार्रवाइयों को अंतिम रूप दिया जाता है। परियोजनाओं के अंतर्गत आने वाले दिक्कतों और बाधाओं को परियोजना मॉनीटरिंग समूह (पीएमजी) पोर्टल पर भी दर्शाया जाता है और सचिव (समन्वय), मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय के अधीन परियोजना मानीटरिंग समूह की बैठकों में इनका निपटान किया जाता है।

विवरण-I

क. पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी और पीएमकेएसवाई-एचकेकेसीपी के तहत वर्ष 2019-20 से वर्ष 2023-24 और मौजूदा वित्त वर्ष के दौरान राज्यवार जारी की गई केंद्रीय सहायता
(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

क्र.सं.	राज्यों के नाम	पीएमकेएसवाई - ई - एआईबीपी	सीएडी और डब्ल्यूएम	एचकेकेपी- एसएमआई और आरआरआर	एचकेकेपी- जीडब्ल्यू
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	22.63	--	--	--
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	--	--	522.83	79.96
3	असम	41.98	4.00	1,043.8 2	439.65
4	बिहार	881.29	--	50.37	--
5	छत्तीसगढ़	49.62	6.87	--	--
6	गोवा	--	3.84	--	--
7	गुजरात	4,545.5 6	--	5.73	71.44
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,914.5	--	489.45	--
9	जम्मू और कश्मीर संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	39.71	1.87	166.17	--
10	लद्दाख, संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2.98	--		--
11	झारखंड	756.73	--	--	--
12	कर्नाटक	1,190.0 5	18.10	67.56	--

13	केरल	--	2.69	--	--
14	मध्य प्रदेश	796.77	72.46	--	--
15	महाराष्ट्र	2,639.2 9	224.05	--	--
16	मणिपुर	270.90	9.82	195.25	54.40
17	मेघालय	--	--	300.49	--
18	मिजोरम	--	--	24.46	13.84
19	नागालैंड	--	--	239.60	16.25
20	ओडिशा	1,208.8 6	34.47	101.89	--
21	पंजाब	1,061.9 3	102.08	--	--
22	राजस्थान	822.75	145.64	31.72	--
23	सिक्किम	--	--	70.29	--
24	तमिलनाडु	34.74	--	117.99	5.35
25	तेलंगाना	981.49	--	--	--
26	त्रिपुरा	--	--	9.00	43.63
27	उत्तर प्रदेश	1,421.8 2	156.00	--	26.69
28	उत्तराखंड	676.64	--	221.97	13.72
	कुल	19,360. 24	781.89	3,699.2	764.89

ख . पीएमकेएसवाई-पीडीएमसी और डब्ल्यूडीसी के तहत जारी केंद्रीय सहायता

(करोड़ रुपए में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य	पीएमकेएसवाई- पीडीएमसी	पीएमकेएसवाई- डब्ल्यूडीसी
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	1185.57	325.37
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	112.13	316.43
3	असम	150.03	396.79
4	बिहार	62.35	222.58
5	छत्तीसगढ़	174.72	245.37
6	गोवा	1.6	6.57
7	गुजरात	1186.34	296.04
8	हरियाणा	307.60	36.57
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	65.49	111.97
10	झारखंड	166.99	211.15
11	जम्मू और कश्मीर	44.50	162.91
12	कर्नाटक	2052.64	376.71
13	केरल	36.83	75.49
14	मध्य प्रदेश	415.81	753.46
15	महाराष्ट्र	1471.09	449.13
16	ओडिशा	229.76	431.26
17	पंजाब	9.75	15.36
18	राजस्थान	778.86	1101.13
19	तमिलनाडु	1701.51	145.70
20	तेलंगाना	64.22	180.79
21	उत्तराखंड	207.92	91.29
22	उत्तर प्रदेश	781.48	135.30
23	पश्चिम बंगाल	119.00	188.69
24	मणिपुर	162.10	35.99

25	मेघालय	15.00	98.21
26	मिजोरम	119.00	102.13
27	नागालैंड	245.17	202.74
28	सिक्किम	230.28	28.05
29	त्रिपुरा	48.02	71.97
30	लद्दाख	3.4	21.90
31	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.11	--
32	पुडुचेरी	0.1	--
33	मुख्यालय	234.97	--
	कुलयोग	12,354.34	6,837.05

विवरण-II

पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी और महाराष्ट्र पैकेज के तहत महाराष्ट्र में परियोजनाओं का
जिला-वार ब्यौरा

योजनाओं का प्रकार/क्षेत्र	क्र. सं.	लाभान्वित जिले	परियोजना का नाम
पीएमकेएसवाई-एआईबीपी	1.	भंडारा	बावनथाडी परियोजना
	2.	धुळे	लोअर पंजारा परियोजना
	3.	चंद्रपुर	डोंगरगांव परियोजना
	4.	कोल्हापुर और सांगली	वारना परियोजना
	5.	सांगली और सोलापुर	कृष्णा कोयना लिफ्ट सिंचाई योजना
	6.	औरंगाबाद	नंदूर माधमेश्वर फेज-II
	7.	बीड	ऊपरी कुंडलिका परियोजना
	8.	परभणी और जालना	लोअर दूधना परियोजना

	9.	परभणी, यवतमाल और नांदेड़	ऊपरी पेनगंगा परियोजना
	10.	बुलढाणा	खडगपुरा परियोजना
	11.	पुणे और सतारा	धोम बालकावाड़ी परियोजना
	12.	सातारा	तराली परियोजना
	13.	सातारा	मोरना परियोजना
	14.	सातारा	कुडाली परियोजना
	15.	सातारा	वांग परियोजना
	16.	सातारा	जीहे कथापुर परियोजना
	17.	रत्नागिरी	गडनाडी परियोजना
	18.	रत्नागिरी	अर्जुन परियोजना
	19.	सिंधुदुर्ग	तिल्लारी परियोजना
	20.	सिंधुदुर्ग	अरुणा परियोजना
	21.	सिंधुदुर्ग	नारदवे परियोजना
	22.	सोलापुर	सांगोला ब्राचनहर परियोजना
	23.	जळगाव	वाघुर परियोजना
	24.	जलगांव और बुलढाणा	बोडवाड परिसर सिंचाई योजना फेज-I
	25.	वर्धा	लोअर वर्धा परियोजना
	26.	यवतमाल	बेम्बला परियोजना,
	27.	अमरावती और अकोला	लोअर पेढी परियोजना
	28.	नागपुर, भंडारा और चंद्रपुर	गोसीखुर्द परियोजना
महाराष्ट्र वृहद/मध्यम परियोजनाएं	1	सतारा, सांगली और सोलापुर	तेँभू लिफ्ट सिंचाई योजना
	2	सातारा	उर्मोदी परियोजना
	3	धुळे	सुलवाडे जामफल कनोली लिफ्ट सिंचाई योजना

		4	जळगाव	शेलगांव बैराज मध्यम परियोजना
		5		वारखेड लोंधे परियोजना
		6	अकोला	घुंघशी बैराज लिफ्ट सिंचाई योजना
		7		पूर्णा बैराज नंबर 2 (नेर्धमान)
		8	बुलढाणा और अकोला	जिगांव परियोजना
		1	अमरावती	भगडी, बोर नदी, चंद्रभागा बी., पाक नदी, रायगढ़, अमदा साँदी, सोनगांव शिवानी, टकाली कलां, वाघडी बी., बागलिंगा, करजगांव, लोअर सखली, अंपाती (स्टोरेज टैंक), चंडी नदी परियोजना, भीमडी, जतमजारी, टिमतला और लोअर चारगढ़ परियोजना
		2	अकोला	कावथा बैराज, वाई एमआई, शाहपुर एमआई, पोपटखेड स्टोरेज2, शाहपुर, नया अंदुरा और कटीपति परियोजना
		3	वाशिम	जयपुर, मंगलसा (स्टोरेज टैंक), मिर्जापुर एमआई, पलासखेड एमआई, पांगराबंदी, सुरखंडी (स्टोरेज टैंक), वादिराईतला, वाकड (स्टोरेज टैंक), वारा जहांगीर, स्वासिन एमआई टैंक, शेलगांव (स्टोरेज टैंक), अरकचिंचला, गोंडेगांव एमआई टैंक, इंगलवाडी (स्टोरेज टैंक), रैपेरी (स्टोरेज टैंक), उमरी (स्टोरेज टैंक), फलेगांव (स्टोरेज टैंक) और पांचला (स्टोरेज टैंक) परियोजना
महाराष्ट्र पैकेज - सतही लघु सिंचाई (एसएमआई) योजनाएं	विदर्भ	4	यवतमाल	अंतरगांव, हटवंजारी, मानपुर स्टोरेज टैंक, कोहल, महादापुर, महागांव, डिगदोह, वरुड येवती, दहेगांव गरगोटी, लखमपुर, पचपाहुर, अमदापुर, खारदा और कोच्चि अंबेजारी परियोजना

		5	बुलढाणा - 8 एसएमआई परियोजनाएं	चौधरी, दिग्रस केटी वियर, लोअर डायनगंगा, बोरखेड़ी, दुर्गाबोरी, अलेवाड़ी, अर्काचेरी और रहेरा (स्टोरेज टैंक) एमआई परियोजना
	मराठवाड़ा	6	वर्धा	शिरूर एमआई टैंक परियोजना
		7	औरंगाबाद - 5 एसएमआई परियोजनाएं	तितवी, बनोटी, देवगांव रंगारी, वानगांव पोहरी और सावलाडबारा स्टोरेज टैंक परियोजना
		8	जालना - 6 एसएमआई परियोजनाएं	पलासाखेड़ा, बारबाडा, हटवान, पटोदा, सोनखेड़ा और खोरादसावंगी एमआई परियोजना
		9	नांदेड़ - 2 एसएमआई परियोजनाएं	दरेसरसम और मणिरामखेड परियोजना
		10	लातूर - 3 एसएमआई परियोजनाएं	बोरासुरी स्टोरेज टैंक, वैरागढ़ स्टोरेज टैंक और चोंडी स्टोरेज टैंक परियोजना
		11	बीड	सातरा पोतरा स्टोरेज टैंक परियोजना

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN BIHAR

4022. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

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

(a) the list of National Highways (NHs) in Bihar that have been proposed/underconstruction/completed over the last ten years including their current status and the funds spent on each of them;

(b) the bottlenecks in the proposed or ongoing National Highway projects in

Bihar specifically Katihar;

(c) the number of new toll plazas that have been proposed for National Highways in Bihar specifically Katihar;

(d) the toll hike during last ten years on National Highways in Bihar; and

(e) the number of toll tenders that have been extended beyond their original period, each tollwise?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI):

(a) Development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) is a continuous process. The list of NH projects in Bihar approved for implementation are at **Statement-I**. The list of ongoing NH projects in Bihar are at **Statement-II**. The list of NH projects in Bihar completed during last ten years is at **Statement-III**.

(b) The bottlenecks in the ongoing and approved for implementation of NH projects in Bihar including Katihar are mainly due to delay in land acquisition, forest clearance, utility shifting, etc.

(c) 21 new toll plazas have been proposed in the State of Bihar. There is no new toll plaza proposed in Katihar district.

(d) User fee rates on NHs throughout the country including Bihar are revised annually in accordance with NH Fee Rules 2008.

(e) The details of toll plaza-wise number of toll tenders which have been extended beyond their original period are at **Statement-IV**.

STATEMENT-I**List of NH projects in Bihar approved for implementation**

Sl. No	Name of Project	NH No.	Length (km)
1	Construction of 4 lane with paved shoulder of Darbhanga (Dilli More) - Banwari Patti from km 0.00 to km 14.95 (Package-1) including Pre-construction activities from km 0.00 to km 53.133 of NH-105(New NH-527B)	527B	14.95
2	Four lane with Paved shoulder configuration from Existing Km 0+000 to Km 39+500 (design km (0+500) to Km 40+342, Design length km) of NH – 227A (near MehraunaGhat(UP – Bihar Border) to Siwan on Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) basis	227A	40.842
3	Construction of Four-Lane of Chausa-Buxar Bypass from Km 45.000 to Km 65.915 (Package – 2)	319A	20.915
4	Construction to two-laning with paved shoulder of Daudnagar Bypass, Nasriganj Bypass and Dawath Bypass of NH-120	120	5.535
5	Construction of 6 no of MangobandharKendua, Tolesono, Jhajha, Narganjo&Bhairgunj Bypasses including Pre-	333A	41.271

	Construction activities from km 72.000 to 134.000 of NH - 333A		
6	Construction of Four lane with paved shoulder of Bhagalpur– Kharhara village (Dhaka more) from Km-0+000 to KM 36+600 of NH 133E	133 E	36.6
7	Construction for 2 Lane ROB over L.C. No 2 between Muktapur&Kishanpur Station on Samastipur - Darbhanga Road (NH-322) in Samastipur District	322	1.64
8	Construction of 3 no. of Bypasses at Sheikhpura, Jamui&Khaira including Pre-Construction activities from km 0 to km 72.00 of NH-333A	333A	13.472
9	Construction of additional 3-Lane Bridge over River Ganga for connection between Buxar and Bharauli on NH-922	922	3.30
10	4 lanning of Manikpur to Sahebganj section	139W	44.65
11	6L Patna – Purnia Expressway	--	270

STATEMENT-II**List of ongoing NH projects in Bihar**

Sl . No	Name of Project	Length (km or)	Appointed Date	Physical progress %	Schedule/R evised Date of Completion
1	Construction of 2-lane combined ROB in km 1.10 & km 1.11 of NH-101.	1.5	28.08.2019	95.3%	31.12.2024
2	Construction of 2-lane ROB of km 94 of NH-28B	1.744	09.03.2022	33.01%	30.06.2025
3	Construction of 2-lane ROB of km 91 of NH-28B	1.258	08.04.2022	87%	16.04.2025
4	Construction of ROB in km 49 of NH 131A at Gaushala	1.21	05.02.2021	69.25%	31.03.2025
5	Construction of ROB in km 194 (LC no. 53B/T-2) of NH 327E	1.58	16.05.2020	60.45%	31.03.2025
6	Construction of ROB in km 24 (LC no. 77A) of NH 327A	1.05	16.05.2020	98.3%	31.12.2024
7	Construction of 2 lane ROB and its approaches in km 158 on NH-	ROB	09.11.2022	51.00%	25.06.2025

	104 at Jainagar Bypass in the state of Bihar on EPC mode				
8	Construction of 4 lane ROB and its approaches at the level of crossing (L C No. 29-B) of Km 29 (Ekangansarai) at NH-110(New NH-33) & Railway Km 32.63 of Fatwa(FUT) - Islampur (IPR) section in the state of Bihar on EPC mode.	3.66	20.07.2024	2.50%	19.07.2026
9	Construction of a new 4 lane Major Bridge across River Kosi at Phulaut including Rehabilitation and upgradation of existing Birpur-Bihpur Section of NH-106 from km 106 to 136 to 2- Lane Paved shoulder on EPC mode	28.918	07.06.2021	59.70%	15.05.2026
10	Construction of a new 4 lane (Parallel to existing MG Setu) with its approaches from km 0.00 to km 14.500 across river	14.5	25.03.2021	48.21%	28.02.2026

	Ganga on NH-19 at Patna on EPC basis.				
11	Construction of New 4-Lane Bridge (Parallel to existing VikramashilaSetu)from km 8+920 to Km 13+375(including approach road 35m Naugachhia side &53 m Bhagalpur side)across River Ganga on newly declared NH-131B at Bhagalpur in the State of Bihar	4.5	9.05.2023	22.3%	08.05.2027
12	Construction of New high level RCC bridge at existing location of old Bridge cross Chir River in km 199 on NH-333A & its approaches having an aggregate length of 700 (350 m on both side) in District Banka in the state of Bihar on EPC mode	Bridge	15.11.2022	99.99%	31.12.2024
13	Construction of 6-Lane Elevated / Extra Dose Cable Bridge on River Ganga parallel to &	6.895	02.05.2024	0	02.11.2027

	Western side of Digha-Sonepur Rail cum-Road Bridge of NH 139W in the State of Bihar.				
14	Widening & strengthening work from Km 26.3 to 26.75 and km 30.45 to 30.65, km 32.45 and km 32.66 ,33.910 to km34.200 & km 34.200 to km t km 34.4 of NH-104 on item rate in state (New NH 331) in the state of Bihar for the year 2021-22	1.33	30.06.2022	90.0%	31.01.2025
15	Strengthening work in km 68 to 89 of NH110 under EPC Mode in the State of Bihar.	20.65	16.03.2021	98.0%	31.12.2024
16	Improvement of 2 lane with paved shoulder of stretch from BikramganjDawathMelayabagh Nawanagr -Dumrow of NH-120 (Km-201.665 to Km 240.200) excluding Dawath bypass under EPC mode in the state of Bihar	36.965	05.09.2023	60.00%	30.06.2025
17	Rehabilitation& widening work	57.255	04.11.2022	40.0%	30.06.2025

	for 2' Lane with Paved Shouldering of Existing National Highway 80 Alignment from Km.'132.895 to Km '190.150 Bhagalpur- Kahalgaon - Mirzachowki section				
18	Rehabilitation & Widening work for 2-lane/2-Lane with Paved Shoulder of Existing NH-80 from km 70.15 to Km 121.025 of Munger-Suttanganj -Bhagatpur- Mirzachowki section on EPC Mode in the State of Bihar.	50.875	01.02.2023	64.84%	31.03.2025
19	Improvement to two lane with paved shoulder from Ramnagar to Roseda from (km 3.500 to 43.000) of NH 527 E on EPC mode in State of Bihar.	39.5	12.10.2024	0	11.04.2026
20	Balance work for improvement to 2 lane with paved shoulders configuration in realignment from Km 52.320 to Km 52.940	0.62	16.11.2022	70.33%	31.03.2025

	<u>(length-0.620 Km) of NH-81, Protection works in HL Bridges at Km 33 & Km 36, Protection work for the approach of Mahananda River bridge and reconstruction of culvert in 30th km of NH-81 on EPC mode</u>				
21	<u>Improvement to two lane with paved shoulders of BH/WB Border-Amdabad-Manihari section from design Km 0+000 to Km23+945 of NH-131 A on EPC mode</u>	23.945	27.09.2024	0.00%	26.03.2026
22	<u>Improvement to two lane with paved shoulders of NH 122B from km 29.730 to km 72.348 under EPC mode including Pre construction activity of NH 122B from km 0 to 72.348.</u>	42.618	8.05.2023	73.26%	31.03.2025
23	<u>Improvement to two lane with paved shoulders of NH-319A from km 0 to km 45 in state of</u>	45	20.06.2023	60.00%	31.03.2025

	Bihar under EPC mode				
24	Widening to 2/4-lane with paved shoulders of left out portion of NH 30 from existing CH.125.285 to CH 115.485 (Kayamnagar to Zero Mile) in the state of Bihar for the year 2021-22	8.6	21.04.2023	62.0%	31.03.2025
25	Construction of Bhabhua Bypass from Ch. 10+800to Ch. 19+860 and Chand Bypass from Ch. 38+060 to Ch. 40+460 and widening of existing road to 2 - lane with Paved shoulder from Ch. 40+460 to Ch. 46+860 of NH-219	8.6	09.03.2024	0	08.09.2025
26	Construction of proposed 4_Lane Revelgunj bypass NH-19 in the State of Bihar on EPC mode.	7.155	10.07.2023	35.0%	09.07.2025
27	Improvement to two lane with paved shoulder of Saraigarh (on	10.672	15.09.2023	14.00%	15.03.2025

	NH – 327A) – Lalganj- Ganpatganjupto NH – 106 (New NH 131) from km 0.000 to km 10.672 of NH 327AD				
28	Widening from 2-lane to 4- lane of km 92.935(starting point of old NH 82) to 99.685 km (End Point of Gaya Bypass of NH- 33) of NH – 120.	6.75	22.08.2024	0	21.02.2026
29	Geometric improvement of NH- 327E at Bhargama and Sukela More including provision of Raniganj Bypass in the state of Bihar.	5.529	12.06.2024	3%	12.12.2025
30	Construction to 2 lanes with Paved Shoulder of Jandaha Bypass of NH 103(NH-322) in CH 0.000 (existing Km 35 of NH- 103) in the state of Bihar.	4.8	15.01.2024	2.6%	15.07.2025
31	Improvement to two lane with paved shoulder of Sarwan – Chakaiupto NH-333 from km	15.972	01.11.2024	20%	30.04.2026

	0.00 to Km 15.972 of NH 333C				
32	Widening & Strengthening to 2-lane with paved shoulder of NH-81 from Km 30.250 to Km 55.400	25.15	30.09.2024	8.5%	29.09.2025
33	Improvement to Two lane with paved shoulder from Junction of NH-22 near Hajipur to Junction of NH-122 at Bachhwara via Mahnar and Mohiuddin Nagar from km 0.00 to 29+730 of NH 122B	29.73	30.08.2024	3%	28.02.2026
34	Rehabilitation and Upgrading to 2 lanes/2-lane with paved shoulders configuration and strengthening of Birpur – Bihpur Section (from km 0.0 to Km 106) of NH – 106 i under phase –I of National Highways Interconnectivity Improvement Projects (NHIIP)	106	03.10.2016	90.10%	31.03.2025
35	Four Laning of Gaya Hisua-	92.935	07.11.2016	96.45%	31.03.2025

	Rajgir-Nalanda-Biharsharif Section Km 0.00 to 92.935 on NH-82 in state of Bihar				
36	Construction of two lane with paved shoulders standard- 4 no. of Bypasses at Katoria, Lakhpura, Banka & Panjwara including Pre-Construction activities from Km 134.000 to Km 190.233 of NH-333A	14.359	09.12.2024	0.00%	08.12.2026
37	4L Greenfield Alignment of Amas to Shivrampur from 0.000 Km. to 55.002 Km. of NH 119 D (Pkg-I)	55.00	31.03.2023	10.88	29.03.2025
38	6L of Aurangabad to Bihar- Jharkhand border (Chordaha) section from km. 209.827 to Km. 249.525 of NH-19 (PKG-02)	39.70	05.04.2022	63.92	31.03.2025
39	4L Elevated Section and at- grade improvements at Begusarai town (Simaria - Khagaria section) from Km.	4.26	27.06.2022	63.17	31.03.2025

	221.047 to Km. 225.302 of NH-31				
40	Aunta - Simaria including Ganga Bridge	8.15	30.08.2018	88.77	31.03.2025
41	Maheshkunt-Saharsa-Purnea (Pkg I) km 0.00 to km. 90.00 of NH-107	90.00	20.12-2019	76	31.03.2025
42	Widening with additional 3L abetting Chhapra Bypass Section of NH-19 from Km. 143.200 to Km. 159.255 (Pkg-1)	16.05	30.08.2024	4.42	29.08.2026
43	6L Bridge and its approaches across River Ganga as Part of Patna Ring Road (NH-131G) starting from Km 8.480 near Sherpur to Km 23.000 near Dighwara	14.52	05.09.2023	1.25	05.09.2027
44	Chhapra - Hajipur from km. 143.200 to km. 209.200	66.74	27.01.2011	86.7	30.04.2025
45	Construction of Major Bridge over Baghmata and Lakhandei River along with Approaches	5.00	30.10.2024	0	31.03.2027

	from Design km.16.500 to km.21.500				
46	4L of Greenfield Alignment from Km. 47.000 to Km. 89.210 of Balbhadarpur to Bela Nawda Section of NH-119D	42.21	11.03.2024	6.6	10.03.2026
47	4L Elevated Highway and at grade improvements at Gopalganj Town from Km. 384.000 to Km. 386.750 on NH-27	2.75	04.03.2022	92.18	31.03.2025
48	2L PS of Majhauri to Charout section from km. 0.00 to km. 63.655	63.66	05.11.2019	96.05	31.03.2025
49	Permanent rectification of 8 Nos. of blackspots on NH-27 & 1 No of at -grade junction removal near Satanpur junction	10.259	19.11.2024	0.00	18.11.2026
50	4L Greenfield starting from NH-30 near Saristabad (Patna) to Nathupur (Project end point of Patna-Gaya-Dobhi Section of	3.91	27.02.2024	10.2	07.09.2025

	NH-83)				
51	4L Greenfield Alignment of Shivrampur to Ramnagar from Km. 55.002 to Km. 109.300 of NH 119 D (Pkg-II)	54.32	04.07.2023	10.3	03.07.2025
52	4L of Balance works of Patna - Gaya -Dobhi (Pkg-II) from km. 39.00 to km. 83.00 of Old NH-83	44.00	09.11.2020	98.5	31.12.2024
53	4L of Balance works of Patna - Gaya -Dobhi (Pkg-III) from km. 83.00 to km. 127.217 of Old NH-83	44.22	24.11.2020	98.4	31.12.2024
54	4L of Balance works of Patna - Gaya -Dobhi (Pkg-I) from km. 0.00 to km. 39.00 of Old NH-83	39.00	14.12.2020	99.9	31.12.2024
55	4L of Siwan- Masrakh section of Ram Janki Marg from Km 230.385 to Km 281.391 of NH-227A	50.12	20.11.2024	0	20.11.2026
56	Construction of 2 flyovers of 4-lanes at Chhatauni Chowk and Awadesh Chowk on NH-28A,	3.34	11.07.2024	0	11-01-2026

	Re-construction of 3 no. of gantry girder gates with the statue of Mahatma Gandhi on NH-28 and NH-28A & Construction of Service Road and Drain near Piprakothi on NH27				
57	Rehabilitation and Upgradation of Chroma - Bairgania Section of National Highway No 227F to 2 lane with paved shoulders from Design Ch.0.000 to Ch. 34.566	34.57	01.02.2024	43.5	31.01.2026
58	Permanent rectification of 3 nos. of black spots in U.P border - Dewapur - Kotwa section & Permanent rectification of 5 nos. of black spots in Kotwa - Mehshi - Muzaffarpur Section of NH - 27	13.60	12.12.2023	0	11.12.2025
59	Balance work - WB-10 (Gandak Bridge) Km 402.00 to Km 440.00 (Devanpur - Kotwa)	2.75	30.07.2022	62.48	31.03.2025

60	4L of Munger – Mirzachauki section from Munger to Kharia village junction from Km 69+520 to Km 95+580 (Pkg-1)	26.06	31.03.2022	35.02	30.06.2025
61	4L of Munger – Mirzachauki section from Km 95+580 to Km 125+000 (Pkg-2)	29.42	12.03.2022	64.23	25.03.2025
62	4L of Munger – Mirzachauki section from start of existing Bhagalpur bypass to Rasulpur from Km 125+000 to Km 157+350 (Pkg-3)	32.35	06.04.2022	45.05	30.09.2025
63	4L of Munger – Mirzachauki section from Km 157+350 to Km 193+931 (Pkg-4)	36.58	17.08.2022	60.89	31.03.2025
64	Strengthening under one time improvement of 4L of Bakarpur Hat (NH19 Bypass) –Manikpur section of NH-139W	38.81	08.10.2024	0	05.04.2027
65	4L Elevated Corridor from Danapur to Bihta	25.08	11.03.2024	13.64	08.09.2026
66	4L Greenfield Alignment from	47.00	16.02.2023	13.85	31.12.2025

	Kalyanapur to Tal Dashraha of NH-119D (Pkg-III)				
67	Bakhtiyarpur-RajauliPkg-III from km. 101.630 to km.152.520	50.89	31.12.2021	98.23	15.02.2025
68	Bakhtiyarpur (Km 153.300) to Mokama (Km 197.900)	44.60	14.06.2017	96	31.03.2025
69	Maheshkunt -Saharsa-PurneaPkg II	87.96	13.12.2018	76.88	31.03.2025
70	Ara - Mohania (Pkg-II)	60.80	16.01.2021	98.45	31.03.2025
71	Six Laning of Varanasi to Aurangabad from km. 786.00 to km. 978.40 of Old NH-2	192.40	12.09.2011	86.14	31.03.2025
72	Umagaon-Saharsa (Package-V) Bakaur-Parsarma-Bangaon-Bariyahi& Spur to Mahishi	39.18	15.12.2023	46.89	14.12.2025
73	Umagaon-Saharsa (Package-IV) Koshi Bridge & approach Road - (Bheja-Bakaur)	13.30	12.02.2020	68.2	30.06.2025

STATEMENT-III**List of NH projects in Bihar completed during last ten years**

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Length (in km)	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	Date of Completion
1	Widening & Strengthening of existing single lane to double lane carriageway in Km 68.10 to Km 86.25 of NH-110	18	58.71	28.04.2017
2	Strengthening & widening to 2 lane with paved shoulder from Km 39 to Km 56 of NH-327E	17	44.13	23.03.2017
3	Strengthening & widening to 2 lane with paved shoulder from Km 98 to Km 112 of NH-327E.	14	63.83	25.03.2017
4	Strengthening & widening to 2 lane with paved shoulder from Km 68 to km 75 NH-327E	7	33.42	15.03.2017
5	Strengthening & widening to 2 lane with paved shoulder from Km 154 to Km 166 of NH-327E	12	57.0	05.04.2017
6	Widening and strengthening of existing road into 2 lane from km 14.50 to km 30 of NH-101 (Job No-101-BR-2012-839)	15.5	30.06	31.03.2018
7	Widening to 2-lane and improvement from km 0.00 to km	14.6	20.87	25.03.2014

	14.60 of Malaypur-Barhat-Lalmatia-Khadigram Road (MDR) in under LWE			
8	Widening and strengthening of existing road into 2 lane with paved shoulder in km 0.00 (Dobhi) to 11.400 (Gosaidih) of NH-99	11.4	40.28	31.05.2018
9	Widening & Strengthening of existing single lane to double lane Carriage way from km. 0.00 to km 28 of NH-105 under Special Project Scheme	28	86.53	30.05.2018
10	Balance work Construction of 5 x 24.00 High Level R.C.C. Bridge across Noon River in replacement of old narrow and damaged screw pile bridge in Km 45th of NH 103 (Hajipur - Musarigharari Section) for the year 2006 - 07	MJB	18.68	30.06.2018
11	Strengthening & Widening work of existing 2-lane to two lane with paved shoulder including service road & divided carriageway in Araria from km 93.612 to 98.00 of NH-327E.	4.5	4.5	30.06.2018
12	Widening and strengthening	25	139.61	30.06.2018

	existing single/ intermediate lane to 2-lane from km. 30.25 to km 55.40 of NH 81 under special project for 2011-12.			
13	Upgradation of existing carriageway to 2 lanes/2 lane with paved shoulders configuration of Anishabad-Aurangabad-Hariharganj Section (km 0.0 – km 154.625) of NH-98 -Lot-II	89	365.58	25.09.2018
14	Strengthening & Widening of existing carriageway to 2 lane with paved shoulders from Km 40 to km 64 of NH-28B	24	93.84	30.06.2018
15	Widening & Strengthening of existing single lane to double lane Carriage way from km. 28 to 53.76 of NH-105 under Special Project Scheme	25.76	164.48	15.10.2018
16	Construction of Bhagalpur bypass from Km 124/175 to 140/200 of NH-80 under EPC mode	16.7	301.91	11.06.2019
17	Strengthening & Widening of existing carriageway to two lane with paved shoulder from km 0 to 39 of NH 327E	39	108.06	25.03.2019

18	Upgradation to 2 lanes/2 lane with paved shoulders of Anishabad-Aurangabad-Hariharganj Section (km 0.0 – km 154.625) of NH-98 - Lot-I	62	355.36	24.10.2019
19	Strengthening & Widening to 2 lane with paved shoulder from km 0.00 to 40.00 on EPC mode on NH 2C	40	231.3	28.12.2019
20	Strengthening & Widening of existing carriageway to two lane with paved shoulder from km 56 to km 68 of NH 327E	12	40.71	31.05.2019
21	Strengthening & Widening of existing carriageway to two lane with paved shoulder from km 75 to 93.612 of NH 327E	18.612	72.62	05.12.2019
22	Improvement of stretch & junction at km 0.00 to 1.40 of NH-80 for the year 2016-17 under job no. NH-080-BR-2016-17-RSCE-032.	1.4	18.5	29.12.2018
23	Widening & strengthening to 2-lane with paved shoulder from km 62 to 75 of NH-333	13	68.5	20.06.2019
24	Widening & strengthening to 2 lane with paved shoulder & Geometric Improvements in	15	76.3	20.02.2019

	Bettiah -Kushinagar section from km 25 to 40 of NH-28B			
25	Balance work of widening to 2-lane and Improvement of Biharsharif (Telhara) - Jehanabad- Arwal (Kendui) Km 36.00 to 68.10 of NH-110	32.1	82.97	31.07.2019
26	Strengthening from 136 to 166 including replacement of 1 Minor Bridge in km 143 of NH-80	31	37.85	31.03.2021
27	Strengthening and widening to 2 lane with paved shoulder from km 112.00 to 136.440 (Gitawas-Raniganj JVC Canal) of NH-327E	24.385	100.44	07.01.2021
28	Strengthening work from km 0.00 to km 36.50 (Mehrauna UP Border to Siwan) of NH-227A on EPC	36.5	37.25	30.01.2021
29	HL RCC Minor Bridge (2x21m) in km 24 of NH-333 job no.	Bridge	4.43	27.06.2020
30	Construction of High level New RCC Bridge (5x11eff) in replacement of existing old narrow and damaged bridge no. 135/1 in km 135 of NH-327E	Bridge	5.95	15.07.2020
31	Strengthening and Raising of NH-19 (Chapra-Manjhi section)	9.218	14.67	26.10.2020

	from km 129 to 135 & from km 139 to 143.			
32	Strengthening & Widening work of existing 2-lane to two lane with paved shoulder from 0.00 to 25.010 of NH-327A	25.01	76.74	31.05.2020
33	Strengthening & Widening work of existing 2-lane to two lane with paved shoulder and geometric improvement from km 64.00 to 97.00 of NH-28B	29.6	243.1	24.06.2021
34	Strengthening work in Km 53.00 to 89.00 of NH-33(old NH-110) on EPC mode	35.609	28.85	03.05.2021
35	Widening & Strengthening of existing Single lane to Double lane carriageway in Km 0 to 40 of NH-104 in Bihar under EPC mode	40	186.84	29.02.2020
36	Strengthening from 194.01 to 227.11 of NH-327E	33.1	34.69	24.06.2020
37	Balance work of widening & strengthening from km 167 to km 180 of NH- 80 for the year 2016-17	13	21.37	31.05.2018
38	Widening to 2 lane with paved shoulder in km 0.00 to 19.04 of NH-81 on EPC Mode	19.04	90.32	02.11.2021

39	Construction of 4-lane ROB of km 119 of NH-30 (L.C No 48-A/3T)	1.56	96.49	25.05.2021
40	Rehabilitation and upgrading to 2 lanes/ 2 lane with paved shoulders configuration of Fathua-Harnaut-Barh section (km 0.00 to km 69.00) of NH-30A in Bihar - One time Improvement of left out portion of Harnaut Bypass of NH-30A	3.12	2.1	27.09.2021
41	Strengthening work in Km 35.00 to 64(P) of NH-333A on EPC mode	29.25	24.4	16.06.2021
42	Strengthening work of NH 227A (Part) from Chakia (NH-28) to Lalachhaprachowk via Kesariya from km 118.040 to km 142.756 on EPC mode.	24.716	27.24	14.12.2021
43	Strengthening work in Km 35.00 to 64(P) of NH-333A on EPC mode	29.25	24.4	16.06.2021
44	Strengthening including improvement of geometrics work from km 104.20 to km 110 of NH-28B (New NH-727) on EPC mode	5.8	16.6	31.03.2021
45	Construction of 4-lane ROB (L.C	ROB	79.7	31.07.2022

	No SK/257C) of km 11 of NH-327E			
46	Strengthening from km 38.85 to 97.05 of NH-227A	56.75	64.97	21.03.2022
47	One time improvement of left out portion of ROB at km 12 of NH-103 and km 132 & 135 of NH-19 on item rate mode	4.95	3.95	27.09.2021
48	Widening and strengthening of existing road into 2 lane with paved shoulder from Pokhrauni Chowk to Junction with NH-57 near Jhanjharpur (km 0.00 to 28.00) of NH-527A in the State of Bihar	26.3	98.84	30.09.2022
49	Strengthening and widening to 2 lane with paved shoulder from km 103.865 to 142.050 (Gaya-Goh) of NH-120	37.885	126.28	31.03.2022
50	Strengthening work in Km 38.84 to 59.00 Of NH-333 on EPC mode.	20.16	21.59	30.06.2021
51	Strengthening work in km 123.00 to 142.00 of NH-333A on EPC Mode	19	15.81	30.06.2021
52	Strengthening work in Km 75.25 to 91.00 of NH-333 on EPC Mode	15.75	21.9	31.03.2021

53	Strengthening of Road from km 91.00 to 115.00 of NH-333 on EPC mode	24	26.7	15.05.2021
54	Widening and strengthening from km 115.00 (TolaKurwa) to 141.050 (Bishunpur) of NH-333	26.5	95.77	15.02.2022
55	Construction of RCC Minor bridge in km 02, km 14, km 40 and km 43 of NH-333	bridge	23.5	30.09.2022
56	Strengthening work from Km 0.00 (Paswan chowk) to 58.450 (Mushrigharari) of NH-103 on EPC Mode	55.5	64.3	30.04.2022
57	Reconstruction of damaged Bridge over river Tungi Bridge on NH-82 (H.L. RCC Bridge Km 38)	Bridge	19.3	19.08.2021
58	Strengthening including improvement of geometrics work from km 97 to km 104.20 of NH-28B (New NH-727 on EPC mode	7.2	8.52	16.10.2020
59	Construction of 2-lane combined ROB in lieu of level crossing No-KK-12 of km 48 (Pranpur) of NH-81	1.48	48.5	21.09.2022
60	Construction of Major bridge over Bhangia River at km 86.936 of NH-327E & its approaches on EPC mode	0.34	14.01	30.01.2023

61	Widening to 2 lane with paved shoulder and strengthening from km 19.860 to 38.060 of NH-219 on EPC Mode	18.2	99.41	07.05.2022
62	Strengthening from Ch. 16.000 to 19.860 and Ch 38.060 to Ch 40.000 of NH-219 on EPC mode in the State of Bihar	5.8	19.6	01.08.2022
63	Strengthening work in Km 0.00 to 34.00 of NH-333A on EPC Mode.	34	27.58	30.11.2022
64	Rehabilitation of 4-lane 5.575 km long, 4-lane MG Setu over Ganga River on NH-19 from km 212.72 to km 218.95 by dismantling the damaged pre stressed cantilever arms Superstructure and subsequent redecking by steel truss in Patna on EPC mode	5.575	1856.98	31.07.2022
65	Engineering, Procurement, and Construction of Rehabilitation and Upgrading to 2- lanes/2 - lane with Paved Shoulders Configuration and Strengthening of Fatuah-Harnaut-Barh Section (km0 to km69.6) of NH-30A in the State of Bihar under Phase-I	71.8	812.6	31.05.2022

	of National Highways Inter-connectivity Improvement Projects (NHIIP)			
66	Widening & Strengthening to 2 lane with paved shoulder from Km 30.00 to 45.00 of NH-101 in the State of Bihar item rate	15	63.86	15.04.2022
67	Construction of 2-lane ROB in lieu of level crossing No-KK-4A of km 31 (Mania)of NH-81	ROB	47.95	20.01.2023
68	Widening & Strengthening from km 100.40 to km 107.80 (from Lakhanpur More to Faijullahpur) of NH-227A under EPC mode in the state of Bihar	7.4	22.69	30.05.2022
69	Strengthening & widening to 2 lane with paved shoulder from Km 0.00 to 14.50 of NH-101 for the year 2017-18 in the State of Bihar on item rate	13	53.09	15.12.2021
70	Construction of 03 Nos. New High Level RCC Minor Bridges (2*21.60m) in Km 62 (Chainage-61+247), (2*18.60m) in Km 62 (Chainage-61+650) & (2*18.60m) in Km 64 in Replacement of existing old Narrow and damaged Bridge of	Bridge	15.42	31.03.2023

	NH-110 on EPC mode in the State of Bihar			
71	Strengthening & Widening from km 0.00 to 10.80 of NH-21	67.13	50.67	30.06.2022
72	Widening and strengthening from km 179.00 to 198.93 of NH-333A	52.4	40.28	31.03.2021
73	Construction of New High Level RCC major Bridge (13X31m)in place of old submersible damaged bridge in Km178 on NH-333A across River Chanan in the state of Bihar on EPC mode	0.503	42.94	24.11.2023
74	Construction of 2-lane ROB of km 46 (LC No KT2-2/B)of NH-131A (Katihar)	1.051	43.11	01.06.2023
75	Widening to 2 lane with paved shoulder and strengthening from km 45.00 to 65.00 (design length- 18.990) of NH-101 on EPC Mode	20	84.70	30.06.2022
76	Remaining work for Strengthening & Widening work of existing road into 2 lane with paved shoulder from PokhrauniChowk to Junction with NH 57 near Jhanjharpur (km	0.57	25.1	31.12.2022

	0.00 to 28.00) of NH -527A in the State of Bihar.			
77	Strengthening and widening to 2 lane with paved shoulder from km 142.05 to 167 (Goh-Daudnagar) of NH-120	25.415	89.41	12.12.2022
78	Construction of road side covered drain in km 213 (P) to 215 (P) in Bihra Bazar of NH-327E on EPC Mode	0	4.24	17.09.2022
79	One time improvement of left out portion of NH-80 from km 119+885 (Dogachhi) to km 132+895 (Zero mile Bhagalpur) on EPC mode in the State of Bihar	13.01	12.03	06.10.2023
80	Widening to Two Lane with Paved shoulders including strengthening of existing pavement from km 0.00 to km 24.800 of NH-28B (New NH 727) on EPC mode in the state of Bihar	24.8	74.83	22.09.2023
81	Widening to two lane with paved shoulders including strengthening of existing pavement from km 14.5 to km 30.00 of NH 101 (New NH 331)	15.5	61.78	07.10.2023

	on EPC mode in the state of Bihar			
82	Construction of 2-lane ROB of km 100 of NH-327E	1.8	62.26	31.12.2023
83	Construction of 4-lane ROB of km 12 of NH-103	2.11	123.23	31.03.2024
84	Construction of High level New RCC Bridge at km 81.00 of NH-327E on EPC Mode	0.48	10.93	31.05.2024
85	Construction of 2-lane ROB of km 132 of NH-19	2	77.38	26.08.2019
86	Balance work of construction of 3x 18m (eff. Span) High level RCC Bridge across river Mani in Km 94 of NH-80 in the state of Bihar	0.41	7.73	05.03.2022
87	Construction of additional two lane with paved shoulder of NH-98 (New NH 139) from existing Ch 7.000 to Ch 17.840(Design Ch 0.000 to 10.840) [AIIMS (BhusaulaGolambar) to Naubatpur (Patna Ring Road) section] on EPC mode	10.84	56.8	31.05.2024
88	Strengthening and widening to 2 lane with paved shoulder from km 181.465 to 201.665 of NH-120 Nasriganj -Vikramganj	20.2	74.90	31.03.2024

89	Construction of High Level R.C.C Major Bridge at Km. 38 (Bandhuganj) on N.H.-110 in the State of Bihar	Bridge	18.41	31.08.2024
90	Construction of 2-lane ROB of km 135 of NH-19 (L.C No 62-A/3-E)	ROB	50.0	15.09.2024
91	Simaria (Km. 206.050) to Khagaria (Km. 266.282)	60.23	567	30.03.2023
92	Construction of approaches to Rail cum Road bridge across river Ganga near Munger ghat	14.52	293.16	30.09.2022
93	BhojpurBuxar section of NH-84 from km.27.37 to km. 75.00	47.9	681.67	16.05.2023
94	Bakhtiyarpur-RajauliPkg-II from km. 54.405 to km.101.630	47.23	1065	27.04.2023
95	Construction of 2nd flyover (LCW) in Kishanganj town starting from Km.472.300 to Km. 475.480 of NH-31	3.18	129.2	18.08.2023
96	Four lanning of Forbesganj to Jogbani section from Km. 0.000 to Km.9.258 (ICP jogbani) of NH-57A	9.26	247.36	31.07.2023
97	4L of Narenpur - Purnea Section of NH-131A	49	1905	29.03.2024
98	4L of Galgalia - Bahadurganj section from Km 0.000 to Km	49	1051	06.04.2024

	49.000 (Package-I) of NH327E			
99	4 – lanning of Bahadurganj – Araria (Pkg-II)	45	1081.7	10.08.2024
100	2L with PS Piprakothi-Motihari-Raxaul NH-28A EPC	68.60	445.22	30.01.2024
101	4L Ara-Pararia section of NH - 319	54.53	700	31.01.2023
102	Kanhauli – Ramnagar of Patna Ring Road-pkg-I	39.16	797	31.05.2023
103	2l with paved shoulder of Chhapra-Gopalganj section of NH-85 from Km.0.000 to Km.93.500	94.258	644.27	09.07.2022
104	2L with PS Biharsharif – Barbigha –Mokama NH-82 (EPC)	54.76	297.27	28.02.2021
105	2LPS Chhapra - Rewaghat - Muzaffarpur section of NH - 722	73.07	427.06	17.01.2021
106	Forbesganj-Simrahi CII-BR-3 (Km. 230.00 - Km. 190.00)	34.87	357	30.06.2016
107	2L with PS Mokama – Munger NH-80 on BOT (Annuity)	60.48	351.5	13.10.2018
108	2L with PS Khagaria – Purnea NH-31 on BOT (Annuity)	140	664	30.04.2018

STATEMENT-IV

Details of toll plaza-wise number of toll tenders which have been extended beyond their original period

Name of Toll Plaza	No of Extension of Original Contract Period during previous one year (excluding contractual extension) w.e.f Jan 2023
Babhaniyawan	1st time for 44 days (Original Contract Period 21.07.2023 to 21.10.2023) (Extended upto 05.12.2023) 2nd time for 80 days (Original Contract Period 23.01.2024 to 24.04.2024) (Extended upto 14.07.2024)
Kharik	1st Time for 14 days 2nd Time for 23 days
Maranga	1 time for 33 days
Kulhariya	1 time for 13 days
Saidpur	1 time for 09 days
Karigawan	1st time from May/2023 to 13-04-24 and 2nd time 14-04-24 to till now (Toll started in May/2023)
Runni	1 Time - for overstay period from 24.09.2024 (08:00:00) till 05.10.2024 (07:59:59).
Maithi	1st Time - for EOT approved period in case of FMC due to Covid&Demonitization from 19.07.2024 (00:00:00 Hrs.) till 13.10.2024 (21:24:00 Hrs.).
Raje	
Asanpur	
Hariabara	
Saukala	M/s Eagle Infra India Ltd. [Original Contract period from 21.03.2022 (08:00 Hrs) to 21.03.2024 (08:00 Hrs)]. Extended for one month from 21.03.2024 (08:00 Hrs.) to 20.04.2024 (08:00 Hrs.)
Phulwaria	one time for 30 days (Original contract period

	26.08.2024 to 26.11.2024)
Bishunpurwa	one time for 15 days (Original contract period 11.07.2023 to 11.07.2024)
Bishunpurwa	one time for 90 days (Original contract period 11.04.2022 to 11.04.2023)
Thawe	one time for 3 days (Original contract period 19.06.2023 to 19.06.2024)
Sonho	one time for 71 days (Original contract period 30.07.2023 to 30.07.2024)
Chainwa	one time for 119 days (Original contract period 05.04.2022 to 05.04.2023)
Pokhrai	one time for 120 days (Original contract period 22.07.2023 to 22.07.2024)
Balgudar	two times, (original contract period from 06.06.2022 to 10.06.2023, extended upto 24.10.2023) & (Original contract period from 16.04.2024 to 15.07.2024, extended up-to 15.10.2024)
Bhagalpur	one time for 4 days, (Original contract period from 27.08.2022 to 27.08.2023, extended up-to 01.09.2023)

PRODUCT IDENTIFIED IN RAJASTHAN UNDER PMFME

4023. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has identified any product from the districts of the State of Rajasthan under "One District One Product" initiative of the Pradhan

Mantri Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme;

- (b) if so, the details thereof, specifically in Jhalawar-Baran district along with the details of current production of such products;
- (c) whether the Government has given any financial assistance to such districts to develop and produce quality products as identified;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the details of funds allocated under the said scheme for Rajasthan; and
- (e) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide technical and financial aid/assistance to the producers?

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). Yes, Sir. Ministry of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (MoFPI) in its Centrally Sponsored “Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro food processing Enterprises (PMFME)” Scheme follows One District One Product (ODOP) approach. ODOP has been identified for 33 districts of Rajasthan. Orange based and Garlic based products has been approved as the ODOP for the district of Jhalawar and Baran respectively. The District-wise list of ODOP for the State of Rajasthan, including Jhalawar- Baran district, is at **Statement-I**. Under Credit-Linked Subsidy, no loan for micro food processing enterprises has been sanctioned for Orange based products (ODOP) in the district of Jhalawar. However, 5 loans for micro food processing enterprises have been sanctioned in

Garlic based products (ODOP) in the district of Baran.

(c) to (e). In Baran District, total 13 loans have been sanctioned with approved subsidy of Rs. 02.41 crore and total 10 loans have been sanctioned with approved subsidy of Rs. 01.61 crore in Jhalawar District. Under the PMFME Scheme, financial, technical and business support is provided for upgradation of micro food processing enterprises in the country. The Scheme is operational from FY 2020-21 to 2025-26 with an outlay of Rs. 10,000 Crore. The scheme aims to enhance the competitiveness of existing individual micro-enterprises in the unorganized segment of the food processing industry and promote formalization of the sector. The details of assistance offered to the prospective entrepreneurs under various components of the Scheme, along with eligible entities under PMFME Scheme, are at **Statement-II**. An amount of Rs 43.95 Cr. has been released to the State of Rajasthan till 31st October, 2024 for implementation of various components of the Scheme.

STATEMENT-I

District-wise list of ODOP for the state of Rajasthan

RAJASTHAN		
Sl. No.	District	ODOP
1.	Alwar	Onion based Products
2.	Ajmer	Rose based Products
3.	Banswara	Mango based Products
4.	Baran	Garlic based Products
5.	Bharatpur	Mustard based products
6.	Barmer	Pomegranate based Products
7.	Bhilwara	Maize based products

8.	Bikaner	Moth (Bhujia, namkeen, papad snacks)
9.	Bundi	Rice based products
10.	Chittor	Jaggery
11.	Churu	Groundnut Products
12.	Dausa	Wheat based products
13.	Dholpur	Potato Based Products
14.	Dungarpur	Mango based Products
15.	Ganganagar	Kinnow based Products
16.	Hanumangarh	Wheat based products
17.	Jalore	Isabgol
18.	Jaipur	Tomato based Products
19.	Jaisalmer	Nutritive Xerophytic fruits (KairSangari)
20.	Jhalawar	Orange based Products
21.	Jhunjhunu	Fruit based products (lemon)
22.	Jodhpur	Cumin based products
23.	Karauli	Sesamumbased Products
24.	Kota	Coriander based Products
25.	Nagaur	Fenugreek based Products
26.	Pali	Milk based Products
27.	Pratapgarh	Garlic based Products
28.	Rajsamand	Minor Forest Produce (Amla. Jamun, Custard Apple etc.)
29.	SawaiMadhopur	Guava based Products
30.	Sikar	Onion based Products
31.	Sirohi	Fennel based products
32.	Tonk	Mustard based products
33.	Udaipur	Minor Forest Produce (Amla. Jamun, Custard Apple etc.)
Total		33

STATEMENT-II**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.

ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में विद्युतीकरण का लक्ष्य

4024. श्री प्रदीप कुमार सिंह:

क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश के सभी ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में पूर्ण विद्युतीकरण का लक्ष्य हासिल कर लिया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं:

(ख) देश भर में विद्युतीकरण के अनुपात का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने देश के सभी शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 24 घंटे बिजली आपूर्ति का लक्ष्य हासिल कर लिया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो देश के सभी क्षेत्रों में 24 घंटे बिजली आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए/उठाए जा रहे हैं और इस संबंध में क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है; और
(ङ) पिछले पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान अररिया संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में बिजली आपूर्ति प्रणाली में सुधार के लिए विभिन्न कार्यों के लिए स्वीकृत, आवंटित और उपयोग की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क)और (ख):भारत सरकार ने दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना (डीडीयूजीजेवाई), एकीकृत विद्युत विकास स्कीम (आईपीडीएस) और प्रधानमंत्री सहज बिजली हर घर योजना (सौभाग्य) जैसी स्कीमों के माध्यम से राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रयासों को बढ़ावा दिया है ताकि उन्हें ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में सभी घरों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण और विश्वसनीय विद्युत आपूर्ति प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने में मदद मिल सके।

राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, देश के सभी आबादी वाले गैर-विद्युतीकृत संगणना गांवों में दिनांक 28 अप्रैल, 2018 तक विद्युतीकरण कर दिया गया है।

डीडीयूजीजेवाई के अंतर्गत कुल 18,374 गांव विद्युतीकृत कर दिए गए (राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** पर है)। इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, डीडीयूजीजेवाई और उसके बाद सौभाग्य के तहत, सभी इच्छुक घरों का विद्युतीकरण दिनांक 31 मार्च, 2019 तक पूरा कर लिया गया था। सौभाग्य अवधि के दौरान कुल 2.86 करोड़ घरों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया (राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** पर है)। दोनों स्कीमों दिनांक 31.03.2022 को बंद हो चुकी हैं।

भारत सरकार जुलाई, 2021 में शुरू की गई संशोधित वितरण क्षेत्र स्कीम (आरडीएसएस) की चल रही स्कीम के अंतर्गत, सौभाग्य के दौरान छूटे हुए घरों के ग्रिड विद्युतीकरण के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को आगे भी सहायता प्रदान कर रही है। इसके अलावा, पीएम-जनमन (प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान) के अंतर्गत विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूह (पीवीटीजी) से संबंधित सभी चिन्हित घरों और डीए-जेजीयूए (धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान) के अंतर्गत आदिवासी घरों को स्कीम दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार आरडीएसएस के अंतर्गत ऑन-ग्रिड विद्युत कनेक्शन के लिए मंजूरी दी जा रही है। अब तक 9,49,548 घरों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए 4,281 करोड़ रुपये के कार्य संस्वीकृत किए गए हैं (राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-III** पर हैं)। इसके अतिरिक्त, नई सौर विद्युत स्कीम के अंतर्गत, 9,863 घरों के लिए ऑफ-ग्रिड सौर आधारित विद्युतीकरण के लिए 49 करोड़ रुपये के कार्य संस्वीकृत किए गए हैं (राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-IV** पर है)।

(ग) और (घ): विद्युत (उपभोक्ताओं के अधिकार) नियम, 2020 के नियम (10) में प्रावधान है कि वितरण लाइसेंसधारी सभी उपभोक्ताओं को 24x7 विद्युत आपूर्ति करेगा। तथापि, आयोग कुछ श्रेणी के उपभोक्ताओं के लिए आपूर्ति के कम घंटे निर्धारित कर सकता है। ये नियम सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों तथा शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों सहित सभी क्षेत्रों के लिए लागू हैं।

भारत सरकार ने पूरे देश में निर्बाध विद्युत आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित पहल

की हैं:

- i. वर्ष 2014 से अब तक 2,22,500 मेगावाट उत्पादन क्षमता जोड़ी गई है, जिससे हमारा देश विद्युत की कमी से विद्युत पर्याप्तता वाले देश में परिवर्तित हो गया है। अक्टूबर 2024 में कुल संस्थापित उत्पादन क्षमता 4,54,452 मेगावाट है।
- ii. वर्ष 2014 से अब तक 1,98,970 सर्किट किलोमीटर (सीकेएम) पारेषण लाइनें, 7,53,799 एमवीए परिवर्तन क्षमता और 82,790 मेगावाट अंतर-क्षेत्रीय क्षमता जोड़ी गई है, जिससे देश के एक कोने से दूसरे कोने तक 1,18,740 मेगावाट अंतरित करने की क्षमता प्राप्त हुई है।
- iii. वितरण क्षेत्र में, डीडीयूजीजेवाई, सौभाग्य और आईपीडीएस स्कीमों के अंतर्गत 1.85 लाख करोड़ रुपये की परियोजनाएं क्रियान्वित की गईं, जिनमें 2,927 नए उप-स्टेशन जोड़े गए, 3,965 मौजूदा उप-स्टेशनों को अपग्रेड किया गया, 6,92,200 वितरण ट्रांसफार्मर लगाए गए, 7833 मिश्रित लोड फीडरों का फीडर पृथक्करण किया गया और 8.5 लाख सर्किट किलोमीटर (सीकेएम) एचटी और एलटी लाइनों को जोड़ा/अपग्रेड किया गया।

इन उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विद्युत आपूर्ति की उपलब्धता वित्त वर्ष 2015 में 12.5 घंटे से बढ़कर वित्त वर्ष 2024 में 21.9 घंटे हो गई है। शहरी क्षेत्रों में विद्युत आपूर्ति वित्त वर्ष 2024 में बढ़कर 23.40 घंटे हो गई है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, आरडीएसएस के अंतर्गत 2.77 लाख करोड़ रुपये के वितरण अवसंरचना के कार्यों को संस्वीकृति दी गई है, जो विद्युत की गुणवत्ता और विश्वसनीय आपूर्ति प्रदान करने में वितरण यूटिलिटी के प्रयासों को पूरक बनाएंगे।

(ड): उत्तर बिहार विद्युत वितरण निगम लिमिटेड द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, पिछले पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान अररिया संसदीय क्षेत्र में विद्युत आपूर्ति में सुधार हेतु विभिन्न कार्यों के लिए संस्वीकृत, आवंटित और उपयोग की गई निधि का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

वित्तीय वर्ष	संस्वीकृत निधि	आवंटित निधि	उपयोग की गई निधि
पिछले पांच वर्ष (वित्त वर्ष 2023-24)	490.27 करोड़	262.33 करोड़	262.33 करोड़
वर्तमान वर्ष (वित्त वर्ष 2024-25)	-	23.54 करोड़	23.54 करोड़

विवरण-I

डीडीयूजीजेवाई के अंतर्गत आबादी वाले संगणना गांवों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार विद्युतीकरण

क्रम सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	विद्युतीकृत गांवों की संख्या
1	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1,483
2	असम	2,732
3	बिहार	2,906
4	छत्तीसगढ़	1,078
5	हिमाचल प्रदेश	28
6	जम्मू और कश्मीर	129
7	झारखंड	2,583
8	कर्नाटक	39
9	मध्य प्रदेश	422
10	महाराष्ट्र	80
11	मणिपुर	366
12	मेघालय	1,051
13	मिजोरम	54

14	नागालैंड	78
15	ओडिशा	3,281
16	राजस्थान	427
17	त्रिपुरा	26
18	उत्तर प्रदेश	1,498
19	उत्तराखंड	91
20	पश्चिम बंगाल	22
	कुल	18,374

विवरण-II

सौभाग्य अवधि के दौरान विद्युतीकृत घरों की संख्या

क्रम सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	विद्युतीकृत घरों की संख्या
1	आंध्र प्रदेश*	1,81,930
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	47,089
3	असम	23,26,656
4	बिहार	32,59,041
5	छत्तीसगढ़	7,92,368
6	गुजरात*	41,317
7	हरियाणा	54,681
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	12,891
9	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	3,77,045
10	झारखंड	17,30,708

11	कर्नाटक	3,83,798
12	लद्दाख	10,456
13	मध्य प्रदेश	19,84,264
14	महाराष्ट्र	15,17,922
15	मणिपुर	1,08,115
16	मेघालय	2,00,240
17	मिजोरम	27,970
18	नागालैंड	1,39,516
19	ओडिशा	24,52,444
20	पुदुच्चेरी*	912
21	पंजाब	3,477
22	राजस्थान	21,27,728
23	सिक्किम	14,900
24	तमिलनाडु*	2,170
25	तेलंगाना	5,15,084
26	त्रिपुरा	1,39,090
27	उत्तर प्रदेश	91,80,571
28	उत्तराखंड	2,48,751
29	पश्चिम बंगाल	7,32,290
कुल		2,86,13,424

*सौभाग्य स्कीम के अंतर्गत वित्त पोषित नहीं

विवरण-III**आरडीएसएस के अंतर्गत संस्वीकृत घरेलू विद्युतीकरण**

क्र म सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	संस्वीकृत परिव्यय (करोड़ रुपये)	संस्वीकृत जीबीएस (करोड़ रुपये)	कुल संस्वीकृत घर	दिनांक 22.11.2024 तक विद्युतीकृत घर
क.	अतिरिक्त घर				
1	राजस्थान	459.18	275.51	1,90,959	64,368
2	मेघालय	435.70	392.13	50,501	0
3	मिजोरम	79.90	71.91	15,167	0
4	नागालैंड	69.55	62.59	10,004	0
5	उत्तर प्रदेश	931.04	558.62	2,51,487	0
6	आंध्र प्रदेश	49.24	29.54	15,475	12,740
7	झारखंड	7.47	4.48	872	0
8	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	77.10	69.39	10,730	0
9	बिहार	238.86	143.31	35,467	0
10	असम	785.55	706.99	1,27,111	0
11	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	47.11	42.40	6,506	0
12	मणिपुर	214.44	193.00	36,972	0
13	छत्तीसगढ़	316.51	189.90	63,161	0
	कुल (क)	3,711.65	2,739.79	8,14,412	77,108
ख.	वाइब्रेंट विलेज प्रोग्राम के तहत				
1	हिमाचल प्रदेश*	6.08	5.47	-	-
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	20.18	18.16	1,683	0
3	उत्तराखंड	13.08	11.77	1,154	0
	कुल (ख)	39.34	35.41	2,837	0
ग.	प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महाअभियान (पीएम-जनमन) के अंतर्गत				
ग1	आरडीएसएस के अंतर्गत संस्वीकृत				

1	आंध्र प्रदेश	88.71	53.23	25,054	24,057
2	बिहार	0.28	0.17	51	0
3	छत्तीसगढ़	38.17	22.90	7,077	4,323
4	झारखंड	74.13	44.47	12,442	62
5	मध्य प्रदेश	143.39	86.02	29,290	9,445
6	महाराष्ट्र	26.61	15.96	8,556	9,216
7	राजस्थान	40.34	24.20	17,633	15,667
8	कर्नाटक	3.77	2.26	1,615	921
9	केरल	0.86	0.52	345	309
10	तमिलनाडु	29.89	17.94	10,673	4,851
11	तेलंगाना	6.79	4.07	3,884	3,884
12	त्रिपुरा	61.52	55.37	11,664	5,329
13	उत्तराखंड	0.60	0.54	669	669
14	उत्तर प्रदेश	1.10	0.66	316	195
	उप योग (ग1)	516.15	328.31	1,29,269	78,928
ग2	राज्य योजना के अंतर्गत				
1	गुजरात	0	0	0	6,626
2	ओडिशा	0	0	0	1,326
3	पश्चिम बंगाल	0	0	0	3,372
	उप योग (ग2)	0	0	0	11,324
	कुल (ग=ग1+ग2)	516.15	328.31	1,29,269	90,252
घ.	धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीए-जेजीयूए) के अंतर्गत				
1	छत्तीसगढ़	11.98	7.19	2,550	0
2	महाराष्ट्र	2.07	1.24	480	0

	कुल (घ)	14.05	8.43	3,030	0
	महा योग(क+ख+ग+ घ)	4,281.19	3,111.93	9,49,548	1,67,360

* वितरण अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए संस्वीकृत कार्य

विवरण-IV

नई सौर विद्युत स्कीम के तहत संस्वीकृत ऑफ-ग्रिड सौर आधारित घरेलू विद्युतीकरण

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	संस्वीकृत घरों की संख्या
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	1,675
2.	छत्तीसगढ़	1,578
3.	झारखंड	2,342
4.	कर्नाटक	179
5.	मध्य प्रदेश	2,060
6.	तेलंगाना	326
7.	त्रिपुरा	1,703
कुल		9,863

मध्य प्रदेश को पीएमकेएसवाई के अंतर्गत आवंटित धनराशि

4025. श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

क्या खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रीयह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विगत पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्पदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) के अंतर्गत मध्य प्रदेश को आवंटित/स्वीकृत/जारी की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

- (ख) जारी की जाने वाली बकाया धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान अभी तक खंडवा जिले सहित मध्य प्रदेश में पीएमकेएसवाई के अंतर्गत लाभान्वित किसानों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) मध्य प्रदेश में योजना की पहुंच के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे प्रयासों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री रवनीत सिंह):

(क) से (घ): खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की अम्ब्रेला योजना प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) को लागू कर रहा है। मंत्रालय पीएमकेएसवाई की घटक योजनाओं के तहत, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग और संबंधित अवसंरचना की स्थापना के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। पीएमकेएसवाई मांग आधारित प्रकृति की है और पूरे भारत से अभिरुचि की अभिव्यक्ति (ईओआई) के माध्यम से आवेदन आमंत्रित किए जाते हैं। पीएमकेएसवाई की किसी भी घटक योजना के तहत राज्यवार धनराशि आवंटित/स्वीकृत/जारी नहीं की जाती है।

पीएमकेएसवाई की विभिन्न घटक योजनाओं के अंतर्गत शुरुआत से मध्य प्रदेश में 58 परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है, जिनकी परियोजना लागत ₹1164.45 करोड़ है और ₹386.54 करोड़ की अनुदान सहायता/सब्सिडी स्वीकृत की गई है। अब तक इन 58 परियोजनाओं के लिए ₹244.44 करोड़ जारी किए जा चुके हैं।

पीएमकेएसवाई की विभिन्न घटक योजनाओं के अंतर्गत प्रारंभ से खंडवा जिले सहित मध्य प्रदेश में स्वीकृत 58 परियोजनाओं में से 29 परियोजनाएं प्रचालनरत हैं, जिनसे 87,191 किसान लाभान्वित हो रहे हैं।

प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) के अंतर्गत, योजना की शुरुआत से ही राष्ट्रीय और राज्य स्तर पर जागरूकता अभियान जैसे समाचार पत्र विज्ञापन, रेडियो जिंगल्स, प्रदर्शनियों और एक्सपो, क्रेता-विक्रेता बैठकें, मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट आदि के माध्यम से लाभार्थियों

के बीच जागरूकता और भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देने और वृद्धि के लिए विभिन्न पहल की गई हैं।

APPLICANTS ELIGIBLE FOR PLI SCHEME

4026. SHRI KIRTI AZAD :

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

- (a) the details of the various categories of applicants eligible for applying for the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Food Processing Industry;
- (b) the funds disbursed under the scheme during 2023-24;
- (c) the details of beneficiaries of the scheme, categories of applicants, State-wise;
- (d) whether any third-party evaluation and mid-term review mechanism has been evolved under the programme;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (f) the details of findings and suggestions of such evaluation and reviews;
- (g) whether any action has been taken to address such findings and suggestions; and
- (h) 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). The categories of applicants eligible to apply for the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Food Processing Industry are detailed below:

- i. Proprietary Firm or Partnership Firm or Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) or a Company registered in India
- ii. Co-operatives; and
- iii. Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) as defined by notification under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

This includes:

- i. A Company applying on its own behalf and its subsidiary provided the Applicant company holds more than 50% of the stock of its subsidiary and that none of the subsidiary companies is included in any other Applicant company under the Scheme; or
 - ii. Marketing Federation or Apex-level co-operatives applying on behalf of Member Unions or Member co-operatives in the case of co-operatives.
- (b). ₹ 590.50 crore was disbursed under the scheme during 2023-24.
- (c). The category-wise and State-wise distribution of beneficiaries is provided in the **Statement**.
- (d). Mid-term review/ evaluation has not been assigned to any third-party under the programme.
- (e) to (h) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

List of present beneficiaries under the PLI Scheme for FPI:

S. No.	Applicant Name	Category of applicant	Product category	Product segment	State in which registered office is located
1	AACHI MASALA FOODS PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 1	Fruits & Vegetables	TAMIL NADU
2	AACHI MASALA FOODS PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	TAMIL NADU
3	AADVIK FOODS AND PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	RAJASTHAN
4	ACHAL CASHEWS PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 2	Organic	KARNATAKA
5	ADF FOODS LIMITED	Public Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	GUJARAT
6	A INNOVATIVE FOOD PRODUCTS LLP	LLP	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	GUJARAT
7	AKAY NATURAL INGREDIENTS PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 2	Innovative	KERALA
8	ALMOND HOUSE PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	TELANGANA
9	ANMOL INDUSTRIES LIMITED	Public Limited Company	Category 1	Ready To Eat/Ready To Cook	WEST BENGAL
10	ARYAN NATURALS PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Millet Based product	Millet MSME	MADHYA PRADESH
11	ASVINI FISHERIES PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 1	Marine Products	TAMILNADU
12	AUSTIN FOODS AND BEVERAGES PVT LTD	Private Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	GUJARAT

13	AVANTI FROZEN FOODS PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 1	Marine Products	ANDHRA PRADESH
14	BAGRRYS INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Millet Based product	Millet MSME	HIMACHAL PRADESH
15	BALAJI WAFERS PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 1	Ready To Eat/Ready To Cook	GUJARAT
16	BERGWERFF ORGANIC INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 2	Organic	MAHARASHTRA
17	BIKAJI FOODS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	Public Limited Company	Category 1	Ready To Eat/Ready To Cook	RAJASTHAN
18	BIKAJI FOODS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	Public Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	RAJASTHAN
19	BIKANERVALA FOODS PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 1	Ready To Eat/Ready To Cook	DELHI
20	BIKANERVALA FOODS PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	DELHI
21	BRITANNIA INDUSTRIES LIMITED	Public Limited Company	Category 1	Ready To Eat/Ready To Cook	WEST BENGAL
22	BTW INDIA PVT LTD	Private Limited Company	Millet Based product	Millet MSME	DELHI
23	CANDOR FOODS PVT. LTD.	Private Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	MAHARASHTRA
24	CHOICE TRADING CORPORATION PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 1	Marine Products	KERELA
25	CHOICE TRADING CORPORATION	Private Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	KERELA

	PRIVATE LIMITED				
26	CHORDIA FOOD PRODUCTS LIMITED	Public Limited Company	Millet Based product	Millet MSME	MAHARASHTRA
27	CHRISTY SUPER FOODS PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Millet Based product	Millet MSME	TAMIL NADU
28	COASTAL FOODS	Partnership Firm	Millet Based product	Millet MSME	ANDHRA PRADESH
29	CORAL EXPORTS	Proprietorship Firm	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	KERALA
30	DABUR INDIA LIMITED	Public Limited Company	Category 1	Fruits & Vegetables	DELHI
31	DEL MONTE FOODS PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 1	Fruits & Vegetables	HARYANA
32	DESAI FOODS PVT LTD	Private Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	MAHARASHTRA
33	DEVI FISHERIES LIMITED	Public Limited Company	Category 1	Marine Products	ANDHRA PRADESH
34	DEVI SEA FOODS LIMITED	Public Limited Company	Category 1	Marine Products	ANDHRA PRADESH
35	DHARIWAL FOODS (UNIT OF R M DHARIWAL HUF)	Proprietorship Firm	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	TELANGANA
36	DRUMS FOOD INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 2	Innovative	MAHARASHTRA
37	DS SPICECO PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 1	Fruits & Vegetables	UTTAR PRADESH
38	EARLY FOODS PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Millet Based product	Millet MSME	MAHARASHTRA
39	ELITE GREEN PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 2	Organic	GUJARAT
40	ELITE GREEN PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	GUJARAT

41	EVEREST FOOD PRODUCTS PVT LTD	Private Limited Company	Category 1	Fruits & Vegetables	MAHARASHTRA
42	EVEREST FOOD PRODUCTS PVT LTD	Private Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	MAHARASHTRA
43	EXOTIC FRUITS PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 1	Fruits & Vegetables	MAHARASHTRA
44	FAZLANI EXPORTS PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 2	Organic	MAHARASHTRA
45	FAZLANI EXPORTS PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	MAHARASHTRA
46	FOODS AND INNS LIMITED	Public Limited Company	Category 1	Fruits & Vegetables	MAHARASHTRA
47	FOODS AND INNS LIMITED	Public Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	MAHARASHTRA
48	FRATELLI WINES PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	DELHI
49	GADRE MARINE EXPORT PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 1	Marine Products	MAHARASHTRA
50	GADRE MARINE EXPORT PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	MAHARASHTRA
51	GANESH GRAINS LIMITED	Public Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	WEST BENGAL
52	G.D. FOODS MANUFACTURING (INDIA) PVT. LTD	Private Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	RAJASTHAN
53	GHANTA FOODS PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	TELANGANA
54	GOPAL SNACKS PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	GUJARAT
55	GRB DAIRY FOODS PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	TAMILNADU
56	GUJARAT CO-OPERATIVE MILK MARKETING FEDERATION LTD	Co-operatives	Category 1	Fruits & Vegetables	GUJARAT

57	GUJARAT CO-OPERATIVE MILK MARKETING FEDERATION LTD	Co-operatives	Category 1	Mozzarella Cheese	GUJARAT
58	GUJARAT CO-OPERATIVE MILK MARKETING FEDERATION LTD	Co-operatives	Category 1	Ready To Eat/Ready To Cook	GUJARAT
59	GUJARAT CO-OPERATIVE MILK MARKETING FEDERATION LTD	Co-operatives	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	GUJARAT
60	GUJARAT TEA PROCESSORS AND PACKERS LIMITED	Public Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	GUJARAT
61	HALDIRAM BHUJIAWALA LIMITED	Public Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	WEST BENGAL
62	HALDIRAM FOODS INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 1	Ready To Eat/Ready To Cook	MAHARASHTRA
63	HALDIRAM FOODS INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	MAHARASHTRA
64	HALDIRAM SNACKS PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 1	Ready To Eat/Ready To Cook	DELHI
65	HALDIRAM SNACKS PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	DELHI
66	HARSH BAKERS	Proprietorship Firm	Millet Based product	Millet MSME	TELANGANA
67	HATSUN AGRO PRODUCT LIMITED	Public Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	TAMILNADU
68	HINDUSTAN UNILEVER LIMITED	Public Limited Company	Category 1	Fruits & Vegetables	MAHARASHTRA
69	HINDUSTAN	Public Limited	Category 1	Ready To	MAHARASHTRA

	UNILEVER LIMITED	Company		Eat/Ready To Cook	
70	HINDUSTAN UNILEVER LIMITED	Public Limited Company	Millet Based product	Millet LE	MAHARASHTRA
71	HRPL RESTAURANTS PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	GUJARAT
72	HSM FOODS INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	GUJARAT
73	HSM FOODS INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Millet Based product	Millet MSME	GUJARAT
74	HW WELLNESS SOLUTIONS	Private Limited Company	Millet Based product	Millet MSME	MAHARASHTRA
75	INDAPUR DAIRY AND MILK PRODUCTS LIMITED	Public Limited Company	Category 1	Mozzarella Cheese	MAHARASHTRA
76	INDIRA FOOD PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	KARNATAKA
77	INTERGROW BRANDS PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	KERALA
78	ISCON BALAJI FOODS PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 1	Fruits & Vegetables	GUJARAT
79	ITC LIMITED	Public Limited Company	Category 1	Fruits & Vegetables	WEST BENGAL
80	ITC LIMITED	Public Limited Company	Category 1	Marine Products	WEST BENGAL
81	ITC LIMITED	Public Limited Company	Category 1	Ready To Eat/Ready To Cook	WEST BENGAL
82	ITC LIMITED	Public Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	WEST BENGAL
83	ITC LIMITED	Public Limited	Millet	Millet LE	WEST BENGAL

		Company	Based product		
84	JUDE FOODS INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	KERALA
85	KEVENTER AGRO LTD	Public Limited Company	Category 1	Fruits & Vegetables	WEST BENGAL
86	KLA FOODS (INDIA) LIMITED	Public Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	DELHI
87	KRBL LIMITED	Public Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	DELHI
88	LRM SPICES PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 2	Organic	DELHI
89	LT FOODS LIMITED	Public Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	DELHI
90	MANE KANCOR INGREDIENTS PRIVATE LIMITED	Public Limited Company	Category 1	Fruits & Vegetables	MAHARASHTRA
91	MANJILAS FOOD TECH PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	KERALA
92	MARICO LIMITED	Public Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	MAHARASHTRA
93	MARICO LIMITED	Public Limited Company	Millet Based product	Millet LE	MAHARASHTRA
94	MEHROTRA CONSUMER PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 2	Organic	UTTAR PRADESH
95	MEHROTRA CONSUMER PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	UTTAR PRADESH
96	MINCHYS MOUNTAINS PRIVATE LIMITED	Partnership Firm	Category 2	Organic	HIMACHAL PRADESH
97	MOON BEVERAGES	Public Limited	Category 1	Fruits &	DELHI

	LIMITED	Company		Vegetables	
98	MRS BECTORS FOOD SPECIALITIES LIMITED	Public Limited Company	Millet Based product	Millet LE	PUNJAB
99	M/S SHANTI AGRO INDUSTRIES	Partnership Firm	Category 2	Organic	MAHARASHTRA
100	MTR FOODS PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 1	Fruits & Vegetables	KARNATAKA
101	NAGSHETIYA INDUSTRIES	Partnership Firm	Millet Based product	Millet MSME	MAHARASHTRA
102	NATIONAL FOODS	Proprietorship Firm	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	GUJARAT
103	N B LABORATORIES PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 2	Organic	MAHARASHTRA
104	NEKKANTI SEA FOODS LTD	Public Limited Company	Category 1	Marine Products	ANDHRA PRADESH
105	NEKKANTI SEA FOODS LTD	Public Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	ANDHRA PRADESH
106	NESTLE INDIA LTD.	Public Limited Company	Category 1	Fruits & Vegetables	DELHI
107	NESTLE INDIA LTD.	Public Limited Company	Millet Based product	Millet LE	DELHI
108	NTM VEGIORGANIC PRODUCTS PVT LTD	Private Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	GOA
109	OM OIL & FLOUR MILLS LIMITED	Public Limited Company	Category 1	Fruits & Vegetables	ODISHA.
110	OM OIL & FLOUR MILLS LIMITED	Public Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	ODISHA.
111	ORGANIC INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 2	Organic	DELHI
112	ORGANIC INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	DELHI
113	PAGARIYA FOOD PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	KARNATAKA

114	PAHAL FOODS PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Millet Based product	Millet MSME	TELANGANA
115	PARAG MILK FOODS LIMITED	Public Limited Company	Category 1	Mozzarella Cheese	MAHARASHTRA
116	PARAG MILK FOODS LIMITED	Public Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	MAHARASHTRA
117	PARLE AGRO PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 1	Fruits & Vegetables	MAHARASHTRA
118	PARLE AGRO PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	MAHARASHTRA
119	PARLE BISCUITS PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 1	Ready To Eat/Ready To Cook	MAHARASHTRA
120	PARVATA FOODS PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 2	Organic	WEST BENGAL
121	PATIDAR EXPORTS PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	GUJARAT
122	PHALADA AGRO RESEARCH FOUNDATIONS PVT LTD	Private Limited Company	Category 2	Organic	KARANATAKA
123	PLANT LIPIDS PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 1	Fruits & Vegetables	KERALA
124	PRATAAP SNACKS LIMITED	Public Limited Company	Category 1	Ready To Eat/Ready To Cook	MADHYA PRADESH
125	PRAVIN MASALEWALE	Partnership Firm	Category 1	Fruits & Vegetables	MAHARASHTRA
126	PRAVIN MASALEWALE	Partnership Firm	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	MAHARASHTRA
127	RASNA PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	GUJARAT
128	RAVI FOODS PVT LTD	Private Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	TELANGANA
129	RAVI FOODS PVT LTD	Private Limited Company	Millet Based	Millet LE	TELANGANA

			product		
130	REBALA NUTRI FOODEE PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Millet Based product	Millet MSME	TAMILNADU
131	REGAL KITCHEN FOODS LIMITED	Public Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	DELHI
132	ROYAL DRY FRUITS PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	MAHARASHTRA
133	SAHYADRI FARMS POST HARVEST CARE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 1	Fruits & Vegetables	MAHARASHTRA
134	SAMI-SABINSA GROUP LIMITED	Public Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	KARNATAKA
135	SANDHYA AQUA	Private Limited Company	Category 1	Marine Products	ANDHRA PRADESH
136	SANDHYA MARINES LIMITED	Public Limited Company	Category 1	Marine Products	ANDHRA PRADESH
137	SANKALP RECREATION PVT LTD	Private Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	GUJARAT
138	SANNA ENTERPRISES	Proprietorship Firm	Millet Based product	Millet MSME	NAGALAND
139	SATVAM NUTRIFOODS LIMITED	Public Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	GUJARAT
140	SATVAM NUTRIFOODS LIMITED	Public Limited Company	Millet Based product	Millet MSME	GUJARAT
141	SHREE BHAGWATI FLOUR AND FOODS PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	GUJARAT
142	SLEEPY OWL COFFEE PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	DELHI
143	SPROUTLIFE FOODS PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	KARNATAKA

144	SPROUTLIFE FOODS PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Millet Based product	Millet MSME	KARNATAKA
145	SRESTA NATURAL BIOPRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	TELANGANA
146	SRI VELAVAN AGRO	Partnership Firm	Millet Based product	Millet MSME	TAMIL NADU
147	SUNFRESH AGRO INDUSTRIES PVT LTD	Private Limited Company	Category 1	Mozzarella Cheese	MAHARASHTRA
148	SUNSHINE TEA HOUSE PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	NEW DELHI
149	SUPREME NUTRI GRAIN PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Millet Based product	Millet MSME	GUJARAT
150	SURUCHI SPICES PVT LTD	Private Limited Company	Category 1	Fruits & Vegetables	MAHARASHTRA
151	SURUCHI SPICES PVT LTD	Private Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	MAHARASHTRA
152	SWG INDUSTRIES LIMITED	Public Limited Company	Millet Based product	Millet LE	TELANGANA
153	SYNTHITE INDUSTRIES P LTD	Private Limited Company	Category 1	Fruits & Vegetables	KERALA
154	TASTY BITE EATABLES LIMITED	Public Limited Company	Category 1	Fruits & Vegetables	MAHARASHTRA
155	TATA CONSUMER PRODUCTS LIMITED	Public Limited Company	Category 1	Fruits & Vegetables	WEST BENGAL
156	TATA CONSUMER PRODUCTS LIMITED	Public Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	WEST BENGAL
157	TATA CONSUMER PRODUCTS LIMITED	Public Limited Company	Millet Based product	Millet LE	WEST BENGAL
158	TRETA AGRO PVT. LTD.	Private Limited Company	Category 2	Organic	UTTARAKHAND

159	TRETA AGRO PVT. LTD.	Private Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	UTTARAKHAND
160	TRETA AGRO PVT. LTD.	Private Limited Company	Millet Based product	Millet MSME	UTTARAKHAND
161	VADILAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED	Public Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	GUJARAT
162	VARUN BEVERAGES LTD.	Public Limited Company	Category 1	Fruits & Vegetables	DELHI
163	VEZLAY FOODS PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	DELHI
164	VIDYA HERBS PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 1	Fruits & Vegetables	KARNATAKA
165	WEIKFIELD FOODS PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	MAHARASHTRA
166	WESTERN INDIA CASHEW COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 2	Organic	TAMIL NADU
167	WHOLSUM FOODS PVT LTD	Private Limited Company	Millet Based product	Millet MSME	DELHI
168	WOW MOMO FOODS PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	WEST BENGAL
169	YASHEEL FOODS LLP	LLP	Millet Based product	Millet MSME	GUJARAT
170	ZEAL MAIZE PRIVATE LIMITED	Private Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	DELHI
171	ZYDUS WELLNESS LIMITED	Public Limited Company	Category 3	Branding & Marketing	GUJARAT

BARRICADES ON NH-44**4027. SHRI MATHESWARAN V. S.:**

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

- (a) the number of barricades and police check posts that are there on the NH-44 road between Salem and Karur and also near Cauvery bridge near Veluthampalayam;
- (b) if so, the law or rule permitting the Police to keep such check posts on NHs;
- (c) whether the permission has been given by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) to police to keep barrier guards and police check posts, if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps taken to eradicate the said barrier guards and check posts; and
- (d) whether the barricades are kept under orders of the High Court, if so, the details thereof and the reasons, the NHAI have not appealed against the order before the Supreme Court?

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

- (a) Barricades at 9 no. of locations (07- Black spot locations and 02 - District Borders), 2 Check posts at both sides of Cauvery Bridge near Veluthampalayam at Km 276+500 are placed by the Police authorities as a speed calming/enforcement measures.

(b) and (c) Maintenance of Law and Order is the responsibility of the State Government and the State Police Authorities do provide barricades for law enforcement. However, National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has not given any specific permission.

(d) The Government is not aware of any such order passed by the Hon'ble High Court.

EKALAVYA MODEL RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

4028. SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to establish a new Ekalavya Model Residential School (EMRS) in Chevella Parliamentary Constituency of Telangana, considering the present population of the Scheduled Tribe (ST) community in the region;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the timeline for implementation;

(c) the criteria used to determine the location and feasibility of setting up an EMRS; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to address the educational needs of the ST community in the Chevella region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI DURGA DAS UIKEY) :

(a) to (d): Government of India has taken several steps to address the

educational needs of the ST communities including Telangana as mentioned below.

(i). The Central Sector Scheme of Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) was started in the year 2018-19 to provide quality education at par with Navodaya Vidyalaya to the ST children in their own environment. Under the new scheme, 440 EMRSs have been approved, one in every block having more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons (as per census 2011). With 288 EMRS schools already sanctioned Before 2018) under Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, 728 EMRS have been approved including Telangana. In the approved blocks, State Govt is required to provide encumbrance free suitable land. As on date, 715 schools have been sanctioned, out of which 476 EMRSs are functional benefiting 1,33,929 students. In the State of Telangana 23 EMRSs have been sanctioned and all of them are functional.

Further Chevella Parliamentary Constituency in Telangana comprises two districts: Vikarabad and Ranga Reddy. However, none of the blocks within these two districts meet the twin criteria for establishing Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs).

(ii). DhartiAabaJanjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA) a scheme with total outlay of Rs.79,156 crores (Central Share: Rs.56,333 crore and State Share: Rs. 22,823 crore) was launched on 2nd October 2024. DAJGUA envisions saturation of critical gaps in social infrastructure including education sector. Under the Scheme, construction of 1000 hostels has been provisioned, which

would improve access to education. Additionally, under DAJGUA, there is provision for upgradation of infrastructure of Ashram schools and hostels being run by State Governments for Tribal children.

(iii). Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing following Scholarship Schemes across country including Telangana to promote and encourage basic and higher education amongst ST population: -

(a) Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students (For Class IX and X):

(b) Post Matric Scholarship for ST students (For Class XI and above):

(c) National Scholarship Scheme for Higher Education of ST Students (earlier known as Top Class Scholarship Scheme): Scholarship is provided for pursuing Graduate/Post Graduate courses in the 265 top-class Government and Non-Government Institutes in professional fields such as Management, Medicine, Engineering, Information Technology, Law etc.

(d). National Fellowship Scheme for Higher Education of ST Students: Scholarship to meritorious ST students for pursuing M.Phil or Ph.D in India.

(e) National Overseas Scholarship for ST students: Scholarships are given to the meritorious Schedule Tribe (ST) students for pursuing higher education abroad.

Pre and Post Matric Scholarships scheme are open ended and every ST student with income upto 2.5 lakh can take benefit of these schemes.

(iv). Under Samagra Shiksha, an overarching programme for the school education, is implemented by Dept of School Education, Government of India with a total financial outlay of Rs.2,94,283 (2021-2026). The scheme has a

special thrust on Bridging Social and Gender Gaps in School education. Under the scheme there is provision of setting up of hostels for difficult areas including those for PVTG children under PMJANMAN. 8 hostels have been approved under PMJANMAN and 4 under DAJGUA for Telangana which will enhance access to education for Tribal children of Telangana including those residing in Chevella Parliamentary Constituency.

CONSTRUCTION OF TRIBAL HOME STAY

4029. SHRI RAJU BISTA:

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

- (a) the data on the number of households who have received funding from the Government for the construction of Tribal Home Stay in each State along with the number of House Stays that have been constructed and used so far;
- (b) the data on the number of Mobile Medical Units that have been conducted in tribal areas for each State along with the number of tribal people who were examined and availed the benefit;
- (c) the data on the number of new tribal hostels that have been constructed under the campaign, along with the number of students enrolled in such hostels and the percentage of ST students among the students enrolled; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the effective implementation of the various Government schemes in each State particularly in West Bengal under the PM-JUGA in the tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI DURGA DAS UIKEY):

(a): Under Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan, launched on 2nd October, 2024, tribal tourism project has been approved for setting up 1000 tribal Home stays, under the scheme of Swades Darshan implemented by Ministry of Tourism. The actual coverage under the abhiyan is subject to eligibility criteria of specific guidelines of concerned interventions as per the approved norms and on submission of proposals by concerned States / UTs as per prescribed guidelines / procedures.

Further Ministry of Tribal Affairs under various schemes has approved a projects related to Tribal Home stays based on the proposals of the State Governments. The details some of the projects are as under:-

State	Year	Activity	PAC Approved Amount (in Rs. Lakhs)
West Bengal	2018-19	Eco-Tourism-Training on Hospitality management & housekeeping for Home stay owners and Development of infrastructure for tourism for 10 units @ Rs. 2 lakhs per unit - Location – Toto Alipurduar	20.00
West Bengal	2019-20	Eco-Tourism – home stay @ Rs. 3.00 lakh per unit – 5 units	15.00
Sikkim	2020-21	Lepcha tribal home stay for development of tourism at	200.00

		SimikKhamdong, East Sikkim Unit: 10	
Madhya Pradesh	2022-23	Creating Livelihood opportunities for tribal families through Rural Tourism Promoting	2302.35
Kerala	2023-24	Ethnic Tourism village in Idukki and Wayand	368.00
Maharashtra	2024-25	Shabari Aadi-Paryatan Yojana (Shabari Tribal Tourism Program)	1375.00

The execution of the project and also the identification of the beneficiaries lies with State Government. The data is not maintained centrally.

(b): Under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya MahaAbhiyaN (PM JANMAN), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has sanctioned 616 MMUs, details as per **Statement-I**, which are functional with around 27 lakhs footfalls. Under DhartiAabaJanjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has sanctioned 36 MMUs with details as per **Statement-II**

(c): Under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya MahaAbhiyaN (PM JANMAN), Ministry of Education, Department of School Education & Literacy has sanctioned 194 hostels, details as per **Statement-III**. Under DhartiAabaJanjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan, Ministry of Education, Department of School Education & Literacy has sanctioned 304 hostels with details as per **Statement-IV**.

(d): Ministry of Tribal Affairs has requested State Governments / District

Administrations including West Bengal for organizing IEC camps which are aimed at awareness generation on the Abhiyan and facilitating in preparation of basic documents like Aadhar Card, Jandhan Bank account etc which are required for availing benefits under different schemes.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise details of MMUs sanctioned by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare under PM JANMAN

S. No.	Name of State	MMUs sanctioned
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	119
2	CHHATTISGARH	58
3	GUJARAT	17
4	JHARKHAND	22
5	KARNATAKA	5
6	KERALA	22
7	MADHYA PRADESH	74
8	MAHARASHTRA	78
9	ODISHA	50
10	RAJASTHAN	6
11	TAMIL NADU	105
12	TELANGANA	14
13	TRIPURA	6
14	UTTAR PRADESH	2

15	UTTARAKHAND	24
16	WEST BENGAL	14
GRAND TOTAL		616

STATEMENT-II

State-wise details of MMUs sanctioned by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare under DhartiAabaJanjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan

S. No.	Name of State	MMUs by MoHFW
1	Assam	2
2	Chhattisgarh	3
3	J&K	1
4	Jharkhand	13
5	Madhya Pradesh	3
6	Odisha	7
7	Telangana	7
Total		36

STATEMENT-III

**State-wise details of hostels sanctioned by Ministry of Education,
Department of School Education & Literacy under PM JANMAN**

S. No.	Name of State	Hostels sanctioned
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	8
2	CHHATTISGARH	31
3	GUJARAT	5
4	JHARKHAND	10
5	KARNATAKA	1
6	KERALA	4
7	MADHYA PRADESH	51
8	MAHARASHTRA	13
9	ODISHA	30
10	RAJASTHAN	4
11	TAMIL NADU	8
12	TELANGANA	8
13	TRIPURA	14
14	UTTAR PRADESH	2

15	UTTARAKHAND	3
16	MANIPUR	2
TOTAL		194

STATEMENT-IV

**State-wise details of hostels sanctioned by Ministry of Education,
Department of School Education & Literacy under DhartiAabaJanjatiya
Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan**

S. No.	Name of State	Hostels sanctioned
1	Arunachal Pradesh	14
2	Assam	87
3	Chhattisgarh	30
4	Himachal Pradesh	2
5	Karnataka	4
6	Kerala	2
7	Madhya Pradesh	100
8	Manipur	16
9	Mizoram	2
10	Rajasthan	30
11	Sikkim	1
12	Telangana	4

13	Tripura	7
14	Uttarakhand	2
15	Uttar Pradesh	3
Total		304

IMPLEMENTATION OF PRADHAN MANTRI ADI ADARSH GRAM YOJANA

4030. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:

SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISETTI:

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

- (a) the details of villages identified in Andhra Pradesh, especially in Nandyal and Vizianagaram with significant tribal population under the Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAAGY);
- (b) the number of villages, out of the identified villages, having Village Development Plans (VDPs) finalized for implementation under PMAAGY;
- (c) the details of the projects currently operational in each of the selected villages under PMAAGY in Andhra Pradesh, especially in Nandyal and Vizianagaram along with the nature and scope of the projects and the expected outcomes of these projects;
- (d) the total funds allocated, released and utilized for the said projects under PMAAGY, project and date-wise;
- (e) whether any monitoring mechanism is in place to track the progress and

effectiveness of the projects in these villages and if so, the details thereof; and
(f) the expected timeline for the completion of all the projects under PMAAGY in the selected villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI DURGA DAS UIKEY):

(a) to (d): Pradhan Mantri Adi Darsh Gram Yojana (PMAAGY)' was launched by Govt for integrated development of eligible villages with 50% tribal population and 500 STs across States / UTs selected for undertaking development activities through convergence approach. An amount of Rs.20.38 lakh per village (Rs 7276 cr for 36,428 villages) was earmarked under the scheme by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and the States were required to make Village development plan with convergence of Central STC (Schedule tribe component) and State TSP (Tribal Sub Plan) funds available with sectoral Central Govt Ministries and State Govt. In the VDP, the aim is to address gaps with regard to basic amenities identified through Antodaya Mission, in each selected village like Road connectivity, Telecom connectivity (Mobile /internet), School, Anganwadi Centres, Health Sub- Centre, Drinking water and electricity . As on date 17,656 VDPs have been approved and total funds released till date amounts to Rs.2357.50 Cr.

Under the scheme of PMAAGY, 517 Villages have been identified from the State of Andhra Pradesh. The district wise details are at **Statement**. However as Andhra Pradesh has not submitted the VDPs for the proposed villages, funds under the scheme could not be released to State. Further, the State has

available fund of Rs.110 cr in SNA account and pending Utilization Certificate (UC) of Rs. 119.47 Cr. Thus, it would be possible to release funds to State Government only after the utilization of above funds and presentation of UCs.

Based on learning from the success of PM JANMAN, Dharti Abba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA-JGUA) has been launched which will cover more than 63000 villages including the villages covered under PMAAGY, including 878 villages of Andhra Pradesh as given below.

SR. No	Name of the State	No. of District	No. of Block	No. of Villages	Total Population	ST Population	% ST
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	18	107	878	1113652	655450	58.86

The State Govt has been advised to cover these villages under DA-JGUA, which is more structured version of PMAAGY with dedicated convergence of funds and Saturation for key interventions from line Ministries and State departments. It envisages providing dedicated funds for multi-sectoral interventions through convergence of specific schemes of line Ministries/Departments. Attempt has been made to remove the difficulties and challenges faced in PMAAGY. With launch of this Mission, the interventions to address gaps which could not be undertaken under PMAAGY are possible to be executed under DA-JGUA.

(e) to (f): Department of Expenditure has mandated SNA system under PFMS

and funds can be released to State Government, only when the 25% of funds meant for VDP are spent. Further Installments are released by Ministry on satisfactory execution of project approved. The Ministry regularly reviews the physical and financial progress. In respect of villages in Andhra, as no Village Development Plans were submitted, therefore no funds could be released and question of completion does not arise.

STATEMENT

Identified villages (District wise) for the State of Andhra Pradesh under PMAAGY

S. No.	District Name	Total Villages
1.	Anantapur	4
2.	Chittoor	1
3.	East Godavari	69
4.	Guntur	6
5.	Krishna	7
6.	Kurnool	2
7.	Prakasam	6
8.	Srikakulam	66
9.	Visakhapatnam	225
10.	Vizianagaram	104
11.	West Godavari	26

12.	Y.S.R.	1
Total Villages		517

MYSORE-KUTTA-PURAKKATTIRI (KOZHIKODE) HIGHWAY

4031. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to incorporate the Mysore-Kutta-Purakkattiri (Kozhikode) Highway under 'Vision 2047' in view of the night ban in NH-766, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has any data on progress of construction of NH-66 Kozhikode bypass project as on November 2024, if so, the details thereof including expected completion time; and

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps for construction of proposed fly over at CWRDM-PanathThazham Road in between Malaparamba and Thondayadu Junction in NH-66 Kozhikode Bypass, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI):

(a) Development of National Highway(NH) is a continuous process and Government regularly undertakes studies to assess the national highway/high-speed network to meet future demands. These efforts aim to achieve various objectives, including enhancing inter-state connectivity and reducing logistics

costs. As of now, there is no proposal for development of Mysore-Kutta-Purakkattiri (Kozhikode) Highway.

(b) Physical progress of 80% have been achieved on the construction of NH-66 Kozhikode bypass project as on November 2024. The project is scheduled for completion by 31.03.2025.

(c) Government of India is primarily responsible for development & maintenance of National Highways (NHs). The CWRDM-PanathThazham road is not a NH.

LPG COVERAGE UNDER PMUY

4032. DR. KADIYAM KAVYA:

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

(a) the strategies and endeavours employed to augment LPG coverage in the country under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY); and

(b) the manner in which this initiative has positively impacted the lives of rural households, particularly women of the families residing in remote areas?

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

(a) 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. As on 01.12.2024, there are more than 10.33 crore LPG connections released under PMUY scheme.

In order to improve access to LPG across the country, various steps have been taken, 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, Education and Communication (IEC) Vans etc., 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, simplification of process of getting LPG connection, online application for PMUY connection at www.pmuy.gov.in, nearest LPG distributors, Common Service Centres (CSC) etc., option of 5 Kg Double Bottle Connection (DBC), swap option from 14.2 Kg to 5 Kg, provision for Migrant Families to avail new connection on Self-Declaration. Since the launch of PMUY scheme, OMCs have commissioned 7944 Distributorships (commissioned during 01.04.2016 to 31.10.2024) across the country, out of which 7361 (i.e. 93 %) are catering to rural areas.

Further, from financial year 2023-24, the expenditure born by Government on Security Deposit (SD) of Cylinder, Pressure Regulator, Suraksha Hose, DGCC booklet and installation charges has been increased to Rs. 2,200 per connection for 14.2 Kg Single Bottle Connection/ 5 Kg Double Bottle Connection & Rs. 1,300 per connection for 5 Kg Single Bottle

Connection.

To make LPG more affordable to PMUY consumers and ensure sustained usage of LPG by them, Government started a targeted subsidy of Rs. 200 per 14.2 Kg LPG cylinder for Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) beneficiaries for upto 12 refills a year in May, 2022. Moreover, in October, 2023, Government increased the targeted subsidy to Rs. 300 per 14.2 Kg LPG cylinder for all Pradhan Mantri UjjwalaYojana (PMUY) beneficiaries. With a targeted subsidy of Rs. 300 per cylinder (and proportionately prorated for 5 Kg cylinder), effective cost for PMUY consumers is Rs. 503 per 14.2 Kg cylinder (at Delhi) currently.

As a result of various steps taken by Government to improve access and affordability of domestic LPG for PMUY consumers, per capita 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 3.95 in FY 2023-24, and 4.34 in FY 2024-25 (upto October 2024).PMUY consumption has witnessed a growth of 24.3% during October 2024 vis-à-vis October 2023 (Total PMUY consumption has risen from 459 TMT to 570.7 TMT during this period).

Various independent studies and reports have shown that PMUY scheme has had a significant positive impact on the lives of rural households, especially women and families in rural and remote areas. Some key benefits are briefly explained below:

(i) PMUY had resulted in a shift from traditional cooking methods that involve burning solid fuels like wood, dung and crop residues. The use of cleaner fuel

lowers indoor air pollution, leading to improved respiratory health, particularly among women and children who are traditionally more exposed to household smoke.

(ii) Households in rural areas, especially those in remote locations, often spend a significant portion of their time and energy in collecting traditional cooking fuels. LPG has reduced drudgery and the time spent on cooking by women of poor households. The free time, thus, available with them can be utilized in multiple spheres for enhanced economic productivity.

(iii) Transition from biomass and traditional fuels to LPG reduces the dependency on wood and other biomass for cooking purposes, leading to a decrease in deforestation and environmental degradation. This benefits not only the households but also contributes to broader environmental conservation efforts.

(iv) With improved cooking facilities, there is a potential positive impact on nutrition. Families may find it easier to cook a variety of nutritious meals, contributing to better overall health.

FLYING TRAINING IN INDIA

4033. SHRI S JAGATHRATCHAKAN :

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

(a) whether the Government agrees with the view that India, with its vast geographical area and excellent weather conditions conducive for flight

training, should be the prime destination for flying training for the world;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard keeping in view the fact that in 1980s and 1990s, trainees from countries like Iran, Jordan, Palestine, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Bhutan and several other African nations used to come to India for flight training?

**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) Flying Training in India is undertaken at Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) approved Flying Training Organisations (FTOs).

DGCA being the safety regulator does not propose any specific sites for establishment of FTOs. The individual / organisations are free to identify and propose the intended place /site for setting up FTO for Flying Training, subject to necessary clearances from other concerned organisations such as Airports Authority of India (AAI), Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and Airport Operator etc.;

(c) As per the extant regulations, there is no restriction for foreign nationals to undertake Flying Training at DGCA approved FTOs in India subject to clearance from MHA, Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) etc. as applicable.

**GREEN HYDROGEN AND AMMONIA PRODUCTION FACILITY IN
MANGALORE**

4034. CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

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

- (a) whether the ONGC has outlined plans to establish a green hydrogen and ammonia production facility in Mangalore and if so, the details thereof along with the scale of the project, including its annual production capacity, investment allocation and expected timeline for completion;
- (b) whether the ONGC's investment in green hydrogen and ammonia production is a part of its net-zero carbon emission goals and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether this facility would contribute to the energy transition and if so, the details thereof along with the specific steps taken/being taken to ensure the project aligns with India's broader renewable energy targets by 2030 and 2038;
- (d) whether the Government has any plans to facilitate the development of downstream industries around the existing refineries in Mangalore, leveraging the region's potential to transform it into a petrochemical and energy hub; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the proposed projects, funding allocations and implementation timelines?

**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): Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited has undertaken up a pre-feasibility study to set up a green hydrogen plant in Mangalore for meeting the captive requirement of Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited. No investment decision has been taken so far. ONGC is continuously enhancing its operations to align with its commitment to achieve Net Zero status by 2038 by incorporating a series of measures which inter-alia includes Green Hydrogen projects.

As per National Green Hydrogen Mission document, the production of Green Hydrogen typically results in a reduction of approximately 10 kilograms of Carbon Di-oxide emissions per kilogram Hydrogen produced, as compared to production of Grey Hydrogen.

(d) and (e): Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has approved the setting up of a Plastic Park at Mangaluru, Karnataka, in January, 2022, at a total project cost of Rs. 62.78 crore, including a Central grant of Rs. 31.38 crore and at present it is at implementation stage.

LOANS TO MSME UNITS

4035. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA:

SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

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

- (a) the number of micro, small and medium entrepreneurs units registered and working in the country so far, State-wise including Assam and Bihar; and
- (b) the details of loans sanctioned to MSME units by the banks in Assam and Bihar during 2021-22 to 2024-25 and bank-wise details thereof ?

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

(a): Udyam Registration Portal has been launched on 01.07.2020. As on 15.12.2024, the total number of MSMEs registered in the country on the Udyam Registration Portal and Udyam Assist Platform is 5.65.Crore. State-wise details including Assam and Bihar given in **Statement-I**.

(b): The credit disbursed to MSME Sector by Commercial banks in Assam and Bihar during 2021-22 to 2024-25 is given below:

<i>(No. of Accounts in lakh; Amount in crore)</i>							
Sr. No.	State	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24	
		No. of A/cs	Amount disbursed	No. of A/cs	Amount disbursed	No. of A/cs	Amount disbursed
1	ASSAM	1.66	8127.84	1.45	14483.37	1.38	19437.90
2	BIHAR	3.97	13729.71	3.01	24481.52	5.39	33966.04

STATEMENT-I

State Wise Total MSMEs Registered Under UDYAM & UAP* Since 01/07/2020 to 15/12/2024					
Sl. No.	State	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	16,949	274	14	17,237
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	26,16,151	24,773	1,975	26,42,899
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	27,370	393	37	27,800
4	ASSAM	9,54,913	9,841	856	9,65,610
5	BIHAR	30,86,169	19,202	1,027	31,06,398
6	CHANDIGARH	58,133	1,988	207	60,328
7	CHHATTISGARH	9,69,382	12,001	1,287	9,82,670
8	DELHI	10,05,285	41,014	5,001	10,51,300
9	GOA	98,441	1,711	157	1,00,309
10	GUJARAT	32,02,573	83,175	8,521	32,94,269
11	HARYANA	14,05,528	34,325	3,311	14,43,164
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	2,41,404	3,911	445	2,45,760
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	6,69,672	5,208	352	6,75,232
14	JHARKHAND	11,54,954	8,939	661	11,64,554
15	KARNATAKA	36,67,543	46,389	4,383	37,18,315
16	KERALA	12,99,020	19,031	1,462	13,19,513
17	LADAKH	16,598	142	4	16,744
18	LAKSHADWEEP	1,936	1	-	1,937
19	MADHYA PRADESH	36,00,792	29,869	2,265	36,32,926
20	MAHARASHTRA	73,04,600	1,06,584	12,312	74,23,496
21	MANIPUR	1,22,414	674	38	1,23,126
22	MEGHALAYA	37,224	500	61	37,785
23	MIZORAM	40,555	201	11	40,767
24	NAGALAND	51,028	245	17	51,290
25	ODISHA	17,72,769	14,823	1,096	17,88,688

26	PUDUCHERRY	81,536	952	126	82,614
27	PUNJAB	15,77,420	27,176	2,460	16,07,056
28	RAJASTHAN	31,98,355	42,620	3,425	32,44,400
29	SIKKIM	22,050	193	19	22,262
30	TAMIL NADU	44,79,580	59,712	5,323	45,44,615
31	TELANGANA	21,14,521	27,872	3,127	21,45,520
32	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	25,748	1,276	236	27,260
33	TRIPURA	2,46,727	989	72	2,47,788
34	UTTAR PRADESH	60,05,321	62,263	4,820	60,72,404
35	UTTARAKHAND	4,63,020	6,311	541	4,69,872
36	WEST BENGAL	40,36,135	36,265	3,275	40,75,675
	Total:-	5,56,71,816	7,30,843	68,924	5,64,71,583

* Udyam Assist Portal launched on 11.01.2023

RENOVATION OF CHANDIGARH AIRPORT

4036. SHRI MANISH TEWARI :

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

(a) the total expenditure incurred by the Government on reconstructing/renovating/refurbishing/building afresh/ the old Chandigarh airport terminal between 2010-2014, prior to the opening of the new international terminal in 2015;

(b) whether it is true that the extensively renovated old terminal has been lying virtually abandoned since the inauguration of the new terminal in September 2015, despite having facilities like immigration counters and customs

infrastructure and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of funds being spent every month by the Airports Authority of India on maintenance and upkeep of the disused old terminal since it was shut down 9 years ago;

(d) whether the Government has any plans to make the old Chandigarh airport terminal operational again and if so, the details thereof along with the timelines fixed in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons for allowing the wastage of public resources to continue by keeping the renovated infrastructure idle?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION**

(SHRI MURLIDHAR MOHOL)

(a): The cumulative expenditure incurred by the Airports Authority of India (AAI) on reconstructing/ renovating/ refurbishing or rebuilding the old Chandigarh airport terminal between 2010-2014 amounted to Rs.43.86 crore.

(b): With the commencement of operations at the new terminal at Chandigarh Airport, the old terminal building has been repurposed for various uses like housing of Communication, Navigation, and Surveillance (CNS) facilities, Electrical, Civil, Finance, Human Resources, and other administrative works of AAI. Additionally, the Multi Aviation Training Institute, run by M/s. NSDC, operated from the old terminal during February 2018 to December 2022.

(c): The average monthly expenditure incurred by AAI on the maintenance and upkeep of the old Chandigarh airport terminal from FY 2015-16 to FY 2023-24

is as follows:

Financial Year	Average Monthly Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)
2015-16	12.92
2016-17	12.42
2017-18	11.92
2018-19	12.58
2019-20	10.42
2020-21	4.92
2021-22	5.08
2022-23	4.83
2023-24	7.00

(d) and (e): Since the old terminal building at Chandigarh Airport has been repurposed for various functions, as stated in response to part (b), at present, there is no proposal to make the old terminal operational for passenger movement.

NON-VEG CONTENTS IN PURE VEG FOOD ITEMS

4037. SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware about the use of non-veg contents in the processed food by considering as veg food items prepared and

marketed by some established food/drink manufacturers;

- (b) if so, the punitive action taken against such big brands for serving non-veg contents in some pure veg food items;
- (c) whether such incidents have also taken place in Airlines and Railways in the past and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the legal action taken by the Government suo moto in such cases?

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). Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) was established under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare as per provisions contained in the Food Safety and Standards Act 2006 (i.e. FSS Act 2006) and it has been mandated for laying down science based standards for articles of food and to regulate their manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption.

As per information shared by FSSAI, no incident of non veg content in the pre-packaged veg food has been reported to them. Further, the declaration regarding Veg or Non veg for packaged food products has been specified by FSSAI under sub-regulation 5(4) of their Food Safety and Standards (Labelling & Display) Regulations, 2011. On the other hand, the declaration regarding Veg or Non veg has also been specified by them under sub-regulation 9(2)(b) of their Food Safety and Standards (Labelling & Display) Regulations, 2011 for 'Display of information in food service establishments'. All Food Business

Operators (FBOs) are mandatorily required to follow the regulations notified by FSSAI from time to time. In cases of non-compliance to the statutory requirements as above, penal action is initiated against the defaulting FBOs as per the provisions for Offences & Penalties laid under FSS Act, 2006.

(c) and (d). As per information received from FSSAI, no such information is available with them. Similarly, M/o Civil Aviation has also intimated that as per information received from Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) and Airlines, no such incidents have taken place in the recent past. Further, the Railway Board under Ministry of Railways, Government of India have also informed that as per available records, no such case has been reported to IRCTC in the past.

ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE CAUSED BY CPCL

4038. SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN:

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

(a) the steps taken/being taken by the Government and Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited (CPCL) to address the environmental damage caused by the oil spill in Ennore;

(b) the criteria and mechanism by which CPCL ensure the restoration of the affected ecosystems, particularly the mangroves and wetlands, as directed by the National Green Tribunal (NGT);

(c) whether the CPCL have a disaster management and mitigation framework

in place to prevent such incidents in the future, if so, the details thereof along with the details to strengthen the post-incident measures;

(d) whether the CPCL ensure transparency in the remediation process in providing periodic updates to the State Government and the public, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the CPCL complied with all the directives issued by the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB) and NGT, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the challenges faced in compliance of the said directives; and

(f) whether CPCL has any plan to address the socio-economic damage costs highlighted by the TNPCB by issuing show-cause notice and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (f) Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited (CPCL) has undertaken restoration activities in coordination with the Tamil Nadu State Government Authorities, the Tamil Nadu Forest Department, and the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB) to address the environmental damage caused by the oil spill in Ennore in December, 2023. Bioremediation of mangrove area was carried out by the use of herbal nano bio-dispersant on the advice of TNPCB through National Institute of Oceanography (NIO), Goa. CPCL provided daily updates to the State Government authorities. Post restoration activities, a

comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) conducted by the Energy & Resources Institute (TERI) concluded that there is no environmental impact attributable to the oil spill. Further, CPCL has an Emergency Response and Disaster Management Plan (ERDMP) to address scenarios including oil spill which has been revised in the year 2024.

CPCL has complied with the directives issued by the TNPCB with respect to oil spill which inter-alia, included providing permanent booms in the Buckingham Canal stretch at proper interval right from the upstream of the unit up to Kargil Nagar and also in the storm water canal near North and South gates leading to Buckingham Canal and Kosasthaliyar river, Online Continuous Emission Monitoring System (OCEMS) for pollutant parameters such as pH, Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) and Oil Grease at the outlet of ponds were installed, cleaning operation in Buckingham Canal and Ennore creek area, bioremediation of the oil spill area, installation of Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) in the storm water network leading outside the premises, disposal of oil mixed water and oil laden soil/debris collected from Ennore creek area. CPCL has also complied with the directives of National Green Tribunal (NGT) which inter-alia included remediation of oil water in a scientific/safe method and providing medical facilities and safety gears like gloves and masks to local fishermen to ensure their health and safety.

CPCL has also implemented recommendations from a study conducted by M/s Water and Power Consultancy Services (WAPCOS) and the National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR) which inter-alia, included increasing

rainwater collection capacity by 60% with construction of 3 new rainwater ponds, increasing height of rainwater collection ponds, construction of ramps/bund wall to prevent entry of flood water, installation of six additional oil catchers, providing online analyzers at the outlet of Storm Water Ponds, installation of containment booms at 8 locations at the outlet of CPCL and de-silting/de-vegetation of natural water passages with concerned State Authorities through Manali Industrial Association.

An assessment of compensation has been carried out by Commissionerate of Revenue Administration and Disaster Management, Government of Tamil Nadu and directed CPCL to deposit Rs. 7.53 Crores as a relief amount, which was deposited by CPCL on 19.12.2023. TNPCB has subsequently issued a show-cause notice to CPCL on 21.11.2024 for socio-economic and environmental damage. This matter is currently pending before the NGT.

INCLUSION OF COMMUNITIES IN ASSAM'S ST LIST

4039. SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:

SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA:

SHRI PHANI BHUSAN CHOUDHURY:

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

(a) the total population of tribals staying in Assam and the percentage of tribal population getting reservation thereof;

- (b) whether a proposal has been received or any bill/legislation was introduced for the inclusion of the Tai Ahom, Chutia, Matak, Moran, Koch-Rajbongshi and Tea Tribe communities in the Scheduled Tribes (ST) list of Assam and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the said proposal has received approval from the Registrar General of India and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, if so, the details and the current status thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the reasons for not including the above six communities in Assam's ST list and the timeline by which such inclusion would take place;
- (e) whether the same communities are getting the tribal status in Bihar, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh and not in Assam and if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether the Government has formulated any measures to secure the well-being of the six communities without disturbing the rights and quotas of the existing Scheduled Tribes and if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) whether any proposal in this regard has been received by the State Government of Assam from the Committee of Ministers created to examine this matter and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI DURGA DAS UIKEY):

(a): As per inputs received from the State, the total population of scheduled tribes staying in Assam is 38, 84,371 and the percentage of tribal population getting reservation is 12.4% (as per census of 2011).

(b) to (d): The proposal for inclusion of Tai Ahom, Chutia, Matak, Moran, Koch-Rajbongshi and Tea Tribes has been received from the State Government of Assam.

The Government of India on 15.6.1999 (further amended on 25.6.2002 and 14.9.2022) has laid down the modalities for deciding the claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in Orders specifying Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lists. As per the modalities, only those proposals which have been recommended and justified by the concerned State Government / UT Administration and concurred with by Registrar General of India (RGI) and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) are to be considered and legislation amended. All actions on the proposals are taken as per these approved modalities.

(e):The said communities are not listed in the Scheduled Tribes list of Bihar, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh.

(f): The State Government of Assam has informed that “a Committee of Group of Ministers was constituted earlier to determine quantum of reservation for six communities in the State, suggest revised quantum of reservation for OBCs after creation of a new ST category in Assam and measures ensuring full safeguard to protect the interests, rights and privileges of the existing Scheduled Tribes of Assam. The erstwhile Committee held several rounds of discussions with representatives and leaders of various communities as well as tribal groups. The same Committee has now been reconstituted on 04/07/2024”.

(g):No such proposal has been received from the state Government of Assam.

ISSUES REGARDING NH-66

4040. SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

Will the Minister of **ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS**

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering the establishment of a dedicated Office in Udupi to specifically address the issues related to NH-66, considering the growing concerns of local commuters and residents, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware that the current Office in Mangalore handles multiple highways, which hampers the timely resolution of issues related to NH-66 often referred to as the lifeline of the West Coast, running from Kanyakumari to Panvel; and

(c) if so, the action being taken to establish a Regional Office of NHAI in Udupi and ensure more focused and efficient handling of NH 66-related matters?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) :

(a) to (c) At present 02 offices/Project Implementation units(PIUs) are established by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) i.e. PIU-Mangalore and PIU-Honnar under whom falls the stretch of NH-66 in Udupi District. Total length of NH-66 at Udupi district is 106.52 kms, out of which about 65 kms is under PIU-Mangalore and 41 km is under PIU-Honnar. Further, there is no plan to establish a dedicated office at Udupi, considering the stretch under construction / Operation & Maintenance stage.

कुड़मी समुदाय को अनुसूचित जनजाति सूची में शामिल करना

4041. श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश चौधरी:

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

(क) झारखंड सरकार से कुड़मी समुदाय को अनुसूचित जनजाति सूची में शामिल करने के प्रस्ताव अब तक कितनी बार प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ख) क्या 1931 की जनगणना के अनुसार कुड़मी समुदाय को आदिवासी जनजातियों की सूची में शामिल किया गया था और छोटा-नागपुर क्षेत्र के कुड़मी समुदाय को बिहार के कुर्मी से अलग माना गया था और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या 1950 में जब अनुसूचित जनजाति सूची तैयार की जा रही थी तब कुड़मी समुदाय को उससे बाहर रखा गया था और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) कुड़मी समुदाय को अनुसूचित जनजाति सूची में शामिल करने के लिए क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाए जाने की संभावना है; और

(ङ) क्या अनुसूचित जनजाति सूची में कई समुदायों को शामिल करने की झारखंड राज्य सरकार की सिफारिश केंद्र सरकार के पास लंबित है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): झारखंड सरकार ने कुर्मी, कुड़मी (महतो) समुदाय को झारखंड की अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची में शामिल करने के लिए दिनांक 8.12.2004 और 6.1.2005 को प्रस्ताव भेजा था। प्रस्ताव के साथ नृवंशविज्ञान रिपोर्ट नहीं थी और इसलिए राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया था कि वह नृवंशविज्ञान रिपोर्ट के साथ प्रस्ताव भेजे। इसके बाद इस मंत्रालय को कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ।

(ख) और (ग): भारत के महापंजीयक ने सूचित किया है कि 1931 की जनगणना रिपोर्ट में छोटा नागपुर क्षेत्र के 'कुड़मी' के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं मिलती है।

(घ) और (ङ): भारत सरकार ने 15.6.1999 को (25.6.2002 और 14.9.2022 को आगे संशोधित) अनुसूचित

जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची को निर्दिष्ट करने वाले आदेशों में शामिल करने, बहिष्कृत करने और अन्य संशोधनों के दावों पर निर्णय लेने के तौर-तरीके निर्धारित किए हैं। तौर-तरीकों के अनुसार, केवल उन्हीं प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए और कानून में संशोधन किया जाना चाहिए जिन्हें संबंधित राज्य सरकार/केंद्रीय शासित प्रदेश प्रशासन द्वारा अनुशंसित किया गया हो और उचित ठहराया गया हो और जिन पर भारत के महापंजीयक (आरजीआई) और राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग (एनसीएसटी) द्वारा सहमति व्यक्त की गई हो। स्वीकृत तौर-तरीकों के अनुसार, किसी समुदाय को शामिल करने, बहिष्कृत करने और संशोधन के प्रस्तावों की जांच एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। इसलिए, ऐसे कई प्रस्ताव विभिन्न स्तरों पर जांच के अधीन रह सकते हैं।

TERM LOAN SCHEME IN ANDHRA PRADESH

4042. SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

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

- (a) the details of the total number of tribal ventures assisted under the Term Loan Scheme during the last five years, year and State-wise including Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;
- (b) the details of the amount of loan extended under the said scheme during the said period, year and State-wise including Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;
- (c) whether any defaults have taken place in loan repayments and if so, the details thereof during the said period, year and State-wise including Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;
- (d) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess the financial viability of tribal ventures supported under the scheme; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b): National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), a Central Public Sector Enterprise registered under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, provides concessional loans under its various schemes including Term Loan to the eligible Scheduled Tribe individuals / SHGs for undertaking income generation activities/ self-employment. The schemes of NSTFDC are implemented through the State Implementing agencies across the country including the state of Andhra Pradesh. At the beginning of the financial year, notional allocation is made by NSTFDC state-wise rather than district-wise and accordingly proposals are received and processed. The State-wise details of amount disbursed and total number of ST beneficiaries assisted under Term Loan Scheme including Andhra Pradesh during the last five years are given in **Statement**.

(c): The scheme implementation is done through the state implementing agencies wherein the demands for repayments are made quarterly by NSTFDC. The defaults in repayment are assessed in terms of not paying the due amount within the due date by the agency. However, the Corporation is receiving the repayments from time to time and the overall percentage of cumulative recovery under all the schemes of NSTFDC is given below:

S. No.	Financial Year	Cumulative Recovery Percentage (Pan India)
1.	2021-22	89.74%
2.	2022-23	90.56%
3.	2023-24	91.14%

Till 31.03.2024, NSTFDC has disbursed Rs. 289.27 crores to Andhra Pradesh under various schemes and the overdue amount against the same is Rs. 19.85 crores.

(d) **and (e):** The State Implementing agencies follow all standard procedures before extending concessional loans to the eligible beneficiaries under the schemes of NSTFDC.

STATEMENT**State Wise-Year Wise Disbursement Under Term Loan Scheme From
2019-20 To 2023-24**

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
		Amt.	No. of benefi.	Amt.	No. of benefi.	Amt.	No. of benefi.	Amt.	No. of benefi.	Amt.	No. of benefi.
1	Andhra Pradesh	1285.03	276			127.19	6			65.00	52
2	Arunachal Pradesh			794.53	224	248.65	103	488.52	375	25.77	13
3	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	245.00	7501								
4	Assam			5.00	2					40.02	43
5	Bihar									3.06	3
6	Chhattisgarh	889.30	525	195.76	235	1098.16	565	273.11	281	221.42	243
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli									4.55	6
8	Goa									0.22	1
9	Gujarat	394.75	98	1440.90	8230	2000.00	10000	1007.53	5005	2810.12	11848
10	Himachal Pradesh	20.83	25	13.40	2	14.00	2	48.90	100		
11	Jammu & Kashmir	446.25	135	318.75	125	1273.75	361	1092.54	335	270.90	93
12	Jharkhand	611.92	3742	1.60	2			3.00	756	532.97	571
13	Karnataka			2316.94	1905	1250.15	812	1573.63	1060	848.41	493
14	Kerala	114.90	54	269.71	169	432.29	216	383.13	225	199.84	74
15	Madhya Pradesh	4118.26	3912	3360.10	5685	2755.00	2373	5322.05	3241	1759.58	828
16	Maharashtra	951.56	447	30.79	596	121.56	1231	342.81	121	1835.22	488
17	Manipur			62.37	65			25	57	235.49	174

18	Meghalaya	1745.18	1412	4485.43	35016	694.81	1883	470.60	1227	475.91	1193
19	Mizoram	4484.04	3084	3324.18	1399	4496.77	10108	5121.68	3044	6856.69	4573
20	Nagaland	2413.22	51918	1098.72	48240	693.36	48257	20.39	1	1199.77	771
21	Odisha	1654.78	4562	126.65	202	59.20	146			153.59	510
22	Rajasthan	1071.24	2150	1985.18	2414	498.60	65	779.35	1331	712.22	885
23	Sikkim	253.30	100	82.11	21	62.56	16			34.23	27
24	Tamil Nadu		2775			15	1609	1055	1284	3177.41	3598
25	Telangana	30.07	1886	273.00	442	111.55	1855	80.00	109	493.52	370
26	Tripura			2134.35	1000	500.00	2143			1942.27	2201
27	Uttarakhand	102.37	23	6.15	2			61.42	18	32.59	8
28	Uttar Pradesh			1.55	4					3.37	4
29	West Bengal							745.94	1747	14.06	9
	TOTAL	20832.00	84625	22327.17	105980	16452.60	81751	18894.60	20317.00	23948.20	29079

TAX EXEMPTIONS FOR MSME SECTOR

4043. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

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

- the details of new enterprises registered in MSME Sector since the last three years, State wise;
- the details of employment generated through such enterprises/units; and
- whether the Government has any proposal to uniform the tax exemptions, other relaxations on electricity bill, water bill, environment clearances through single window facilities, 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 details of new enterprises (MSMEs) incorporated in the last three years, State/UTs-wise and the employment generated through such enterprises as per the Udyam Registration Portal (URP), are given at **Statement.**

(c): As informed by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), it has developed the National Single Window System (NSWS) portal, which integrates the existing clearance systems of various Ministries/ Departments of Government of India and State Governments. A total of 277 Central approvals and 2,977 state approvals can be applied through this single window facility.

STATEMENT

State/UTs-wise total MSMEs Incorporated and Employment reported by them on Udyam Registration Portal since the last three years from 01.04.2021 to 31.03.2024						
Sl. No.	State/UT	Micro	Small	Medium	Total	Employment
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5,844	21	-	5,865	27,696
2	Andhra Pradesh	391,353	2,390	111	393,854	37,00,275
3	Arunachal Pradesh	7,435	51	3	7,489	68,395
4	Assam	250,090	848	63	251,001	18,16,743
5	Bihar	541,715	2,366	192	544,273	35,80,405
6	Chandigarh	14,112	101	9	14,222	60,714

7	Chhattisgarh	161,575	1,104	65	162,744	793,606
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	5,812	97	10	5,919	41,738
9	Delhi	248,645	2,810	245	251,700	15,50,294
10	Goa	19,717	85	4	19,806	73,263
11	Gujarat	572,837	6,474	425	579,736	27,54,626
12	Haryana	350,834	2,814	163	353,811	17,08,957
13	Himachal Pradesh	78,941	395	20	79,356	399,370
14	Jammu and Kashmir	227,617	635	53	228,305	10,45,344
15	Jharkhand	199,238	710	38	199,986	12,25,482
16	Karnataka	614,722	3,951	231	618,904	56,63,562
17	Kerala	330,059	1,347	48	331,454	13,64,089
18	Ladakh	5,358	21	-	5,379	16,862
19	Lakshadweep	395	-	-	395	1,353
20	Madhya Pradesh	608,700	3,342	154	612,196	29,39,099
21	Maharashtra	17,40,504	7,842	573	17,48,919	65,08,725
22	Manipur	33,563	71	4	33,638	208,516
23	Meghalaya	12,006	44	4	12,054	49,574
24	Mizoram	12,232	37	-	12,269	83,322
25	Nagaland	15,764	34	2	15,800	85,582
26	Odisha	405,449	1,354	59	406,862	31,65,219
27	Puducherry	14,717	62	6	14,785	80,068
28	Punjab	315,265	1,731	115	317,111	13,10,730
29	Rajasthan	769,243	3,682	215	773,140	41,80,403
30	Sikkim	6,043	20	1	6,064	25,636
31	Tamil Nadu	10,41,521	4,212	254	10,45,987	66,42,351
32	Telangana	414,577	2,803	168	417,548	40,32,186
33	Tripura	32,380	159	22	32,561	343,334
34	Uttar Pradesh	12,87,386	6,895	371	12,94,652	76,96,683
35	Uttarakhand	128,316	551	28	128,895	722,455
36	West Bengal	472,810	2,611	106	475,527	39,23,988
	Total:-	1,13,36,775	61,670	3,762	1,14,02,207	6,78,90,645
Source: Udyam Registration Portal				Report Dated:- 16/12/2024 0 5:35 PM		

QUANTITY OF FOODGRAINS

4044. DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN:

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

- (a) the details of the quantity of foodgrains such as Fortified Rice Kernels, rice and wheat separately supplied during the last five years in the tribal and Left Wing Extremism (LWE) districts of Maharashtra;
- (b) whether there is any plan to increase the quantity of foodgrains in the aspirational districts and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether any timeline has been set by the Government in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):

(a) to (c). As per the information provided by Department of Food and Public Distribution under Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, the Government of India has started distributing Fortified Rice since the Pilot Scheme (2019-2022). The initiative was scaled up in phased manner (2021-24) and 100% coverage of distribution of fortified rice has been achieved by March, 2024. This initiative has been extended upto December 2028. The total allocation of Wheat and Rice from the Central Pool to the State of Maharashtra under various Central Government Schemes during last 5 years is as per **Statement**. The Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under

the joint responsibility of the Central and State/UT Govt. Central Govt. is responsible for allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the FCI. The operational responsibilities for allocation of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible beneficiaries, issuance of ration cards to them, and distribution of foodgrains to eligible beneficiaries rest with the concerned State/UT Govt. The Central Government allocates food grains to States/UT Government. District-wise allocation is made by the concerned State/UT Government. States/UTs are being allocated around 46.253 LMT of food grains per month (approx. 555.04 LMT per annum). At present, against the coverage limit of 81.35 crore beneficiaries, State Governments have identified 80.67 crore beneficiaries. As and when requests are received from States/UTs for revision of foodgrains allocation under the Act on account of addition/deletion of new beneficiaries, within the ceiling of beneficiaries determined for that State/UT, the same are examined and revised allocation orders, are issued as per the extant policy.

STATEMENT

Allocation of Wheat and Rice from the Central Pool to the State of Maharashtra under various Central Government Schemes

(In thousand tons)

Year	Foodgrain	Total
2019-20	Rice	2408.155
	Wheat	2836.930

	Total	5245.085
2020-21	Rice	4416.117
	Wheat	3903.160
	Total	8319.277
2021-22	Rice	4124.926
	Wheat	5026.399
	Total	9151.325
2022-23	Rice	5443.778
	Wheat	2905.104
	Total	8348.883
2023-24	Rice	3278.953
	Wheat	1852.259
	Total	5131.212
2024-25	Rice	3066.770
	Wheat	1891.482
	Total	4958.253

FDI IN FOOD PROCESSING SECTOR

4045. SHRI DILESHWAR KAMAIT:

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

- (a) the details of the increase in the capacity of the food processing industry since 2019, year-wise;
- (b) the details of the increase in the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in food processing sector since 2019, year-wise; and

- (c) the details of the increase in export of processed food since 2019, year-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI RAVNEET SINGH):**

- (a). The details of the increase in the capacity of the food processing industry in terms of Gross Value Added (GVA) are as below:

Year	GVA of Food Processing Industries	
	GVA (In Rs.Crore)	Increase (%)
2019-20	1,95,909	-16.89
2020-21	1,96,332	0.22
2021-22	1,89,532	-3.46
2022-23*	1,91,967	1.29

*Source: *As per First Revised Estimates of National Accounts Division, Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation*

- (b). The details of the increase in the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) are as below:

Year	FDI in Food Processing Sector	
	FDI (In Rs.Crore)	Increase(%)
2019-20	6414.67	44.8
2020-21	2934.12	-54.3

2021-22	5290.27	80.3
2022-23	7194.13	35.9
2023-24	5037.06	-29.9

Source: Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)

(c). details of the increase in export of processed food are as below:

Year	Export of Processed food	
	Export (In US\$ Million)	Increase (%)
2019-20	6264.02	-2.0
2020-21	8565.6	36.8
2021-22	10412.82	21.6
2022-23	13078.3	25.6
2023-24	10881.81	-16.8

Source: Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry

गोंडवाना की विरासत का विकास

4046. श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी:

क्या जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का गोंडवाना की विरासत, जो नर्मदा के दक्षिणी तट पर स्थित एक जनजातीय राज्य हुआ करता था, को अपने अधिकार में लेने और उसे पर्यटन के लिए विकसित करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) जनजातियों के समग्र विकास के लिए किए जा रहे कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): पर्यटन मंत्रालय द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, देश में पर्यटन का विकास और संवर्धन मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकारों (एसजी)/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) प्रशासनों द्वारा किया जाता है। पर्यटन मंत्रालय संबंधित योजना दिशानिर्देशों के अनुरूप परियोजना प्रस्तावों की प्राप्ति, संबंधित योजनाओं के तहत निधियों की उपलब्धता आदि के आधार पर पर्यटन सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए अपने “स्वदेश दर्शन (एसडी)” और “तीर्थयात्रा पुनरुद्धार और आध्यात्मिक, विरासत संवर्धन अभियान (प्रशाद)” के तहत वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रयासों को संपूरित करता है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय प्रासंगिक योजना दिशानिर्देशों, प्रासंगिक योजनाओं के तहत निधियों की उपलब्धता आदि के अनुरूप राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से परियोजना प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होने पर पर्यटन परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति देता है। अब तक, राज्य सरकार से निर्धारित प्रारूप में कोई गोंडवाना विशिष्ट परियोजना प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय जनजातीय विरासत को संरक्षित करने और प्रदर्शित करने के लिए जनजातीय स्वतंत्रता सेनानी संग्रहालयों की स्थापना के लिए राज्य सरकारों को निधियां प्रदान कराता है। मध्य प्रदेश के जबलपुर में “राजा शंकर कुंवर रघुनाथ शाह स्वतंत्रता सेनानी संग्रहालय” का उद्घाटन प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा 15.11.2024 को जनजातीय गौरव दिवस पर किया गया है। बादल भोई संग्रहालय में 2 गैलरी, रानी दुर्गावती और गोंड संग्राम को समर्पित हैं। जबलपुर में “राजा शंकर कुंवर रघुनाथ शाह स्वतंत्रता सेनानी संग्रहालय” गोंड वंश के शहीदों को समर्पित है। विस्तृत शोध के पश्चात् ‘गोंडवाना के शहीद’ नामक एक पुस्तक जिसमें गोंडवाना साम्राज्य के स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के बलिदान, गोंडवाना जनजातियों के सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक और आर्थिक जीवन के विवरण को संकलित किया गया है। ये संग्रहालय न केवल पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करेंगे बल्कि गोंडवाना की समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक विरासत और स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में योगदान की झलक भी दिखाएंगे।

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय ने गोंडवाना सहित मध्य प्रदेश में जनजातीय पर्यटन परियोजना को भी स्वीकृति दी है, जहां जनजातीय गृह-प्रवासों (होम-स्टे) को बढ़ावा दिया जाता है।

(ग) सरकार, जनजातियों की सामाजिक आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए देश में अनुसूचित जनजातियों और जनजातीय बहुल क्षेत्रों के विकास हेतु एक कार्यनीति के रूप में जनजातीय उप-योजना (टीएसपी) (जिसे अब अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए विकास कार्य योजना (डीएपीएसटी) के रूप में जाना जाता है) को क्रियान्वित कर रही है। जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय के अतिरिक्त, 41 मंत्रालय/विभाग शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, आवास, विद्युतीकरण, रोजगार सृजन, कौशल विकास आदि से संबंधित विभिन्न जनजातीय विकास परियोजनाओं हेतु डीएपीएसटी के तहत जनजातीय विकास के लिए प्रत्येक वर्ष अपने कुल योजना बजट का कुछ प्रतिशत आवंटित कर रहे हैं।

माननीय प्रधानमंत्री ने 2 अक्टूबर, 2024 को धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान का शुभारंभ किया। अभियान में 17 संबंधित मंत्रालयों द्वारा कार्यान्वित 25 उपाय शामिल हैं और इसका उद्देश्य 63,843 गांवों में बुनियादी ढांचे के अंतरों को पूरा करना, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, आंगनवाड़ी सुविधाओं तक पहुंच में सुधार करना और 5 वर्षों में 30 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के 549 जिलों और 2,911 ब्लॉकों में आजीविका के अवसर प्रदान करना है। प्रत्येक संबंधित मंत्रालय को अभियान के तहत बजट और लक्ष्य आवंटित किए गए हैं और वह उसे सौंपे गए उपायों को क्रियान्वित (लागू) करने के लिए जिम्मेदार है। अभियान का उद्देश्य अभिसरण और आउटरीच (पहुंच) के माध्यम से संतुष्टि प्रदान करना है।

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय एकलव्य मॉडल आवासीय विद्यालय (ईएमआरएस) की केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना क्रियान्वित करता है और 715 विद्यालयों को स्वीकृति दी गई है, जिनमें से 28 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में 264 जिलों के 1,33,929 विद्यार्थियों को लाभान्वित करते हुए 476 ईएमआरएस क्रियाशील हैं।

मंत्रालय देश में अजजा छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान करने हेतु अजजा छात्रों के लिए मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति, अजजा छात्रों के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति, अजजा छात्रों हेतु उच्चतर शिक्षा के लिए

राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति, अजजा छात्रों के लिए राष्ट्रीय अध्येतावृत्ति, अजजा छात्रों के लिए राष्ट्रीय समुद्रपारीय छात्रवृत्ति जैसी योजनाएं भी क्रियान्वित (लागू) कर रहा है।

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय ने अपनी दो एजेंसियों अर्थात् भारतीय जनजातीय सहकारी विपणन विकास संघ (ट्राइफेड) और राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति वित्त एवं विकास निगम (एनएसटीएफडीसी) के माध्यम से जनजातीय समुदायों के बीच उद्यमशीलता सहित आर्थिक गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा दे रहा है।

18 राज्यों और एक संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में रहने वाले 75 पीवीटीजी समुदायों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के लिए, माननीय प्रधानमंत्री ने 15 नवंबर 2023 को प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम जनमन) का शुभारंभ किया। मिशन का उद्देश्य 3 वर्षों में सुरक्षित आवास, स्वच्छ पेयजल और शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और पोषण तक बेहतर पहुंच, सड़क और दूरसंचार कनेक्टिविटी, अविद्युतीकृत घरों का विद्युतीकरण और स्थायी आजीविका के अवसरों जैसी बुनियादी सुविधाएं प्रदान करना है। इन उद्देश्यों को 9-संबंधित मंत्रालयों द्वारा कार्यान्वित 11 उपायों के माध्यम से पूरा किया जा रहा है।

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275(1) के प्रावधान (परंतुक) के अंतर्गत अनुदान के तहत उनके प्रस्तावों के आधार पर राज्य सरकारों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। इस कार्यक्रम के तहत निधियन राज्य को उस राज्य में अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से राज्य द्वारा शुरू की जाने वाली विकास योजनाओं की लागत को पूरा करने में सक्षम बनाना है।

ROAD PROJECTS IN KERALA

4047. ADV DEAN KURIAKOSE:

Will the Minister of **ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS** be pleased

to state:

(a) whether there are any details available regarding the proposed new projects for the development of road transport infrastructure in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI):

(a) and (b) Yes sir. Details regarding the proposed new projects for the development of road transport infrastructure in Kerala are enclosed at

Statement.

STATEMENT

Details of the proposed new projects for the development of road transport infrastructure in Kerala

National Highways Authority of India:

Sl. No	Project Name	Length (in Km)
1	4L of Palakkad to Kozhikode Greenfield Highway	120.8
2	4L of KL/TN Border-Edamon-Kollam section	62
3	Thiruvananthapuram Outer Ring from Vizhinjam-Navaikulam-Thekkada	62.7
4	6L of Ernakulam Bypass from Angamaly to Kundanoor	44.7
5	Azhikkal Port proposed NH-Bypass and widening of 2 km	8.3
6	Widening of existing 2L road to 4L from Willingdon island to suitable location on NH-66 to provide connectivity to Cochin Port Trust	5.9

State PWD:

Sl. No	Project Name	Length (in Km)
1	Upgradation to four lane with Paved shoulder configuration from Start of Kalpetta Bypass (Km 70/600) to End of Kalpetta Bypass (Km 74+275) of NH 766 in EPC Mode in the state of Kerala	4
2	Widening to 4Lane with Paved Shoulder from km 74/600 (Puthupady) to km 98 (Sulthanbathery) of NH 766 including Sulthanbathery bypass	23
3	Widening to 2Lane with Paved Shoulders from km 15/500 (Adimaly) to 42/725 of NH 185	27
4	Geometrical Improvements at GHAT section of ThamarasseryChuram on Black spot NH 766 at selected 3 locations where forest land is diverted (i) 50/400 to 50/620 (ii) 51/580 to 51/790 (iii) 51/850 to 52/060	0.350
5	Geometric improvements to accident prone location and Reconstruction Vattakund bridge at km 28/600 at Thamaraserry in NH 766 in Kozhikode in state of Kerala	0.013
6	Improvement proposal in landslide location Km 161/700 of NH 85	1

'एंड-ऑफ-लाइफ' वाहन

4048. श्री कंवर सिंह तंवर:

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

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में बड़ी संख्या में 'एंड ऑफ लाइफ' वाहन चल रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्यों विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसे वाहनों की संख्या का कोई आकलन किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्योरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) मोटर वाहन (वाहन स्क्रेपिंग सुविधा केंद्र कापंजीकरण और कार्य) नियमावली, 2021 और केंद्रीय मोटर यान नियमावली, 1989 के अनुसार, जीवन-काल समाप्तिवाले वाहन (एंड ऑफ लाइफ (ईएलवी) का तात्पर्य उन सभी वाहनों से है जो अब वैध रूप से पंजीकृत नहीं हैं या स्वचालित फिटनेस केंद्रों के माध्यम से अयोग्य घोषित कर दिए गए हैं या उनके पंजीकरण मोटर यान अधिनियम, 1988 के अध्याय IV के तहत या किसी न्यायालय के आदेश के कारण रद्द कर दिए गए हैं या किसी भी परिस्थिति के कारण वैध पंजीकृत मालिक द्वारा बेकार वाहन के रूप में स्व-घोषित किए गए हैं या जिनका परीक्षण अंतिम परीक्षण की तारीख से 180 दिनों के भीतर नहीं किया गया है, जिसमें परीक्षण का दिन या फिटनेस प्रमाण पत्र की समाप्ति की तारीख को छोड़कर, जो भी बाद में हो।

ऐसे वाहनों के 17 दिसंबर 2024 तक के राज्य-वार आंकड़े विवरण में संलग्न हैं, जिनका न तो वैध फिटनेस है और न ही वैध पंजीकरण है या जिनका पंजीकरण प्रमाणपत्र रद्द कर दिया गया है या वापस लौटा (सरेंडर कर) दिया गया है।

संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकार द्वारा एंड ऑफ लाइफ घोषित किए गए वाहनों पर कार्रवाई की जानी है, जिन्हें केंद्र सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित नियमों के अनुसार स्थापित पंजीकृत वाहन स्क्रेपिंग सुविधाओं (आरवीएसएफ) में स्क्रेप किया जा सकता है।

विवरण

वाहनों का राज्य-वार विवरण

राज्य का नाम	बगैर वैध फिटनेस वाले परिवहन वाहनों की संख्या	बगैर वैध फिटनेस वाले गैर परिवहन वाहनों की संख्या	आर.सी. रद्द किए गए वाहनों की संख्या	आर.सी. वापस लौटाए गए वाहनों की संख्या
अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप	8,529	39,745	525	0
आंध्र प्रदेश	1,206,672	3,510,170	22,141	3
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	28,265	36,747	2,591	35

असम	461,024	331,144	9,163	57
बिहार	1,419,850	163,509	4,871	313
चंडीगढ़	21,040	147,816	3,622	20
छत्तीसगढ़	298,277	898,544	11,391	1,501
दिल्ली	761,261	5,929,842	3,300	4,756
गोवा	56,956	139,331	10,466	0
गुजरात	1,303,368	2,272,619	44,096	23
हरियाणा	657,929	2,291,722	21,823	1,397
हिमाचल प्रदेश	178,943	358,569	26,648	1,985
जम्मू और कश्मीर	110,793	154,020	7,742	0
झारखंड	743,340	840,010	10,960	1,160
कर्नाटक	2,004,005	7,751,968	90,533	8,020
केरल	932,305	3,022,896	135,209	81,715
लद्दाख	7,183	2,750	391	0
लक्षद्वीप	1,623	4,295	266	0
मध्य प्रदेश	765,661	5,161,042	50,193	1
महाराष्ट्र	1,373,847	3,726,955	98,401	147
मणिपुर	39,398	133,597	1,286	1
मेघालय	84,686	96,676	5,782	2
मिजोरम	33,636	64,866	4,894	200
नगालैंड	114,798	44,011	3,383	5
ओडिशा	912,190	1,891,952	36,319	11
पुदुचेरी	33,373	462,281	708	1,254
पंजाब	499,588	3,333,960	17,241	29
राजस्थान	794,262	1,699,983	30,545	20,236
सिक्किम	9,352	11,129	1,048	74
तमिलनाडु	1,558,539	5,511,149	44,609	7,690
त्रिपुरा	70,218	102,474	7,093	135
दादरा और नगर हवेली	22,159	125,147	1,503	0

तथा दमन और दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्र				
उत्तर प्रदेश	1,686,661	8,349,473	402,210	36,922
उत्तराखंड	176,433	603,354	34,276	26,274
पश्चिम बंगाल	1,085,345	2,449,632	9,996	1,239
कुल योग	19,461,509	61,663,378	1,155,225	195,205

USAGE OF ETHANOL AND FLEX FUELS

4049. SHRIMATI. KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:

SHRI MUKESH RAJPUT:

SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:

SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:

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

(a) the measures undertaken by the Ministry of Power to ensure the preparedness of the automobile industry for using ethanol and flex fuels along with the outcome thereof; and

(b) the ethanol production status in the country?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI):

(a) and (b) The quantity of ethanol which was produced by distilleries in the country and supplied to Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) for blending with petrol under Ethanol Blended with Petrol (EBP) Programme has increased from

188.6 Crorelitres in Ethanol Supply Year (ESY) 2018-19 to more than 700 Crorelitres in ESY 2023-24.

FLOOD MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN PUNJAB

4050. SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI :

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

- (a) whether the Government has carried out any recent assessment of flood management systems in Punjab and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the reasons behind frequent flooding in major districts of Punjab despite central assistance; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve the river basin management and increase the flood bearing capacity of rivers like Sutlej and Beas?

THE THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

(DR. RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY):

(a) to (c) A committee was constituted by Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti for "Joint flood management study in wake of the extensive floods in the State of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Uttarakhand in July-August 2023" headed by Chairman, Central Water Commission (CWC) with members drawn from States of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Uttarakhand and other experts organizations.

The intense rainfall spell during the July and August of 2023 affected major rivers such as the Sutlej, Beas and Ravi, resulting in extensive flooding across the State of Punjab.

The committee has submitted recommendation with respect to following Terms of Reference (ToR):

- i. Feasibility of establishing Hydrological Observation (HO) sites and flood forecasting sites in the catchment of Sutlej and Beas rivers.
- ii. Integrate the inflow/flood forecasting network of Bhakra-Beas Management Board (BBMB) to the platform of Water Information Management System/ National Water Information Centre (WIMS/NWIC).
- iii. Review of Rule Curves of Pong and Bhakra daSUSHRI
- iv. Feasibility of better flood plain management and measures to avoid encroachment of channels downstream of the dams to maintain its design discharge carrying capacity.
- v. Measures for better operation and maintenance (O&M) of embankments to prevent breaches causing damages .

Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) on the request of Central Water Commission (CWC) has established a new Flood Meteorological Office (FMO) at Shimla for the river sub basins of Satluj, Beas and Ranjit Sagar Dam.

The committee has recommended establishing eight new HO sites which has been verified by CWC in the Beas Basin to improve flood risk management and water resource planning. These new eight HO sites in Beas basin have been approved by the CWC.

The committee recommended for integration of data from all Hydro-meteorological Stations into the WIMS portal to enhance data coordination and management. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between BBMB and the Himachal Pradesh Government was signed in order to formalize data sharing.

The Rule Curves for Bhakra and Pong dams have been developed and provided to BBMB to make informed decisions about reservoir operations. CWC has also carried out flood routing studies for Bhakra and Pong Dams and provided to BBMB for facilitating safe operation of dams as per the needs.

CWC has also assessed Sutlej River's discharge capacity with the suggestion for its further improvement with high-resolution Digital Elevation Models (DEMs). The committee recommended better flood plain management to avoid encroachment of channels downstream of the dams to maintain its design discharge carrying capacity.

The committee also recommended for regular inspection and maintenance of embankments to address wear and damage issue due to changing flood risks.

DISCONTINUATION OF FLIGHTS

4051. SHRI GURMEET SINGH MEET HAYER:

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

(a) whether it is true that nearly 46 per cent of operational flights have been discontinued due to low demand, inadequate State support and infrastructure constraints under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)UDAN and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has conducted a detailed study to examine the causes of these setbacks;

(c) if so, the details and findings thereof along with the remedial actions taken in this regard and if not, the reasons for this omission;

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to overcome the said challenges;

(e) the manner in which the Government proposes to increase passenger demand, strengthen collaboration with the State Governments and address infrastructure limitations; and

(f) whether the Government has focused on developing regional hubs like Chandigarh airport and divert some flights from overburdened hubs like Delhi which leads to better regional connectivity and more balanced aviation growth, 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) The Government launched the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) in October 2016 to enhance regional air connectivity from unserved and underserved airports in the country for making air travel affordable to the masses. 87 Aerodromes (including 13 Heliports and 2 water-aerodromes) have been operationalised under the RCS-UDAN Scheme till now. Since the commencement of the scheme, a total of 615 routes have been operationalized to date. Currently, 367 routes are in operation, including those being commercially operated by the same airline and others. The reasons for discontinuation of routes include the disruptions caused by COVID-19 pandemic, grounding of many aircraft due to global aircraft engine issues that has led to substantial reduction in the available fleet for all the airline

operators in the country, shutting down of airlines and low passenger demand on some routes.

(b) to (d) The following studies have been conducted on the RCS-UDAN Scheme.

1. The report "The Regional Connectivity Scheme UDAN - Progress and Prospects" by the Indian School of Business (ISB), (2021-22)
2. The mid-term appraisal for the Scheme "Evaluation Study of Regional Connectivity Scheme" by DMEO NITI Aayog (2023-24).

The Government regularly monitors the routes that have ceased operations under UDAN and conducts special bidding rounds to operationalise such routes.

(e) and (f) In 2016, the Government released the National Civil Aviation Policy (NCAP 2016), which laid out the vision, mission and key objectives for the sector. NCAP also envisages key action steps covering over 20 aspects of the aviation value chain including: regional connectivity, safety, security, airlines, airports, bilateral traffic rights, code-share agreements, air navigation, helicopters, cargo, manufacturing, maintenance and skill development etc. The Government has been taking concrete steps to take flying to the masses by making it affordable, convenient and also provide safe, secure, affordable and sustainable air travel for passengers as well as air transportation of cargo with access to various parts of India and the world and establish an integrated ecosystem which is leading to significant growth of the civil aviation sector which in turn is also promoting tourism, increasing employment and leading to

balanced regional growth across the country including Chandigarh.

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES DRIVEN BY LMV LICENSE HOLDERS

4052. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

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

(a) whether a five judge constitution bench of the Supreme Court unanimously allowed Light Motor Vehicle (LMV) license holders to drive transport vehicles and also clarified that there is no need for any further authentication under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government plans to allow LMV Licencees to drive commercial vehicles upto certain weight or is going to amend the Motor Vehicles Act to nullify the judgment in view of accidents that may take place due to vehicles driven by LMV license holders and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI):

(a) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its judgment dated 6th November, 2024 in the case of Bajaj Alliance General Insurance Company Limited vs. Rambha Devi &Ors. (Civil Appeal No. 841 of 2018) has upheld its earlier decision in the MukundDewangan case (2017) wherein the court held that no separate endorsement on the driving licence is required to drive a transport vehicle of 'light motor vehicle' class. The special eligibility requirements will

however continue to apply for, inter alia, e-carts, e-rickshaws and vehicles carrying hazardous goods.

(b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, while delivering the judgment acknowledged the exercise initiated by the Government. The Hon'ble Court further observed that necessary corrective measures in form of a comprehensive amendment must be undertaken to address the statutory lacunae and considering modern realities.

PM PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE TRIBAL GROUPS DEVELOPMENT MISSION

4053. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

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

(a) whether the Government has the details of funds utilization and expenditure incurred under the PM PVTG Development Mission 2023;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including the expenditure incurred, category-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to collect and maintain central data for PVTGs for more targeted implementation of schemes for tribals and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of measures taken by Government for the socio-economic development of PVTGs of Bihar and Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI DURGA DAS UIKEY):

(a) to (d): For the socio-economic development of 75 PVTG communities residing in 18 States and one UT including Bihar and Jharkhand, Hon'ble Prime Minister launched Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya MahaAbhiyaN (PM JANMAN) (Pradhan Mantri PVTG Development Mission, name as per budget announcement 2023-24) on 15th November 2023. 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 being met through 11 interventions implemented by 9-line Ministries. The implementation of respective interventions including maintenance of details of funds utilization and expenditure is the responsibility of concerned Ministry. Details of financial progress, Ministry-wise & State-wise, under the Abhiyan are at **Statement**. In view of the implementation of PM JANMAN, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs through the State Governments/ UT Administration/departments have undertaken habitation level data collection exercise through PM Gati Shakti mobile application to estimate PVTG population figures and infrastructure gaps in order to cover PVTG population residing in villages & habitations.

STATEMENT

Details of financial progress, Ministry-wise & State-wise, under the Abhiyan*											
S. N o.	Name of State	MoRD (PMAY-G)	MoRD (PMGSY)	MoHFW (NRHM)	MoWCD (POSHAN 2.0)	MoE (SSA)	MoP (RDSS)	MNRE	MoC (DoT-USOF)	MoTA	
		Financial release of central share (Rs.in Crore)	Financial Sanction (Rs. in Crore)	Financial Sanction (Rs. in Crore)	Financial Sanction (Rs. in Crore)	Financial Sanction (Rs. in Crore)	Financial Sanction (Rs. In Crore)	Indicative Financial Sanction (Rs. In Crore)	Financial Sanction (Rs. in Crore)	Financial Sanction (Rs. in Crore)	Financial Sanction (Rs. in Crore)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	44.33	280.53	40.31	43.44	18.85	88.71	8.38	94.5	14.97	3.105
2	CHHATTISGARH	200.63	1698.92	19.65	32.28	68.3	38.17	6.42	21.6	8.52	1.1976
3	GUJARAT	94.46	1.24	5.76	8.04	13.75	0	0	12.6	1.66	0.525
4	JHARKHAND	54.54	113.86	7.45	13.32	27.5	74.13	11.71	4.5	0.62	1.438
5	KARNATAKA	6.24	55.62	1.69	2.88	2.3	3.77	0.9	9	3.33	0.892
6	KERALA	1.36	0.00	7.45	0.84	10.1	0.86	0	6.3	2.29	0.2166
7	MADHYA PRADESH	1575.11	836.21	25.07	111.24	117.3	143.39	10.3	18.9	25.99	2.5755

8	MAHARASH TRA	100.54	0.00	26.42	26.4	35.75	26.61	0	8.1	12.47	1.812
9	ODISHA	263.72	149.75	16.94	14.64	82.5	0	0	13.5	24.64	1.7765
10	RAJASTHA N	167.68	68.86	2.03	10.8	9.2	40.34	0	0.9	3.33	4.3296
11	TAMIL NADU	31.14	0.00	35.57	5.04	14.91	29.89	0	0.9	10.09	1.2015
12	TELANGAN A	0	66.85	4.74	10.2	19.75	6.79	1.63	4.5	2.91	0.7305
13	TRIPURA	153.97	114.32	2.03	20.04	37.6	61.52	8.52	9	4.57	1.27
14	UTTAR PRADESH	2.04	0.00	0.68	0.12	5.5	1.1	0	0	0.83	0.1595
15	UTTARAKH AND	26.38	0.00	8.13	0.96	7.35	0.6	0	0	3.01	0.157
16	WEST BENGAL	0	0.00	4.74	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
17	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.028
18	MANIPUR	0	0.00	0	5.04	5.5	0	0	0	0.00	0
19	BIHAR	0	0.00	0	5.88	0	0.28	0	0	0.00	0
GRAND TOTAL		2722.14	3386.2	208.66	311.16	476.16	516.16	47.86	204.3	119.24	21.41

*As per information from line Ministries (in case of MoJS, State wise segregation of funds not available)

REVIEW OF PROJECTS UNDER SCM IN MAHARASHTRA**4054. SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken any proposal to monitor and review the ongoing projects under the Smart Cities Mission (SCM) in Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of all the projects and funds utilized under the scheme in the said State?

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

- (a) and (b) Government of India's policy and strategy for Indian Urban Development follows the provisions as laid down in the Constitution of India. It is pertinent to mention here that 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects. Further, as per the 12th Schedule of Indian Constitution (Article 243W), Urban Planning including Town Planning is the responsibility of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ Urban Development Authorities. However, Government of India views high urbanization as an opportunity towards aspirations of faster economic development. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through schematic interventions/ advisories.

The Ministry has a multi-level review structure to expedite the progress of projects under the Smart Cities Mission (SCM). At State level, Mission implementation is monitored by the State level High Powered Steering

Committee chaired by the Chief Secretary. At the National level, implementation is monitored by an Apex Committee headed by Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA). Nominee Directors of MoHUA on the Boards of Special Purpose Vehicles monitor progress in respective cities on a regular basis. MoHUA also regularly interacts with the States /Smart Cities through video conferences, review meetings, field visits, regional workshops, Chief Executive Officer's Conference etc. at various levels to assess the performance of the 100 smart cities / ULBs and handhold them for improving the same, wherever required.

- (c) Under SCM as on 15.11.2024, in eight (8) smart cities of Maharashtra, work orders have been issued in 347 projects amounting to ₹17,042 crore, out of which 318 projects (i.e. 92% of total projects) amounting to ₹14,851crore have been completed, as per the data provided by 100 Smart Cities. Remaining 29 projects amounting to ₹2,191crore are at implementation stage.

As on 15.11.2024, the Central Government has released ₹3,826crore to the State of Maharashtra under SCM, out of which ₹3,801crore (i.e. 99% of the total Central share released) has been utilized. The city wise detail of projects and funds utilized under SCM in the State Government of Maharashtra is given at **Statement.**

STATEMENT**City wise details of projects and funds utilized under SCM in the State Government of Maharashtra**

(in ₹ crore)

State/City	Total Central Assistance Released	Utilization of Central Assistance Funds	Total		Completed		Ongoing	
			No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount
Aurangabad	490	490	47	2835.40	44	2622.66	3	212.74
Kalyan-Dombivali	490	468	19	1244.58	15	715.86	4	528.72
Nagpur	453	453	47	1767.71	37	1498.37	10	269.34
Nashik	429	426	53	3197.19	48	2903.91	5	293.28
Pimpri-Chinchwad	490	490	25	1303.61	22	1134.84	3	168.77
Pune	490	490	55	3333.07	55	3333.07	0	0.00
Solapur	490	490	49	1650.56	48	1256.56	1	394.00
Thane	490	490	52	1710.05	49	1386.04	3	324.01
Amravati#	2	2	-	-	Smart City Proposal	2.00	-	-
Greater Mumbai#	2	2	-	-		2.00	-	-
Maharashtra State Total	3,826	3,801	347	17042.17	318	14851.31	29	2190.86

As per information provided by Smart Cities of Maharashtra as on 15 November, 2024.

1. # stands for 'city not selected as smart city' (₹ 4 crore)

STATUS OF SMART CITIES MISSION IN MAHARASHTRA**4055. DR. PRASHANT YADAORAO PADOLE:**

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

(a) whether the Government has any data on the status of implementation of

the Smart Cities Mission (SCM) in Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof

- (b) whether there is any delay in the completion of projects in Gondia and Bhandara under the said mission and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to overcome the obstacles and meet the project deadlines;
- (d) the criteria set by the Government to allocate funds for the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) in Maharashtra;
- (e) the manner in which the Government ensures transparency and equitability in distribution of resources among different urban areas;
- (f) whether there is any delay or misallocation of funds for the projects under AMRUT; and
- (g) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to resolve the same?

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

- (a) Under Smart Cities Mission (SCM) in the State of Maharashtra, as on 15.11.2024, work orders have been issued in 347 projects amounting to ₹17,042 crore, out of which 318 projects (i.e. 92% of total projects) amounting to ₹14,851 crore have been completed, as per the data provided by smart cities of the State. Remaining 29 projects amounting to ₹2,191 crore are at implementation stage.
- (b) The cities of Gondia and Bhandara are not part of the 100 cities under the SCM.

- (c) Government of India's policy and strategy for Indian Urban Development follows the provisions as laid down in the Constitution of India. It is pertinent to mention here that 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects. Further, as per the 12th Schedule of Indian Constitution (Article 243W), Urban Planning including Town Planning is the responsibility of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ Urban Development Authorities. However, Government of India views high urbanization as an opportunity towards aspirations of faster economic development. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through schematic interventions/ advisories.
- (d) Funding for the projects under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) is shared by Centre, States/ UTs and ULBs. Central share for various classes of ULBs is as under:

ULBs	Central share
Union Territories	100% project funds by Centre
North eastern States and Himalayan States	90% of the project funds by Centre
With less than one lakh population	50% of the project funds by Centre
With population one lakh to ten lakh (both included)	1/3 rd of the project funds by Centre

With population more than ten lakh	25% of the project funds by Centre (except for projects taken under Public Private Partnership mode)

(e) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has a multi-pronged approach to ensure equitability in distribution of resources among different urban areas in the country. In all 4,915 statutory town & cities, issues of cleanliness, housing for all, urban poverty and clean drinking water is being addressed with National urban missions like, “Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)” for sanitation and hygiene, “Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (PMAY)” for housing for all, “Pradhan Mantri SVANidhi Yojna” and “Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojna-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM)” for urban poverty alleviation, and “Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT)” for supply of drinking water and sanitation services have been rolled out. Thereafter, 100 cities have been selected under the SCM through Area Based Development & Pan City Solution approaches to incorporate technology in better and faster urban management. Further, to address the challenges of urban mobility, Metro Rail Transit System (MRTS) is also operational in various cities.

(f) and (g) The projects taken-up under AMRUT are large infrastructure projects with long gestation period. The States/ UTs have informed that implementation of some projects has been delayed due to various reasons including, *inter-alia*, land acquisition issues, climatic challenges, delay in

obtaining requisite clearances/ permissions and shortage of experienced and technically skilled contractors for complex urban infrastructure projects.

To ensure timely completion and tracking the implementation of projects under AMRUT, the progress is periodically reviewed and monitored through regular video conferences/ webinars/ workshops/ site-visits, etc. by MoHUA. For assessment and monitoring of work done under AMRUT, there is a provision for setting up Independent Review and Monitoring Agencies (IRMAs) in all the States/UTs.

ASSESSMENT OF CHALLENGES IN URBAN AREAS

4056. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

- (a) whether the Government has made any assessments on the current challenges such as rapid urbanisation, climate-related vulnerabilities, infrastructure inadequacies and inequalities being faced by the urban areas of the country;
- (b) if so, the details and the primary findings thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to address urban governance issues including the lack of local ownership and decision-making in urban planning as seen in the limited transfer of functions under 74th Constitutional Amendment to urban local Governments?

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

(a) to (c) As per 12th Schedule of the Constitution of India, urban planning including town planning is the function of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ Urban Development Authorities. The challenges of urbanization vary from State to State and city to city, based on the geographical and physiographical conditions. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through schematic interventions/ advisories.

The Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Government of India has issued Urban and Regional Development Plan Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, 2014 ([https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/URDPFI%20Guidelines%20Vol%20I\(2\).pdf](https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/URDPFI%20Guidelines%20Vol%20I(2).pdf)) for adoption by the States/Union Territories for regulated and planned development. The issue of governance including urban governance has been covered in the URDPFI guidelines (chapters on Plan Formulation and Urban Planning Approach). The Chapter - 6 “Sustainability Guidelines” of URDPFI guidelines 2014 deals with sustainability and aspects of urban development including impact of climate change, environment policies, planning for disaster management, etc.

MoHUA supports the States in strengthening/ augmenting the urban infrastructure through various schemes such as Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and AMRUT 2.0, Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), Smart Cities Mission (SCM) and Pradhan Mantri Awas

Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) for housing.

In order to incentivize States to undertake urban planning reforms, Department of Expenditure (DoE), Ministry of Finance implemented following Schemes:

- i. Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment 2022-23
– Part VI (Urban Planning Reforms) - The reform components included Modernization of Building Bylaws by removing contradictions and optimizing land use, adoption of modern urban planning tools like Transferrable Development Rights (TDR), implementation of Local Area Plans (LAP) and Town Planning Schemes (TPS), implementation of Transit-oriented Development (ToD). Further States were incentivized for Creation of Sponge Cities, Removing Taxation for running the Buses for Public Transport.
- ii. Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment 2023-24
– Part III (Urban Planning Reforms) - The reform components included augmentation of human resources by hiring of qualified urban planners, implementation of Town Planning Scheme (TPS)/ Land Pooling Scheme, Modernization of Building Bylaws, promoting Affordable Housing and in-situ slum rehabilitation, Transit-Oriented Development (TOD), Transferable Development Rights as planning tool, strengthening natural ecosystems of urban areas through urban planning, development of waterfronts etc.

EXPENDITURE OF IOC ON CSR ACCOUNT**4057. SHRIMATI MALA ROY:**

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

(a) the details of expenditure of Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) on the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) account during the last five years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether there are any Non-Governmental Organizations got CSR amount from IOC during the last five years and the current year; and

(c) 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) Oil & Gas Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) undertake Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities under the heads identified under Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 with special focus on Health (Nutrition, Sanitation, and Drinking Water), Education, Skill Development, Rural Development, Women Empowerment, Environment Oriented Initiatives and Care for the Elderly & Differently-abled Persons. The CSR activities are undertaken by Oil & Gas PSUs by themselves or through agencies/Department of Central/State Governments. In some cases, Oil & Gas PSUs also engage Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/other agencies for implementing CSR activities. State-wise details of CSR activities undertaken, data on NGOs

given CSR funds and funds spent during the last five years and the current year, is available on the website of Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) i.e. www.iocl.com. IOC had spent Rs 2160.33 crore under CSR across different States including Rs 333.79 crore given to various NGOs under CSR during the last five years and the current year.

प्रधानमंत्री वनबंधु कल्याण योजना के अंतर्गत पहलें

4058. श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह पटेल:

श्री बिप्लब कुमार देब:

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

(क) प्रधानमंत्री वनबंधु कल्याण योजना के अंतर्गत की गई प्रमुख पहलों की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) उक्त पहलों के वित्तपोषण और कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार प्रधानमंत्री वनबंधु कल्याण योजना का और विस्तार करने का है जिसका उद्देश्य जनजातीय समाज का समग्र कल्याण करना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) त्रिपुरा में अब तक इस योजना से लाभान्वित होने वाले जनजातीय लोगों की जिला-वार संख्या कितनी है; और

(ङ) देश में, विशेषकर त्रिपुरा में जनजातीय विकास के लिए शुरू की गई योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): ' प्रधानमंत्री वनबंधु कल्याण योजना (पीएमवीकेवाई)' की छत्रछाया (अम्ब्रेला) में जनजातीयकार्य मंत्रालय जनजातीय समुदायों के विकास और कल्याण के लिए नीचे दिये गये अनुसार 6 केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं को लागू (क्रियान्वित) कर रहा है:

- i. प्रधानमंत्री आदि आदर्श ग्राम योजना (पीएमएएजीवाई)
- ii. विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूहों (पीवीटीजी) का विकास/प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महाअभियान (पीएम जनमन)
- iii. जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थानों को सहायता
- iv. मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति
- v. मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजना
- vi. पीएमयू की स्थापना के लिए राज्यों को प्रशासनिक सहायता।

प्रधानमंत्री वनबंधु कल्याण योजना के घटकों का विवरण:

- i. 'प्रधानमंत्री आदि आदर्श ग्राम योजना (पीएमएएजीवाई)' का लक्ष्य 50% जनजातीय आबादी और 500 अनुसूचित जनजातियों वाले 36,428 गांवों का एकीकृत विकास करना है। जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रति गांव 20.38 लाख रुपये (36,428 गांवों के लिए 7276 करोड़ रुपये) की राशि का योगदान दिया गया है और राज्यों को क्षेत्रीय केंद्रीय सरकार के मंत्रालयों और राज्य सरकार के पास उपलब्ध केंद्रीय एसटीसी (अनुसूचित जनजाति घटक) और राज्य टीएसपी (जनजातीय उपयोजना) निधियों के अभिसरण के साथ ग्राम विकास योजना बनाना आवश्यक है। आज तक 17,656 वीडपी को मंजूरी दी गई है और कुल 2357.50 करोड़ रुपये धनराशि की निधियां जारी की गई हैं। 2 अक्टूबर 2024 को धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीए-जेजीयूए) शुरू किया गया है, जो संबंधित मंत्रालयों और राज्य विभागों के प्रमुख उपायों के लिए निधियों और संतुष्टि के समर्पित अभिसरण के साथ पीएमएएजीवाई का अधिक संरचित संस्करण है। डीए-जेजीयूए पीएमएएजीवाई के अंतर्गत कवर किए गए गांवों सहित 63,843 गांवों को कवर करेगा। पीएमएएजीवाई में आने वाली कठिनाइयों और चुनौतियों को दूर करने का प्रयास किया गया है।
- ii. मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति योजना (कक्षा IX-X के लिए) और मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति (XI से आगे) दो केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजनाएं हैं जिनको राज्यों के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। ये खुली योजनाएं

(ओपन एंडेड) हैं और प्रत्येक अनुसूचित जनजाति का छात्र जिसके परिवार की वार्षिक आय 2.50 लाख रुपये प्रति वर्ष से अधिक नहीं है, इसके लिए पात्र है। पूर्वोत्तर और पहाड़ी राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों जैसे हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड और जम्मू-कश्मीर, जहां यह 90:10 है, को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों के लिए केंद्र और राज्यों के बीच वित्तपोषण अनुपात 75:25 है। विधानमंडल रहित संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के लिए साझाकरण पैटर्न 100% केंद्रीय हिस्सा है।

- iii. प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम जनमन) 18 राज्यों और एक संघ राज्यक्षेत्र में रहने वाले 75 पीवीटीजी समुदायों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के लिए 2023-24 में शुरू किया गया था। मिशन का उद्देश्य तीन वर्षों में सुरक्षित आवास, स्वच्छ पेयजल, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और पोषण तक बेहतर पहुंच, सड़क और दूरसंचार संपर्क, अविद्युतीकृत घरों का विद्युतीकरण और स्थायी आजीविका के अवसर जैसी बुनियादी सुविधाएं प्रदान करना है। इन उद्देश्यों को 9-लाइन मंत्रालयों द्वारा कार्यान्वित 11 उपायों के माध्यम से पूरा किए जाने की योजना बनाई गई है।
- iv. टीआरआई को सहायता: इस योजना का मूल उद्देश्य जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थानों (टीआरआई) को उनकी अवसंरचनात्मक आवश्यकताओं, अनुसंधान और दस्तावेजीकरण गतिविधियों में मजबूत बनाना है।
- v. प्रशासनिक लागत के अंतर्गत राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में परियोजना प्रबंधन इकाई स्थापित करने के लिए वित्त पोषण प्रदान किया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग): वित्त चक्र 2021-22 से 2025-26 के लिए 26135.46 करोड़ रुपये की कुल लागत के साथ प्रधानमंत्री वनबंधु कल्याण योजना (पीएमवीकेवाई) की अम्ब्रेला योजना को अनुमोदन दिया गया है। राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों के आधार पर, पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उपर्युक्त योजनाओं में जारी निधियों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

(लाख रुपए में)

क्र.सं.	योजना का नाम	निर्मुक्त निधियां		
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1.	प्रधानमंत्री आदि आदर्श ग्राम योजना (पीएमएएजीवाई)	78152.21	135186.00	14993.00
2.	विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूहों (पीवीटीजी) का विकास / पीएमजनमन	16000.00	13717.93	9999.00
3.	जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थानों को सहायता	6000.00	1240.26	4353.17
4.	मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति	39414.00	35730.00	30860.00
5.	मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजना	225772.00	196465.00	266883.00
6.	पीएमयू की स्थापना के लिए राज्यों को प्रशासनिक सहायता।	0.00	400.00	842.00

अम्ब्रेला योजना का दायरा काफी हद तक बढ़ा दिया गया है, क्योंकि डीएपीएसटी के तहत क्षेत्रीय मंत्रालयों के पास उपलब्ध निधियों से जनजातीय परिवारों और गांवों के व्यापक विकास के लिए पीएम जनमन और डीए-जेजीयू को क्रमशः 15.11.2023 और 2.10.2024 को शुरू (लॉन्च) किया गया है। पीएम जनमन में 24,104 करोड़ रुपये (2023-24 से 2025-2026 तक) का बजट आवंटित किया है और डीए-जेजीयू में 79,156 करोड़ रुपये (2024-25 से 2028-29) का बजट आवंटित किया है। अगले वित्त चक्र के लिए, निरंतरता/विस्तार व्यय वित्त समिति और मंत्रिमंडल के अनुमोदन के लिए व्यय विभाग द्वारा अनुमोदित तंत्र के अनुसार किया जाता है।

(घ): जैसा कि भाग (क) के उत्तर में, ऊपर उल्लेख किया गया है, मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति योजना (कक्षा IX-X के लिए) और मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति (XI से आगे) खुली (ओपन एंडेड) योजनाएँ हैं। इन 2 योजनाओं के तहत प्रत्येक वर्ष औसतन 30 लाख से अधिक छात्र लाभान्वित होते हैं। लाभार्थियों की संख्या, वितरित निधि और अन्य प्रमुख मापदंडों के संबंध में राज्यों द्वारा साझा किए गए आंकड़ों को एकत्रित, संकलित और मंत्रालय के डैशबोर्ड (dashboard.tribal.gov.in) पर अपलोड किया जाता है, जिसे विवरण के लिए कृपया देखा जा सकता है।

धरती आबा जेजीयू का उद्देश्य 63,843 गांवों में रहने वाली 5.38 करोड़ की आबादी को कवर करना है। पीएम जनमन का उद्देश्य लगभग 29,000 बस्तियों में रहने वाले 11 लाख पीवीटीजी परिवारों को कवर करना है। जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थानों को सहायता और राज्यों को प्रशासनिक सहायता के अंतर्गत, राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को क्रमशः विभिन्न विकास गतिविधियों/अनुसंधान कार्यों को करने और पीएमयू की स्थापना के लिए बजटीय आवंटन दिया जाता है। डीए-जेजीयू के अंतर्गत कवर किए गए अजजा के साथ त्रिपुरा सहित जिलों और गांवों की संख्या की राज्य-वार सूची दर्शाने वाला ब्यौरा **विवरण - 1** में है।

(ङ): जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रधानमंत्री वनबंधु कल्याण योजना के तहत कार्यान्वित 6 योजनाओं के अलावा, जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय 6 केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं को भी कार्यान्वित कर रहा है और संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275(1) के तहत राज्यों को अनुदान भी दे रहा है, जिन्हें त्रिपुरा

राज्य सहित देश में जनजातीय विकास के लिए भी कार्यान्वित किया जाता है, **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

उपर्युक्त के अलावा, सरकार देश में अनुसूचित जनजातियों और जनजातीय बहुल क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए एक कार्यनीति के रूप में अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए विकास कार्य योजना (डीएपीएसटी) को क्रियान्वित (लागू) कर रही है। जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय के अलावा, 41 मंत्रालय/विभाग शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, कृषि, सिंचाई, सड़क, आवास, विद्युतीकरण, रोजगार सृजन, कौशल विकास आदि से संबंधित विभिन्न जनजातीय विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए डीएपीएसटी के तहत जनजातीय विकास के लिए प्रत्येक वर्ष अपने कुल योजना बजट का कुछ प्रतिशत आवंटित कर रहे हैं। डीएपीएसटी निधियों का मंत्रालय-वार और योजना-वार ब्यौरा <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/doc/eb/stat10b.pdf> पर केंद्रीय बजट दस्तावेज़ के विवरण 10 बी में उपलब्ध है।

विवरण-I

डीए-जेजीयू के अंतर्गत शामिल अजजा के साथ त्रिपुरा सहित जिलों और गांवों की संख्या की राज्य-वार सूची

क्र. सं.	राज्य का नाम	जिले की संख्या	ब्लॉक की संख्या	गांवों की संख्या	कुल जनसंख्या	अनुसूचित जनजाति जनसंख्या	अनुसूचित जनजाति%
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	18	107	878	1113652	655450	58.86
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	23	84	329	272750	230896	84.65
3	असम	32	147	3161	2779667	2124774	76.44
4	बिहार	24	74	771	1783928	407136	22.82
5	छत्तीसगढ़	32	138	6691	6967289	4909442	70.46
6	गोवा	2	9	25	47144	34105	72.34
7	गुजरात	21	102	4265	7675215	6605912	86.07
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	10	26	270	170351	117040	68.71
9	जम्मू और कश्मीर	20	112	393	792087	502935	63.49
10	झारखंड	24	231	7139	7044011	4976859	70.65
11	कर्नाटक	28	129	1089	1975186	805566	40.78
12	केरल	4	9	89	1322280	219524	16.60
13	लद्दाख	2	30	143	163981	155238	94.67

14	लक्षद्वीप	1	2	2	9868	9322	94.47
15	मध्य प्रदेश	51	267	11377	13186399	9323125	70.70
16	महाराष्ट्र	32	214	4975	6347798	4694682	73.96
17	मणिपुर	13	57	516	666137	629332	94.47
18	मेघालय	12	53	1437	1183736	1135901	95.96
19	मिजोरम	11	26	383	414444	400652	96.67
20	नागालैंड	16	74	608	956721	915742	95.72
21	ओडिशा	27	234	7667	7042261	4815670	68.38
22	राजस्थान	30	208	6019	7655043	5537444	72.34
23	सिक्किम	6	26	119	123635	72682	.58.79
24	तमिलनाडु	16	36	248	489153	303711	62.09
25	तेलंगाना	30	230	924	1691305	1150538	68.03
26	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन व दीव	2	2	76	203454	147290	72.39
27	त्रिपुरा	8	52	392	988452	828393	83.81
28	उत्तर प्रदेश	26	47	517	1183202	311488	26.33
29	उत्तराखंड	7	15	128	209384	88723	42.37
30	पश्चिम बंगाल	21	170	3212	3974631	1707342	

							42.96
	कुल योग	549	2911	63843	78433164	53816914	68.61

विवरण -II

प्रधानमंत्री वनबंधु कल्याण योजना के तहत कार्यान्वित योजनाओं और राज्यों को दिए गए अनुदान का ब्यौरा

(i). **संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275(1) के अंतर्गत अनुदान:** संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275(1) के प्रावधान (परंतुक) के अंतर्गत, अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों में प्रशासन के स्तर को बढ़ाने और जनजातीय लोगों के कल्याण के लिए अनुसूचित जनजाति आबादी वाले राज्यों को अनुदान जारी किया जाता है।

(ii) **अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिए कार्यरत स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को सहायता अनुदान:** इस योजना के तहत मंत्रालय आवासीय विद्यालयों, गैर-आवासीय विद्यालयों, छात्रावासों, मोबाइल औषधालयों, दस या अधिक बिस्तरों वाले अस्पतालों, आजीविका आदि को शामिल करते हुए शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में परियोजनाओं को वित्तपोषित करता है।

(iii) **अजजा उम्मीदवारों के लिए राष्ट्रीय समुद्रपारीय छात्रवृत्ति:** यह योजना चयनित छात्रों को विदेश में स्नातकोत्तर, पीएचडी और पोस्ट-डॉक्टरल अध्ययन करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। प्रत्येक वर्ष कुल 20 पुरस्कार दिए जाते हैं।

(iv) **अजजा छात्रों की उच्चतर शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय अध्येतावृत्ति और छात्रवृत्ति:**

(क) **राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति- (उच्च श्रेणी) योजना [स्नातक स्तर]:** इस योजना का उद्देश्य मंत्रालय द्वारा चिन्हित देश भर में 265 उत्कृष्ट संस्थानों जैसे आईआईटी, एम्स, आईआईएम, एनआईआईटी आदि में से किसी में भी निर्धारित पाठ्यक्रमों में अध्ययन करने के लिए मेधावी अजजा छात्रों को प्रोत्साहित करना है।

(ख) **अजजा छात्रों के लिए राष्ट्रीय अध्येतावृत्ति:** एमफिल और पीएचडी के लिए भारत में उच्चतर अध्ययन करने हेतु अजजा छात्रों को प्रत्येक वर्ष 750 अध्येतावृत्तियां प्रदान की जाती हैं।

अध्येतावृत्ति यूजीसी मानदंडों के अनुसार दी जाती है।

(v) एकलव्य आदर्श आवासीय विद्यालय (ईएमआरएस): जनजातीय बच्चों को उनके अपने परिवेश में गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए वर्ष 2018-19 में एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना के रूप में एकलव्य आदर्श आवासीय विद्यालय (ईएमआरएस) की योजना शुरू की गई थी। 2018-19 के केंद्रीय बजट में, भारत सरकार ने घोषणा की थी कि 50% से अधिक अजजा आबादी और कम से कम 20,000 जनजातीय व्यक्तियों (जनगणना 2011 के अनुसार) वाले प्रत्येक ब्लॉक में ईएमआरएस स्कूल स्थापित किए जाएंगे। इन छात्रों पर भोजन, वर्दी, किताबें आदि सहित आवर्ती व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए प्रति छात्र 1.09 लाख रुपये प्रति वर्ष की राशि जारी की जाती है। ईएमआरएस की स्थापना के लिए, मंत्रालय द्वारा मैदानी क्षेत्रों में प्रति स्कूल 37.80 करोड़ रुपये और पूर्वोत्तर, पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों और वामपंथी उग्रवाद से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में प्रति स्कूल 48 करोड़ रुपये की निर्माण लागत जारी की जाती है।

(vi) प्रधानमंत्री जन जातीय विकास मिशन (पीएमजेवीएम): “प्रधानमंत्री जन जातीय विकास मिशन (पीएमजेवीएम)” योजना को 1612.27 करोड़ रुपये के कुल वित्तीय परिव्यय के साथ अनुमोदन दिया गया और इसका उद्देश्य जनजातीय उद्यमिता पहलों को मजबूत करना और अधिक कुशल, न्यायसंगत, स्व-प्रबंधित, प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के इष्टतम उपयोग, कृषि / एनटीएफपी / गैर-कृषि उद्यमों को बढ़ावा देकर आजीविका के अवसरों को सुविधाजनक बनाने की परिकल्पना है।

(vii) जनजातीय महोत्सव, अनुसंधान सूचना और जन शिक्षा: इस योजना के माध्यम से, समृद्ध जनजातीय सांस्कृतिक विरासत का संवर्धन करना, सूचना का प्रसार करना और जागरूकता सृजित करना जैसी विभिन्न गतिविधियाँ की जाती हैं।

SBM-U 2.0 IN KARNATAKA**4059. SHRI P. C. MOHAN:**

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

- (a) the details of construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL), Community Toilets/Public Toilets (CT/PT) and Solid Waste Management (SWM) under Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) 2.0, in Bengaluru Urban district of Karnataka; and
- (b) the details of funds allocated and released to Karnataka under SBM-U 2.0?

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

- (a): Government of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) on October 2, 2014 with the objective of Open Defecation Free (ODF) and for scientific processing of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) generated in the urban areas of the country. To carry forward the progress made under Phase-I, SBM – Urban 2.0 was launched on 1st October, 2021 with the vision to achieve “Garbage Free” status through source segregation, door-to-door collection and scientific processing of municipal solid waste. The scheme is applicable to all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) including ULBs in Bengaluru Urban district in Karnataka.

Under SBM-U and SBM-U 2.0 Central Share of funds are released to the States/UTs based on the complete proposal received from the State Government duly approved by State Level Technical Committee (SLTC).

Hence, no district-wise data is maintained at Ministry level.

The details of construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL), Community Toilets/Public Toilets (CT/PT) in Karnataka are as under:

S. No.	Item	Mission Target	Completed (cumulative)
1.	IHHL	3,50,000	3,93,278
2.	CT/PT	34,839	36,556

The details of Solid Waste Management of the State as per records by ULBs in Swachhatam portal are as follows:

S.No.	Items	Number/Quantity
1.	Total wards	7,285
2.	Ward with 100% Door-to-door collection	7,076
3.	Total waste generation	9,441 MTD
4.	Total waste processing	8,496 (90%)

ULB-wise details regarding Solid Waste Management are available at <https://sbmurban.org/swachh-bharat-mission-progress>.

(b): Under SBM-U, the State of Karnataka had been allocated fund to the tune of Rs. 820.96 Cr. of which Rs. 758.93 Cr. had been released based on utilisation by the State. Under SBM-U 2.0, the State of Karnataka has been

allocated fund to the tune of Rs. 2245.30 Cr. of which Rs. 326.68 Cr. has been released based on utilisation by the State.

मध्य प्रदेश में नए विमान पत्तन

4060. श्रीमती हिमाद्री सिंह:

श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी:

क्या **नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार का विचार 50 अतिरिक्त विमानपत्तनों के विकास की पहल के तहत पचमढ़ी में एक नया हवाई अड्डा विकसित करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ख) क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश के शहडोल संभाग में एक नया विमानपत्तन स्थापित करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री मुरलीधर मोहोले):

(क): 'उड़ान' योजना के तहत आरसीएस उड़ानों के विकास और प्रचालन के लिए क्षेत्रीय संपर्क योजना (आरसीएस)-उड़ान के अंतर्गत आयोजित 4.2 बोली प्रक्रिया दौर के तहत पचमढ़ी हवाईअड्डे की पहचान की है। 45 करोड़ रुपए की विकास निधि आवंटित की गयी है, लेकिन दिसंबर, 2022 से एनजीटी (केंद्रीय क्षेत्र) में कानूनी मामला लंबित होने के कारण वर्तमान में प्रगति कार्य रुका हुआ है।

(ख): शहडोल हवाईपट्टी, मध्यप्रदेश को 'उड़ान' दस्तावेज में असेवित हवाईअड्डों की अनंतिम सूची में शामिल है। आरसीएस-उड़ान योजना के अंतर्गत, असेवित और अल्पसेवित हवाईअड्डों के पुनरुद्धार/उन्नयन का कार्य वैध बोली के माध्यम से उनकी पहचान करके चयनित एयरलाइन प्रचालकों (एसएओ) को अवार्ड कर दिया जाता है।

EXPANSION OF ROAD NETWORKS

4061. SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:

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

- (a) the details of schemes implemented by Government for improvement and expansion of road network in the country during the last five years;
- (b) the funds allocated, released and spent under the said schemes, State-wise;
- (c) the details of works started to improve the road network in various States including Gujarat during the said period; and
- (d) the details of National Highways (NHs) constructed by Government in various States including Gujarat during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI):

(a) The Government in Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). NH network in the country has expanded to about 1,46,195 km at present.

A number of schemes have been implemented by the Government for development of NHs in the country. These are Bharatmala Pariyojana including subsumed National Highways Development Project (NHDP), Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North-East Region (SARDP-NE), Special Programme for development of Roads in Left Wing Extremism

affected Area (LWE) including Development of Vijayawada-Ranchi Road and Externally Aided Projects (EAP). NHs stretches not covered under any of the above schemes are taken up for development under National Highway Original [NH(O)] works depending upon traffic density, condition of road, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

(b) State / Union Territory (UT) – wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred towards development and maintenance of NHs in the country during the last five years are at **Statement**.

(c) Works in about 53,600 km NH length have been awarded in the country during the last five years, including 2,085 km length in the State of Gujarat.

(d) About 56,700 km NH length has been constructed in the country during the last five years, including 2,182 km length in the State of Gujarat.

STATEMENT

State / UT – wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred towards development and maintenance of NHs in the country during the last five years:

Sr. No.	State/UT	Amount in ₹Crore									
		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
		Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.	Alloc.	Expd.
1	Andhra Pradesh	6,618	6,618	4,281	4,281	5,890	5,890	6,957	6,957	11,440	11,440
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1,710	1,710	2,512	2,512	2,718	2,718	3,140	3,140	2,649	2,649
3	Assam	2,436	2,436	3,753	3,753	3,150	3,150	4,557	4,557	9,137	9,137
4	Bihar	4,392	4,392	6,716	6,716	9,174	9,174	9,347	9,347	10,749	10,749
5	Chhattisgarh	1,653	1,653	2,224	2,224	1,936	1,936	2,468	2,468	4,255	4,255
6	Goa	977	977	734	734	615	615	673	673	620	620
7	Gujarat	5,102	5,102	7,533	7,533	10,710	10,710	9,831	9,831	10,900	10,900
8	Haryana	6,721	6,721	10,651	10,651	7,203	7,203	3,924	3,924	6,062	6,062
9	Himachal Pradesh	1,238	1,238	2,033	2,033	3,164	3,164	4,534	4,534	5,175	5,175

10	Jharkhand	2,312	2,312	2,627	2,627	2,853	2,853	3,127	3,127	4,599	4,599
11	Karnataka	7,860	7,860	5,838	5,838	7,681	7,681	6,763	6,763	12,695	12,695
12	Kerala	1,265	1,265	12,831	12,831	10,136	10,136	3,994	3,994	10,419	10,419
13	Madhya Pradesh	6,429	6,429	8,250	8,250	9,006	9,006	6,210	6,210	7,447	7,447
14	Maharashtra	24,166	24,166	20,844	20,844	18,655	18,655	18,355	18,355	19,867	19,867
15	Manipur	1,180	1,180	978	978	2,142	2,142	2,737	2,737	2,598	2,598
16	Meghalaya	901	901	861	861	819	819	684	684	1,803	1,803
17	Mizoram	1,252	1,252	1,238	1,238	2,054	2,054	3,218	3,218	2,189	2,189
18	Nagaland	1,003	1,003	2,382	2,382	1,943	1,943	1,666	1,666	1,414	1,414
19	Odisha	3,355	3,355	5,336	5,336	4,510	4,510	4,643	4,643	5,948	5,948
20	Punjab	2,777	2,777	3,301	3,301	7,179	7,179	10,093	10,093	12,419	12,419
21	Rajasthan	6,515	6,515	7,340	7,340	11,353	11,353	9,719	9,719	8,874	8,874
22	Sikkim	286	286	1,053	1,053	811	811	1,008	1,008	684	684
23	Tamil Nadu	5,757	5,757	4,868	4,868	4,305	4,305	8,230	8,230	9,925	9,925
24	Telangana	3,048	3,048	2,907	2,907	3,458	3,458	3,622	3,622	6,117	6,117
25	Tripura	175	175	1,026	1,026	1,085	1,085	1,156	1,156	1,546	1,546
26	Uttar Pradesh	13,375	13,375	18,768	18,768	13,94	13,94	21,453	21,453	28,114	28,114

					8	4	4				
27	Uttarakhand	2,940	2,940	2,800	2,800	2,112	2,112	3,219	3,219	4,545	4,545
28	West Bengal	2,665	2,665	2,658	2,658	3,642	3,642	3,053	3,053	3,543	3,543
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	267	267	349	349	246	246	143	143	96	96
30	Chandigarh	0	0	2	2	6	6	1	1	0	0
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	43	43	30	30	26	26	2	2
32	Daman & Diu	0	0								
33	Delhi / Headquarters	-743	-743	-1,482	-1,482	3,961	3,961	7,164	7,164	3,223	3,223
34	Jammu & Kashmir	2,256	2,256	2,932	2,932	6,817	6,817	7,370	7,370	10,528	10,528
35	Ladakh	0	0	24	24	352	352	574	574	658	658
36	Puducherry	1	1	21	21	1	1	61	61	35	35

Alloc. – Allocation; Expd. – Expenditure

Negative figure against State/UT during the year indicates transfer of expenditure/projects from that State/UT to other State/UT.

INCREASE IN DOMESTIC AIR TRAFFIC

4062. SHRI PARVATAGOUDA CHANDANAGOUDA GADDIGOUDAR :

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that domestic air traffic hits 5,00,000 mark, the highest ever single day passenger footfall during the last few weeks and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the top fifteen airports with the highest number of domestic passengers footfall during the current year;
- (c) the domestic air passenger traffic data since 2014, year-wise; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to make air travel more easy and affordable for citizens in the country?

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

- (a) The domestic passenger traffic has crossed the 5,00,000 mark on 17th and 24th November 2024.
- (b) The top fifteen airports with the highest number of domestic passengers footfall handled during the current year is given at **Statement-I**.
- (c) The domestic air passenger traffic data from 2013-14 to 2023-24 is given at **Statement-II**.
- (d) The Government launched the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) in October 2016 to enhance regional air

connectivity from unserved and underserved airports in the country for making air travel affordable to the masses. 615 routes connecting 87 Aerodromes (including 13 Heliports and 2 water-aerodromes) have been operationalised under the RCS-UDAN Scheme as on date. 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 Airfare is capped at a subsidized rate and which is liable to be indexed at every quarter. There is a maximum permissible Airfare cap for RCS seats as specified under the contract, and no airfare cap is fixed for Non-RCS seats. The above measures aim to strengthen affordability, accessibility and overall passenger convenience in the aviation sector, thereby promoting regional development and economic growth.

<u>STATEMENT - I</u>		
Top 15 Airports with highest domestic passengers handled during current year 2024-25 (April-November)		
Rank	Airport	Passengers (In Million)
1	DELHI (DIAL)	37.72
2	MUMBAI (MIAL)	25.77
3	BENGALURU (BIAL)	23.80
4	HYDERABAD (GHIAL)	15.63
5	KOLKATA	12.57
6	CHENNAI	10.68
7	AHMEDABAD	7.04
8	PUNE	6.74
9	GOA (DABOLIM)	4.39
10	GUWAHATI	3.89
11	KOCHI	3.85
12	JAIPUR	3.48
13	LUCKNOW	3.42
14	SRINAGAR	3.07
15	BHUBANESWAR	2.96

<u>STATEMENT-II</u>	
Domestic Passengers Handled at All Indian Airports taken together 2013-14 to 2023-24	
Year	Passengers (In Million)
2013-14	122.30
2014-15	139.33
2015-16	169.29
2016-17	205.68
2017-18	243.28
2018-19	275.22
2019-20	274.51
2020-21	105.25
2021-22	166.80
2022-23	270.34
2023-24	306.79

FUNDS UNDER CGTMSE

4063. **SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:**

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

- (a) the specific mechanisms established to disburse the additional five lakh crore credit guarantees through CGTMSE along with distribution targets thereof, State and sector-wise;
- (b) the number of micro and small enterprises that have benefited from these credit guarantees during the current financial year, particularly from underserved regions;
- (c) whether any steps have been taken to simplify the application and approval process under CGTMSE and if so, the details thereof and reduction in processing time achieved; and
- (d) whether any monitoring system has been established to track the effective utilization of these credit guarantees and if so, the details thereof and impact on enterprise growth?

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): It was announced in Union Budget 2022-23 that Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS) for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) will be revamped with

the required infusion of funds to facilitate additional credit of Rs. 2 lakh crore for MSEs. Accordingly, Rs. 9,000 crore was infused as an addition to the corpus of Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) in FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24 to ensure facilitation of an additional Rs. 2 lakh crore of guarantee coverage in subsequent 4 financial years. This target has been achieved in two and half years (FY 2022-23 – FY 2024-25) across the country.

(b): During the current financial year, a total of 11,29,657 guarantees have been extended to MSEs under the Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS), amounting to Rs. 1,50,425 crore.

(c): Guarantee application approval process under CGS is automated. The borrower approaches Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) of CGTMSE for a loan; the MLI approves the loan as per its extant guidelines and applies for guarantee in CGTMSE portal. Thereafter, the guarantee is approved by system without any manual intervention.

(d): The Impact Analysis of CGS carried out by Acuite Rating and Research & Athena Infonomics in 2021 shows that CGS has facilitated social inclusion and empowerment through increased participation of women entrepreneurs over the years. The reach and penetration of CGS has grown two-fold with regard to the number of districts covered which have increased from 370 to 714 between 2013 and 2021. In terms of sales performance, the beneficiary units have shown growth of 7.3% from base.

छत्तीसगढ़ में बायो-सीएनजी संयंत्र

4064. श्री बृजमोहन अग्रवाल :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार को छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार द्वारा सीएनजी संयंत्रों की स्थापना को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उनके सामाजिक और पर्यावरणीय लाभों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उठाए गए कदमों की जानकारी है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) जैव-सीएनजी संयंत्रों की स्थापना के कारण रोजगार के कितने अवसर सृजित हुए हैं और स्थानीय विकास के लिए क्या पहल की गई है;
- (ग) क्या उक्त संयंत्र की स्थापना के कारण स्थानीय स्तर पर रोजगार सृजन में कोई वृद्धि हुई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार जैव-सीएनजी संयंत्रों की स्थापना के लिए उद्यमियों को कोई वित्तीय, शैक्षिक और तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए कोई विशेष कार्यक्रम संचालित कर रही है;
- (ङ.) यदि हां, तो उक्त कार्यक्रम के तहत छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में किस प्रकार का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है; और
- (च) सरकार विशेष रूप से छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में जैव-सीएनजी संयंत्रों के माध्यम से शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आत्मनिर्भरता और सतत विकास की दिशा में किस प्रकार कदम उठा रही है?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री सुरेश गोपी) :

(क): छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार ने वर्ष 2024-30 के लिए अपनी नवीनतम औद्योगिक नीति में विभिन्न वित्तीय और अन्य प्रोत्साहनों जैसे 12 वर्षों के लिए विद्युत प्रभार में छूट, स्टॉप प्रभार में छूट, रजिस्ट्रेशन शुल्क में छूट, आदि प्रदान करने के निमित्त “विशिष्ट उत्पाद हेतु वृहद उद्यम”

श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत संपीडित जैवगैस अर्थात् बायो-सीएनजी को शामिल किया है।

(ख) और (ग): सीबीजी संयंत्रों मुख्यतः निजी उद्यमियों द्वारा स्थापित किए जाते हैं। गोबरधन पोर्टल के अनुसार छत्तीसगढ़ में 18 सीबीजी परियोजनाएँ पंजीकृत की गई हैं, जिसमें से एक परियोजना कार्यरत है और तीन निर्माणाधीन हैं। ऐसा प्रत्येक संयंत्र सामान्यतया: स्थानीय स्तर पर निर्माण, उत्पादन तथा सहायक कार्यकलापों में 25 प्रत्यक्ष रोजगार और 50 अप्रत्यक्ष रोजगार के अवसर सृजित करने में मदद करता है।

(घ) और (ङ): सरकार सीबीजी के तकनीकी, वित्तीय और प्रचालन सम्बन्धी पहलुओं के बारे में उद्यमियों के बीच जागरूकता पैदा करने के निमित्त विभिन्न कार्यशालाओं, गोष्ठियों तथा बैठकों का आयोजन कर रही है, जिसमें छत्तीसगढ़ के उद्यमी भी प्रतिभागिता करते हैं। इसके साथ-साथ .satat.co.in पोर्टल पर लर्निंग मॉड्यूल भी उपलब्ध हैं।

(च): सरकार ने देश में विभिन्न अपशिष्टों/बायोमास स्रोतों से संपीडित जैव गैस (सीबीजी) के उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहित करने और प्राकृतिक गैस के साथ इसके उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के निमित्त दिनांक 1 अक्टूबर, 2018 को “किफायती परिवहन के लिए दीर्घकालिक विकल्प” (सतत) पहल की शुरुआत की। सतत पहल के अंतर्गत तेल और गैस विपणन कम्पनियों (ओजीएमसीज) अर्थात् आईओसीएल, एचपीसीएल, बीपीसीएल, गेल और आईजीएल ने छत्तीसगढ़ सहित पूरे देश भर से सीबीजी अधिप्राप्ति के लिए संभाव्य उद्यमियों से रूचि की अभिव्यक्ति (ईओआई) आमंत्रित की है।

सरकार ने पूरे देश में सीबीजी परियोजनाएँ स्थापित करने को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय किए हैं। इन उपायों में ओजीएमसीज के साथ दीर्घकालिक करार सहित सीबीजी उठान के लिए सुनिश्चित मूल्य; नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय की महत्वपूर्ण योजना राष्ट्रीय जैव ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ सभी प्रकार के सीबीजी/बायोगैस संयंत्रों को केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध करवाना; स्वच्छ भारत मिशन नगरीय 2.0 के अन्तर्गत नगरपालिका ठोस अपशिष्ट आधारित सीबीजी परियोजनाओं के लिए अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता; उर्वरक नियंत्रण आदेश, 1985 के अंतर्गत सीबीजी संयंत्रों से उत्पादित जैव खाद को फरमेंटेड जैव खाद (एफओएम)

और तरल फरमेंटेड जैव खाद के रूप में शामिल करने; उर्वरक विभाग द्वारा सीबीजी परियोजनाओं से उत्पादित जैविक खाद को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए बाजार विकास सहायता, केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सीपीसीबी) द्वारा सीबीजी परियोजनाओं को मामला दर मामला आधार पर 'श्वेत श्रेणी' के तहत शामिल करना; आरबीआई द्वारा ऋण प्रदान करने के निमित्त प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों के अंतर्गत सीबीजी परियोजनाओं को शामिल करना; सीबीजी परियोजनाओं के वित्तपोषण के लिए विभिन्न बैंकों से ऋण उत्पाद; इत्यादि सहूलियतों को उपलब्ध करवाया गया है।

इसके अलावा, पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय ने सीजीडी नेटवर्क में सीएनजी के साथ सीबीजी को समन्वित करने के लिए दिशानिर्देश; नगर गैस वितरण (सीजीडी) नेटवर्कों में सीबीजी के इंजेक्शन के लिए पाइपलाइन अवसंरचना के विकास (डीपीआई) की योजना; बायोमास एग्रेसेशन मशीनरी (बीएम) योजना की अधिप्राप्ति के लिए सीबीजी उत्पादकों को समर्थन देने की योजना; एवं सीएनजी(टी) और सीजीडी नेटवर्क के पीएनजी(डी) क्षेत्रों को सीबीजी की चरणबद्ध अनिवार्य बिक्री जैसी पहलें की हैं।

राजस्थान में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग

4065. श्री भजन लाल जाटव:

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

(क) क्या पिनान से महुआ राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग तथा भरतपुर-धौलपुर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग चार लेन नहीं हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग को चार लेन बनाने का है और यदि हां, तो इसे कब तक बनाए जाने की संभावना है, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या राज्य राजमार्ग महुआ वाया हिंडौन-कैलादेवी को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के रूप में स्तरोन्नयन करने की लगातार मांग की जाती रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त राज्य राजमार्ग को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग में स्तरोन्नयन करने तथा चार लेन राजमार्ग बनाने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) राजस्थान राज्य में राजगढ़-पिनान-महुआ को जोड़ने वाले राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच) एनएच-921 को दो लेन वाले राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच) मानकों के अनुसार विकसित किया गया है। सरकार ने एनएच-921 को चार लेन का बनाने के लिए परामर्शी सेवाओं के माध्यम से विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार करने का काम शुरू कर दिया है। एनएच-123 के भरतपुर से धौलपुर खंड को पेव्ड शोल्डर के साथ दो लेन वाले राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग मानकों के अनुसार विकसित किया गया है। वर्तमान में, एनएच-123 के इस खंड को चार लेन का बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ) सरकार को राजस्थान राज्य सरकार सहित विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों/संघ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (यूटी) से राज्यीय राजमार्गों (एसएच) सहित राज्यीय सड़कों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के रूप में घोषित/ स्तरोन्नयन करने के प्रस्ताव मिलते रहते हैं। सरकार संपर्कता की आवश्यकता, परस्पर प्राथमिकता और पीएम गति शक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान के साथ तालमेल के आधार पर समय-समय पर राज्यीय राजमार्गों सहित कुछ राज्यीय सड़कों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के रूप में घोषित करने पर विचार करती है।

DECARBONIZE EXISTING BUILDINGS

4066. DR. D RAVI KUMAR :

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

- (a) the strategies proposed by the Government to decarbonize existing buildings, which contribute to 40% of global energy-related CO₂ emissions by giving their diverse age, condition, and type;

- (b) the plan proposed by the Government to address the policy and regulatory barriers that hinder the adoption of sustainable practices for retrofitting older, energy-inefficient buildings;
- (c) whether the innovative financing models and public-private partnership initiatives are being explored to support large-scale decarbonisation of existing buildings across urban areas and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the measures taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government to improve envelope efficiency and upgrade mechanical systems in older buildings to reduce fossil fuel consumption and enhance sustainability; and
- (e) the mechanism adopted by the Government to ensure that cities achieve their carbon reduction goals, considering the long-term presence of existing, unsustainable buildings in urban infrastructure?

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

(a) to (e): Strategies to decarbonize buildings are heterogeneous in many different aspects, from building components (envelope, structure, materials, etc.) to services (shelter, heating, etc.), to building types (residential and commercial), to building size, function, and climate zone. The Government of India is making multiple efforts at mitigating emissions from building sector. Much of the efforts at mitigation efforts in the building sector focus on the demand side management of energy and material use through design and technology.

The National Mission for Sustainable Habitat (NMSH) is one of the nine

missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change, which seeks to promote current and future climate change mitigation and adaptation policies in the built environment, including buildings, waste management and transport. The NMSH has been implemented through 4 flagship missions - Atal Mission on Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart Cities Mission, Urban Transport Programme. Additionally, several policies and programs aimed to decarbonize existing buildings inter alia include, Energy Conservation Building Code, Building Energy Efficiency Programme, Star Rating System for Commercial Buildings; Shunya Labelling Programme, Econiwas Samhita for Residential Buildings; Standards and Labeling Programme; Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDS for All (UJALA); Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana. Government also launched PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana in February 2024 to increase the share of solar rooftop capacity for residential households, which in-turn decarbonizes the Buildings/ Houses.

The Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Government of India has issued Urban and Regional Development Plan Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) guidelines, ([https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/URDPFI%20Guidelines%20Vol%20I\(2\).pdf](https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/URDPFI%20Guidelines%20Vol%20I(2).pdf)). The Chapter-6 "Sustainability Guidelines" of URDPFI guidelines 2014 deals with Green Building, Climate Change and Adaptiion, Eco sensitive planning and green Buffer zones in Cities. It also covers Energy Efficiency including development of Energy efficient design of Buildings based on Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) which provides minimum energy

performance standards for energy efficient buildings and promotion of use of Non-Conventional Energy/ Renewable energy and promotion of green Buildings, thereby reducing carbon emissions and Green House Gas emissions.

Ministry has also issued Model Building Bye-laws (MBBL) – 2016 (<https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/MBBL.pdf>), in which Chapter-10 deals with Green Buildings and Sustainability provisions for adoption by the States and covers use of sustainable environment friendly and local building materials based on geo-climatic conditions.

Further, India has also submitted its Long-Term Low Carbon Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which puts forth transitions to low carbon development pathways in seven key sectors. One of these transitions includes “promoting adaptation in urban design, energy and material efficiency in buildings and sustainable urbanization”. Key elements of India’s LT-LEDS aiming to promote low carbon development pathways in the Building sector are; (i) to mainstream adaptation measures in urban planning; (ii) to promote measures for enhancing energy and resource efficiency and low-carbon development within urban planning guidelines, policies, and bylaws; (iii) to promote climate-responsive and resilient building design, construction and operation in existing and future buildings; (iv) to pursue low-carbon municipal service delivery through resource efficiency and management of water, solid and liquid waste.

In addition, Ministry of Power has also finalized the guidelines for Energy

Service Companies (ESCOs) business models to support energy efficiency improvement of existing buildings. Pilot projects, based on these guidelines, have already been initiated for the large scale deployment of the ESCO business model.

हर घर नल से जल योजना के अंतर्गत पेटी कान्ट्रैक्ट प्रणाली

4067. श्री दरोगा प्रसाद सरोज:

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

(क) क्या हर घर नल से जल योजना के अन्तर्गत पेटी कान्ट्रैक्ट प्रणाली के माध्यम से ठेकेदारों द्वारा टैंक निर्माण कार्य कराया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या पूरे देश में कान्ट्रैक्ट प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत पेटी कान्ट्रैक्ट प्रणाली स्थापित नियमों एवं प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में टैंक निर्माण एवं जलापूर्ति हेतु पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए खुदाई के पश्चात् गांव की सड़कों की मरम्मत हेतु कोई व्यवस्था की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) पूरे देश में, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश के गांवों में किए जा रहे उक्त निर्माण कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है; और

(ङ) उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत आजमगढ़ जिले में कितने गांव शामिल हैं?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी. सोमन्ना):

(क) से (ग) भारत सरकार देश के प्रत्येक ग्रामीण परिवार हेतु नल जल आपूर्ति का प्रावधान करने के लिए अगस्त 2019 से राज्यों की भागीदारी में जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम)-हर घर जल लागू कर रही है।

जल राज्य का विषय है। भारत सरकार तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्यों की सहायता करती है। जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत शुरू की गई ग्रामीण जल आपूर्ति योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन की जिम्मेदारी, जिसमें *अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ*, जल आपूर्ति पाइपलाइन बिछाते समय प्रभावित हुई गलियों अथवा सड़कों की मरम्मत अथवा उनका निर्माण करना शामिल है, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों की होती है और जल जीवन मिशन के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध निधियों का उपयोग इसके लिए किया जा सकता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, ग्रामीणों को होने वाली किसी कठिनाई से बचने के लिए राज्यों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे ग्रामीण जल योजनाओं को इस प्रकार से शुरू करें जिससे सड़कों/राजमार्गों जैसी अवसंरचना को कम से कम क्षति हो और जल आपूर्ति प्रणालियों के लिए पाइपलाइन बिछाते समय क्षतिग्रस्त होने पर सड़कों/राजमार्गों को तत्काल ठीक किया जाए।

यह सलाह दी गई है कि कार्य पूरा होने के बाद, जल आपूर्ति योजना को लागू करने वाला विभाग ग्राम पंचायत को कार्यपूर्णता प्रमाण पत्र प्रदान करता है। प्रमाण-पत्र में विभाग *अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ* यह प्रमाणित करता है कि जलापूर्ति कार्यों के पूरा होने के बाद सभी सड़कों को ठीक कर दिया गया है। इसके बाद, ग्राम सभा अपनी बैठक में कार्य पूरा होने की रिपोर्ट को जोर से पढ़ते हुए, औपचारिक रूप से 'हर घर जल' गांव के रूप में स्वयं को प्रमाणित करते हुए प्रस्ताव पारित करती है। कार्यान्वयन विभाग द्वारा प्रदान किए गए प्रमाण पत्र की प्रति, ग्राम सभा द्वारा पारित संकल्प और ग्राम सभा को कैप्चर करने वाला एक छोटा वीडियो जेजेएम डैशबोर्ड पर दर्शाया जाता है तथा गांव को जेजेएम-आईएमआईएस में प्रमाणित चिह्नित किया जाता है। इस प्रकार, प्रमाणन ग्राम स्तर पर और गांव के सभी परिवारों को नल कनेक्शन प्रदान करने तथा जल आपूर्ति कार्यों के निष्पादन के दौरान हुई सभी क्षति को ठीक करने के बाद ही किया जाता है।

(घ) और (ङ) जल जीवन मिशन का उद्देश्य उत्तर प्रदेश के आजमगढ़ जिले के 3,815 गांवों में रहने वाले परिवारों सहित देश के सभी ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल कनेक्शन प्रदान करना है। अगस्त, 2019 में जेजेएम के शुभारंभ के समय, देश में 3.23 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास नल जल आपूर्ति थी। तब से, देश में 12.13 करोड़ और ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं। 16 दिसंबर,

2024 तक देश के कुल 19.36 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों में से 15.36 करोड़ (79.35%) परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं।

इसी प्रकार, उत्तर प्रदेश में, जेजेएम के शुभारंभ के समय राज्य में 5.16 लाख ग्रामीण परिवारों के पास नल जल आपूर्ति थी। तब से, राज्य में 226.22 लाख ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं। 16 दिसंबर, 2024 तक, राज्य के कुल 266.94 लाख ग्रामीण परिवारों में से 231.39 लाख (86.68%) परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं।

पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता सुविधाएं

4068. श्री बलवंत बसवंत वानखडे:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने मार्च, 2025 के अंत तक देश के सभी स्कूलों में पेयजल और स्वच्छता सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने का लक्ष्य रखा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इस संबंध में प्राप्त लक्ष्यों की संख्या क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके राज्य-वार क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) पेयजल और स्वच्छता सुविधा के अभाव वाले स्कूलों की राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(घ) क्या सरकार के पास इस संबंध में नया लक्ष्य निर्धारित करने की कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या केंद्र सरकार को वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान इस संबंध में राज्यों से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) राज्य-वार कितने प्रस्तावों को मंजूरी दी गई है और उक्त प्रयोजन के लिए कितनी वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी. सोमन्ना) :

(क) से (घ) भारत सरकार अगस्त 2019 से राज्यों की भागीदारी में देश के प्रत्येक ग्रामीण परिवार को कार्यशील नल जल कनेक्शन अर्थात् 55 लीटर प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति दिन (एलपीसीडी) के सेवा स्तर पर, निर्धारित गुणवत्ता (बीआईएस:10500) के माध्यम से नियमित और दीर्घकालिक आधार पर पीने योग्य पेयजल का प्रावधान करने के लिए जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम) - हर घर जल को क्रियान्वित कर रही है।

स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग, शिक्षा मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा सरकारी स्कूलों में छात्रों के लिए पेयजल और स्वच्छता सुविधाओं सहित बुनियादी ढांचे और मूलभूत सुविधाओं के निर्माण में सहायता करने के लिए एक केंद्रीय प्रायोजित कार्यक्रम, समग्र शिक्षा योजना क्रियान्वित किया जाता है।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने सूचित किया है कि राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र उनकी आवश्यकताओं और प्राथमिकताओं के आधार पर, हर वर्ष की शुरुआत में, शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार अपनी वार्षिक कार्य योजना और बजट (एडब्ल्यूपीएण्डबी) तैयार करते हैं। इन योजनाओं का मूल्यांकन/अनुमोदन परियोजना अनुमोदन बोर्ड (पीएबी) द्वारा राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के परामर्श से योजना के कार्यक्रम संबंधी और वित्तीय मानदंडों तथा बजटीय संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार किया जाता है। पेयजल और शौचालय सुविधाओं वाले और बिना पेयजल और शौचालय सुविधाओं वाले स्कूलों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ड) और (च) उल्लिखित अनुसार, राज्य अपने प्रस्ताव तैयार करते हैं और शिक्षा मंत्रालय में पीएबी के विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत करते हैं। शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, 2024-25 के दौरान स्वीकृत पेयजल और स्वच्छता सुविधाओं का वित्तीय विवरण के साथ राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

**पेयजल और शौचालय की सुविधाओं वाले और बिना पेयजल और शौचालय सुविधा वाले
सरकारी स्कूल**

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	कुल सरकारी स्कूल	पेयजल		शौचालय	
			सहित	रहित	सहित	रहित
1.	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	342	342	-	342	-
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	45,137	45,107	30	44,318	819
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2,985	2,353	632	2,891	94
4.	असम	45,490	44,266	1,224	44,864	626
5.	बिहार	75,558	75,355	203	75,299	259
6.	चंडीगढ़	123	123	-	123	-
7.	छत्तीसगढ़	48,743	48,731	12	48,523	220
8.	दादरा नगर हवेली और दमण एवं दीव	388	388	-	388	-
9.	दिल्ली	2,762	2,762	-	2,762	-
10.	गोवा	814	814	-	814	-
11.	गुजरात	34,699	34,687	12	34,594	105
12.	हरियाणा	14,562	14,508	54	14,377	185
13.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	15,380	15,376	4	15,306	74
14.	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	23,173	22,439	734	22,106	1,067
15.	झारखंड	35,840	35,144	696	35,620	220
16.	कर्नाटक	49,679	49,477	202	49,375	304
17.	केरल	5,010	4,989	21	5,003	7
18.	लद्दाख	838	834	4	833	5
19.	लक्षद्वीप	38	38	-	38	-
20.	मध्य प्रदेश	92,695	91,264	1,431	92,075	620
21.	महाराष्ट्र	65,639	65,091	548	64,581	1,058
22.	मणिपुर	2,889	2,865	24	2,768	121
23.	मेघालय	7,783	3,908	3,875	7,317	466
24.	मिजोरम	2,563	2,296	267	2,482	81
25.	नागालैंड	1,960	1,178	782	1,809	151

26.	ओडिशा	49,072	48,520	552	48,476	596
27.	पुदुचेरी	422	422	-	422	-
28.	पंजाब	19,259	19,257	2	19,229	30
29.	राजस्थान	68,948	66,957	1,991	67,731	1,217
30.	सिक्किम	864	858	6	864	-
31.	तमिलनाडु	37,636	37,636	-	37,636	-
32.	तेलंगाना	30,023	28,164	1,859	27,899	2,124
33.	त्रिपुरा	4,262	3,523	739	4,125	137
34.	उत्तर प्रदेश	1,37,024	135,867	1,157	1,35,887	1,137
35.	उत्तराखंड	16,484	15,858	626	16,225	259
36.	पश्चिम बंगाल	83,302	83,000	302	83,284	18
	भारत	10,22,386	10,04,397	17,989	10,10,386	12,000

स्रोत: यूडीआईएसई+ 2021-22

विवरण-II

वर्ष 2024-2025 के दौरान अनुमोदित पेयजल और स्वच्छता सुविधाएं (प्राथमिक + माध्यमिक + वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक)

वित्त लाखों में

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	पेयजल		लड़कों के शौचालय		लड़कियों के शौचालय	
		स्वीकृत	वित्तीय स्वीकृत	स्वीकृत	वित्तीय स्वीकृत	स्वीकृत	वित्तीय स्वीकृत
1	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0.00	58	232.00	83	332.00
2	असम	1,103	1103.00	687	2061.00	608	1933.44
3	बिहार	282	282.00	2,754	6548.43	3,174	7985.32
4	छत्तीसगढ़	30	45.00	311	562.91	142	257.02
5	गुजरात	0	0.00	252	667.80	217	703.08
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0	0.00	28	42.00	16	24.00
7	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	0	0.00	220	598.20	159	278.96

8	झारखंड	158	132.33	208	601.32	127	379.73
9	कर्नाटक	3	6.30	0	0.00	0	0.00
10	केरल	9	4.05	143	286.00	177	389.40
11	लद्दाख	6	10.65	18	47.51	18	37.98
12	मध्य प्रदेश	55	137.50	809	2328.32	876	2635.16
13	महाराष्ट्र	0	0.00	650	3575.00	366	2013.00
14	मणिपुर	108	432.00	75	375.00	89	445.00
15	ओडिशा	10	10.00	1,489	7281.21	724	3540.36
16	पंजाब	0	0.00	163	270.58	186	295.74
17	राजस्थान	524	2944.88	68	252.96	357	1328.04
18	सिक्किम	2	5.20	44	143.50	46	154.94
19	तमिलनाडु	0	0.00	692	2768.00	846	3553.20
20	त्रिपुरा	0	0.00	18	90.00	25	125.00
21	उत्तर प्रदेश	82	134.85	97	248.50	6	18.60
22	उत्तराखंड	0	0.00	28	131.60	126	386.20
23	पश्चिम बंगाल	0	0.00	99	256.41	0	0.00
कुल		2,372	52,47.76	8,911	293,68.25	8,368	268,16.17

स्रोत: प्रबंध पोर्टल, शिक्षा मंत्रालय

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW ROBS AND UNDERPASSES

4069. SHRI VAMSI KRISHNA GADDAM:

Will the Minister of **ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS**

be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of passenger underpasses and overbridges constructed on National Highways (NHs) during the last ten years, State-wise including Telangana ;

(b) the details of funds utilized by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) for the construction of passenger underpasses and overbridges during the last ten years, State and year-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to construct a new Road over Bridge (RoB) connecting Lakshmi Talkies to Rajeev Nagar in Mancherial to alleviate traffic congestion, if so, the details thereof including the proposed timeline and budget allocation; and

(d) whether the Government plans to develop an underpass route from Hi-Tech City to Rajeev Nagar in Mancherial to improve connectivity and reduce travel time, if so, the details thereof including the expected date of completion and budget allocation?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI):

(a) and (b) The number of vehicular/pedestrians underpasses including flyovers and road over bridges, i.e., bridge built over railway tracks constructed on National Highways (NHs) during the last ten years State/UT-wise including Telangana is at **Statement**. The vehicular/pedestrians underpasses and road over bridges are generally constructed as part of an NH development project involving improvement and upgradation. Hence, funds

utilized for construction of vehicular/pedestrians underpasses and road over bridges are not maintained separately.

(c) and (d) Government in the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). Lakshmi Talkies to Rajeev Nagar and Hi-Tech City to Rajeev Nagar in Mancherla are not part of NHs.

STATEMENT

Number of vehicular/pedestrians underpasses including flyovers and road over bridges during the last ten years State/UT-wise including Telangana

State	Number of Vehicular/Pedestrian Underpasses including Flyovers	Number of Road Over Bridges(RoBs)
Andhra Pradesh	447	30
Arunachal Pradesh	1	0
Assam	52	23
Bihar	397	49
Chhattisgarh	120	12
Delhi	1166	38
Goa	36	2
Gujarat	875	84
Haryana	469	25

Himachal Pradesh	24	5
Jammu and Kashmir	116	1
Jharkhand	100	8
Karnataka	620	35
Kerala	84	12
Madhya Pradesh	671	38
Maharashtra	1016	49
Manipur	1	0
Nagaland	1	0
Odisha	300	16
Puducherry	9	0
Punjab	573	16
Rajasthan	1099	53
Tamil Nadu	420	28
Telangana	230	8
Tripura	3	0
Uttar Pradesh	667	68
Uttarakhand	53	10
West Bengal	192	35

IMPLEMENTATION OF ONE DISTRICT ONE PRODUCT SCHEME**4070. SHRI SACHITHANANTHAM R:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has implemented the One District One Product Scheme to nurture the largely grown agricultural produces like mangoes, tomatoes, hill bananas in Dindigul district which are perishable and highly remunerative by providing all types of assistance under this scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) 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) to (c): Ministry of food processing industries (MoFPI) is implementing a Centrally Sponsored- "Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme" for providing financial, technical and business support for upgradation of micro food processing enterprises in the country. The scheme is operational from 2020-21 to 2025-26 with an outlay of Rs. 10,000 Crore. The scheme aims to enhance the competitiveness of existing individual micro-enterprises in the unorganized segment of the food processing industry and promote formalization of the sector.

The details of financial assistance offered to the prospective entrepreneurs

under PMFME Scheme are at **Statement**.

The Scheme primarily adopts One District One Product (ODOP) approach 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.

For the district of Dindigul, Animal feed has been approved as ODOP. Banana based products has been approved as ODOP for three districts-Theni, Tirunelveli, Trichy and Mango based products has been approved as ODOP for Krishnagiri district. No district has identified Tomato as ODOP in the State of Tamil Nadu.

STATEMENT

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.

मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत सार्वजनिक उद्यम

4071. श्री मुरारी लाल मीना :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) मंत्रालय के अधीन सार्वजनिक उद्यमों की संख्या और नाम क्या हैं;
- (ख) सभी सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में सृजित और वर्तमान में रिक्त पदों की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी के अंतर्गत कितने सार्वजनिक उद्यमों को निजी क्षेत्र को सौंपा गया है; और
- (घ) सरकार द्वारा इन सार्वजनिक उद्यमों को सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी (पीपीपी) के अंतर्गत सौंपने के क्या कारण हैं?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री सुरेश गोपी) :

(क) पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के अधीन सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के प्रमुख उपक्रमों, जिसमें घरेलू सहायक कम्पनियाँ शामिल हैं, का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ख) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के सभी उपक्रमों में अपनी सांगठनिक आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप, नए पदों का सृजन करना तथा रिक्त पदों को भरा जाना एक नियमित और सामान्य (नैत्य) प्रक्रिया है। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के सभी उपक्रमों में संस्वीकृत पदों तथा वर्तमान में रिक्त पदों की संख्या क्रमशः 96019 एवं 3554 है।

(ग) शून्य।

(घ) उपर्युक्त (ग) के दृष्टिगत प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

विवरण

**पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत प्रमुख सार्वजनिक उद्यमों सहित उनकी
घरेलू सहायक कंपनियों का ब्यौरा**

क्र. सं.	सार्वजनिक उद्यमों का नाम
1.	इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (आईओसीएल)
आईओसीएल की सहायक कंपनियां *	
(i.)	चेन्नई पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (सीपीसीएल)
2.	भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (बीपीसीएल)
बीपीसीएल की सहायक कंपनियां*	
(i.)	भारत पेट्रो रिसोर्सेज लिमिटेड (बीपीआरएल)
(ii.)	बीपीसीएल-केआईएल फ्यूल फार्म फैसिलिटी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
3.	ऑयल एण्ड नेचुरल गैस कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (ओएनजीसी)
ओएनजीसी की सहायक कंपनियां*	
(i.)	ओएनजीसी विदेश लिमिटेड (ओवीएल)
(ii.)	हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (एचपीसीएल)
(iii.)	मैंगलोर रिफाइनरी एंड पेट्रोकेमिकल्स लिमिटेड (एमआरपीएल)
(iv.)	पेट्रोनेट एमएचबी लिमिटेड (पीएमएचबीएल)
4.	ऑयल इंडिया लिमिटेड (ओआईएल)
ऑयल इंडिया लिमिटेड की सहायक कंपनियां*	
(i.)	नुमालीगढ़ रिफाइनरी लिमिटेड (एनआरएल)
5.	गेल (इंडिया) लिमिटेड
गेल की सहायक कंपनियां*	
(i)	गेल गैस लिमिटेड
(ii.)	ब्रह्मपुत्र क्रैकर एंड पॉलीमर लिमिटेड
(iii.)	कोंकण एलएनजी लिमिटेड
(iv.)	त्रिपुरा नेचुरल गैस कंपनी लिमिटेड

(v.)	बंगाल गैस कंपनी लिमिटेड
6.	इंजीनियर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड (ईआईएल)
7.	बामर लॉरी इन्वेस्टमेंट्स लिमिटेड (बीएलआईएल)
बीएलआईएल की सहायक कंपनी*	
(i.)	बामर लॉरी एंड कंपनी लिमिटेड (बीएलसी)

*सार्वजनिक उद्यमों की सहायक कंपनियां होने के कारण, भारत सरकार की इनमें प्रत्यक्ष शेयरधारिता नहीं है।

स्रोत: सभी संबंधित सार्वजनिक उद्यम।

IMPROVEMENT OF REGIONAL CONNECTIVITY

4072. SHRI E. TUKARAM :

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

(a) the steps being taken by the Government to improve Regional and National air connectivity under the UDAN scheme in Karnataka, particularly in Bellary district;

(b) the details of the progress made during 2024 in the development of new airports, enhancement of air traffic infrastructure and increase in flight operations in tier-2 and tier-3 cities of Karnataka;

(c) the measures being implemented to reduce the carbon footprint in the aviation sector in Karnataka; and

(d) the initiatives undertaken by the Government to promote the adoption of sustainable aviation fuels and other eco-friendly practices in airports and airline operations across the said State?

**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) : Regional Connectivity Scheme - Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik (RCS-UDAN) scheme is a demand-driven scheme, wherein airline operators assess the feasibility of operations on a particular route and bid under the scheme from time to time. Selection of airlines is done through a transparent bidding process. As per provisions in UDAN Scheme, revival / upgradation of unserved & underserved airports is done on its identification through valid bid & award to the SAO (Selected Airline Operator). Ten(10) underserved and unserved airports, namely, Bidar, Mysore, Vidyanagar, Hubli, Kalaburgi, Belgaum, Shivamogga, Vijayapura, Karwara and Baldota (Koppal) have been identified in the State of Karnataka for operation of flights under UDAN scheme where all except(3) viz. Baldota (Koppal), Vijayapura & Karwara have been operationalised.

(c) and (d) : Ministry of Civil Aviation has advised all the operational airports with scheduled operations and developers of the upcoming Greenfield Airports to work towards achieving Carbon Neutrality & Net Zero which inter-alia, includes use of green energy. Since 2014, a total of 80 airports have switched over to 100% green energy usage. Bengaluru Airport in Karnataka has achieved the highest Carbon Accreditation Level 5 of Airports International Council (ACI), whereas, Airports viz. Delhi, Mumbai and Hyderabad have achieved Level 4+ ACI accreditation. These airports have become Carbon

neutral.

Ministry of Civil Aviation, under Atma Nirbhar Bharat vision, has suggested optimum use of national airspace by fully implementing the concept of Flexible Use of Airspace (FUA). This has led to cumulative savings of approximately Rs. 868.1 crore by all reporting airlines by way of significant savings in flight time & fuel usage and also cumulative reduction of more than 188538.5 tonnes in CO2 Emission since 01 Aug 2020.

FLOOD-CARRYING CAPACITY OF WATERWAYS AND COURSES

4073. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR :

SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

SHRIMATI D. K. ARUNA:

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

- (a) whether the major waterways and river courses carrying surplus or floodwater, running for a distance of nearly 250 km, in and around the various cities would have better flood-carrying capacity during monsoon from major reservoirs and various waterbodies in several areas of the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the surplus courses would be cleared and water channels surplus course would also be de-silted and if so, the details along with the present status thereof;
- (c) whether various departments have also allotted funds to remove weeds and floating waste from major waterways on vulnerable stretches, particularly near checkdams, to alleviate flooding and obstructions in some stretches of various rivers and if so, the details and the

present status thereof; and

(d) the funds sanctioned and utilised in this regard during the last five years and the current year, State-wise?

THE THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

(DR. RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY):

(a) and (b) The desilting measures including dredging in specific reaches of rivers for removal of drainage congestion, channel capacity improvement and navigation purpose are formulated and implemented by concerned States/ agencies as per requirement. Dredging/desilting of rivers is not considered techno-economically feasible, as it can provide marginal benefits and is effective only for a short period. Selective dredging in specific reaches such as tidal rivers, confluence points with narrow constrictions, etc., sometimes may have to be undertaken based upon local site conditions. However, the same should be backed by proper scientific model study.

Further, for the comprehensive and holistic management of sediments in river courses and water bodies, in a holistic manner, the Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, in extensive consultations with Central Government Ministries/ Departments/ State Governments/ UTs have prepared the "National Framework for Sediment Management (NFSM)". Its emphasis is on reducing silt generation rather than silt removal and promote technological innovations & best practices. The framework lays emphasis on sediment management through integrated river basin management plan giving due consideration to environment and ecology.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has taken several steps towards sustainable management and conservation of water bodies in urban areas through issuance

of various guidelines and implementation of National Missions i.e., Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) & AMRUT 2.0.

Under AMRUT 2.0, so far, 3078 water body rejuvenation projects across various States worth Rs 6159 crore have been approved by MoHUA, wherein the components like rejuvenation of water bodies by desilting, harvesting rainwater through storm water drains and creation / strengthening of storm water drains around water bodies are also included, among others.

पीएमईजीपी में विकास

4074. श्री ज्योतिर्मय सिंह महतो:

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

- (क) क्या प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी) विशेष रूप से आवेदकों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने और उक्त योजना के लाभों तक पहुंच को सुविधाजनक बनाने के संबंध में सुधार लाने की कोई योजना है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग): सरकार ने प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी) में सुधार लाने और आवेदकों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने तथा स्कीम के अंतर्गत लाभ तक पहुंच को सुगम बनाने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं। इन कदमों में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- (i) विनिर्माण क्षेत्र के लिए अधिकतम परियोजना लागत को 25 लाख रुपये से बढ़ाकर 50 लाख रुपये तथा सेवा क्षेत्र के लिए इसे 10 लाख रुपये से बढ़ाकर 20 लाख रुपये कर दिया गया है।
- (ii) अच्छा प्रदर्शन करने वाली मौजूदा पीएमईजीपी/मुद्रा इकाइयों के उन्नयन और विस्तार के लिए 15% (पूर्वोत्तर और पहाड़ी तथा सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के लिए 20%) सब्सिडी के साथ 1 करोड़ रुपये तक की दूसरी वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है।
- (iii) पीएमईजीपी के अंतर्गत दूसरे ऋण के लिए आवेदन करने वाली मौजूदा पीएमईजीपी/मुद्रा इकाइयों की लाभप्रदता पर विचार करते हुए कोविड वर्ष अर्थात वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 और वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 को छूट दी गई है।
- (iv) उच्चतर सब्सिडी के लिए पात्र विशेष श्रेणी के अंतर्गत आकांक्षी जिलों और ट्रांसजेंडरों के आवेदकों को शामिल करना।
- (v) ऋणों की उपयुक्त संस्वीकृति और मार्जिन मनी के संवितरण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रमुख बैंकों के साथ समीक्षा बैठकें आयोजित की जा रही हैं।
- (vi) पीएमईजीपी के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों को पथ-प्रदर्शन सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए केवीआईसी द्वारा तकनीकी और सेवानिवृत्त बैंक अधिकारियों को नियुक्त किया गया है।
- (vii) आवेदन करने से लेकर लाभार्थी के ऋण खाते में मार्जिन मनी सब्सिडी के समायोजन तक की पूरी प्रक्रिया पर नज़र रखने के लिए एक समर्पित पोर्टल।
- (viii) उन भावी लाभार्थियों के लिए ऑफलाइन आवेदन की अनुमति है जो ऑनलाइन माध्यम से परिचित नहीं हैं।
- (ix) जनवरी 2024 से भावी लाभार्थियों से 11 क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में पीएमईजीपी आवेदन स्वीकार किए जा रहे हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने पीएमईजीपी के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत ऋणों सहित एमएसएमई क्षेत्र को ऋण प्रवाह में सुधार के लिए बैंकों को अनुदेश जारी किए हैं, जिनमें शामिल हैं:

- (i) प्राथमिकता क्षेत्र ऋण: एमएसएमई को दिए गए सभी बैंक ऋण प्राथमिकता क्षेत्र ऋण के अंतर्गत वर्गीकरण के लिए अर्हता प्राप्त करते हैं।
- (ii) एमएसएमई इकाइयों की संपार्श्विक आवश्यकताएं: अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को एमएसई क्षेत्र की इकाइयों को दिए जाने वाले 10 लाख रुपये तक के ऋण के मामले में संपार्श्विक प्रतिभूति स्वीकार नहीं करने का अधिदेश दिया गया है।
- (iii) ऋण निर्णयों के लिए समयसीमा: एमएसई ऋण-ग्राहियों में इकाइयों को 25 लाख रुपये तक के ऋण के लिए, बैंकों को सलाह दी गई है कि ऋण निर्णयों की समयसीमा 14 कार्य दिवसों से अधिक नहीं होगी।

EKLAVYA MODEL RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS IN WEST BENGAL

4075. SHRI JAGANNATH SARKAR:

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

- (a) the list of blocks in West Bengal with more than 50 per cent Scheduled Tribe (ST) population as per the 2011 Census;
- (b) the details of the blocks out of the above currently having operational Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS);
- (c) the reasons for the absence of EMRS in other eligible blocks;
- (d) whether there is any proposal for establishing new EMRS in these blocks or other areas in West Bengal in the near future and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government has a list of the top twenty blocks in West Bengal with the highest Scheduled Tribe (ST) population as per the 2011 Census and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI DURGA DAS UIKEY):

(a) to (d): The Central Sector Scheme of Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) was launched in the year 2018-19 to provide quality education at par with Navodaya Vidyalaya to the tribal children in their own environment. 440 EMRSs, one EMRS in every block having more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons (as per census 2011) have been approved, provided land is to be provided by the State Government. Before 2018-19, 288 schools were sanctioned under Article 275(1).

Total 9 schools have been sanctioned in West Bengal, which include 08 EMRSs sanctioned under Article 275 (1) before 2018. All 08 EMRSs are functional and the construction work has been completed at 07 locations by the State Government. Though Ministry has made sufficient fund available to State Government of West Bengal, the EMRS Kalimpong work is yet to be started by State Government.

As per census 2011, only Bundwan block of Purulia Distric, fulfilling twin criteria has been identified for establishment of EMRS under the new scheme. The EMRS in Bundwan block is not operational, as the State Government has not been able to provide land to the construction agency. List of EMR Schools of West Bengal is as follows:-

S. No.	District	Block/ Taluka	Village	Scheme	Year of Sanction
1	Bankura	Khatra	Gorabari	Article 275 (1)	1997-98

2	Birbhum	BolpurSriniketan	Kankutia	Article 275 (1)	2005-06
3	Dakshin Dinajpur	Bansihari	Kuarsai	Article 275 (1)	2005-06
4	Jalpaiguri	Nagrakata	Sulka para	Article 275 (1)	1997-98
5	Jhargram	Jhargram	Jhargram (Satyabanpally)	Article 275 (1)	1997-98
6	Kalimpong	Kalimpong	Kalimpong	Article 275 (1)	2018-19 (Old)
7	Paschim Bardhaman	Kanksa	Raghunathpur	Article 275 (1)	1997-98
8	Purulia	Manbazar - II	Shusina	Article 275 (1)	1997-98
9	Purulia	Bundwan	State is yet to provide land	New Scheme	State is yet to provide land

(e): List of top twenty blocks in West Bengal having the highest Scheduled Tribe (ST) population as per the 2011 Census is given below:

S. No	District Name	Sub District Name	Total Population	ST Population	% ST Population
1	Puruliya	Bundwan	94929	49232	51.86
2	Jalpaiguri	Nagrakata	127397	62624	49.16
3	Puruliya	Manbazar - II	97164	47580	48.97
4	Bankura	Ranibundh	119089	56061	47.07
5	Jalpaiguri	Matiali	117540	51789	44.06
6	Jalpaiguri	Kalchini	298458	120282	40.30
7	Paschim Medinipur	Nayagram	142199	56887	40.01
8	Paschim Medinipur	Binpur - II	164522	65722	39.95

9	Jalpaiguri	Madarihat	202026	78314	38.76
10	Darjiling	Kalimpong - II	66830	24773	37.07
11	Jalpaiguri	Mal	299556	103356	34.50
12	Darjiling	Kalimpong - I	74746	25657	34.33
13	Paschim Medinipur	Keshiary	149260	51128	34.25
14	Paschim Medinipur	Gopiballavpur - I	108254	36819	34.01
15	Darjiling	RangliRangliot	70125	23187	33.07
16	Puruliya	Santuri	78515	25083	31.95
17	Puruliya	Balarampur	137950	43738	31.71
18	Darjiling	Kurseong	94347	29232	30.98
19	Darjiling	Mirik	46374	14280	30.79
20	Darjiling	Phansidewa	204522	62595	30.61

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र का विकास

4076. श्रीमती भारती पारधी:

क्या खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रीयह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र के विकास हेतु अत्याधुनिक अवसंरचना का सृजन कर रही है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और विगत तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष के दौरान इस हेतु प्रत्येक राज्य, विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने “एक जिला, एक उत्पाद” पहल आरंभ की है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त पहल के अंतर्गत किस प्रकार के उत्पादों का चयन किया गया है और व्यक्तियों और समूहों को क्या सहायता प्रदान की गई है;
- (ङ) सरकार द्वारा उक्त पहलों के अंतर्गत राज्यों को प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता का राज्यवार

विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(च) क्या उक्त पहल के अंतर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के सभी जिलों को शामिल किया गया है; और

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

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री रवनीत सिंह) :

(क):जी हां, देश में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र के समग्र विकास/वृद्धि को बढ़ावा देने और सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमओएफपीआई) अपनी केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं यथा प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) योजना, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के लिए उत्पादन लिंकड प्रोत्साहन योजना (पीएलआईएसएफपीआई) और केंद्रीय प्रायोजित - प्रधानमंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम उन्नयन (पीएमएफएमई) के माध्यम से संबंधित अवसंरचना की स्थापना/विस्तार को प्रोत्साहित कर रहा है। ये योजनाएँ क्षेत्र या राज्य विशेष नहीं हैं, बल्कि माँग आधारित हैं।

(ख):मंत्रालय संबंधित योजना दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार विभिन्न प्रकार के खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए भावी उद्यमियों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाएँ होने के कारण, पीएमकेएसवाई और पीएलआईएसएफपीआई के तहत कोई राज्यवार बजट आवंटन नहीं किया जाता है। वर्ष 2021-22 से पीएमकेएसवाई और पीएलआईएसएफपीआई के तहत वर्षवार कुल आवंटन और उपयोग की गई निधि और वर्ष 2021-22 से पीएमएफएमई योजनाओं के तहत जारी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार निधि (केंद्रीय हिस्सा) **विवरण-I** में दी गई है।

(ग) से (ङ):पीएमएफएमई योजना मुख्य रूप से इनपुट की खरीद, सामान्य सेवाओं का लाभ उठाने और उत्पादों के विपणन के मामले में पैमाने का लाभ उठाने के लिए एक जिला एक उत्पाद (ओडीओपी) दृष्टिकोण को अपनाती है। यह मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास और सहायक अवसंरचना के संरेखण के लिए रूपरेखा प्रदान करती है।

ओडीओपी की पहचान राज्यों/संघ-राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा कृषि उत्पादन, कच्चे माल की

उपलब्धता, उत्पाद की विकारी क्षमता आदि के आधार पर की जाती है। ओडीओपी को 35 राज्यों/संघ-राज्य क्षेत्रों के 726 जिलों में अनुमोदित किया गया है। जैसे ही राज्य/संघ-राज्य क्षेत्र जिलों के लिए ओडीओपी की सिफारिश करते हैं, उन्हें पीएमएफएमई योजना के तहत अनुमोदित किया जाता है। पीएमएफएमई योजना के विभिन्न घटकों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सहित राज्यों/संघ-राज्य क्षेत्रों को जारी की गई निधि का ब्यौरा (केंद्रीय हिस्सा) **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(च) और (छ): मध्य प्रदेश के 52 जिलों में ओडीओपी को अनुमोदित किया गया है। मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में अनुमोदित ओडीओपी का जिलावार ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

विवरण – I

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय की योजनाओं में आवंटित निधि और उपयोग की गई निधि का ब्यौरा

(करोड़ रुपए में)

वर्ष	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
योजना	आर.ई.	एई	आर.ई.	एई	आर.ई.	एई	बी.ई.	ए.ई. 06.12.2024
पीएमकेएसवाई	791	713.49	673	561.92	745	666.21	729	280.28
पीएलआईएसएफपीआई	10	9.27	801	489.83	1150	590.5	1444.02	11.72

आरई- संशोधित अनुमान, एई- वास्तविक व्यय, बीई- बजट अनुमान

वर्ष 2021-22 से (दिनांक 28 नवंबर, 2024 तक) पीएमएफएमई योजना के तहत जारी निधि (केंद्रीय हिस्सा) का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार ब्यौरा

(करोड़ रुपए में)

क्रम सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1.92	0.34	0.38	0
2	आंध्र प्रदेश	25.12	18.56	46.25	0
3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	7.34	0.031	11.09	0
4	असम	15.95	18.12	43.87	29
5	बिहार	13.59	1.61	88.64	100
6	चंडीगढ़	1.06	0.43	0.30	0

7	छत्तीसगढ़	8.88	1.43	7.68	5
8	दादर एवं नगर हवेली तथा दमन एवं दीव	0.89	0.14	0	0
9	दिल्ली	0.31	1.14	0.49	1.75
10	गोवा	3.13	1.81	2.08	2.50
11	गुजरात	8.52	1.98	7.01	15
12	हरियाणा	3.98	5.46	11.25	25
13	हिमाचल प्रदेश	7.63	13.74	57.11	0
14	जम्मू और कश्मीर	1.50	2.15	2.68	9.25
15	झारखंड	1.73	0	9.79	10
16	कर्नाटक	21.47	31.06	27.75	60
17	केरल	3.46	3.98	29.52	30
18	लद्दाख	0.93	2.32	0.35	3
19	लक्षद्वीप	0.61	0	0	0
20	मध्य प्रदेश	9.93	9.97	44.96	37.50
21	महाराष्ट्र	26.60	76.86	120	107.50
22	मणिपुर	9.09	0	0	0
23	मेघालय	3.04	0.38	1	2.50
24	मिजोरम	2.93	0	0	0
25	नागालैंड	5.90	0.40	3.96	0
26	ओडिशा	29.93	2.96	15.45	10
27	पुदुचेरी	0.79	0.68	2.46	1
28	पंजाब	9.35	16.31	30.65	50
29	राजस्थान	13.43	4.79	16.98	0
30	सिक्किम	1.50	1.75	0.90	3.75
31	तमिलनाडु	3.23	24.01	71.99	70
32	तेलंगाना	16.87	2.30	15.40	25
33	त्रिपुरा	10.35	0.15	1.12	3.75
34	उत्तर प्रदेश	24.08	21.06	79.54	100
35	उत्तराखंड	2.25	2.44	8.23	11
36	पश्चिम बंगाल	0	0	6.27	0

विवरण - II

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में अनुमोदित एक जिला एक उत्पाद (ओडीओपी) का जिलावार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	ज़िला	ओडीओपी
1	आगर मालवा	संतरा / साइट्रस
2	अलीराजपुर	शरीफा
3	अनूपपुर	टमाटर
4	अशोकनगर	टमाटर
5	बालाघाट	कोदो-कुटकी
6	बड़वानी	अदरक
7	बेतुल	आम
8	भिंड	बाजरा
9	भोपाल	अमरूद
10	बुरहानपुर	केला
11	छतरपुर	पान की बेल
12	छिंदवाड़ा	आलू
13	दमोह	टमाटर
14	दतिया	टमाटर
15	देवास	आलू
16	धार	शरीफा
17	डिंडोरी	कोदो-कुटकी
18	गुना	धनिया
19	ग्वालियर	आलू
20	हरदा	प्याज
21	होशंगाबाद	अमरूद
22	इंदौर	आलू
23	जबलपुर	हरी मटर
24	झाबुआ	टमाटर
25	कटनी	टमाटर
26	खंडवा	प्याज
27	खरगोन	मिर्च
28	मंडला	कोदो-कुटकी

29	मन्दसौर	लहसुन
30	मुरैना	सरसों के उत्पाद
31	नरसिंहपुर	गन्ना उत्पाद
32	नीमच	धनिया
33	निवाड़ी	अदरक
34	पन्ना	आंवला
35	रायसेन	टमाटर
36	राजगढ़	संतरा/ साइट्रस
37	रतलाम	लहसुन
38	रीवा	हल्दी
39	सागर	टमाटर
40	सतना	टमाटर
41	सीहोर	अमरूद
42	सिवनी	शरीफा
43	शाहडोल	हल्दी
44	शाजापुर	प्याज
45	श्यामपुर	अमरूद
46	शिवपुरी	टमाटर
47	सीधी	आम
48	सिंगरौली	टमाटर
49	टीकमगढ़	अदरक
50	उज्जैन	प्याज
51	उमरिया	आम
52	विदिशा	प्याज

महाराष्ट्र में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग

4077. श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख:

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

(क) महाराष्ट्र में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है, जिनमें पूरी हो चुकी

परियोजनाओं, निर्माणाधीन परियोजनाओं और आगामी परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) उक्त परियोजनाओं हेतु कुल अनुमानित निवेश कितना है और महाराष्ट्र में उक्त निधि का आवंटन किस प्रकार किया जा रहा है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट समय-सीमा निर्धारित की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) महाराष्ट्र में उक्त राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में विलंब को रोकने और चुनौतियों से पार पाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(ङ.) यवतमाल-वाशिम लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कितनी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाएं चल रही हैं और कितनी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाएं प्रस्तावित हैं और उक्त परियोजनाओं से स्थानीय जनता को क्या लाभ होने की संभावना है; और

(च) क्या यवतमाल-वाशिम संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में उक्त परियोजनाओं के संबंध में कोई विलंब अथवा बाधा का सामना करना पड़ा है और सरकार द्वारा उक्त मुद्दों के समाधान के लिए तथा परियोजनाओं को समय पर पूरा करने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) से (च) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) का विकास और रखरखाव एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और सरकार यातायात आवश्यकताओं, पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता और धन की समग्र उपलब्धता के आधार पर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकास और रखरखाव के लिए कार्यों को मंजूरी देती है। पिछले तीन वर्षों में महाराष्ट्र राज्य में 6,568 किलोमीटर लंबाई और 82,990 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाले कुल 230 राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग कार्य पूरे किए गए हैं और चालू वर्ष में, महाराष्ट्र राज्य में 3,750 किलोमीटर लंबाई और 78,061 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाले 146 राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग कार्य कार्यान्वयन के अधीन हैं। इसमें यवतमाल-वाशिम संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में 391 किलोमीटर लंबाई और 4,360 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाले 11 पूर्ण हो चुके कार्य और 41 किलोमीटर लंबाई और 694 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाले 5 कार्य कार्यान्वयन के अधीन हैं।

इन राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग परियोजनाओं के निर्माण से यातायात का सुचारु प्रवाह सुनिश्चित होगा तथा बेहतर संपर्कता के साथ-साथ यवतमाल-वाशिम संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित महाराष्ट्र राज्य के समग्र आर्थिक विकास को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। इससे सड़क प्रयोक्ताओं की सुरक्षा में वृद्धि के साथ-साथ यात्रा समय और वाहन परिचालन लागत में भी कमी सुनिश्चित होगी।

भूमि अधिग्रहण और अन्य निर्माण-पूर्व गतिविधियों से संबंधित मुद्दों के साथ-साथ महाराष्ट्र राज्य में कुछ ठेकेदारों के साथ नकदी प्रवाह संबंधी मुद्दों के कारण कुछ कार्यों के कार्यान्वयन में देरी हुई है, जिसमें यवतमाल-वाशिम संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कार्य भी शामिल हैं।

परियोजनाओं की प्रगति की निगरानी प्रोजेक्ट मॉनिटरिंग इंफॉर्मेशन सिस्टम (पीएमआईएस) और डेटा लेक, भूमि राशि पोर्टल (भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए) जैसे उन्नत डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से की जाती है। इसके अलावा, इन मुद्दों का समाधान करने और परियोजनाओं का समय पर कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निष्पादन एजेंसियों के अधिकारियों सहित सभी हितधारकों के साथ विभिन्न स्तरों पर समय-समय पर समीक्षा की जाती है। सभी लंबित मुद्दों का काफी हद तक समाधान कर लिया गया है और कार्यान्वयनाधीन एनएच कार्यों को सितंबर, 2026 में पूरा करने के लिए संशोधित तिथि निर्धारित की गई है।

OVER-EXPLOITATION OF GROUND WATER

4078. SHRI ADITYA YADAV

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the fact that the country has just four per cent of the world's freshwater resources and the groundwater is heavily over-exploited, far beyond the volumes of annual recharge and if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to develop and maintain the

systems for groundwater recharge keeping in mind that the country accounts for a quarter of global groundwater usage i.e. an amount that exceeds the combined total usage of China and the United States of America (USA)?

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

(a) The government is cognizant of the fact that India is one of the largest users of groundwater in the world and that the country has roughly 4% of the world's fresh water reserves to cater to the needs of its population which is around 17% of the world's total.

As per the Dynamic Ground Water Resource Assessment Report for the year 2023, total annual ground water recharge has been assessed at 449 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM), the total annual extractable groundwater resource for the country is estimated as 407.21 BCM and the total annual groundwater extraction for all purposes stands at 241.34 BCM. Further, on comparing the resource assessment report of 2023 with that of 2017, it emerges that the share of 'Safe' Assessment Units (AUs) in the country has increased from 62.6% to 73.1% while that of 'Over-Exploited' Units has reduced from 17.2% to 11.2% in the said period.

(b) Water being a State subject, the issues related to development, regulation and management of water resources, including ground water, are primarily the responsibilities of the state governments. The Central Government complements the efforts of the state governments by providing technical support and financial assistance through its institutions and various centrally sponsored schemes. Some of the important measures taken by the Central Government for water conservation and to improve ground water recharge in the country are listed below: -

- i. National Water Policy (2012) has been formulated by Department of Water Resources, RD & GR, which, *inter-alia*, calls for rainwater harvesting and conservation of water, mapping the aquifers of the country, proper regulation of extraction by setting up regulatory authorities and integrated development of surface and ground water.
- ii. The Government is implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) in the country since 2019 which is a mission mode and time bound programme for harvesting the rainfall and taking up water conservation activities. Currently, JSA 2024 is being implemented in the country with special focus on 151 water stressed districts of the country. JSA is an umbrella campaign under which various ground water recharge and conservation related works are being taken up in convergence with various central and state schemes.
- iii. CGWB has taken up National Aquifer Mapping and Management Programme (NAQUIM) with an aim to delineate aquifer disposition and their characterization. Entire mappable area of the country of around 25 lakh sq. km, has been mapped under the scheme and management plans have been shared with the respective State governments for implementation. The plans comprise of recommendations for demand management as well as construction of artificial recharge structures.
- iv. Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 has been prepared by the CGWB for the entire country and shared with States/UTs providing a broad outline for construction of around 1.42 crore rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the country to harness 185 BCM (Billion cubic meter) of

water.

- v. MoJS is implementing Atal Bhujal Yojana, which is a community led scheme for participatory ground water management focusing on demand side management of ground water in 80 water stressed districts in 7 States. Construction of various rain water harvesting and recharge structures like check dams, ponds, shafts etc. are incentivized under the scheme.
- vi. Mission Amrit Sarovar was launched by the Government of India which aimed at developing and rejuvenating at least 75 water bodies in each district of the country. As an outcome nearly 69,000 Amrit Sarovars have been constructed/rejuvenated in the country.
- vii. Details of several other significant initiatives of the Government of India for improvement of groundwater situation in the country can be seen through the link below-<https://jalshakti-dowr.gov.in/document/steps-taken-by-the-central-government-to-control-water-depletion-and-promote-rain-water-harvesting-conservation/>
- viii. In addition, a number of States have done notable work in the field of water conservation/harvesting. Some of them can be mentioned as 'Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan' in Rajasthan, 'Jalyukt Shivar' in Maharashtra, 'Sujalam Sufalam Abhiyan' in Gujarat, 'Mission Kakatiya' in Telangana, Neeru Chettu' in Andhra Pradesh, Jal Jeevan Hariyali in Bihar, 'Jal Hi Jeevan' in Haryana, 'Kudimaramath' scheme in Tamil Nadu etc.

पथ विक्रेताओं के कल्याण के लिए नीति

4079. श्री प्रवीन खंडेलवाल:

क्या आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 2004 में पथ विक्रेताओं के कल्याण के लिए नीति बनाई गई थी;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो इसके उद्देश्य और प्रमुख विशेषताएं क्या हैं;
- (ग) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने पथ विक्रेताओं के अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए वर्ष 2014 में एक कानून बनाया था और सभी राज्यों को इसे कार्यान्वित करने का निदेश दिया था;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो इस कानून के कार्यान्वयन की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;
- (ङ) क्या पथ विक्रेता अधिनियम के अंतर्गत टाउन वेंडिंग समिति का गठन किया गया है; और
- (च) यदि हां, तो क्या इस समिति की मासिक बैठक नियमित रूप से आयोजित की जा रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू) :

(क): जी, हां।

(ख): भारत सरकार ने पथ विक्रेताओं को आजीविका कमाने हेतु सहायक वातावरण प्रदान करने और बढ़ावा देने के साथ ही सार्वजनिक स्थानों और सड़कों पर भीड़भाड़ की समस्या का समाधान और स्वच्छता का रखरखाव सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से जनवरी, 2004 में "राष्ट्रीय शहरी पथ विक्रेता नीति" तैयार की थी।

(ग) और (घ): शहरी पथ विक्रेताओं(एसवी) के अधिकारों की रक्षा करने और पथ विक्रय की गतिविधियों को विनियमित करने के लिए, सरकार ने पथ विक्रेता (आजीविका संरक्षण और पथ विक्रय विनियमन) अधिनियम, 2014 अधिनियमित किया, जिसे संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के अनुसार पथ विक्रय के लिए नियम, स्कीम, उपनियम और योजना बनाकर लागू किया जाता है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा दी गई

जानकारी के अनुसार, 3471 शहरों ने पथ विक्रेताओं का सर्वेक्षण पूरा कर लिया है। आज की तारीख तक, क्रमशः 38.87 लाख और 32.59 लाख से अधिक पथ विक्रेताओं को विक्रय प्रमाण पत्र(सीओवी) और आईडी कार्ड जारी किए जा चुके हैं।

(ड) और (च): पथ विक्रेता अधिनियम, 2014 की धारा 22 में उपयुक्त सरकार द्वारा प्रत्येक स्थानीय प्राधिकरण में एक या एक से अधिक नगर विक्रय समितियों(टीवीसी) के गठन का प्रावधान है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार अब तक अधिनियम के तहत 4,342 टीवीसी का गठन किया जा चुका है। टीवीसी की बैठक आयोजित करने सहित अधिनियम के प्रावधानों को संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा लागू किया जा रहा है। टीवीसी द्वारा आयोजित की जा रही बैठकों का विवरण इस मंत्रालय द्वारा नहीं रखा जा रहा है।

TRANSFER OF AIR-INDIA ASSETS

4080. DR. THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN :

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

(a) whether only Air-India flights or the entire Air-India along with all its movable and immovable properties is given to the private operator and if so, details thereof; and

(b) whether any of the subsidiaries of Air-India is still with the Government or all subsidiaries along with Air-India have been given to the private operator 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 strategic disinvestment of 100% stake of Government of India in Air India along with 100% stake in Air India Express Ltd and 50% stake in Air India SATS was concluded on 27.01.2022. AI Assets Holding Limited (AIAHL), a Special Purpose Vehicle was created to handle remaining four subsidiaries of Air India which are still with Government of India, namely Alliance Air Aviation Limited, AI Engineering Services Limited, AI Airport Services Limited and Hotel Corporation of India Limited along with other non-core assets, paintings and artefacts and other non-operational assets of Air India Limited.

Immovable assets and movable assets of book value amounting Rs.7604.00 Cr. and Rs. 127.00 Cr. respectively were transferred in books of accounts of AIAHL upon the Government approved disinvestment of Air India Ltd.

INCLUSION OF MEITEI COMMUNITY IN ST LIST

4081. DR. ANGOMCHA BIMOL AKOIJAM:

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

(a) whether any steps have been taken by the Government to include the Meitei community in the States of Assam, Tripura and Manipur in the Scheduled Tribes (ST) list;

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

(c) the current status of any such proposal for considering the longstanding demand for the inclusion of the Meitei community in the ST list along with the

action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI DURGA DAS UIKEY)

(a) to (c): Government of India on 15.6.1999 (further as amended on 25.6.2002 and 14.9.2022) has laid down the modalities for deciding the claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in Orders specifying Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lists. As per the modalities, only those proposals which have been recommended and justified by the concerned State Government / UT Administration and concurred with by Registrar General of India (RGI) and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) are to be considered and legislation amended. Proposal from the concerned State/UT administration is a prerequisite to process the case further. All actions on the proposals are taken as per these approved modalities.

ROAD CONNECTIVITY BY NHAI

4082. **SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL:**

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

- (a) the details of the status and targeted dates of completion of works taken up by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) in the State of Gujarat;
- (b) the details of total works taken up by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) in the country during the last five years, State-wise particularly in

Mehsana Parliamentary constituency;

(c) the details of amount borne by Central Road and Infrastructure Fund (CRIF)

for development projects in the State of Gujarat, district-wise; and

(d) the length of road completed by NHAI during the last five years, State-wise particularly in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) :

(a) Details are enclosed as **Statement-I**.

(b) and (d) Details are enclosed as **Statement-II**.

(c) Details are enclosed as **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I

The status and details of projects completed/under construction by NHAI during the last five year in the state of Gujarat:

Sr. No.	Project Name	NH no.	Total Length(In Km)	Total Project Cost (in Rs. Crore)	Physical Progress	Schedule completion Date
2019-2020						
1	Four Lanning of Dwarka- Khambhaliya-Devariya Section	NH-151A	71.9	1024.7	Completed	-
2	Eight lane Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway Package- V	NE-4	24.6	1324.8	66.20%	23.04.2025
2020-2021						
3	Six lane Sanchor - Santalpur Package-2	754K	32	785.5	Completed	-
4	Six lane Sanchor -	754K	31.1	778.2	99.70%	31.12.2024

	Santalpur Package-4					
2021-2022						
5	Eight lane Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway Package- VI	NE-4	36.9	2271.9	96.80%	15.02.2025
6	Eight lane Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway Package- VII	NE-4	27.5	1710.3	79.50%	31.03.2025
7	Eight lane Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway Package -X	NE-4	24.6	1909.7	21.50%	30.09.2025
8	Ahmedabad - Dholera Package -1	NE-8	22	1298	81.60%	31.01.2025
9	Ahmedabad - Dholera Package -2	NE-8	26.5	1415.3	73.10%	31.01.2025
10	Ahmedabad - Dholera Package -3	NE-8	22.5	1034	88.50%	15.01.2025
11	Ahmedabad - Dholera Package -4	NE-8	38	1181.8	85.30%	15.01.2025
12	Eight lane Delhi-Vadodara Expressway Package-29	NE-4	22.5	1121.6	Completed	-
13	Eight lane Delhi-Vadodara Expressway Package-30	NE-4	21.5	1185.3	90.80%	31.01.2025
14	Eight lane Delhi-Vadodara Expressway Package-31	NE-4	19.5	1547.9	95.80%	31.03.2025
15	Six lane Sanchor - Santalpur Package-3	754K	32	752.3	98.10%	31.12.2024
16	Six lane Sanchor - Santalpur Package-1	754K	30.1	649.6	Completed	-
17	Eight lane Delhi-Vadodara Expressway Package-27	NE-4	26.4	1371.6	87.50%	31.01.2025
18	Eight lane Delhi-Vadodara Expressway	NE-4	25.2	1339.1	94.50%	28.02.2025

	Package-28					
19	Four Lanning of Dhrol-BhadraPatiya and BhadraPatiya -Pipaliya	NH-151 A	50.4	768.4	Completed	-
20	Four Lanning of Madhavpur to Porbandar	NH-51	40.7	135.6	Completed	-
2022-2023						
21	Four Lanning of Bhimasar- Anjar- Bhuj	NH-341	59.5	1373.1	62.90%	29.06.2025
22	Four Lanning of Patan to Gojaria	NH-68	76.9	1181.3	56.30%	07.03.2025
23	Eight lane Delhi-Vadodara Expressway Package-26	NE-4	32.8	1971.4	65.00%	31.03.2025
2023-2024						
24	Six Lanning of Jetpur - Gondal - Rajkot	NH-27	67.7	2070.4	17.70%	26.09.2025
25	Six Lanning of Samakhiyali - Santalpur	NH-27	90.9	1553.8	11.10%	27.12.2025
2024-2025						
26	Eight lane Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway Package- VIII	NE-4	35.4	3834.24	0.00%	02.03.2026
27	Eight lane Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway Package- IX	NE-4	26.6	2594.17	2.40%	13.10.2025

STATEMENT-II**1. The details of Year wise Construction Summary (Length in km):**

Sl. No.	Name of the State / Union Territory	2024-25 (till Nov' 2024)	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	11	25	39	113	65
2	Andhra Pradesh	427	799	438	347	515	587
3	Arunachal Pradesh	37	262	320	206	135	94
4	Assam	117	272	310	318	567	247
5	Bihar	169	497	488	576	691	197
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	154	251	243	320	247	198
8	D & NH	0	0	0	0	3	0
9	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Delhi	3	53	43	5	20	38
11	Goa	14	11	16	65	49	30
12	Gujarat	245	622	658	249	361	292
13	Haryana	70	300	358	290	406	220
14	Himachal Pradesh	92	251	139	146	89	76
15	Jammu and Kashmir	128	243	217	263	234	46
16	Jharkhand	83	248	245	298	358	298
17	Karnataka	251	741	393	419	425	500
18	Kerala	59	282	171	76	344	186
19	Ladakh	50	81	51	0	7	4
20	Madhya Pradesh	335	792	667	871	877	714
21	Maharashtra	514	1463	1087	1534	2870	2422
22	Manipur	24	202	269	221	224	304
23	Meghalaya	33	162	98	26	36	0

24	Mizoram	19	209	205	239	169	42
25	Nagaland	64	159	236	254	197	68
26	Odisha	110	357	410	544	683	441
27	Puducherry	0	11	0	0	7	3
28	Punjab	70	409	274	150	188	344
29	Rajasthan	678	868	715	722	825	1018
30	Sikkim	7	78	49	45	39	29
31	Tamil Nadu	246	814	690	470	447	204
32	Telangana	170	513	172	236	227	340
33	Tripura	6	47	204	181	78	5
34	Uttar Pradesh	452	939	642	824	917	694
35	Uttarakhand	66	216	219	354	577	357
36	West Bengal	67	190	284	169	400	174
	Total	4761	12349	10331	10457	13327	10237

2.The details of total works taken up by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) in Mehsana Parliamentary constituency

Sr. No.	Project Name	NH no.	Total Length (In Km)	Length in Mehsana District	Total Project Cost (in Rs. Crore)	Date of appointed	Physical Progress (in %)	Scheduled date of completion
1	Four Lanning of Patan to Gojaria	NH- 68	76.9	43.4	1181.3	09.03.2023	56.30%	07.03.2025

STATEMENT-III

The details of amount borne by Central Road and Infrastructure Fund (CRIF) for development projects in the State of Gujarat:

Sr. No.	Name of District	Name of works	Length	Amount Approved (Rs.Incr
1	Dang	Wagai-Saputrara Road Km. 61/0 to 103/3 District-Dang	42.3	39.62
2	Tapi	Sariya-Bandharpada-Temka Road Km.0/0 to 21/5	21.3	45
3	Tapi	Itvai-Varpada-Fulwadi Road Km.0/0 to 16/400	3.6	2.5
4	Tapi	Mandvi-Serulla Road Km.14/00 to 28/500	10	10
5	Surat-2	Tarsada-Kadod-Bardoli-Sarbhon-Navsari Road Km.33/100 to 75/00	24.86	30
6	Surat-2	Sahol-Kim-Mandvi Road Km.1/0 to 14/4	5.5	21
16	Valsad	Discarded length of N.H.8 Km.327/8 to 343/0 (Section Km.338/00 to 343/0)	2.6	5.5
7	Vadodara	Karjan Diversion Road	2.3	4.75
8	Dahod	Dhanpur- Gangadi Road Km.0/0 to 21/200 (Limkheda)	21.2	19.5
9	Dahod	Zalod-Gamdi Road Km.0/0 to 11/2	11.2	9
10	Dahod	Sarmariya To ODR (Varod-Sarmaria-Karamba Road) Km.0/0 to 10/300	10.3	9.4
11	Dahod	Kathla- Anas Road Km.0/0 to 10/200	10.2	9.4
12	Narmada	Sagbara-Borda-Sherula Km.0/0 to 10/800	10.8	8.94

13	Panchmahal	Ahmedabad-Godhara-Dahod-Indor Road Km.96/00 to 102/8	5.8	7.5
14	Bharuch	Anklehswar-Valiya-Netrang Road 6/0 to 43/00	37	67.5
15	Mahisagar	Vaddala-Balashinor-Nava Rojva Road Km.73/860 to 80/900	7.4	13.2
17	Rajkot	Upleta-Kolki-Motipanoli-Sidsar Km.0/00 to 26/0	26	26.5
18	Jamnagar	Lalpur-Motakhadba Km.0/0 to 11/800	11.825	15
19	Jamnagar	Vadinar Approach Road Km.0/0 to 10/700	10.7	11
20	Surendranagar	Dhrangadhra-Kuda-Sara-Thana-Chotila Road Km.51/0 to 53/5, Km.64/5 to 70/90 and 78/0 to 79/0	9.9	9.5
21	Morbi	Morbi-Ravapar-Gunda-Sajanpur Km.0/0 to 21/0	19	67.5
22	Morbi	N.H. to Lakhdhipur-Kalikanagar-NichiMandal Km.0/0 to 19/00 (MorbiPanchyat)	19	35
23	Amreli	Palitana-Jesar-Savarkundla Road Km.44/0 to 80/00	36	22
24	Probandar	Kutiyana-Mahiyari-Bagasara Road Km.0/0 to 30/8	30.7	37.4
25	Probandar	Navagam-Bhad-Erda-Nerana Road . Km.0/0 to 21/300	21.68	34.1
26	Bhavnagar	Songadh-Palitana Road (Km.32/6 to 56/8) and Palitana Bypass Road (Km.0/0 to 1/250)	23.25	34.9
27	Jungadh	Gadodar-Sasan Road Km.0/0 to 31/50	31.5	13

28	Anand	Ligada-Bhalej-Anand Road Km.0/0 to 19/200	17.2	42.9
29	Anand	Bhalej-Sarasa Road, Km.5/6 to 15/6	10	16.5
30	Aravalli	Modasa-Meghraj-Undva Road Km.0/0 to 14/400	14.4	19.8
31	Ahmedabad	Sanand-Chekhla-Kadi Road Km.24/60 to 36/20	11.6	24.24
32	Ahmedabad	Simej-Koth-Kalyangadh-Lagdana-Baldana Road Km.0/0 to 29/70	10	13.42
33	Kutch	Pragpar-Mundra -Asaid Road Km.0/0 to 3/900 and Km.7/100 to 9/335	9.35	178.97
		Total	538.47	904.54

हर घर नल से जल योजना की प्रगति में तीव्रता

4083. श्री अनिल फिरोजिया:

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा राज्यों में हर घर नल से जल योजना की प्रगति में तेजी लाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का देश में पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने हेतु बाढ़ प्रभावित और सूखाप्रवण क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं की पहचान करने और उनका समाधान करने के लिए नई योजनाएं कार्यान्वित करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार इस संबंध में राज्य सरकारों के साथ किस प्रकार समन्वय सुनिश्चित कर रही है?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी. सोमन्ना) :

(क) से (ग) अगस्त 2019 से, भारत सरकार राज्यों की भागीदारी में जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम)- हर घर जल को लागू कर रही है, ताकि देश के प्रत्येक ग्रामीण परिवार को कार्यशील नल जल

कनेक्शन के माध्यम से पीने योग्य जल का प्रावधान किया जा सके, जिसमें बाढ़ प्रभावित और सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के परिवार शामिल हैं।

अगस्त 2019 में जल जीवन मिशन की शुरुआत में, केवल 3.23 करोड़ (16.8%) ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन होने की सूचना थी। अब तक, दिनांक 15.12.2024 तक राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा सूचित किए गए अनुसार, जल जीवन मिशन (जेजेएम)-हर घर जल के तहत लगभग 12.13 करोड़ और ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए हैं। इस प्रकार, 15.12.2024 तक, देश के 19.36 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों में से 15.36 करोड़ (79.35%) से अधिक परिवारों के पास नल जल आपूर्ति होने की सूचना है।

मिशन को कार्यान्वित करते समय, बाढ़, लू आदि जैसी विकट स्थितियों के दौरान पेयजल आपूर्ति के प्रबंधन को महत्व दिया जाता है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को यह भी सलाह दी गई है कि वे बाढ़, चक्रवात, भूस्खलन, भूमि खिसकने, भूकंप के प्रभाव से सुरक्षा के लिए ग्रामीण जल आपूर्ति अवसंरचना के स्थानों का सावधानीपूर्वक चयन करें; व्यवहार्य अवसंरचना का निर्माण करें; भूकंप/बाढ़ अथवा चक्रवात/भू-स्खलन संभावित क्षेत्रों के लिए जारी कोडल प्रावधानों का अनुपालन करें।

इसके अलावा, तटीय क्षेत्रों, बाढ़ प्रवण क्षेत्रों, हिमालयी राज्यों आदि जैसे आपदा प्रवण क्षेत्रों के लिए राज्यों को हैंडपंपों/नल कनेक्शनों के लिए प्लेटफार्मों को ऊंचा करने, प्राकृतिक आपदाओं की स्थिति में अंतरिम समाधान के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए समय-समय पर उनकी कार्यशीलता सुनिश्चित करने की सलाह दी गई है। इसके अलावा, निकटतम संभावित सुरक्षित स्थानों पर स्थायी मोबाइल जल शोधन संयंत्रों को लगाने की योजना बनाने और इन संयंत्रों की एक सूची तैयार करने; पूर्वनिर्धारित आपातकालीन जल आपूर्ति किट शिविरों और अन्य बड़े पैमाने पर विस्थापन स्थितियों में पहुंच को सक्षम बनाने, शुद्धिकरण किट की पर्याप्त आपूर्ति करने; प्रभावित क्षेत्र में मोबाइल जल शोधन संयंत्रों की स्थापना करने; फील्ड परीक्षण किटों का उपयोग करके रोग पर्यवेक्षण के संदर्भ में जल गुणवत्ता निगरानी करने की भी परिकल्पना की गई है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, प्राकृतिक आपदाओं की स्थिति में जल आपूर्ति स्कीमों को पुनः बहाल करने हेतु कार्य शुरू करने के लिए कार्यसंबंधी दिशानिर्देशों में फ्लेक्सी निधियों का प्रावधान किया गया है।

इसके अलावा, पूरे देश में जेजेएम की तीव्र आयोजना और कार्यान्वयन के लिए आवधिक रूप से राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की कार्य परिपूर्णता योजनाओं और वार्षिक कार्य योजनाओं (एएपी) पर संयुक्त चर्चा करना तथा उसे अंतिम रूप देने, कार्यान्वयन की नियमित समीक्षा, क्षमता निर्माण, प्रशिक्षण और ज्ञान साझा करने के लिए कार्यशालाएं/सम्मेलन/वेबिनार, तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए बहु-विषयक टीम द्वारा क्षेत्र का दौरा करने आदि जैसे कार्य किए जा रहे हैं। जेजेएम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए विस्तृत कार्यसंबंधी दिशानिर्देश; ग्रामीण परिवारों हेतु सुरक्षित पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने के लिए ग्राम पंचायतों तथा वीडब्ल्यूएससी के लिए *मार्गदर्शिका* और आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों, आश्रमशालाओं तथा विद्यालयों में पाइपगत जलापूर्ति प्रदान करने के लिए एक विशेष अभियान संबंधी दिशानिर्देश राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ साझा किए गए हैं। इसके अलावा, जल गुणवत्ता परीक्षण और रिपोर्टिंग का विस्तार करने, पेयजल स्रोतों की निगरानी, स्वच्छता सर्वेक्षण, प्रयोगशालाओं की स्थापना, आदि के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के अधिकारियों और स्थानीय ग्राम स्तरीय कार्यकर्ताओं के मार्गदर्शन हेतु पेयजल गुणवत्ता निगरानी और पर्यवेक्षण फ्रेमवर्क भी जारी किया गया है। इसके अलावा, ऑनलाइन निगरानी के लिए, जेजेएम-एकीकृत प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली (आईएमआईएस) और जेजेएम-डैशबोर्ड की स्थापना की गई है। सार्वजनिक वित्त प्रबंधन प्रणाली (पीएफएमएस) के माध्यम से पारदर्शी ऑनलाइन वित्तीय प्रबंधन के लिए भी प्रावधान किया गया है।

सासाराम के लिए वायु संपर्क

4084. श्री मनोज कुमार:

क्या **नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का सासाराम संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र को वायु संपर्क उपलब्ध कराने का विचार है;
 (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त विमानपत्तन की रूपरेखा कब तक तैयार किए जाने की संभावना है;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस विचार से सहमत है कि दक्षिण बिहार, आरा, बक्सर, कैमूर, औरंगाबाद और रोहतास से दिल्ली, मुम्बई, रांची, कोलकाता और लखनऊ तक वायु संपर्क होने से उक्त क्षेत्रों में ऐतिहासिक और धार्मिक स्थलों के कारण रोजगार के अवसरों और पर्यटकों की संख्या में वृद्धि होगी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री मुरलीधर मोहोले) :

(क) और (ख): आरा, बक्सर, भभुआ (कैमूर), डेहरी-ऑन-सोन बिहार में सासाराम संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र और उसके आसपास हवाईपट्टियां/हवाईअड्डे हैं जो क्षेत्रीय संपर्क योजना-उड़ें देश का आम नागरिक (आरसीएस-उड़ान) के तहत असेवित हवाईअड्डों की सूची में सूचीबद्ध हैं। तथापि, बोली प्रक्रिया के पांच दौर पूरे होने तक आरसीएस उड़ानों के परिचालन के लिए इन हवाईपट्टियों को जोड़ने वाले कोई भी मार्ग किसी भी एयरलाइन को अवार्ड नहीं किए गए थे। इसलिए, हवाईपट्टियों को 'उड़ान' योजना के अंतर्गत पुनरुद्धार के लिए शामिल नहीं किया गया है। यदि कोई एयरलाइन भविष्य की बोली प्रक्रिया में इन हवाई पट्टियों को जोड़ने वाली आरसीएस उड़ानों के परिचालन के लिए वैध प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करती है, तो उस पर उड़ान योजना के प्रावधानों के अनुसार विचार किया जाएगा।

उड़ान एक बाजार-चालित सतत योजना है, जिसमें अधिक गंतव्यों/स्टेशनों और मार्गों को इसमें शामिल करने के लिए समय-समय पर बोली प्रक्रिया आयोजित की जाती है। इच्छुक एयरलाइनें, विशेष मार्गों पर मांग के अपने आकलन के आधार पर, उड़ान के अंतर्गत बोली लगाने के समय अपने प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करती हैं। उड़ान के लिए आवंटित मार्गों में शामिल हवाईअड्डे को,

‘उड़ान’ योजना के अंतर्गत परिचालन शुरू करने के लिए उन्नयन/विकास अपेक्षित होता है, उसे ‘असेवित और अल्पसेवित हवाईअड्डों का पुनरुद्धार’ योजना के तहत विकास किया जाता है। हवाईअड्डे के विकास और पूरा तैयार होने के पश्चात, चयनित एयरलाइन प्रचालक (एसएओ) इन हवाईअड्डों को जोड़ने वाले ‘उड़ान’ मार्गों पर परिचालन शुरू करते हैं।

(ग) और (घ): राष्ट्रीय नागर विमानन नीति (एनसीएपी) 2016 में अवधारणीय उड़ान योजना में मौजूदा हवाई पट्टियों और हवाईअड्डों के पुनरुद्धार के माध्यम से देश के असेवित और अल्पसेवित हवाईअड्डों को कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने की परिकल्पना की गई है। नीति के अनुसरण में, सरकार ने हवाई यात्रा को किफायती, सुविधाजनक बनाकर आम जनता तक पहुंचाने, यात्रियों के लिए संरक्षित, सुरक्षित, किफायती और संधारणीय हवाई यात्रा उपलब्ध कराने तथा भारत और विश्व के विभिन्न भागों तक कार्गो के हवाई परिवहन की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने तथा एकीकृत पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव किया है, जिससे नागर विमानन क्षेत्र में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि होगी, जिससे पर्यटन को बढ़ावा मिलेगा, रोजगार में वृद्धि होगी तथा देश में संतुलित क्षेत्रीय विकास को बढ़ावा मिलेगा।

TOLL GATES

4085. DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P:

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

- (a) whether there is any proposal to abolish Toll gates in the country for seamless transport and passage of goods, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government is aware that a number of public toilets on toll booths are locked or not functional; and
- (c) if so, the action taken against the contractors?

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

(a) No, Sir. However, it has been decided to initially implement barrier free Electronic Toll Collection (ETC) System with available technology at selected sections of National Highways with the possibility of implementing it on other fee plazas depending upon the outcomes and efficacy of the implementation. Barrier Free Tolling will ensure seamless transport and passage of goods.

(b) and (c) All the public toilets on National Highways Fee Plazas are generally functional and available for use of highway users. Regular inspections are carried out and reports are submitted by the Fee Plaza Managers through Mobile Application "NHA1 One App" about their cleanliness and functional status.

AMBULANCES AND SAFETY SERVICES ON NATIONAL HIGHWAYS**4086. SUSHRI IQRA CHOUDHARY:**

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

- (a) the details of ambulances deployed on National Highways (NHs) in the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) the criteria for deployment of ambulances on National Highways;
- (c) whether any audits are being conducted to assess the quality of emergency care provided by these ambulances and if so, the details thereof;

and

(d) the other steps taken by the Government to ensure the safety and security of passengers on National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) :

(a) Ambulances are deployed as a part of the Incident Management System on the National Highways, which in turn is a part of the Operation & Maintenance executed through the contractors/ Concessionaires. Number of centralized ambulances deployed in the last three years are as under:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Number of Ambulances
1	2021-22	930
2	2022-23	1003
3	2023-24	1074

(b) Ambulances are stationed either at the toll plazas or at locations found suitable. Generally, at least one ambulance is provided on the project highway irrespective of its length and for longer stretches ambulances are generally deployed at an interval of 50-60 km.

(c) The Field Offices as well as the supervision consultants regularly conduct inspection of the availability of equipment as well as manpower in the Ambulances deployed on NH stretches.

(d) (i) Road safety has been integrated into DPR stage itself by means of road

safety consultants and road safety auditors.

(ii) Completion of Safety works for issuance of Provisional Completion Certificate has been made mandatory from 22.09.2022.

(iii) Financial powers have been delegated to Regional Officers for construction of FoBs including provisioning of Lifts/Ramps.

(iv) Capacity building on safety measures through training of field officers /Concessionaires / Contractors / Consultants engaged in project works throughout India.

(v) Pedestrian Markings are marked at median openings and junctions, Footpaths/Walkways constructed in Urban/inhabited areas, and Street lighting in inhabited section of NHs to ensure the safety of pedestrian on NHs.

(vi) Road Safety Week is observed every year for spreading awareness about safer behavior of road users on National Highways wherein the following major activities are carried out for creating awareness and enhancement of Safety of Road users:

- Conducting of Walkathon, Exhibition on Road safety along with Essay writing/Poster making competition/NukkadNatak and Mass awareness events.
- Distribution of pamphlets etc. to road users at Toll plazas, wayside amenities, food stall points during the Safety Week.
- Awareness drives for Road Safety through Flex banners, Workshop, and Discussion.

- Retro reflective sheeting to avoid rear-end collision and installation of reflectors/retro-reflective tapes on truck, tractor-trolley, animal cart, etc. at toll plazas.
- Motivation and road side safety awareness programme for school /college students through Quiz competitions, drawing competitions, Essay writing and speech competitions, etc.
- Special drives to stop overloading along with checking of over-speeding, unauthorized parking, drunk driving, etc. with the help of police department.
- Health cum Eye Check-up Camp and distribution of eye glasses for truck/bus drivers operating on NHs.
- Distribution of pamphlets, and the display of safety banners.
- Checking fatigue of truck drivers and educating them about road safety. Road safety awareness messages on social media, such as Twitter, Instagram and Facebook are being spread on regular basis.

PROJECTS AND FUNDS UNDER SCM

4087. SHRI KARTI P. CHIDAMBARAM:

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

- (a) the total funds allocated and utilised for the Smart Cities Mission (SCM)

- since its inception;
- (b) the number of projects completed under the SCM till date, project and city-wise; and
 - (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to expedite the completion of ongoing projects under the mission along with expected timeline for their completion?

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

- (a) Under the Smart Cities Mission (SCM), the Central Government has a total outlay of ₹48,000 crore for the 100 cities. As on 15.11.2024, the Central Government has released ₹47,225 crore to States/Union Territories under SCM, out of which ₹44,626 crore (i.e. 94% of the total Central share released) has been utilized since its inception.
- (b) As on 15.11.2024, work orders have been issued in 8,066 projects amounting to ₹1,64,669 crore, of which 7,352 projects (i.e. 91% of total projects) amounting to ₹1,47,366 crore have been completed under SCM, as per the data provided by 100 Smart Cities. The city-wise numbers of projects completed is given at **Statement**.
- (c) Government of India's policy and strategy for Indian Urban Development follows the provisions as laid down in the Constitution of India. It is pertinent to mention here that 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects. Further, as per the 12th Schedule of Indian Constitution (Article 243W), Urban Planning including Town Planning is the responsibility of Urban

Local Bodies (ULBs)/ Urban Development Authorities. However, Government of India views high urbanization as an opportunity towards aspirations of faster economic development. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through schematic interventions/ advisories.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has a multi-level review structure to expedite the progress of projects under the SCM. At State level, Mission implementation is monitored by the State level High Powered Steering Committee chaired by the Chief Secretary. At the National level, implementation is monitored by an Apex Committee headed by Secretary, MoHUA. Nominee Directors of MoHUA on the Boards of Special Purpose Vehicles monitor progress in respective cities on a regular basis. MoHUA also regularly interacts with the States /Smart Cities through video conferences, review meetings, field visits, regional workshops, Chief Executive Officer's Conference etc. at various levels to assess the performance of the 100 smart cities / ULBs and handhold them for improving the same, wherever required.

On the request received from various State/UT Governments, the period of SCM has been extended up to 31st March 2025.

STATEMENT**City-wise details of projects completed under SCM**

(in ₹ crore)

State/City	No. of Projects Completed	Amount
Andaman Nicobar Islands	7	39.65
Port Blair	7	39.65
Andhra Pradesh	234	5653.20
Amaravati	14	746.00
Kakinada	79	1722.97
Tirupati	79	1610.65
Visakhapatnam	62	1573.58
Arunachal Pradesh	52	560.57
Itanagar	20	346.12
Pasighat	32	214.45
Assam	19	722.42
Guwahati	19	722.42
Bihar	123	4142.84
Bhagalpur	25	1394.96
Biharsharif	50	1095.64
Muzaffarpur	22	626.16
Patna	26	1026.08
Chandigarh	95	2631.66
Chandigarh	95	2631.66
Chhattisgarh	479	3655.98
Atal Nagar	36	573.55
Bilaspur	111	1474.10

State/City	No. of Projects Completed	Amount
Raipur	332	1608.33
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	382.72
Silvassa	9	382.72
Daman and Diu	43	705.67
Diu	43	705.67
Delhi	118	827.67
NDMC	118	827.67
Goa	36	585.55
Panaji	36	585.55
Gujarat	339	10824.14
Ahmedabad	69	2626.40
Dahod	27	710.42
Gandhinagar	41	777.99
Rajkot	69	2156.62
Surat	82	2638.38
Vadodara	51	1914.33
Haryana	140	1634.58
Faridabad	32	687.23
Karnal	108	947.35
Himachal Pradesh	259	1165.05
Dharamshala	54	353.74
Shimla	205	811.31

State/City	No. of Projects Completed	Amount
Jammu and Kashmir	261	6085.10
Jammu	117	2773.31
Srinagar	144	3311.79
Jharkhand	26	1847.23
Ranchi	26	1847.23
Karnataka	882	13380.57
Belagavi	211	2716.46
Bengaluru	47	1014.77
Davanagere	125	1932.81
Hubballi-Dharwad	78	1816.62
Mangaluru	93	2428.81
Shivamogga	111	1372.42
Tumakuru	217	2098.68
Kerala	150	2398.11
Kochi	85	1555.47
Thiruvananthapuram	65	842.64
Lakshadweep	8	11.21
Kavaratti	8	11.21
Madhya Pradesh	748	14192.23
Bhopal	82	2790.60

State/City	No. of Projects Completed	Amount
Gwalior	76	1367.23
Indore	230	3725.38
Jabalpur	130	2196.50
Sagar	75	1574.96
Satna	68	1065.34
Ujjain	87	1472.22
Maharashtra	318	14851.31
Aurangabad	44	2622.66
Kalyan-Dombivali	15	715.86
Nagpur	37	1498.37
Nashik	48	2903.91
Pimpri-Chinchwad	22	1134.84
Pune	55	3333.07
Solapur	48	1256.56
Thane	49	1386.04
Manipur	19	247.28
Imphal	19	247.28
Meghalaya	10	453.41
Shillong	10	453.41
Mizoram	32	277.64

State/City	No. of Projects Completed	Amount
Aizawl	32	277.64
Nagaland	36	516.94
Kohima	36	516.94
Odisha	104	3426.64
Bhubaneswar	31	2056.59
Rourkela	73	1370.05
Puducherry	46	85.05
Puducherry	46	85.05
Punjab	176	3949.32
Amritsar	39	1759.21
Jalandhar	71	974.88
Ludhiana	66	1215.23
Rajasthan	561	8315.22
Ajmer	171	2135.76
Jaipur	165	2368.83
Kota	82	2093.45
Udaipur	143	1717.18
Sikkim	45	1415.22
Gangtok	23	652.14
Namchi	22	763.08

State/City	No. of ProjectsCompleted	Amount
Tamil Nadu	708	17470.09
Chennai	47	1037.46
Coimbatore	72	1454.82
Erode	54	1302.34
Madurai	16	1899.66
Salem	114	1860.64
Thanjavur	101	973.91
Thoothukudi	72	993.74
Tiruchirappalli	79	1314.89
Tirunelveli	76	1755.85
Tiruppur	26	2795.55
Vellore	51	2081.23
Telangana	97	2122.91
Greater Warangal	68	1288.28
Karimnagar	29	834.63
Tripura	71	642.32
Agartala	71	642.32
Uttar Pradesh	850	20251.13
Agra	62	2368.80
Aligarh	48	1580.45

Bareilly	88	1475.70
Jhansi	77	1851.74
Kanpur	88	2999.66
Lucknow	102	2115.41
Moradabad	39	1425.21
Prayagraj	135	2221.11
Saharanpur	96	880.45
Varanasi	115	3332.60
Uttarakhand	31	908.84
Dehradun	31	908.84
West Bengal	220	986.71
New Town Kolkata	220	986.71
Total	7,352	147,366

As per information provided by States / UTs / Smart Cities Mission as on 15 November, 2024.

PROTECTION FROM FLOOD IN NORTH-EASTERN REGION

4088. SHRI TAPIR GAO :

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

- the number of schemes pending with the Government for providing flood protections for North-Eastern Region (NER);
- the number of schemes for flood protection have been recommended by the State Governments of Arunachal Pradesh and Assam;

(c) the number of schemes that are pending with the Government for protection of Pasighat, Tezu and Namsai in Arunachal Pradesh; and

(d) the time by which these schemes are likely to be approved/implemented?

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

(a) The details of major schemes (cost above Rs 25 Cr) under appraisal for providing flood protection for North-Eastern Region (NER) is given in **Statement**.

Ministry of DoNER informed that during the last 7 years (FY 2017-18 to FY 2023-24), a total no. of 24 projects costing Rs. 139.91 Crore were sanctioned under Schemes of NEC to check anti-erosion and flood control in NER. A project titled "Protection of Majuli Island from flood and erosion of river Brahmaputra" was sanctioned on 15th March 2017 with an estimated cost of Rs. 233.57 Crore.

(b) As intimated by Government of Arunachal Pradesh, there are 41 schemes for flood protection which have been recommended by the State Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh. Government of Assam have informed that total 649 projects have been recommended from 2019-20 to 2023-24 under different Head of Account including FMBAP.

(c) As intimated by Government of Arunachal Pradesh, two schemes of Pasighat namely i) Erosion control and flood management over Sibokorong river under Pasighat sub-division amounting to Rs. 35.50 crore and ii) Anti-erosion work at Dibang river basin under Dambuk sub-division amounting to Rs. 144.64 crore are pending with Government.

There are no pending schemes of Tezu and Namsai.

(d) The flood management & anti-erosion schemes are planned, investigated and implemented by the State Governments with their own resources as per priority within the

State. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the States by way of technical guidance and promotional financial assistance for flood management in critical areas. To strengthen the structural measures of flood management, Ministry had implemented during XI & XII Plan Flood Management (FMP) for providing Central Assistance to States for works related to river management, flood control, anti-erosion, etc. which subsequently continued as a component of "Flood Management and Border Areas Programme" (FMBAP) for the period from 2017-18 to 2020-21 and was further extended up to 2026. Two flood management projects of Arunachal Pradesh have been included for central funding under FMBAP in the year 2024.

STATEMENT

Details of major Flood Management Projects under appraisal in Central Water Commission

S.N o.	State	Name of Project	Estimated Cost	Remarks
1	Assam	R/s to B/Dyke from Bahari to Baghbar including protection of Bahari and its adjoining areas along with channelization of river Brahmaputra and Reclamation of eroded land within the reach (Review)	513.14 Crore	Compliance pending with project authority since Sept 2024
2	Nagaland	Anti-erosion works on Chathe river from Patkai-4th mile bridge, district Chumoukedima, Nagaland	236.14 Crore	Compliance pending with project authority since Sept 2024

INSTALLATION OF SMART METERS UNDER SMNP

4089. SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH:

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

- (a) the details of installation of smart meters in place of old conventional meters under Simple Network Management Protocol (SMNP) launched in 2014 with the target to achieve the same by 2025 across the country;
- (b) whether any study/assessment has been conducted regarding implementation of the scheme and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding non-installation of smart meters, electricity bills and recharge issues and if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken/being taken by the Government to address the said issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) :

(a) to (c) : Since 2014, smart meter deployment have been undertaken under various schemes viz. Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Prime Minister Development Package (PMDP), National Smart Grid Mission (NSGM), Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) and State schemes. The details of smart meters installed is placed at **Statement**.

It may also be mentioned that Smart Meters use DLMS/COSEM (Device

Language Message Specification / Companion Specification for Energy Metering) protocol which is a flexible standard framework for data exchange between metering devices and utility systems. SUSHRI Indian Standard for Smart Meter IS 16444 and its companion standard IS 15959 refers to adoption of DLMS/COSEM protocol for the application layer for data exchange.

Under RDSS, launched to support the States/UTs to improve the operational efficiencies and financial sustainability of distribution utilities i.e. DISCOMS/ Power Departments, smart metering has been identified as a key initiative.

Initially there were some challenges in the implementation of smart metering works under the scheme due to delay in tendering and awarding of works and thereafter in signing of contract agreement by the States.

Ministry of Power is regularly following up with the States and distribution utilities on the progress of tendering, award and physical progress of sanctioned works. The nodal agencies (REC and PFC) are handholding the utilities in resolving issues, if any. As a result, the works have started picking up pace and is expected to be completed within the scheme timelines.

Following steps are being taken to address any challenges/ complaints related to smart meters and for their smooth roll out:

- I. Smart meters are required to adhere to relevant technical and quality standards and need to have valid tests and BIS (Bureau of Indian Standards) certificate.

- II. Advisories have been issued for installation of check meters to verify the readings of smart meters on random basis. Further, in case of complaints being received from consumers, check meters are to be compulsorily installed.
- III. Smart meter mobile apps are being made available for regular tracking of consumption of electricity and for easy recharge.
- IV. Ministry has issued Standard operating procedures (SoPs) for smart meters which include provisions for providing multiple recharge options, having consumer feedback mechanism, effective complaint resolution mechanism and comprehensive consumer engagement campaign, etc.

STATEMENT

State/ UT-wise details of smart meters installed till 11.12.2024

Sl. No.	State/ UT	No. of Smart meters installed			
		Consume	DT	Feeder	Total
1	Andaman &	75,200	-	-	75,200
2	Andhra Pradesh	5,19,073	42	946	5,20,061
3	Assam	27,58,791	51,494	2,835	28,13,120
4	Bihar	57,61,887	32,296	4,550	57,98,733
5	Chandigarh	24,214	-	-	24,214
6	Chhattisgarh	6,85,155	23,971	5,239	7,14,365
7	Delhi	2,60,000	-	-	2,60,000
8	Gujarat	3,05,686	34,110	-	3,39,796
9	Haryana	8,47,467	-	-	8,47,467
10	Himachal Pradesh	2,09,353	647	158	2,10,158
11	Jammu and	6,33,334	9,963	99	6,43,396
12	Kerala	805	-	-	805
13	Ladakh	55,580	1,745	79	57,404
14	Madhya Pradesh	15,11,367	10,702	4,126	15,26,195

15	Maharashtra	3,76,663	60,791	26,510	4,63,964
16	Mizoram	656	-	-	656
17	Odisha	4,500	-	-	4,500
18	Punjab	10,35,614	-	-	10,35,614
19	Rajasthan	6,14,307	-	11,416	6,25,723
20	Sikkim	4,795	-	153	4,948
21	Tamil Nadu	1,29,641	1,220	-	1,30,861
22	Telangana	8,882	-	-	8,882
23	Uttar Pradesh	16,41,433	19,462	21,062	16,81,957
24	Uttarakhand	629	1,779	2,129	4,537
25	West Bengal	1,40,335	-	-	1,40,335
Total		1,76,05,3	2,48,222	79,302	1,79,32,8

HIGHWAYS NETWORK IN TELANGANA

4090. SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO:

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

- (a) whether the Government is building a network of highways in Telangana, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether there is a need for engineering solutions to reduce delays in reaching the highways from the city of Hyderabad, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether there is a proposal to fund a tunnel network of roads in Hyderabad to access the National highway network and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI):

(a) and (b) Government in the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways is mainly responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs).

Development of NHs is a continuous process depending upon traffic requirements, inter-se priority and synergy with PM Gati Shakti Master Plan. Government has upgraded a length of 2,526 km of State roads to NH in the State of Telangana since 2014 and, at present, there are 30 NHs in Telangana covering a total length of 4,926 km. Total 2,722 km length of NH has been constructed in the State of Telangana in last 10 years. The details of ongoing works on NHs in and around Hyderabad to reduce traffic congestion are enclosed in **Statement**.

(c) No, Sir.

STATEMENT

Details of ongoing NH works to reduce and curb the traffic congestion in and around Hyderabad

Sl. No	Name of the project	Length (km)	Total project Cost (Rs in Cr.)
1	6 laning from Km 9.90 to Km 19.948 (Aramgarh-Samshabad Section) of NH-44	10.048	283.15
2	Six lane Elevated Corridor from km.7.950 (Uppal) to km.14.200 of NH-163	6.25	626.76
3	4-lane flyover at Amberpet-X road, Hyderabad on NH-202 (new NH-163)	1.465	216.53
4	Improvement of Road Safety through provision of Vehicular Underpass and service roads from km 20/0 to 21/150 of Hyderabad - Bangalore section of NH-44	1.15	21.16

5	Construction of Flyover at Km 520/000 to 521/650 near BHEL junction on Pune - Hyderabad Section of NH-65	1.65	130.65
6	Improvements and widening to 6-lane + PS with drains from Km 14/200 to Km 18/600 of NH-163	4.4	48.32
7	6 laning of Pune- Hyderabad section of NH-65 from Km 493/0 to Km 524/0 from Sangareddy X roads to Madinaguda (Excl. BHEL Flyover)	29.35	1297.75
8	Rehabilitation and upgradation of LB nagar to Malkapur section to 6-lane main carriageway with service road, drains , come footpath , including VUPs and widening of minor bridge & road safety provision from Km 15/00 to Km 40/00 of NH-63 (old NH-9)	22.5	545.11
9	Six laning of Thondupally to Kothur Stretch of NH-44 on Hyderabad to Bangalore section	12	527.04
10	Six laning of Km.471 (Gundlapochampally) to Km.481 (Bowenpally) of Nagpur-Hyderabad Section of NH-44 NS-23	10.03	527.54
11	Six laning with Elevated corridor from Km.454.000(Kalakallu) to Km.471.000 (Gundlapochanpalli) of Nagpur - Hyderabad Section	17	894.60
12	Four laning of NH -163 from Hyderabad (ORR near Appa Junction at Km. 14+000) to Manneguda (Km. 59+500)	46.40	1130.42

RIVER BANK EROSION IN WEST BENGAL**4091. SHRI ABU TAHER KHAN:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that Murshidabad is perennially affected by floods and river bank erosion of the River Ganges and River Padma;
- (b) if so, whether the Government has a plan to recognize the said river bank erosion as a calamity and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has taken cognizance that floods come twice or thrice a year and go away but the erosion actually gobbles up large areas of cultivable land;
- (d) if so, the action taken/likely to be taken by the Government in this regard;
- (e) whether the Government has noticed that West Bengal has lost hectares of land due to land erosion and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (f) the details of the funds provided/likely to be provided to prevent cultivable land from erosion in West Bengal?

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

(a) to (f) The country faces the problem of flood and erosion in varying degrees in different parts including Murshidabad district in the state of West Bengal. Erosion, movement and deposition of sediment in river are natural regulating functions of a river. Rivers tend to maintain a balance between the silt load carried & silt load deposited, maintaining a river regime.

The primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the State Governments concerned. The Central Government provides requisite logistics and financial support to the efforts of the State Governments. The State Governments provide financial relief to the affected people in the event of 12 notified natural disasters which includes flood, from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), already placed at its disposal, in accordance with approved norms of Government of India. However, in the event of disaster of a severe nature, additional financial assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), as per laid down procedure, which includes an assessment based on the visit of an Inter- Ministerial Central Team (IMCT).

Central Water Commission has carried out a morphological study of Ganga river using Remote Sensing Techniques for the period 1970 - 2010, through IIT Roorkee indicating erosion of 4289.32 hectares and deposition of 724 hectares in a reach of 50 km in the upstream of Farakka Barrage in Murshidabad District.

As per the request of State Government of West Bengal, a Committee comprising members from the State Government of West Bengal and concerned Central Government Departments, under the chairmanship of Chairman, Central Water Commission, has been constituted by the Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation to undertake a joint detailed technical study for an integrated plan to combat the threat of erosion posed by Ganga-Padma river in the District of Malda, Murshidabad & Nadia in West Bengal.

Government of India had implemented Flood Management Programme (FMP) during XI & XII Plan for providing Central Assistance to States for works related to river management, flood control, anti-erosion, drainage development, anti-sea erosion, etc. which

subsequently continued as a component of "Flood Management and Border Areas Programme" (FMBAP) for the period from 2017-18 to 2020-21 and further extended up to 2026. Total Central Assistance amounting to Rs 1051.96 Cr. has been released to the State of West Bengal since its inception under FMP component of FMBAP.

पेट्रोल और डीजल की कीमतों में वृद्धि

4092. श्रीमती गनीबेन नागाजी ठाकोर :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार पेट्रोल और डीजल की कीमतों में कमी लाने के लिए कोई कदम उठा रही है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) विगत दस वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान पेट्रोल और डीजल की कीमतों में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश गोपी) :

(क) और (ख): पेट्रोल और डीजल के मूल्य बाजार निर्धारित हैं और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की तेल विपणन कंपनियां (ओएमसीज) पेट्रोल और डीजल के मूल्य पर उचित निर्णय लेती हैं।

केंद्र सरकार ने पेट्रोल और डीजल पर केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क में दो बार नवंबर, 2021 और मई, 2022 में क्रमशः 13 रुपए/लीटर और 16 रुपए/लीटर की कमी है, जिसका लाभ उपभोक्ताओं को पूर्णतः प्राप्त हुआ था, जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप घरेलू तौर पर, पेट्रोल और डीजल के मूल्य घटकर क्रमशः 94.77 रुपए/लीटर और 87.67 रुपए/लीटर हो गए हैं। (दिल्ली में मूल्य)। कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने भी नागरिकों को राहत पहुँचाने के लिए राज्य वैट की दरों को कम कर दिया था।

सरकार ने आम नागरिकों को उच्च अन्तरराष्ट्रीय मूल्यों से सुरक्षित रखने के लिए कई अन्य

कदम भी उठाए हैं, जिनमें कच्चे तेल की आयात बास्केट में विविधता लाना, घरेलू बाजार में पेट्रोल और डीजल की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सार्वभौमिक सेवा दायित्व के प्रावधानों को लागू करना, पेट्रोल में एथेनॉल का मिश्रण बढ़ाना आदि शामिल है।

मार्च, 2024 में, ओएमसीजी ने पेट्रोल और डीजल के खुदरा मूल्यों में 2 रुपए/ लीटर की कमी की है। यह कमी नागरिकों की प्रयोज्य आय, न्यूनतम लागत और उपभोक्ता के खर्च को बढ़ाने में सहायक है।

वर्तमान में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की ओएमसीजी ने अंतर-राज्य भाड़े का युक्तिकरण किया है। इससे राज्यों के भीतर सुदूर भागों में, पेट्रोल और डीजल की कीमतों में कमी के रूप में पेट्रोलियम ऑयल और ल्यूब्रिकेंट (पोओएल) डिपो से दूर रहने वाले उपभोक्ताओं को लाभ मिला है। इस पहल ने राज्य में पेट्रोल या डीजल के अधिकतम और न्यूनतम खुदरा मूल्यों का अंतर भी कम कर दिया है।

(ग): वर्ष 2014-15 से दिल्ली में पेट्रोल और डीजल के औसत खुदरा बिक्री मूल्यों (आरएसपी) के वर्ष-वार ब्यौरे विवरण में है।

विवरण

दिल्ली में पेट्रोल और डीजल के वार्षिक औसत खुदरा बिक्री मूल्य (आरएसपी)

(रुपए/लीटर)

वर्ष	पेट्रोल का औसत आरएसपी	डीजल का औसत आरएसपी
2014-15	66.37	53.38
2015-16	61.59	47.01
2016-17	64.61	53.24
2017-18	69.20	58.78
2018-19	75.37	68.22

वर्ष	पेट्रोल का औसत आरएसपी	डीजल का औसत आरएसपी
2019-20	72.69	65.78
2020-21	80.84	73.58
2021-22	98.05	87.42
2022-23	97.90	90.58
2023-24	96.63	89.53
2024-25 (दिनांक 10 दिसंबर, 2024 तक)	94.73	87.63

स्रोत: पेट्रोलियम योजना एवं विश्लेषण प्रकोष्ठ

तेल और गैस के उत्पादन तथा उनके भंडारण में वृद्धि

4093. श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहा :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) सरकार द्वारा तेल और गैस के उत्पादन तथा उनके भंडारण में वृद्धि करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जाने हैं;
- (ख) क्या सरकार का पर्यावरणीय संरक्षण हेतु हरित ऊर्जा स्रोतों के विकास हेतु किन्हीं अन्य योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) सरकार द्वारा पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की आपूर्ति में स्थिरता बनाए रखने के लिए किए गए प्रयासों का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है; और
- (घ) क्या सरकार द्वारा भावी आवश्यकता हेतु इस संबंध में कोई नई योजनाएं तैयार की जा रही हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री सुरेश गोपी) :

(क): सरकार द्वारा घरेलू तेल एवं गैस उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ साथ निम्नलिखित भी शामिल हैं:

- (i) हाइड्रोकार्बन खोजों के शीघ्र मुद्रीकरण के लिए पीएससी व्यवस्था के तहत नीति, 2014।
- (ii) खोजे गए छोटे क्षेत्र नीति, 2015।
- (iii) हाइड्रोकार्बन अन्वेषण और लाइसेंसिंग नीति (एचईएलपी), 2016।
- (iv) पीएससी के विस्तार के लिए नीति, 2016 और 2017।
- (v) राष्ट्रीय डेटा रिपोजिटरी, 2017 की स्थापना।
- (vi) राष्ट्रीय भूकंपीय कार्यक्रम, 2017 के तहत तलछटी बेसिन में गैर-मूल्यांकित क्षेत्रों का मूल्यांकन।
- (vii) पूर्व-नई अन्वेषण लाइसेंसिंग नीति (प्री-एनईएलपी), 2016 और 2017 के तहत खोजे गए क्षेत्रों और अन्वेषण ब्लॉकों के लिए पीएससी के विस्तार के लिए नीति ढांचा।
- (viii) तेल और गैस के लिए वर्धित निकासी पद्धतियों को बढ़ावा देने और प्रोत्साहित करने की नीति, 2018।
- (ix) मौजूदा उत्पादन हिस्सेदारी संविदाओं (पीएससी), कोल बेड मीथेन (सीबीएम) संविदाओं और नामांकन क्षेत्रों, 2018 के तहत अपरंपरागत हाइड्रोकार्बन की खोज और दोहन के लिए नीति ढांचा।
- (x) बोलीदाताओं को आकर्षित करने के लिए श्रेणी II और III बेसिन के तहत ओएएलपी ब्लॉकों में चरण-I में कम रॉयल्टी दरें, शून्य राजस्व हिस्सेदारी (अप्रत्याशित लाभ तक) और कोई ड्रिलिंग प्रतिबद्धता नहीं।

- (xi) अपतटीय क्षेत्र में लगभग 1 मिलियन वर्ग किलोमीटर (एसकेएम) 'नो-गो' क्षेत्र को छोड़ना जो दशकों से अन्वेषण के लिए अवरुद्ध था।
- (xii) सरकार इंग्लैंड और अपतटीय क्षेत्रों में भूकंपीय डेटा भी प्राप्त कर रही है और स्ट्रेटीग्राफिक कूपो की खुदाई कर रही है, ताकि बोलीदाताओं को भारतीय तलछटी आधारों का गुणवत्तापूर्ण डेटा उपलब्ध कराया जा सके। सरकार ने भारत के अनन्य आर्थिक क्षेत्र (ईईजेड) से परे भूमि पर 20,000 एलकेएम और अपतटीय क्षेत्र में 30,000 एलकेएम के अतिरिक्त 20 भूकंपीय डेटा के अधिग्रहण को मंजूरी दी है।

इसके अलावा, सरकार ने भारतीय सामरिक पेट्रोलियम रिजर्व लिमिटेड (आईएसपीआरएल) नामक एक विशेष प्रयोजन वाहन के माध्यम से 3 स्थानों पर 5.33 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन (एमएमटी) कच्चे तेल की कुल क्षमता के साथ सामरिक पेट्रोलियम रिजर्व (एसपीआर) सुविधाएं स्थापित की हैं, जिनके नाम हैं (i) विशाखापत्तनम (1.33 एमएमटी), (ii) मैंगलूरु (15 एमएमटी) और (iii) पादुर (2.5 एमएमटी) क्षमता।

(ख): भारत का ऊर्जा क्षेत्र हरित और स्वच्छ ऊर्जा स्रोतों पर बढ़ते फोकस के साथ एक महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन से गुजर रहा है। सरकार 2030 तक गैर-जीवाश्म स्रोतों से 500 गीगावाट की स्थापित बिजली क्षमता हासिल करने की दिशा में काम कर रही है। प्रधानमंत्री किसान ऊर्जा सुरक्षा एवं उत्थान महाभियान (पीएम-कुसुम), पीएम सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना, उच्च दक्षता वाले सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल पर राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम, राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन जैसी योजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं। अल्ट्रा मेगा रिन्यूएबल एनर्जी पार्कों की स्थापना की योजना लागू की जा रही है ताकि परियोजना डेवलपर्स को ऐसी परियोजनाओं को तेजी से पूरा करने में सुविधा हो। सरकार ने 1 गीगावाट की अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं की स्थापना और कमीशनिंग के लिए अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के लिए व्यवहार्यता अंतर वित्तपोषण (वीजीएफ) योजना को भी मंजूरी दी है।

इसके अलावा, नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन को

क्रियान्वित कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य 2030 तक हरित हाइड्रोजन का प्रतिवर्ष 5 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन (एमएमटी) उत्पादन लक्ष्य निर्धारित करके भारत को हरित हाइड्रोजन और इसके व्युत्पन्न के उत्पादन, उपयोग और निर्यात का वैश्विक केंद्र बनाना है।

सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय जैव ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम (एनबीपी) को भी अधिसूचित किया है, जिसका उद्देश्य भारत में ऊर्जा सुरक्षा बढ़ाने और सतत विकास का समर्थन करने के लिए स्वच्छ ऊर्जा समाधानों का समर्थन करने के लिए जैव ऊर्जा और अपशिष्ट-से-ऊर्जा प्रौद्योगिकियों के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देना है। हरित ईंधन और अन्य वैकल्पिक ईंधनों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम तेल और विपणन कंपनियों (आईओसीएल/बीपीसीएल/एचपीसीएल) को अपने खुदरा दुकानों पर कम से कम एक नई पीढ़ी के वैकल्पिक ईंधन यानी सीएनजी/एलएनजी/इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन चार्जिंग पॉइंट आदि के विपणन के लिए सुविधाएं स्थापित करना आवश्यक है।

(ग) और (घ): सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की आपूर्ति में स्थिरता बनाए रखने के लिए एक बहुआयामी रणनीति अपनाई है, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ अर्थव्यवस्था में प्राकृतिक गैस की हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने और गैस आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था की ओर बढ़ने के लिए देश भर में ईंधन/फ्रीडस्टॉक के रूप में प्राकृतिक गैस के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देकर मांग प्रतिस्थापन, इथेनॉल, संपीड़ित जैव गैस और जैव डीजल जैसे नवीकरणीय और वैकल्पिक ईंधन को बढ़ावा देना, इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन चार्जिंग बुनियादी ढांचे का निर्माण, रिफाइनरी प्रक्रिया में सुधार, ऊर्जा दक्षता, और संरक्षण, विभिन्न नीतियों और पहलों के माध्यम से तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के प्रयास आदि शामिल हैं। किफायती परिवहन की दिशा में ऑटोमोटिव भावी विकल्प के रूप में मुक्त गैस (सीबीजी) के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए (एसएटीएडी) पहल भी शुरू की गई है।

सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम क्षेत्र में विभिन्न वैकल्पिक ईंधनों को बढ़ावा दिया है, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ संपीड़ित प्राकृतिक गैस (सीएनजी), पाइप्ड प्राकृतिक गैस (पीएनजी), संपीड़ित जैव गैस (सीबीजी) और इथेनॉल मिश्रित पेट्रोल शामिल हैं। एथेनॉल मिश्रित पेट्रोल (ईबीपी) के तहत तेल विपणन कंपनियां (ओएमसी) इथेनॉल के साथ मिश्रित पेट्रोल बेचती हैं और "सस्ती परिवहन

के लिए सतत विकल्प' (एसएटीएटी) पहल के तहत, संपीड़ित प्राकृतिक गैस (सीएनजी) के साथ संपीड़ित जैव गैस (सीबीजी) का विपणन किया जाता है।

ईबीपी कार्यक्रम के तहत पेट्रोल में इथेनॉल का मिश्रण इथेनॉल आपूर्ति वर्ष (ईएसवाई) 2018-19 में 188.6 करोड़ लीटर से बढ़कर ईएसवाई 2023-24 में 700 करोड़ लीटर से अधिक हो गया, साथ ही मिश्रण प्रतिशत ईएसवाई 2018-19 में 5% से बढ़कर ईएसवाई 2023-24 में 14.6% हो गया। पिछले दस वर्षों के दौरान, ईबीपी कार्यक्रम के परिणामस्वरूप लगभग 1,08,655 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत हुई है, 185 लाख मीट्रिक टन कच्चे तेल का प्रतिस्थापन हुआ है और लगभग 557 लाख मीट्रिक टन शुद्ध CO₂ में कमी आई है।

तेल और गैस सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों (पीएसयू) ने अपने कच्चे तेल की टोकरी में विविधता ला दी है और विभिन्न भौगोलिक स्थानों जैसे मध्य पूर्व, अफ्रीका, उत्तरी अमेरिका, दक्षिण अमेरिका आदि में स्थित देशों से कच्चा तेल खरीद रहे हैं।

ROADS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

4094. SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

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

(a) the key features and budget allocation for road development projects in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the total kilometers of roads constructed in the past five years particularly in Rajahmundry Parliamentary constituency;

(c) the data on the improvement in connectivity and economic development due to these road projects in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the measures being taken to ensure the quality and durability of newly constructed roads along with healthy displacement of the population or

compensation for land procedures?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) :

(a) to (c) Government in the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways is mainly responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). Funds to the tune of Rs. 35,000 crore have been allocated for development and maintenance of NHs to the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last five years from 2019-20 to 2023-24. In the last five years, 2,682 km length of NHs have been constructed in the State of Andhra Pradesh including 65 km in Rajahmundry Parliamentary Constituency. Further, 1,774 km length of State roads have been declared as NHs in the state of Andhra Pradesh during the last five years. Development of NHs has facilitated fast and safe movement of commodities and passengers, promoting socio-economic development and tourism with sustainable and inclusive growth across the State.

(d) All road works are carried out as per standards, guidelines, manual, code of practice of Indian Roads Congress as well as Specifications for Road and Bridge Works. In order to achieve desired quality of construction, measures have been taken like 100% checking of quality control tests by Authority's Engineer in EPC contracts, quality checks on sample basis by officers of executing agencies, strict implementation of contract/concession agreement provisions with respect to quality, penalizing the contractors and consultants for failure/defective works, etc.

Compensation is paid to land owners as per NH Act, 1956 and

RFCTLARR act, 2013 in respect of land acquired for NH projects including structures and other assets thereon.

गांवों का विद्युतीकरण

4095. श्री जिया उर रहमान:

क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश के सभी गांवों और घरों में बिजली पहुंचाने के लक्ष्य की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) क्या उन क्षेत्रों में बिजली उपलब्ध कराने की कोई योजना है जहां अभी तक विद्युतीकरण नहीं हुआ है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे क्षेत्रों का विद्युतीकरण कब तक किए जाने की संभावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक):

(क) से (ग): भारत सरकार ने दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना (डीडीयूजीजेवाई), एकीकृत विद्युत विकास स्कीम (आईपीडीएस) और प्रधानमंत्री सहज बिजली हर घर योजना (सौभाग्य) जैसी स्कीमों के माध्यम से राज्यों के प्रयासों को पूरक बनाया है, ताकि उन्हें गुणवत्तापूर्ण और विश्वसनीय विद्युत आपूर्ति प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने में मदद मिल सके। राज्यों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, देश के सभी बसे हुए गैर-विद्युतीकृत संगणना गांवों को दिनांक 28 अप्रैल, 2018 तक विद्युतीकृत कर दिया गया। डीडीयूजीजेवाई के दौरान कुल 18,374 गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया। इसके अलावा, राज्यों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, डीडीयूजीजेवाई और उसके बाद सौभाग्य के तहत सभी इच्छुक घरों का विद्युतीकरण दिनांक 31 मार्च, 2019 तक पूरा कर लिया गया। सौभाग्य अवधि के दौरान कुल 2.86 करोड़ घरों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया।

दोनों स्कीमें दिनांक 31.03.2022को बंद हो गई हैं।

भारत सरकार जुलाई, 2021 में शुरू की गई तथा वर्तमान में चल रही संशोधित वितरण क्षेत्र स्कीम (आरडीएसएस) के तहत सौभाग्य के दौरान छूटे हुए घरों के ग्रिड विद्युतीकरण के लिए राज्यों को आगे भी सहायता कर रही है। इसके अलावा, पीएम-जनमन (प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान) के तहत विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूह (पीवीटीजी) से संबंधित सभी चिन्हित घरों और डीए-जेजीयूए (धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान) के तहत आदिवासी परिवारों को स्कीम के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार आरडीएसएस के तहत ऑन-ग्रिड बिजली कनेक्शन के लिए संस्वीकृति दी जा रही है। अब तक, पीएम-जनमन के तहत चिन्हित पीवीटीजी घरों और डीए-जेजीयूए के तहत चिन्हित आदिवासी घरों सहित 9,49,548 घरों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए 4,281 करोड़ रुपये की राशि के कार्यों को संस्वीकृति दी गई है। आरडीएसएस के तहत संस्वीकृत सभी घरेलू विद्युतीकरण कार्य स्कीम के समाप्त होने तक अर्थात् दिनांक 31 मार्च, 2026 तक पूरे होने की संभावना है। इसके अलावा, नई सौर ऊर्जा स्कीम के तहत, ऑफ-ग्रिड सौर आधारित विद्युतीकरण के लिए 9,863 घरों के लिए 49 करोड़ रुपये के कार्य संस्वीकृत किए गए हैं।

छत्तीसगढ़ को स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के अंतर्गत धनराशि आवंटन

4096. श्री विजय बघेल:

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

- (क) सरकार द्वारा गत पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के अंतर्गत छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य विशेषकर दुर्ग संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र को आवंटित की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा उक्त मिशन के अंतर्गत राज्यों द्वारा उपयोग की गई धनराशि की समीक्षा की जाती है तथा यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या उक्त समीक्षा में कोई अनियमितताएं पाई गई हैं तथा यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी. सोमन्ना) :

(क) स्वच्छ भारत मिशन-ग्रामीण [एसबीएम(जी)] के अंतर्गत राज्यों को समेकित तरीके से केन्द्र की ओर से अंश निधियां आवंटित और जारी की जाती हैं। निचले स्तर की कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों को निधियों का आगे वितरण करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्यों पर है। स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (जी) [एसबीएम-जी] के तहत छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य को आवंटित निधियों और विगत पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान राज्य द्वारा आहरित निधियों का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:

करोड़ रु. में		
वर्ष	आवंटन केंद्र अंश	राज्य द्वारा आहरित निधि (केन्द्र अंश)
2019-20	187.2	139.0
2020-21	121.7	68.4
2021-22	207.6	-
2022-23	355.1	177.5
2023-24	84.0	84.0
2024-25	182.1	-
कुल	1,137.6	468.9

इसके अलावा, वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20 और 2020-21 में, नियमित अनुदान के अलावा, एसबीएम (जी) को विश्व बैंक सहायता के तहत कार्य-निष्पादन आधारित प्रोत्साहन अनुदान (पीआईबीजी), जो 100% केंद्र अंश अनुदान था, एसबीएम(जी) को विश्व बैंक सहायता के तहत राज्यों को जारी किया गया था। वर्ष 2019-20 और 2020-21 के दौरान पीबीआईजी के तहत छत्तीसगढ़ को जारी की गई धनराशि का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

करोड़ रु. में	
वित्त वर्ष	विश्व बैंक द्वारा जारी राशि
2019-20	138.98
2020-21	68.43

स्वच्छ भारत मिशन-शहरी (एसबीएम-यू) के अंतर्गत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को निधियां आवंटित की जाती हैं और न कि संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अनुसार। इसके अलावा, एसबीएम-यू के तहत धन पूरी मिशन अवधि के लिए आवंटित किया जाता है और न कि वार्षिक आधार पर। आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रदान की गई सूचना के अनुसार छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य को एसबीएम-शहरी (2014-2021) और एसबीएम-शहरी 2.0 (2021-2026) के तहत क्रमशः 357.85 करोड़ रुपये और 727.30 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि आवंटित की गई है।

(ख) और (ग) एसबीएम (जी) के अंतर्गत राज्य द्वारा निधि उपयोग की समीक्षा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा प्रस्तुत उपयोग प्रमाण-पत्रों (यूसी)/अंतिम उपयोग प्रमाण-पत्रों और लेखा परीक्षित लेखा विवरण (एएसए) के माध्यम से की जाती है। छत्तीसगढ़ द्वारा प्रस्तुत उपयोग प्रमाण-पत्र और एएसए की जांच के दौरान, यूसी और एएसए के बीच व्यय में बेमेल तथा दस्तावेजों की जांच के दौरान गैर-अनुमत क्रियाकलापों पर व्यय जैसी कुछ अनियमितताएं पाई गई हैं। राज्य को एसबीएम (जी) के तहत मुद्दों के स्पष्टीकरण/समाधान के लिए कहा गया है।

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रदान की गई सूचना के अनुसार, एसबीएम-यू 2.0 सहित केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं (सीएसएस) के तहत धन के प्रवाह और उपयोग की निगरानी के लिए, सीएसएस के तहत धन के प्रवाह की एक नई प्रक्रिया व्यय विभाग, वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा 23 मार्च, 2021 को अधिसूचित की गई है। नई प्रक्रिया के तहत, प्रत्येक सीएसएस को एक एकल नोडल एजेंसी (एसएनए) द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जाना है जिसका अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंक में एकल नोडल खाता हो। निचली कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियां एसएनए खाते से निधियां आहरित करने के लिए शून्य शेष खातों का उपयोग करती हैं जो वास्तविक समय आधार पर राज्य के हिस्से (एसएस) के अंशदान और निधियों के उपयोग को दर्शाती हैं। निधियों के वास्तविक और वित्तीय उपयोग की निगरानी करने के लिए नियमित समीक्षाएं और क्षेत्रीय दौरे किए जाते हैं। अनियमितताओं की कोई सूचना आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय की जानकारी में नहीं आई है।

HOUSING FOR ALL BY 2022**4097. SHRI ANAND BHADAURIA:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has announced 'Housing for All by 2022' Mission in 2015 with an aim to provide houses to all urban population in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of urban houses provided to homeless people in various cities, since the inception of the said mission till date, State and year-wise; and
- (c) the current status of the number of homeless urban people, State-wise?

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

(a) and (b): 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects. Therefore, schemes related to housing and development for their citizens are implemented by States/Union Territories (UTs). However, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) supplements the efforts of States/UTs by providing Central Assistance under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U) since June 25, 2015 to provide pucca house in urban areas across the country. Based on the project proposals submitted by States/UTs, as on 02.12.2024, a total of 118.64 lakh houses have been sanctioned by the Ministry, out of which 114.23 lakh have been grounded and 88.32 lakh are completed/delivered to the beneficiaries including homeless across the country. The State/UT and year-wise details of number of houses sanctioned, grounded and

completed/delivered to the beneficiaries under the scheme since inception till date are at **Statement-I**.

(c): Census of India conducts enumeration of population in the country on decadal basis including homeless people. As per Census of India 2011, a total of 9,38,348 people were homeless in urban areas of the country. The State/UT-wise details of urban homeless people are at **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT and year-wise details of houses sanctioned since inception for urban households under PMAY-U

S. No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,37,613	239	2,40,030	1,25,584	4,63,231	4,48,327	3,95,523	2,29,320	97,161
2	Bihar	28,756	36,083	49,049	89,884	43,992	38,008	10,992	2,206	15,507
3	Chhattisgarh	3,342	14,782	61,245	60,150	30,604	30,393	52,393	45,036	4,718
4	Goa	5	10	100	392	424	1,576	309	330	-
5	Gujarat	78,826	30,584	87,969	1,82,463	1,43,500	1,47,401	1,76,998	1,44,098	13,365
6	Haryana	2,173	988	54,427	23,121	8,871	13,043	7,269	5,142	-
7	Himachal Pradesh	636	1,532	2,642	259	1,345	2,288	2,498	1,152	406
8	Jharkhand	10,044	41,879	55,483	13,918	29,101	14,259	57,847	6,625	-
9	Karnataka	37,663	71,946	1,74,965	1,50,838	63,926	45,905	59,199	16,349	17,330
10	Kerala	1,595	18,274	40,386	29,891	8,966	16,134	28,237	15,648	8,191
11	Madhya Pradesh	34,558	98,828	1,87,095	2,17,698	96,843	64,027	1,83,177	68,191	10,730
12	Maharashtra	540	61,444	61,154	4,54,692	1,68,952	2,00,648	2,63,159	1,22,210	32,179
13	Odisha	7,204	13,051	30,672	47,886	11,674	18,696	54,103	1,319	18,769
14	Punjab	44	33,947	1,574	10,149	36,725	13,123	9,691	26,982	-
15	Rajasthan	25,041	3,177	24,539	28,225	27,847	36,074	34,012	93,943	47,019
16	Tamil Nadu	32,488	94,745	1,13,425	1,30,822	1,04,072	84,793	75,552	32,519	11,931
17	Telangana	37,624	242	1,03,515	15,588	16,895	49,234	17,225	7,704	2,010
18	Uttar Pradesh	5,940	8,164	2,48,406	5,69,324	3,08,720	2,26,521	1,26,242	1,26,137	1,57,369
19	Uttarakhand	4,831	1,563	8,288	7,657	7,345	6,356	13,144	12,123	3,084
20	West Bengal	66,760	54,447	57,787	1,28,893	65,443	1,19,244	1,64,115	12,264	-
Total (States)		5,15,683	5,85,925	16,02,751	22,87,434	16,38,476	15,76,050	17,31,685	9,69,298	4,39,769
21	Arunachal Pradesh	1,536	31	3,491	149	754	26	2,504	8	-
22	Assam	15	7,764	39,936	2,675	48,394	18,229	34,295	10,211	15,124

23	Manipur	1	8,424	15,563	14,510	5	11,493	6,020	21	-
24	Meghalaya	34	32	717	1,450	2,460	55	6	4	-
25	Mizoram	10,084	8	18,107	297	427	9,552	860	270	-
26	Nagaland	1,057	9,594	3	11,240	6,099	3,863	3	1	-
27	Sikkim	1	-	129	8	18	97	37	26	-
28	Tripura	3,033	34,280	18,526	5,637	1,413	9,211	7,887	6,362	6,505
Total (North East States)		15,761	60,133	96,472	35,966	59,570	52,526	51,612	16,903	21,629
29	A&N Islands	-	-	23	3	-	348	1	1	-
30	Chandigarh	1	4	57	154	363	406	141	128	-
31	D&NH and D&D	26	686	2,004	1,459	1,414	1,884	1,132	1,342	-
32	Delhi	118	166	2,446	10,179	6,320	6,271	1,807	2,669	-
33	Jammu & Kashmir	104	3,008	4,257	12,923	8,834	1,215	11,530	266	4,903
34	Ladakh	369	219	345	93	233	45	-	3	-
35	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Puducherry	4	2,760	2,947	2,434	1,594	2,249	1,740	457	1,810
Total (UTs)		622	6,843	12,079	27,245	18,758	12,418	16,351	4,866	6,713
Grand Total		5,32,066	6,52,901	17,11,302	23,50,645	17,16,804	16,40,994	17,99,648	9,91,067	4,68,111

Note: PMAY-U is in extension phase to complete all sanctioned houses. No houses were sanctioned in 2024-25.

State/UT and year-wise details of houses grounded for construction since inception for urban households under PMAY-U

S. No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,494	33,999	2,68,805	1,48,550	80,694	6,51,699	5,11,447	2,30,448	18,782	476
2	Bihar	2,723	29,230	21,447	57,725	27,546	53,084	73,653	23,180	9,253	10,550
3	Chhattisgarh	3,302	11,831	18,855	89,966	38,607	23,362	34,921	30,238	29,806	4,436
4	Goa	5	10	95	393	425	1,576	311	331	-	-
5	Gujarat	33,274	52,260	63,782	2,02,875	1,45,455	1,43,645	1,74,572	1,46,528	12,322	5,002
6	Haryana	1,535	833	2,393	28,941	14,465	24,718	9,789	5,687	1,336	725
7	Himachal Pradesh	7	1,156	232	3,670	1,343	2,280	2,473	1,111	267	101
8	Jharkhand	2,661	36,312	43,700	8,256	35,473	17,031	39,999	25,162	4,813	493
9	Karnataka	13,056	22,780	77,993	1,33,902	1,14,670	42,297	1,12,063	33,674	16,656	5,381
10	Kerala	984	3,867	21,374	48,151	21,579	14,804	11,194	16,597	7,627	7,176
11	Madhya Pradesh	3,511	54,023	1,79,465	1,96,276	1,28,424	1,16,400	78,056	1,65,890	17,417	5,551
12	Maharashtra	540	7,830	70,867	2,03,825	1,69,653	2,05,126	1,69,245	2,20,419	26,804	20,265
13	Odisha	2,486	11,623	29,910	28,160	24,545	24,767	16,792	27,878	9,345	9,761
14	Punjab	44	402	15,383	13,707	16,946	25,979	21,304	10,416	7,255	6,895
15	Rajasthan	13,128	10,798	16,204	22,214	27,226	38,167	33,717	60,856	37,016	37,063

16	Tamil Nadu	11,341	46,462	1,43,839	1,35,762	1,13,112	93,732	38,409	58,096	18,270	5,708
17	Telangana	474	5,119	1,13,556	29,958	17,231	43,264	14,546	10,542	-	-
18	Uttar Pradesh	3,437	1,493	93,820	4,23,717	4,93,685	2,19,261	2,30,060	95,037	1,51,981	45,877
19	Uttarakhand	1,002	2,597	2,122	9,220	4,539	5,385	7,914	16,058	6,515	7,052
20	West Bengal	445	35,449	40,548	1,22,193	1,07,556	51,476	82,549	1,25,862	40,839	360
Total (States)		95,449	3,68,074	12,24,390	19,07,461	15,83,174	17,98,053	16,63,014	13,04,010	4,16,304	1,72,872
21	Arunachal Pradesh	1,280	256	965	2,676	743	26	850	1,274	-	-
22	Assam	15	12	22,253	22,602	7,848	42,532	22,024	29,426	9,654	12,670
23	Manipur	1	120	3,317	17,590	10,140	5,286	2,353	8,729	1,058	1,836
24	Meghalaya	34	29	24	660	74	100	2,393	447	26	219
25	Mizoram	165	8	1,459	4,215	4,978	6,336	12,178	9,469	95	173
26	Nagaland	149	908	2,135	12,343	2,122	5,792	6,914	680	-	12
27	Sikkim	1	-	20	102	21	99	37	26	10	-
28	Tripura	2,916	28,969	9,309	7,815	6,064	8,002	10,734	9,037	1,588	2,866
Total (North Eaststates)		4,561	30,302	39,482	68,003	31,990	68,173	57,483	59,088	12,431	17,776
29	A&N Islands	-	-	-	26	-	19	330	1	-	-
30	Chandigarh	1	4	57	154	363	406	141	128	-	-
31	D&NH and D&D	26	50	1,116	2,613	1,522	1,884	1,134	1,602	-	-
32	Delhi	118	166	2,446	10,179	6,320	6,271	1,807	2,669	-	-
33	Jammu & Kashmir	104	153	1,137	12,899	10,041	3,516	10,043	266	1,161	2,617
34	Ladakh	77	-	4	518	201	188	-	3	-	-
35	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Puducherry	4	12	3,106	2,701	3,518	2,434	1,381	457	1,212	1,098
Total (UTs)		330	385	7,866	29,090	21,965	14,718	14,836	5,126	2,373	3,715
Grand Total		1,00,340	3,98,761	12,71,738	20,04,554	16,37,129	18,80,944	17,35,333	13,68,224	4,31,108	1,94,363

Note: Above details are excluding 4.01 lakh houses of erstwhile JnNURM scheme grounded for construction during PMAY-U Mission period.

State/UT and year-wise details of houses completed/delivered since inception for urban households under PMAY-U

S. No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andhra Pradesh	81	1,480	25,818	2,40,832	27,335	93,641	59,402	2,86,987	2,18,500	49,144
2	Bihar	376	2,101	2,073	30,423	13,135	23,494	12,370	21,711	11,226	44,102
3	Chhattisga	974	704	2,336	39,568	35,002	48,369	13,605	35,926	43,389	26,479

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4	Goa	5	10	95	392	425	1,577	309	331	-	1
5	Gujarat	4,734	21,320	48,205	1,65,164	1,06,412	1,64,548	1,63,938	1,99,613	29,098	29,364
6	Haryana	497	468	2,016	10,531	10,644	18,873	7,031	13,508	3,712	1,731
7	Himachal Pradesh	7	15	201	1,786	1,226	2,052	1,682	2,155	1,003	763
8	Jharkhand	318	2,356	25,597	31,343	12,775	23,916	10,864	15,774	17,136	9,876
9	Karnataka	3,966	10,457	30,634	92,884	30,469	60,001	32,825	43,045	30,793	41,240
10	Kerala	502	189	3,041	39,807	24,288	22,550	8,041	14,823	7,350	6,215
11	Madhya Pradesh	337	3,135	38,837	2,18,223	50,844	1,09,060	62,206	1,75,209	1,11,350	65,588
12	Maharashtra	540	6,966	31,397	1,19,372	1,17,042	1,53,434	1,90,671	1,81,306	38,183	31,778
13	Odisha	164	1,311	1,940	45,732	15,413	26,013	10,350	27,740	12,785	12,512
14	Punjab	44	157	1,848	9,025	12,252	16,298	10,327	23,124	8,926	8,984
15	Rajasthan	7,957	3,372	7,913	21,053	28,425	35,920	32,100	35,518	10,253	25,525
16	Tamil Nadu	1,693	5,617	33,718	1,57,451	66,088	1,20,143	51,877	84,296	40,322	26,147
17	Telangana	218	400	2,813	54,566	39,056	87,246	22,778	14,422	1,541	278
18	Uttar Pradesh	2,249	2,032	7,047	2,96,027	1,65,273	3,00,775	2,77,508	2,06,465	1,99,690	1,89,017
19	Uttarakhand	313	497	1,944	5,294	5,137	5,354	5,489	4,329	4,679	5,054
20	West Bengal	203	3,401	29,120	89,068	45,997	70,570	23,706	81,647	50,364	24,475
Total (States)		25,178	65,988	2,96,593	16,68,541	8,07,238	13,83,834	9,97,079	14,67,929	8,40,300	5,98,273
21	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	16	1,308	385	470	556	3,193	1,498	637
22	Assam	15	12	242	13,665	3,448	10,201	15,682	36,483	19,542	15,342
23	Manipur	1	22	170	2,231	647	1,580	430	5,690	2,934	1,259
24	Meghalaya	34	-	15	248	55	57	265	430	144	541
25	Mizoram	61	8	188	614	1,832	1,394	1,026	1,518	1,927	10,785
26	Nagaland	3	455	6	419	276	1,742	2,692	6,427	7,344	6,749
27	Sikkim	1	-	2	21	18	97	37	26	-	-
28	Tripura	28	154	7,286	28,663	6,261	10,281	2,887	7,369	8,619	3,564
Total (North East States)		143	651	7,925	47,169	12,922	25,822	23,575	61,136	42,008	38,877
29	A&N Islands	-	-	-	20	-	23	1	3	-	-
30	Chandigarh	1	4	57	154	363	406	141	130	-	-

	h										
31	D&NH and D&D	26	50	414	1,319	1,455	1,928	1,193	2,325	470	50
32	Delhi	118	166	2,446	10,179	6,320	6,271	1,807	2,669	-	-
33	Jammu & Kashmir	104	9	41	3,286	1,876	2,374	3,828	6,622	3,626	5,894
34	Ladakh	62	-	-	225	28	96	132	106	139	88
35	Lakshadwe ep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Puducherr y	4	12	49	1,899	919	2,187	1,073	2,032	1,270	1,036
Total (UTs)		315	241	3,007	17,082	10,961	13,285	8,175	13,887	5,505	7,068
Grand Total		25,636	66,880	3,07,525	17,32,792	8,31,121	14,22,941	10,28,829	15,42,952	8,87,813	6,44,218

Note: Above details are excluding 3.41 lakh houses of erstwhile JnNURM scheme completed/delivered during PMAY-U Mission period.

Statement-II

State/UT-wise detailsof Houseless Population in India as per Census 2011

	Total Population	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	1,45,211	69,354	75,857
Arunachal Pradesh	1556	1243	313
Assam	12,919	10,392	2,527
Bihar	45,584	32,993	12,591
Chhattisgarh	24,214	17,681	6,533
Goa	3,051	1,358	1,693
Gujarat	1,44,306	59,484	84,822
Haryana	51,871	28,082	23,789
Himachal Pradesh	4,098	3,226	872
Jammu & Kashmir	19,047	8,199	10,848
Jharkhand	23,391	16,424	6,967
Karnataka	76,735	41,262	35,473

Kerala	11,853	4,092	7,761
Madhya Pradesh	1,46,435	80,380	66,055
Maharashtra	2,10,908	99,535	1,11,373
Manipur	3,061	1,730	1,331
Meghalaya	1,241	1,064	177
Mizoram	152	48	104
Nagaland	876	532	344
Orissa	34,061	20,008	14,053
Punjab	46,714	28,340	18,374
Rajasthan	1,81,544	1,08,308	73,236
Sikkim	277	245	32
Tamil Nadu	50,929	13,812	37,117
Tripura	3225	1873	1,352
Uttar Pradesh	3,29,125	1,48,196	1,80,929
Uttarakhand	11,824	6,268	5,556
West Bengal	1,34,040	29,073	1,04,967
A & N Islands	95	30	65
Chandigarh	4,139	6	4,133
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,004	723	281
Daman & Diu	737	146	591
Delhi	47,076	352	46,724
Lakshadweep	0	0	0
Pondicherry	1,590	82	1,508
India 2011	17,72,889	8,34,541	9,38,348
Source: Primary Census Abstract: Houseless Population Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India			

USAGE OF AIR FORCE STATIONS FOR DOMESTIC FLIGHTS**4098. KUMARI SELJA :**

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

(a) the number of Air Force stations being used for domestic flights in the country;

(b) whether it is true that the Government proposes to use Sirsa and Ambala air force centers for domestic flights and if so, the details thereof along with the timeline fixed in this regard; and

(c) whether it is true that the Government has provided licence to Hisar Airport to operate air travel and if so, the details thereof along with the number of flights to be started from the said airport?

**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 Civil Enclaves at IAF airports is 28.

(b) The Sirsa airport in Haryana is owned by Indian Air Force (IAF) and available in the tentative list of unserved airports in the Regional Connectivity Scheme- Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik (RCS-UDAN) document. None of the airline bidders have submitted proposals to operate RCS flights from Sirsa till the completion of five rounds of bidding.

Ambala airport in Haryana is owned by the IAF. During the 3rd round of bidding under RCS (UDAN), Ambala airport was identified for the development

and operation of RCS flights. The Civil Enclave has been developed and the security clearances and documentation are currently being processed by the State Government. Commencement of flights is subject to readiness of the airport.

(c) Aerodrome License has not yet been issued to Hisar Airport due to pending regulatory requirements.

CONSERVATION OF WATER

4099. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA :

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE :

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

(a) whether any technical and financial assistance is being provided by the Government to various State Governments through various schemes/programmes for conservation of water and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken any cognizance of United Nation projections that 11 major cities of the country are likely to run out of drinking water in coming time and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to address the water shortages and sustainable groundwater management in the country;

(d) whether the Government has any plan to prepare State-specific policy with regard to water scarcity issue as water distribution is not even across different States and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other concrete measures taken/being taken by the Government to preserve and conserve water resources in the country?

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

(a) to (e) 'Water' being a state subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to them through various schemes and programmes.

The average annual water availability of any region or country is largely dependent upon hydro-meteorological and geological factors. However, water availability per person is dependent on population of the country and for India, per capita water availability in the country is reducing due to increase in population. Due to high temporal and spatial variation of precipitation in a region, the water availability may result in water stress conditions.

The Government of India has taken various initiatives/steps for water conservation, sustainable groundwater management, improving the groundwater level and addressing the water shortages across the country is given below:

Government of India is implementing Atal Bhujal Yojana, a Central Sector Scheme with an outlay of Rs. 6000 crore, in identified water stressed areas of 8203 Gram Panchayats under 229 blocks in 80 districts of Seven States viz. Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh with an aim to arrest decline in ground water level through community led sustainable groundwater management. The scheme is being implemented from 01.04.2020 for a period of 6 years. The funds released under Atal

Bhujal Yojana, state-wise are given in **Statement-I**.

CGWB has taken up Aquifer Mapping and Management Programme under the scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation. The Aquifer Mapping is aimed to delineate aquifer disposition and their characterization for preparation of aquifer/ area specific ground water management plans with community participation. The Aquifer mapping for the entire mappable area of the country of about 25 lakh sq. km. has been completed. The management plans have been prepared and shared with the respective state governments.

Ministry has circulated a Model Bill to all the states / UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for regulation of its development, which also includes provision of rain water harvesting.

Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs has released Model Building Bye-Laws 2016 which recommends Rainwater Harvesting for all types of Building with plot size 100 sq. mtr or more.

Jal Shakti Abhiyan-I (JSA-I) was conducted in 2019 in 256 water stressed districts of the country and was expanded as “Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain” (JSA:CTR) in 2021 with the theme “Catch the Rain – Where it Falls When it Falls” to cover all the blocks of all districts (rural as well as urban areas) across the country. “Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain” JSA: CTR) -2024 campaign, the fifth in the series of JSAs, was launched on March 9, 2024. This campaign covers all districts in the country, both rural and urban, under the theme “Nari Shakti se Jal Shakti” emphasizing the crucial role of women in water conservation. The focused interventions of the campaign include (i) water conservation and rainwater harvesting (ii) enumerating, geo-tagging & making inventory of all water bodies (iii) preparation of scientific plans for water conservation based on it setting up of Jal Shakti Kendras in all districts (iv) intensive afforestation and (v) awareness generation.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna (PMKSY) is an umbrella scheme, consisting of two major components being implemented by the Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, namely, Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), and Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP). HKKP, in turn, consists of four sub-components: (i) Command Area Development & Water Management (CAD&WM); (ii) Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI); (iii) Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies; and (iv) Ground Water (GW) Development. In 2016, with the launching of revised AIBP format, CAD&WM sub-component of HKKP has been taken up for pari passu implementation with AIBP. State wise details of central assistance released for different components of PMKSY in the last five years and current year are placed at **Statement-II**.

Government of India, in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)-Har Ghar Jal to make provision of potable tap water supply ensuring prescribed quality to every rural household of the country at the service level of 55 litre per capita per day by 2024.

Mission Amrit Sarovar was launched on National Panchayati Raj Day on 24th April 2022 as a part of celebration of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav with an objective to conserve water for future. The mission is aimed at developing and rejuvenating water bodies in each district of the country.

Government of India has launched Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) on 25th June, 2015 in select 500 cities and towns across the country. The water supply component includes new, augmentation and rehabilitation of water supply system; rejuvenation of water bodies for drinking water supply and special water

supply arrangement for difficult areas, hills and coastal cities, including those having water quality problem.

Under AMRUT 2.0 State Water Action Plans have been approved for 8998 projects worth Rs. 189458.55 crore submitted by States/ UTs which include 3596 water supply projects worth Rs 114073.65 crore.

The Government of India formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) of interlinking of rivers for transferring water from surplus basins to deficit basins/areas. National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component and 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports/ Detailed Project Reports under Inter-linking of Rivers Project.

Various Steps taken by the Ministry of Jal Shakti and other Central Ministries for Water conservation, Control and regulation of ground water and to promote rainwater harvesting / artificial recharge/ water use efficiency etc. can be seen at the URL:

<https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s3a70dc40477bc2adceef4d2c90f47eb82/uploads/2024/07/20240716706354487.pdf>

STATEMENT-I

The funds released under Atal Bhujal Yojana, state-wise are given in Table below:

(Amount in Rs. Crores as on 12.12.2024)

S.No.	State	Funds released under Atal Bhujal Yojana
1	Gujarat	522.28
2	Haryana	729.50
3	Karnataka	819.51
4	Madhya Pradesh	180.97

5	Maharashtra	506.61
6	Rajasthan	389.53
7	Uttar Pradesh	198.53
Total		3,346.93

STATEMENT-II

A.State-wise Central Assistance released during 2019-20 to 2023-24 and the current financial year under PMKSY-AIBP and PMKSY-HKGP

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of States	PMKSY – AIBP	CAD&WM	HKGP-SMI & RRR	HKGP- GW
1	Andhra Pradesh	22.63	--	--	--
2	Arunachal Pradesh	--	--	522.83	79.96
3	Assam	41.98	4.00	1,043.82	439.65
4	Bihar	881.29	--	50.37	--
5	Chhattisgarh	49.62	6.87	--	--
6	Goa	--	3.84	--	--
7	Gujarat	4,545.56	--	5.73	71.44
8	Himachal Pradesh	1,914.5	--	489.45	--
9	UT of Jammu & Kashmir	39.71	1.87	166.17	--
10	U.T. of Ladakh	2.98	--		--
11	Jharkhand	756.73	--	--	--
12	Karnataka	1,190.05	18.10	67.56	--

13	Kerala	--	2.69	--	--
14	Madhya Pradesh	796.77	72.46	--	--
15	Maharashtra	2,639.29	224.05	--	--
16	Manipur	270.90	9.82	195.25	54.40
17	Meghalaya	--	--	300.49	--
18	Mizoram	--	--	24.46	13.84
19	Nagaland	--	--	239.60	16.25
20	Odisha	1,208.86	34.47	101.89	--
21	Punjab	1,061.93	102.08	--	--
22	Rajasthan	822.75	145.64	31.72	--
23	Sikkim	--	--	70.29	--
24	Tamil Nadu	34.74	--	117.99	5.35
25	Telengana	981.49	--	--	--
26	Tripura	--	--	9.00	43.63
27	Uttar Pradesh	1,421.82	156.00	--	26.69
28	Uttarkhand	676.64	--	221.97	13.72
	Total	19,360.24	781.89	3,699.2	764.89

आदिवासियों के लिए विकास कार्यक्रम

4100. श्री मनसुखभाई धनजीभाई वसावा:

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में आदिवासियों के लिए विभिन्न विकास कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित किए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या क्रियान्वयन की धीमी गति के परिणामस्वरूप कार्यक्रमों का लाभ आदिवासियों तक पूरी तरह नहीं पहुंच पाता है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा ऐसे क्षेत्रों में इन कार्यक्रमों के क्रियान्वयन में तेजी लाने और इन आदिवासियों को मुख्यधारा में लाने के लिए क्या उपचारात्मक उपाय किए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) से (ग): सरकार देश में अनुसूचित जनजातियों और जनजातीय बहुल क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए एक कार्यनीति के रूप में अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए विकास कार्य योजना (डीएपीएसटी) को क्रियान्वित कर रही है। जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय के अलावा, 41 मंत्रालय/विभाग शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, कृषि, सिंचाई, सड़क, आवास, विद्युतीकरण, रोजगार सृजन, कौशल विकास आदि से संबंधित विभिन्न जनजातीय विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए डीएपीएसटी के तहत जनजातीय विकास के लिए हर वर्ष अपने कुल योजना बजट का कुछ प्रतिशत आवंटित कर रहे हैं।

इसके अलावा, जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय वामपंथी उग्रवाद (एलडब्ल्यूई) प्रभावित क्षेत्रों सहित देश में अनुसूचित जनजातियों (अजजा) के कल्याण और विकास के लिए विभिन्न योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों को क्रियान्वित कर रहा है। मंत्रालय द्वारा क्रियान्वित प्रमुख योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

वामपंथी उग्रवाद (एलडब्ल्यूई) के खतरे से समग्र रूप से समाधान के लिए भारत सरकार ने 2015 में 'एलडब्ल्यूई से निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय नीति और कार्य योजना' को मंजूरी दी थी। इस नीति में एक बहुआयामी कार्यनीति की परिकल्पना की गई है जिसमें सुरक्षा संबंधी उपाय, विकास उपाय और स्थानीय समुदायों के अधिकारों और हकों को सुनिश्चित करना शामिल है। विकास के मोर्चे पर, कई विशिष्ट पहलें की गई हैं जिनमें शामिल हैं:

सड़क नेटवर्क के विस्तार के लिए वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में अब तक 14486 किलोमीटर सड़कें बनाई गई हैं।

दूरसंचार संपर्क में सुधार के लिए 3609 मोबाइल टावर लगाए गए हैं।

वित्तीय समावेशन के लिए वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित जिलों में 5731 डाकघर खोले गए हैं।

वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित जिलों में कौशल विकास के लिए 46 आईटीआई और 49 कौशल विकास केंद्र (एसडीसी) खोले गए हैं।

वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित जिलों में आदिवासियों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा देने के लिए 178 एकलव्य मॉडल आवासीय विद्यालय (ईएमआरएस) संचालित किए गए हैं।

आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में विकास कार्यक्रमों के क्रियान्वयन में तेजी लाने और इन समुदायों को मुख्यधारा में शामिल करने के लिए सरकार कई उपाय कर रही है। दूरदराज के इलाकों की चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए बेहतर सड़क संपर्क तथा शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य सेवा तक बेहतर पहुंच सहित बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास को प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है। कौशल विकास, स्थानीय उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देने और बेहतर बाजार संपर्क सुनिश्चित करने के माध्यम से स्थायी आजीविका सृजन के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। आदिवासी आबादी की भलाई में सुधार के लिए स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं और पोषण पहलों का भी विस्तार किया जा रहा है। योजनाओं की प्रगति पर नज़र रखने और कमियों को दूर करने के लिए ऑनलाइन पोर्टल/डैशबोर्ड का उपयोग किया जाता है।

इसके अलावा, जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय ने डीएपीएसटी के तहत विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों के पास उपलब्ध निधियों के अभिसरण के माध्यम से अजा और अजजा बहुल क्षेत्रों में विकासात्मक गतिविधियाँ शुरू की हैं। दो नई योजनाएँ/कार्यक्रम - 24,104 करोड़ रुपये के कुल परिव्यय के साथ प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम जनमन) और 79,156 करोड़ रुपये के कुल परिव्यय के साथ धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान क्रमशः अजजा बहुल गांवों में पीवीटीजी और अजजा के लक्षित विकास के लिए शुरू किए गए हैं।

विवरण

देश में जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जा रही प्रमुख योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा:

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 संबंधित मंत्रालयों द्वारा कार्यान्वित 25 उपाय शामिल हैं और इसका उद्देश्य 63,843 गांवों में बुनियादी ढांचे की कमी को पूरा करना, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, आंगनवाड़ी सुविधाओं तक पहुँच में सुधार करना और 5 वर्षों में 30 राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के 549 जिलों और 2,911 ब्लॉकों में 5 करोड़ से अधिक जनजातियों को लाभान्वित करते हुए आजीविका के अवसर प्रदान करना है। अभियान का कुल बजटीय परिव्यय 79,156 करोड़ रुपये (केंद्रीय हिस्सा: ₹56,333 करोड़ और राज्य हिस्सा: ₹22,823 करोड़) है।

ii) प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम जनमन): सरकार ने 15 नवंबर 2023 को

प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम-जनमन) शुरू किया है, जिसे जनजातीय गौरव दिवस के रूप में मनाया जाता है। लगभग 24,000 करोड़ रुपये के वित्तीय परिव्यय वाले इस मिशन का उद्देश्य 3 वर्षों में समयबद्ध तरीके से सुरक्षित आवास, स्वच्छ पेयजल और स्वच्छता, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और पोषण तक बेहतर पहुँच, सड़क और दूरसंचार सम्पर्क, गैर-विद्युतीकृत आवासों का विद्युतीकरण और स्थायी आजीविका के अवसरों जैसी बुनियादी सुविधाओं के साथ पीवीटीजी परिवारों और बस्तियों को संतुष्ट करना है।

iii) प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय विकास मिशन (पीएमजेवीएम): जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय विकास मिशन (पीएमजेवीएम) का क्रियान्वयन कर रहा है, जिसे जनजातीय आजीविका को बढ़ावा देने के लिए दो मौजूदा योजनाओं, यानी, “न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एमएसपी) के माध्यम से लघु वन उपज (एमएफपी) के विपणन के लिए तंत्र और एमएफपी के लिए मूल्य श्रृंखला का विकास” और “जनजातीय उत्पादों/उपज के विकास और विपणन के लिए संस्थागत सहायता” के विलय के माध्यम से डिजाइन किया गया है।

इस योजना में चयनित एमएफपी के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य का निर्धारण और घोषणा की परिकल्पना की गई है। किसी विशेष एमएफपी मद के मौजूदा बाजार मूल्य के निर्धारित एमएसपी से नीचे गिरने की स्थिति में पूर्व-निर्धारित एमएसपी पर खरीद और विपणन संचालन नामित राज्य एजेंसियों द्वारा किया जाएगा। साथ ही साथ अन्य मध्यम और दीर्घकालिक मुद्दों जैसे कि टिकाऊ संग्रह, मूल्य संवर्धन, बुनियादी ढांचे का विकास, एमएफपी के ज्ञान आधार का विस्तार और बाजार आसूचना विकास पर भी ध्यान दिया जाएगा।

iv) एकलव्य मॉडल आवासीय विद्यालय (ईएमआरएस): आदिवासी बच्चों को उनके अपने परिवेश में नवोदय विद्यालय के समान गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए वर्ष 2018-19 में एकलव्य मॉडल आवासीय विद्यालय (ईएमआरएस) की शुरुआत की गई थी। नई योजना के तहत, सरकार ने 440 ईएमआरएस स्थापित करने का फैसला किया, 50% से अधिक अजजा आबादी और कम से कम 20,000 आदिवासी व्यक्तियों (जनगणना 2011 के अनुसार) वाले प्रत्येक ब्लॉक में एक ईएमआरएस होगा। 288 ईएमआरएस स्कूलों को शुरू में संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275 (1) के तहत अनुदान के तहत वित्त पोषित किया गया था, जिन्हें नए मॉडल के अनुसार उन्नत (अपग्रेड) किया जा रहा है। तदनुसार, मंत्रालय ने देश भर में लगभग 3.5 लाख अजजा छात्रों को लाभान्वित करने के लिए कुल 728 ईएमआरएस स्थापित करने का लक्ष्य रखा है।

v) संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275(1) के तहत अनुदान: संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275(1) के प्रावधान के तहत अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों में प्रशासन के स्तर को बढ़ाने और जनजातीय लोगों के कल्याण के लिए अनुसूचित जनजाति आबादी वाले राज्यों को अनुदान जारी किया जाता है। यह एक विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम है और राज्यों को 100% अनुदान प्रदान किया जाता है। शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, कौशल विकास, आजीविका, पेयजल, स्वच्छता आदि के क्षेत्रों में अवसंरचना गतिविधियों में अंतर को पाटने के लिए अनुसूचित जनजाति आबादी की महसूस की गई जरूरतों के आधार पर राज्य सरकारों को निधियां जारी की जाती हैं।

vi) अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिए कार्यरत स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को अनुदान सहायता: अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिए कार्यरत स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को अनुदान सहायता योजना के अंतर्गत, मंत्रालय आवासीय विद्यालय, गैर-आवासीय विद्यालय, छात्रावास, मोबाइल औषधालय, दस या अधिक बिस्तरों वाले अस्पतालों, आजीविका आदि को कवर करते हुए शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में परियोजनाओं को वित्तपोषित करता है।

vii) अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों को मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति: यह योजना उन छात्रों के लिए लागू है जो कक्षा IX-X में पढ़ रहे हैं। सभी स्रोतों से माता-पिता की आय प्रति वर्ष 2.50 लाख रुपये से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए। दिवा छात्रों के लिए 225 रुपये प्रति माह और छात्रावास में रहने वालों के लिए 525 रुपये प्रति माह की छात्रवृत्ति वर्ष में 10 महीने की अवधि के लिए दी जाती है। छात्रवृत्ति राज्य सरकार/संघ शासित प्रदेश प्रशासन के माध्यम से वितरित की जाती है। पूर्वोत्तर और पहाड़ी राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों जैसे हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड और जम्मू-कश्मीर जहां यह 90:10 है, को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों के लिए केंद्र और राज्यों के बीच वित्तपोषण अनुपात 75:25 है। बिना विधानसभा वाले संघ शासित प्रदेशों के लिए साझाकरण पैटर्न 100% केंद्रीय हिस्सा है।

viii) अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों को मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति: इस योजना का उद्देश्य मैट्रिकोत्तर या माध्यमिकोत्तर स्तर पर अध्ययन कर रहे अनुसूचित जनजाति के विद्यार्थियों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है, ताकि वे अपनी शिक्षा पूरी कर सकें। सभी स्रोतों से माता-पिता की आय 2.50 लाख रुपये प्रति वर्ष से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए। शैक्षिक संस्थानों द्वारा लिये जाने वाले अनिवार्य शुल्क की प्रतिपूर्ति संबंधित राज्य शुल्क निर्धारण समिति द्वारा निर्धारित सीमा के अधीन की जाती है और अध्ययन के पाठ्यक्रम के आधार पर 230 रुपये से 1200

रुपये प्रति माह की छात्रवृत्ति राशि का भुगतान किया जाता है। यह योजना राज्य सरकारों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के प्रशासनों द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जाती है। पूर्वोत्तर और पहाड़ी राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड और जम्मू और कश्मीर जहां यह 90:10 है, को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों के लिए केंद्र और राज्यों के बीच वित्त पोषण अनुपात 75:25 है बिना विधानसभा वाले संघ शासित प्रदेशों के लिए साझाकरण पैटर्न 100% केंद्रीय हिस्सा है।

ix) अजजा उम्मीदवारों के लिए राष्ट्रीय समुद्रपारीय छात्रवृत्तियाँ: इस योजना के तहत चयनित छात्रों को विदेश में स्नातकोत्तर, पीएचडी और पोस्ट-डॉक्टरल की पढ़ाई करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। हर साल कुल 20 छात्रवृत्तियाँ दी जाती हैं। इनमें से 17 छात्रवृत्तियाँ अजजा के लिए और 3 छात्रवृत्तियाँ विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूहों (पीवीटीजी) से संबंधित छात्रों के लिए हैं। सभी स्रोतों से माता-पिता/परिवार की आय प्रति वर्ष 6.00 लाख रुपये से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए।

x) अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों की उच्च शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय अध्येतावृत्ति और छात्रवृत्ति:

(क) राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति- (उच्च श्रेणी) योजना [स्नातक स्तर]: इस योजना का उद्देश्य मेधावी अजजा छात्रों को मंत्रालय द्वारा पहचाने गए देश भर के 265 उत्कृष्ट संस्थानों जैसे आईआईटी, एम्स, आईआईएम, एनआईआईटी आदि में से किसी में निर्धारित पाठ्यक्रमों में अध्ययन करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना है। सभी स्रोतों से परिवार की आय प्रति वर्ष 6.00 लाख रुपये से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए। छात्रवृत्ति राशि में ट्यूशन शुल्क, रहने का खर्च और किताबों और कंप्यूटर के लिए भत्ते शामिल हैं।

(ख) अजजा छात्रों के लिए राष्ट्रीय अध्येतावृत्ति: भारत में एमफिल और पीएचडी के लिए उच्च अध्ययन करने के लिए अजजा छात्रों को हर साल 750 अध्येतावृत्तियाँ प्रदान की जाती हैं। अध्येतावृत्तियूजीसी मानदंडों के अनुसार दी जाती है।

कासगंज से गंगा नदी का कटाव

4101. श्री देवेश शाक्य:

क्या जल शक्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के कासगंज जिले में कासगंज ब्लॉक और शावर पटियाली से गंगा

नदी के कटाव को रोकने के लिए कोई परियोजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इसके कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है

और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा उक्त कटाव के कारण खाली हुई सैकड़ों हेक्टेयर भूमि का लाभ

किसानों/भूमि के मालिकों को पहुंचाने के उद्देश्य से इस पर अवैध कब्जे हटाने के लिए

क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) और (ख): कटावों का नियंत्रण सहित बाढ़ प्रबंधन राज्यों के कार्यक्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आता है। संबंधित राज्य सरकारें अपनी प्राथमिकता के अनुसार बाढ़ प्रबंधन और कटावरोधी योजनाओं को तैयार करके कार्यान्वित करती हैं। केन्द्र सरकार महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ प्रबंधन संबंधी तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन और वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करते हुए राज्यों के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा प्रदान की गई सूचना के अनुसार, कासगंज जिले की कासगंज तहसील, सहावर और पटियाली में गंगा नदी के कटाव को रोकने के लिए छह परियोजनाएं तैयार की गई थीं। इनमें से निधियों की उपलब्धता के आधार पर चार परियोजनाओं को तकनीकी मूल्यांकन के लिए लिया गया है। चार परियोजनाओं का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

1. पटियाली तहसील में गंगा नदी के दाहिने किनारे पर गांव सहबाजपुर में स्पर्स और कटाव रोधी सुरक्षात्मक कार्यों का निर्माण।
2. पटियाली तहसील में गंगा नदी के दाहिने किनारे पर गांव बड़ी बगवास में स्पर्स और कटाव रोधी सुरक्षात्मक कार्यों का निर्माण।
3. पटियाली तहसील में गंगा नदी के दाहिने तट पर गांव सुनगढ़ी में स्पर्स एवं कटाव रोधी सुरक्षात्मक कार्यों का निर्माण।
4. पटियाली तहसील में गंगा नदी के दाहिने किनारे पर गांव कादरगंज में स्पर्स और कटाव रोधी सुरक्षात्मक कार्यों का निर्माण।

राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, उपर्युक्त परियोजनाओं को आगामी बाढ़ अवधि से पहले पूरा कर लिए जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग): उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जानकारी दी है कि बाढ़ के दौरान गंगा नदी की सैकड़ों हेक्टेयर भूमि जलमग्न हो जाती है। भूमि पर कोई अवैध कब्जा नहीं है। अधिकतर भूमि बड़े क्षेत्रफल वाली है जिनमें बहुत से सह-शेयरधारक पंजीकृत हैं। सह-शेयरधारकों की आपसी सहमति के आधार पर राजस्व विभाग द्वारा उन्हें कब्जा दिया जाता है।

स्वच्छ भारत मिशन-शहरी की स्थिति

4102. श्री सुनील कुमार:

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

(क) क्या स्वच्छ भारत मिशन-शहरी (एसबीएम-यू) के अंतर्गत शहरी क्षेत्रों में कार्य जोर-शोर से चल रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार की बिहार के वाल्मीकि नगर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के शहरी क्षेत्रों में स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के अंतर्गत नवीनतम प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग करते हुए शौचालयों का निर्माण करने की कोई योजना है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसे कब तक कार्यान्वित किए जाने की संभावना है; और

(घ) एसबीएम के अंतर्गत शहरी क्षेत्रों में प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग का ब्यौरा क्या है?

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू) :

(क): भारत सरकार ने खुले में शौच मुक्त (ओडीएफ) के उद्देश्य से और देश के शहरी क्षेत्रों में उत्पन्न नगरपालिका ठोस अपशिष्ट (एमएसडब्ल्यू) के वैज्ञानिक प्रसंस्करण के लिए दिनांक 2 अक्टूबर 2014 को स्वच्छ भारत मिशन-शहरी (एसबीएम-यू) शुरू किया। चरण- I के अंतर्गत हुई प्रगति को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, एसबीएम - शहरी 2.0 को दिनांक 1 अक्टूबर, 2021 को देश के सभी शहरी

स्थानीय निकायों में नगरपालिका ठोस कचरे के स्रोत पृथक्करण, घर-घर जाकर संग्रह और वैज्ञानिक प्रसंस्करण के माध्यम से "कचरा मुक्त" स्थिति प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से शुरू किया गया था। सभी राज्यों और शहरी स्थानीय निकायों में एसबीएम-यू 2.0 के अंतर्गत परियोजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन विभिन्न चरणों में है। परियोजनाओं का विवरण <https://sbmurban.org/swachh-bharat-mission-progress> पर उपलब्ध है।

(ख) से (घ) स्वच्छ भारत मिशन-शहरी 2.0 के लिए संचालन दिशानिर्देशों में शौचालयों के निर्माण के लिए कोई विशिष्ट तकनीक निर्धारित नहीं की गई है। शहरी आबादी के लिए राज्य द्वारा उठाई गई मांग के आधार पर एसबीएम के अंतर्गत शौचालयों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है। प्रौद्योगिकियों का चयन यूएलबी/राज्य सरकारें स्वयं कर सकती हैं, जिससे उन्हें केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य और पर्यावरण इंजीनियरिंग संगठन (सीपीएचईईओ) मैनुअल और समय-समय पर जारी परामर्शिकाओं में उल्लिखित किसी भी प्रामाणिक तकनीक को चुनने की अनुमति मिलती है।

STATUS OF PROJECTS UNDER AMRUT

4103. SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO:

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

- (a) the details of the total number of projects on-going and completed under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) scheme in Andhra Pradesh till 2024;
- (b) the details of the current status, funds allocated and the timeline fixed for completion of the projects under progress;
- (c) the details of the total green space developed/being developed under AMRUT scheme;

- (d) the details of the total funds allocated and released, district-wise in Andhra Pradesh; and
- (e) whether the Government has conducted any studies/assessment regarding the performance of the said scheme in selected cities under the said mission in each State and if so, the details thereof along with the achievements made so far in this regard?

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

(a) to (d): As reported by the State of Andhra Pradesh, 226 projects have been taken up in the State under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and an amount of ₹3,333.76 crore has been sanctioned for these projects, which includes Central Assistance (CA) of ₹1,056.62 crore. Out of these projects, 136 projects worth ₹1,134.84 crore have been completed and 90 Projects worth ₹2,198.92 crores are at implementation stage. Total works worth ₹2,660.74 crore has been physically completed. City-wise details of projects under AMRUT in the State of Andhra Pradesh is given in **Statement**.

In Andhra Pradesh, 99 green spaces and parks project worth ₹80.49 crore have been taken up under AMRUT of which total works worth ₹75.58 crore has been physically completed. This has led to the development of 178.88 acres of green space area.

Under AMRUT, central funds are allocated/released to States/ Union Territories (UTs) and not to the districts. AMRUT empowers States/UTs to design, prioritize and implement the projects under the broad framework of mission

guidelines. Under AMRUT, against the committed Central Assistance (CA) of ₹1,056.62 crore for projects in Andhra Pradesh, ₹1,049.89 crore has been released against which state has reported utilization of ₹942.76 crore.

(e): NITI Aayog conducted a review in June 2020 on the evaluation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the Urban Transformation Sector, including AMRUT. The study assessed key parameters such as coverage, incorporation of universal design, gender mainstreaming, pro-poor design, migration, and beneficiary targeting. The performance under the scheme was reported Satisfactory as it aims to improve the quality of life of all including the poor and disadvantaged.

STATEMENT

District-wise details projects in Andhra Pradesh under AMRUT

S.No	City	Total Projects		Completed Projects		Projects at Implementation Stage		
		Nos.	Cost (in ₹ Crore)	Nos.	Cost (in ₹ Crore)	Nos.	Cost (in ₹ Crore)	Physical Work Completed (in ₹ Crore)
1	Adoni	8	42.03	5	18.88	3	23.15	16.48
2	Anantapur	9	54.51	5	11.58	4	42.93	10.47
3	Bhimavaram	6	75.4	4	33.18	2	42.22	40.21
4	Chilakaluripet	7	164.16	4	53.2	3	110.96	81.46
5	Chittoor	6	243.06	4	69.83	2	173.23	138.08

S.No	City	Total Projects		Completed Projects		Projects at Implementation Stage		
		Nos.	Cost (in ₹ Crore)	Nos.	Cost (in ₹ Crore)	Nos.	Cost (in ₹ Crore)	Physical Work Completed (in ₹ Crore)
6	Dharmavaram	8	56.16	1	0.46	7	55.7	18.62
7	Eluru	7	40.12	5	9.91	2	30.21	26.28
8	Gudivada	6	54.45	3	2.18	3	52.27	48.29
9	Guntakal	8	45.4	3	4.14	5	41.26	19.65
10	Guntur	5	54.57	3	3.1	2	51.47	41.49
11	GVMC	8	234.03	7	109.04	1	124.99	117.49
12	Hindupur	5	180.52	3	62.53	2	117.99	105.89
13	Kadapa	9	176.07	3	1.28	6	174.79	94.14
14	Kakinada	7	146.56	6	126.81	1	19.75	9.28
15	Kavali	6	77.41	4	20.94	2	56.47	53.76
16	Kurnool	8	144.54	4	65.43	4	79.11	48.89
17	Machilipatnam	8	80.12	4	19.82	4	60.3	48.88
18	Madanapalle	8	39.76	5	10.77	3	28.99	22.78
19	Nandyal	8	174.45	4	40.82	4	133.63	107.81
20	Narasaraopet	5	18.12	4	7.1	1	11.02	10.91
21	Nellore	7	125.96	5	43.94	2	82.02	28.91
22	Ongole	8	143.73	6	69.07	2	74.66	58.95

S.No	City	Total Projects		Completed Projects		Projects at Implementation Stage		
		Nos.	Cost (in ₹ Crore)	Nos.	Cost (in ₹ Crore)	Nos.	Cost (in ₹ Crore)	Physical Work Completed (in ₹ Crore)
23	Proddatur	5	138.34	4	32.2	1	106.14	98.71
24	Rajahmundry	7	97.09	4	4.33	3	92.76	51.18
25	Srikakulam	8	80.31	3	5.43	5	74.88	25.33
26	Srikalahasti	6	25.98	4	6.31	2	19.67	7.75
27	Tadepalligudem	9	71.24	5	14.56	4	56.68	20.49
28	Tadpatri	5	134.29	1	40.8	4	93.49	55.48
29	Tenali	5	30.08	3	2.11	2	27.97	23.70
30	Tirupati	10	209.81	9	208.53	1	1.28	0.74
31	Vijayawada	8	128.53	6	4.51	2	124.02	83.96
32	Vizianagaram	6	46.96	5	32.05	1	14.91	9.84
Total		226	3333.76	136	1134.84	90	2198.92	1525.90

"HAMARA SHAUCHALAY: HAMARA SAMMAN" CAMPAIGN

4104. SHRI SUNIL DATTATREY TATKARE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has launched the campaign 'Hamara Shauchalay: Hamara Samman', by linking sanitation with human rights and universal need for dignity and privacy, especially for women and girls and also to reinforce efforts towards sustaining the nation's Open Defecation Free (ODF) status and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has a plan to organise village-level registration drives through camps to ensure that all eligible beneficiaries receive timely sanction orders for toilet construction and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether it is true that the Union Government has directed all the State/UT Governments to conduct ground-level surveys to identify existing gaps and expedite the construction of Individual Household Latrines 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) The “Hamara Shauchalay: Hamara Samman” (HSHS) campaign, launched on World Toilet Day on 19th November 2024, concluded on Human Rights Day i.e., 10th December, 2024, highlighting the link between sanitation and fundamental human rights, emphasizing that access to safe toilets is crucial for privacy, safety, and health, particularly for women and girls. The three-week campaign mobilized communities across India, bringing sanitation into the spotlight as a matter of collective pride and responsibility. With over 55,000 events conducted across states and union territories and participation

exceeding 41 lakh people, the HSHS campaign achieved remarkable milestones:

- Over 1.6 lakh Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs) were assessed for functionality, covering more than 70% of existing CSCs.
- Over 3.6 lakh new Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) were sanctioned.
- Thousands of grassroots events, including Ratri Chaupals and sanitation drives, inspired mass participation.

(b) During the campaign, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS) proposed the States/UTs to distribute sanction letters to IHHL beneficiaries to sustain the Open Defecation Free (ODF) Status. As reported by States/UTs during the Campaign 3.6 Lakh new Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) were sanctioned to the eligible beneficiaries.

(c) Under Swachh Bharat Mission Grameen (SBMG) Phase-II, provisions have been made for the construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) for newly emerging households, a key component for sustaining the Open Defecation Free (ODF) status of villages. As sanitation is a State subject, this department offers technical and financial support to States. As part of its regular mandate, the DDWS has advised States and UT to conduct surveys to identify IHHL gaps and ensure toilets are provided to eligible beneficiaries.

सीपीडब्ल्यूडी की भूमि पर अवैध अतिक्रमण

4105. श्री उज्जवल रमण सिंह:

क्या आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रमुख महानगरों में स्थित सरकारी कॉलोनियों में सीपीडब्ल्यूडी की भूमि पर अवैध अतिक्रमण किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में वर्ष 2023-24 के दौरान सीपीडब्ल्यूडी द्वारा की गई कानूनी कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या माननीय न्यायालय ने अवैध अतिक्रमण हटाने के लिए सीपीडब्ल्यूडी को कोई आदेश दिया है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो माननीय न्यायालय के आदेश के अनुपालन में सीपीडब्ल्यूडी द्वारा अवैध अतिक्रमण से मुक्त कराई गई भूमि का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू) :

(क) और (ख): जी, हां। केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग (सीपीडब्ल्यूडी) द्वारा की गई कानूनी कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

कोलकाता के लिए:

- जीपीआरए साल्ट लेक: केबी ब्लॉक 330 वर्ग मीटर – सरकारी स्थान (अप्राधिकृत अधिभोगियों की बेदखली) अधिनियम, 1971 के तहत कार्रवाई की गई। स्थानीय पुलिस से कई बार अनधिकृत अतिक्रमण हटाने का अनुरोध किया गया। स्थानीय पुलिस द्वारा अभी तक कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई।
- जीपीआरए प्रेस, संतरागाछी - 6000 वर्ग मीटर – भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, संतरागांची, हावड़ा द्वारा दिनांक 28.02.2019 को भूमि जैसी है जहां है के आधार पर सीपीडब्ल्यूडी

को सौंप दी गई थी। सीपीडब्ल्यूडी ने इस भूमि को अवैध कब्जे से मुक्त कराने के लिए स्थानीय पुलिस स्टेशन को कई पत्र लिखे हैं। स्थानीय पुलिस द्वारा अभी तक कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई है।

मुंबई के लिए:

- मुंबई में हैदराबाद एस्टेट परिसर में झुग्गीवासियों (आशानगर) द्वारा अतिक्रमण।
- जब मलाड के मालवानी में भूमि को नमक विभाग द्वारा सीपीडब्ल्यूडी को हस्तांतरित किया गया तब इस भूमि पर अतिक्रमण था।
- इस अतिक्रमण को हटाने के लिए बृहन्मुंबई नगर निगम (बीएमसी) को पत्र लिखे गए।
- अतिक्रमणकर्ता संपदा अधिकारी के बेदखली आदेश के खिलाफ बॉम्बे सिटी सिविल कोर्ट गए और अदालत के निर्णय के अनुसार कार्रवाई जारी है।

दिल्ली के लिए:

- श्रीनिवासपुरी स्थित पुरानी सरकारी कॉलोनी में सीपीडब्ल्यूडी द्वारा पुनर्विकसित की जा रही भूमि एवं विकास कार्यालय (एलएंडडीओ) की भूमि पर अवैध अतिक्रमण था। इन अतिक्रमणों को दूर करने के लिए अतिक्रमणकारियों के खिलाफ अदालती मुकदमें चलाए गए हैं।
- अलीगंज, जोर बाग – कुल 11,942 एकड़ भूमि में से 2.61 एकड़ भूमि पर अतिक्रमण है (की गई कार्रवाई - पुलिस सहायता लेने के बाद दिनांक 03.01.2023 और दिनांक 04.01.2023 को अतिक्रमण हटाने की कार्रवाई की गई। हालांकि, बाद में राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग से एक नोटिस प्राप्त हुआ और अतिक्रमणकारियों ने माननीय दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय में याचिका संख्या डब्ल्यू पी(सी) संख्या 1119/2023 दायर की। इसलिए मामला न्यायाधीन है।
- डेयरी नंबर 95, सी-31 ब्लॉक काली बाड़ी मार्ग, नई दिल्ली के नाम से जाना जाने वाला

जेजे क्लस्टर अवैध अतिक्रमण के अंतर्गत है। (की गई कार्रवाई - यह मामला दिल्ली शहरी आश्रय सुधार बोर्ड (डीयूएसआईबी) के विचाराधीन है।

- सेक्टर-12, आर. के. पुरम, सेवा केंद्र संख्या 324 पर अवैध अतिक्रमण है। (की गई कार्रवाई - सेवा केंद्र - 324, सेक्टर-12, आर. के. पुरम, नई दिल्ली के संबंधित आवांठियों को नोटिस जारी किया गया है)

इंदौर के लिए:

- विभिन्न माननीय न्यायालयों में 3 मामले विचाराधीन हैं।

पटना के लिए:

- वर्ष 2017 से अर्थात सीपीडब्ल्यूडी, जमशेदपुर द्वारा डीजीएसएंडडी से इन परिसंपत्तियों को अपने अधीन लेने से पहले से ही 8 टाइप-1 क्वार्टरों पर अनधिकृत रूप से अतिक्रमण किया गया है। क्वार्टरों पर अनधिकृत कब्जे के अतिरिक्त, सीपीडब्ल्यूडी द्वारा डीजीएसएंडडी से इन परिसंपत्तियों को अपने अधीन लेने से पहले अनधिकृत व्यक्तियों द्वारा विभिन्न भवन/अस्थायी संरचनाएं भी बनाई गई हैं।
- वर्ष 2022 में सीपीडब्ल्यूडी द्वारा अनधिकृत कब्जाधारियों को बेदखली नोटिस जारी किया गया था। चूंकि, किसी भी कब्जाधारी ने परिसर खाली नहीं किया, इसलिए उप-मंडल अधिकारी, धालभूम, पूर्वी सिंहभूम, झारखंड से अनधिकृत कब्जाधारियों को बेदखल करने के लिए एक मजिस्ट्रेट की प्रतिनियुक्ति करने का अनुरोध किया गया था।

(ग) से (ड): जी, हां। माननीय जिला न्यायालय, साकेत, नई दिल्ली ने दिनांक 28.03.2023 के आदेश के अंतर्गत श्रीनिवासपुरी, नई दिल्ली में अतिक्रमण हटाने पर लगाया गया रोक आदेश हटा दिया गया है। तदनुसार, पुरानी श्रीनिवासपुरी कॉलोनी की चारदीवारी के पास लगभग 4697 वर्ग मीटर क्षेत्र में अतिक्रमण को सीपीडब्ल्यूडी द्वारा हटा दिया गया है।

STRATEGIC CRUDE OIL RESERVE FACILITIES**4106. SHRI T. R. BAALU :**

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

- (a) the details of the operational strategic crude oil reserve facilities in the country;
- (b) whether the Government has helped to safeguard the oil industry from unexpected shocks of crude oil price increase and decrease in supplies;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the manner in which the prices of Motor Spirit (MS), High Speed Diesel (HSD), Super Kerosene Oil (SKO), Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) are being managed during the crisis period;
- (d) whether the Government has a plan to create more such crude oil reserve facilities, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM

(SHRI SURESH GOPI) :

(a) Government, through a Special Purpose Vehicle, called Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited (ISPRL), has established Strategic Petroleum Reserves (SPR) facilities with total capacity of 5.33 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) of crude oil at 3 locations namely (i) Vishakhapatnam (1.33 MMT), (ii) Mangaluru (1.5 MMT) and (iii) Padur (2.5 MMT).

(b) Government has been closely monitoring global energy markets' situation in the backdrop of evolving geopolitical events and is ready to take all appropriate action, as deemed fit, for mitigating market volatility.

Government has taken several steps to insulate common citizens from high international prices, which includes diversifying the crude import basket, invoking the provisions of Universal Service Obligation to ensure availability of petrol & diesel in domestic market, increasing the blending of ethanol in petrol, etc.

(c) Prices of petrol and diesel are market determined and Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of petrol and diesel. India imports more than 85% of its crude oil requirements. Crude oil prices (Indian basket) increased from \$55/bbl (March 2015) to \$113/bbl (March 2022) and further to \$116/bbl (June 2022) and have continued to remain highly volatile. As a result of various steps taken by Government and PSU OMCs, including reduction of Central Excise duty by the Central Government and reduction of state VAT rates by some State Governments, relief has been provided to citizens, in times of need.

India imports about 60% of the domestic LPG consumed. Price of LPG in the country is linked to its price in the international market. Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for domestic LPG.

Currently, Government is providing a targeted subsidy of Rs 300/cylinder to PMUY consumers. This is available to more than 10.33 crore Ujjwala beneficiaries, across the country. Apart from the direct subsidy to consumers,

the OMCs have also been compensated Rs 22,000 crore in FY 2022-23 by Government of India to cover the under-recoveries suffered by them in not passing on the high international LPG prices to the domestic LPG consumers.

Effective 1 March, 2020, the retail selling price of PDS Kerosene is being maintained at nil under-recovery level on pan India basis.

(d) and (e): In July 2021, Government approved the establishment of two additional commercial-cum-strategic petroleum reserve facilities with total storage capacity of 6.5 MMT at Chandikhol (4 MMT) in Odisha and Padur (2.5 MMT) in Karnataka, on a Public Private Partnership mode.

विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता

4107. श्री हरीश चंद्र मीना:

क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में विद्युत उत्पादन की कुल क्षमता का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है।

(ख) सरकार द्वारा विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं।

(ग) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान देश में कुल विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता में कोयले के योगदान का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या विगत कुछ वर्षों के दौरान कोयले के आयात के कारण विद्युत उत्पादन की प्रति इकाई लागत में वृद्धि हुई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा राज्यों, विशेषकर राजस्थान में उत्पादित विद्युत की प्रति इकाई विद्युत लागत को कम करने और इस प्रयोजनार्थ अवसंरचना के उन्नयन के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

(क): देश में वर्ष 2014-15से 2024-25(नवंबर, 2024तक) तक कुल विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता का वर्षवार ब्योरा **विवरण-I** में दिया गया है।

(ख):भारत सरकार ने देश में विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं: -

(i) विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए भारत सरकार ने निम्नलिखित क्षमता संवर्धन कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है:

(क) विद्युत मंत्रालय ने राज्यों के साथ परामर्श करके वर्ष 2031-32 तक न्यूनतम 80,000 मेगावाट की तापीय क्षमता जोड़ने की योजना बनाई है। इस लक्ष्य के निमित्त 29,200 मेगावाट तापीय क्षमता पहले से ही निर्माणाधीन है, जबकि 51,520 मेगावाट आयोजना और विकास के विभिन्न चरणों में है।

(ख) 13,997.5 मेगावाट की जल विद्युत परियोजनाएं और 6,050 मेगावाट पम्प भंडारण परियोजनाएं (पीएसपी) निर्माणाधीन हैं। 24,225.5 मेगावाट की जल विद्युत परियोजनाएं और 50,760 मेगावाट की पीएसपी आयोजना के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं और इन्हें वर्ष 2031-32 तक पूरा करने का लक्ष्य है।

(ग) 7,300 मेगावाट न्यूक्लियर क्षमता निर्माणाधीन है तथा 7,000 मेगावाट क्षमता आयोजना एवं अनुमोदन के विभिन्न चरणों में है।

(घ) देश की वर्तमान संस्थापित नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा (आरई) क्षमता 2,03,215 मेगावाट है। इसके अलावा, 1,27,050 मेगावाट की आरई निर्माणाधीन है और 89,690 मेगावाट निविदा के विभिन्न चरणों में है। भारत ने वर्ष 2030 तक गैर जीवाश्म ईंधन आधारित संस्थापित विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता को 5,00,000 मेगावाट से अधिक तक बढ़ाने की प्रतिबद्धता जताई है।

(ii) अंतर-राज्यीय और अंतः-राज्यीय पारेषण प्रणाली की योजना बनाई गई है और उत्पादन

क्षमता वृद्धि की समय-सीमा के अनुरूप इसका कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है। राष्ट्रीय विद्युत योजना के अनुसार, वर्ष 2022-23 से 2031-32 तक दस वर्ष की अवधि के दौरान लगभग 1,91,474 सीकेएम पारेषण लाइनें और 1274 जीवीए परिवर्तन क्षमता (220 केवी और उससे अधिक वोल्टेज स्तर पर) जोड़ने की योजना है।

- (iii) सौर, पवन, पंप भंडारण संयंत्रों और बैटरी ऊर्जा भंडारण प्रणालियों से उत्पन्न विद्युतके पारेषण पर आईएसटीएस प्रभारों में छूट।
- (iv) वर्ष 2029-30 तक नवीकरणीय खरीद दायित्व (आरपीओ) और ऊर्जा भंडारण दायित्व ट्रजेक्टरी।
- (v) हरित ऊर्जा गलियारों का निर्माण तथा 13 नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा प्रबंधन केन्द्रों की स्थापना।
- (vi) बड़े पैमाने पर नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं की संस्थापना के लिए नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा विकासकर्ताओं को भूमि और पारेषण उपलब्ध कराने के लिए अल्ट्रा मेगा नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा पार्कों की स्थापना।
- (vii) ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों को कोयले के पारदर्शी आवंटन के लिए शक्ति नीति की शुरुआत की गई। इससे ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों को कुशल घरेलू कोयला आवंटन संभव हुआ और साथ ही विभिन्न संकटग्रस्त ताप विद्युत परियोजनाओं का पुनरुद्धार भी सुनिश्चित हुआ।

(viii) उत्पादन क्षमता से आगे अंतर-राज्यीय पारेषण प्रणाली का निर्माण।

(ग): पिछले पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष 2024-25 (नवंबर तक) के दौरान देश में कुल विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता में कोयला और लिग्नाइट के योगदान का ब्योरा **विवरण-II** में दिया गया है।

(घ): कोयला आधारित विद्युत संयंत्र से विद्युत उत्पादन की लागत कोयले की कीमत और माल ढुलाई की लागत पर निर्भर करती है और मिश्रण के मामले में मिश्रित आयातित कोयले की कीमत पर भी निर्भर करती है। आयातित कोयले की कीमत अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सूचकांकों, उत्पत्ति के स्रोत और

समुद्री माल ढुलाई, बीमा आदि जैसे कारकों से जुड़ी होती है जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मांग आपूर्ति परिदृश्य के साथ बदलती रहती है। इसके अलावा, प्रत्येक उत्पादन कंपनी अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुसार आयातित कोयले का उपभोग करती है।

वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 और वित्त वर्ष 2022-23 के बीच औसत विद्युत खरीद लागत में केवल 71 पैसे की वृद्धि हुई है। ऐसा विभिन्न लागतों में वृद्धि के कारण हुआ है - जिसमें पारेषण लागत में वृद्धि भी शामिल है।

(ड): भारत सरकार ने देश में विद्युत उत्पादन की लागत को कम करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं:

- i. निष्पक्ष, तटस्थ, कुशल और मजबूत विद्युत मूल्य निर्धारण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विद्युत एक्सचेंजों की स्थापना।
- ii. राज्य/केंद्रीय उत्पादन कंपनियों (जेनको) द्वारा घरेलू कोयले के उपयोग में अनुकूलन लाना।
- iii. परिवहन लागत को उपयुक्त बनाने के उद्देश्य से राज्य/केंद्रीय उत्पादन कंपनियों (जेनको) और स्वतंत्र विद्युत उत्पादकों (आईपीपी) के लिंकेज स्रोतों को युक्तिसंगत बनाने की अनुमति दी गई है।
- iv. वितरण लाइसेंसधारियों द्वारा विद्युत की प्रतिस्पर्धी खरीद को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विद्युत अधिनियम, 2003 की धारा 63 के तहत विद्युत की खरीद के लिए टैरिफ आधारित बोली प्रक्रिया के लिए दिशानिर्देश जारी करना।
- v. आरडीएसएस के तहत कुल तकनीकी और वाणिज्यिक (एटीएंडसी) हानियों में कमी से यूटिलिटीज के वित्त में सुधार होगा, जो उन्हें प्रणाली को बेहतर ढंग से बनाए रखने और आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार विद्युत खरीदने में सक्षम बनाएगा; जिससे उपभोक्ताओं को लाभ होगा।
- vi. उपभोक्ताओं के लिए विद्युत की लागत कम करने के उद्देश्य से राष्ट्रीय मेरिट

ऑर्डर डिस्पैच का प्रचालन।

इसके अलावा, सरकार ने राजस्थान सहित देश में विद्युत अवसंरचना को उन्नत करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं:

1. सौभाग्य स्कीम के अंतर्गत देश भर में कुल 2.86 करोड़ घरों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया है, जिनमें राजस्थान के 21,27,728 घर शामिल हैं।
2. डीडीयूजीजेवाई स्कीम के तहत राजस्थान के 427 गांवों सहित कुल 18,374 गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया।
3. आरडीएसएस के तहत राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर वितरण अवसंरचना कार्यों और स्मार्ट मीटरिंग कार्यों के लिए 2.77 लाख करोड़ रुपये की परियोजनाओं को संस्वीकृति दी गई है। राजस्थान में 27,142 करोड़ रुपये (सरकारी बजटीय सहायता 12,142 करोड़ रुपये सहित) के वितरण अवसंरचना और स्मार्ट मीटरिंग कार्यों को संस्वीकृत किया गया है।
4. राजस्थान में राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत स्टेशन (आरएपीएस) (क्षमता: 1400 मेगावाट) निर्माणाधीन है। इसके अलावा, राजस्थान में माही बांसवाड़ा राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत परियोजना (क्षमता: 2800 मेगावाट) आयोजना और अनुमोदन के चरण में है।
5. पारेषण अवसंरचना के उन्नयन में 35,603 सीकेएम पारेषण लाइन और 3,13,525 एमवीए परिवर्तन क्षमता की परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं, जिन्हें वर्ष 2026-27 और 2029-30 तक पूरा करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है (एचवीडीसी परियोजनाओं के लिए)। इसमें वर्ष 2026-27 की संभावित पूर्णता अनुसूची वाले कई सबस्टेशनों की परिवर्तन क्षमता शामिल है, जैसे फतेगढ़ -3 (5500 एमवीए), बीकानेर (1500 एमवीए), कोटपूतली (500 एमवीए), बीकानेर II (2500 एमवीए), बीकानेर (पीजी) (1500 एमवीए), फतेहगढ़-2 पीएस (500 एमवीए), भादला-2 पीएस (1500

एमवीए), केपीएस3 (जीआईएस) (1500 एमवीए), सीकर-II (300 एमवीए), भादला III (8500 एमवीए), रामगढ़ पीएस (4500 एमवीए), दौसा (300 एमवीए), बीकानेर-III पूलिंग स्टेशन (11500 एमवीए), सिरोही (300 एमवीए), बाड़मेर-I पूलिंग स्टेशन (5500 एमवीए), बीकानेर-IV पूलिंग स्टेशन (1200 एमवीए), ब्यावर (300 एमवीए), नीमराना-II (600 एमवीए) और फतेहगढ़-4 (1100 एमवीए)।

6. विद्युत प्रणाली विकास निधि (पीएसडीएफ) के अंतर्गत राज्य, क्षेत्रीय और राष्ट्रीय विद्युत प्रणाली में सुधार के लिए कुल 188 परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदित किया गया है। पीएसडीएफ के अंतर्गत राजस्थान में संरक्षण प्रणाली के नवीनीकरण और उन्नयन तथा बस रिएक्टरों की संस्थापना से संबंधित दो परियोजनाएं पूरी हो चुकी हैं। इसके अलावा, सात परियोजनाएं कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं, जिनका ब्यौरा **विवरण-III** पर दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

वर्ष 2014-15 से 2024-25 तक कुल विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता का वर्षवार ब्यौरा (नवंबर, 2024 तक)

वर्ष	उत्पादन क्षमता (मेगावाट में)
2014-15	2,74,904
2015-16	3,05,162
2016-17	3,26,833
2017-18	3,44,002
2018-19	3,56,100
2019-20	3,70,106
2020-21	3,82,151
2021-22	3,99,497
2022-23	4,16,059
2023-24	4,41,970
2024-25 (नवंबर, 24 तक)	4,56,190

विवरण-II

पिछले पांच वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष 2024-25 (नवंबर, 2024 तक) के दौरान देश में कुल विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता में कोयले के योगदान का ब्यौरा

वर्ष	कुल उत्पादन क्षमता	कोयला एवं लिग्नाइट आधारित क्षमता	कुल उत्पादन क्षमता में कोयला एवं लिग्नाइट आधारित क्षमता का हिस्सा
	(मेगावाट)	(मेगावाट)	(%)
31-3-2020	3,70,106	2,05,135	55.4
31-3-2021	3,82,151	2,09,295	54.8
31-3-2022	3,99,497	2,10,700	52.7
31-3-2023	4,16,059	2,11,855	45.9
31-3-2024	4,41,970	2,17,589	49.2
30-11-2024	4,56,190	2,17,650	47.7

विवरण-III

पीएसडीएफ के अंतर्गत कार्यान्वयनाधीन सात परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा:

क्र. सं.	प्रस्ताव का नाम	पीएसडीएफ के अंतर्गत संस्वीकृत अनुदान (₹ करोड़)
1	कम्युनिकेशन बैक - स्मार्ट पारेषण नेटवर्क और एसेट मैनेजमेंट सिस्टम भाग-बी (136)	284.89
2	नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा एकीकरण - राजस्थान विद्युत प्रणाली में स्मार्ट पारेषण नेटवर्क और एसेट मैनेजमेंट सिस्टम (भाग-ए1) के तहत पारेषण ग्रिड की निगरानी और नियंत्रण के लिए वास्तविक समय डेटा अधिग्रहण प्रणाली। (153)	92.60

3	400केवीजीएसएस अकाल, 220केवीजीएसएस सूरतगढ़ और 220केवीजीएसएस बीकानेर में 1x25 एमवीएआर, 220केवीबस रिएक्टर की संस्थापना। (223)	15.82
4	जयपुर ईएचवी नेटवर्क में एचटीएलएस कंडक्टर का उपयोग करके मौजूदा 132 केवी लाइनों की अप-रेटिंग और नवीनीकरण तथा संबंधित कार्य। (176)	9.06
5	स्मार्ट पारेषण नेटवर्क और एसेट मैनेजमेंट सिस्टम के तहत पारेषण ग्रिड के लिए रिएक्टिव पावर मैनेजमेंट और वोल्टेज नियंत्रण के लिए रिएक्टिव कम्पेन्सेशन एलिमेंट/उपकरण (भाग-क2-खंड-1)। (252)	57.34
6	आरआरवीपीएनएल के 220 केवी एसएस पर संस्थापना के लिए 31 बस सुरक्षा स्कीमों की संस्थापना (294)	11.56
7	आरवीपीएन के विभिन्न सबस्टेशनों पर 52 नाइट्रोजन इंजेक्शन अग्नि निवारण एवं शमन यंत्रों की संस्थापना। (316)	5.77

FUNDS SANCTIONED AND DISBURSED TO GOA UNDER SCM

4108. CAPTAIN VIRIATO FERNANDES:

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

- the details of the funds sanctioned and disbursed by the Union Government for Goa under Smart Cities Mission (SCM);
- whether any funds are pending for disbursement and if so, the reasons therefor;
- the details of the fund utilisation certificates submitted by the State Government of Goa or the concerned company;
- whether any time-frame has been fixed by the Government for completing the said works under SCM and if so the details thereof along with the penalty, if any, imposed on the concerned parties for the delay of works; and

- (e) the details of the report on Smart City Project submitted by the State Government of Goa in this context?

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

- (a) to (c) Under Smart Cities Mission (SCM), the Central Government has a total outlay of ₹48,000 crore for the 100 smart cities. As on 30.11.2024, a central assistance of ₹441 crore out of a total of ₹500 crore has been released to the State of Goa under SCM, out of which ₹411 crore (93% of the central assistance released) has been utilized. The funds are released to smart cities based on demands raised, release of State matching share and utilization of central and state assistance released to the cities so far.
- (d) and (e) On the request received from various State/UT Governments, the period of SCM has been extended up to 31st March, 2025. As per the Guidelines of SCM, the implementation of the Mission at the City level will be done by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) created for the purpose. The SPV will plan, appraise, approve, release funds, implement, manage, operate, monitor and evaluate the Smart City development projects. The responsibility for ensuring timely completion of projects lies with the respective SPV as all project contracts under SCM are mutually executed between the SPV and the concerned parties. Smart Cities are continuously updating financial progress of the projects and physical progress of geotagged assets on Geospatial Management Information System portal and the same is being regularly monitored by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

SELECTION OF GREENFIELD CITIES**4109. SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has selected the eight Greenfield cities recommended by the 16th Finance Commission in 2021, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure the utilisation of the grant before the deadline up to March 31, 2026;
- (c) the details of the challenges faced by the Government during the selection process of these Greenfield cities; and
- (d) whether any special considerations have been given to the proposals received from the Northeastern States for the development of Greenfield cities and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c): 15th Finance Commission (15th FC) has allocated ₹8,000 crore as performance based challenge fund for incubation of eight new cities. A State can have only one new city through this fund.

In line with the recommendations of 15th FC, the Ministry constituted an Expert Committee (EC) for finalization of bid parameters for incubation of new cities. The Committee finalized minimum eligibility conditions & bid parameters, and a Request for Proposal (RfP) was circulated to all States. The Ministry received 26

proposals from 21 States upto the last date. Due to non-receipt of qualitative proposals from North-Eastern States, fresh/revised proposals were sought from these States. Consequently, total 28 proposals from 23 States have been received.

All the proposals are at the competent level for examination/scrutiny.

(d): To give impetus to the proposals from North-Eastern (NE)/Hilly States for incubation of new city, the preferred size of proposed cities is more than 25 Hectares. For all other States, preferred size of proposed cities is more than 50 Hectares. Envisaged population of the new city in NE and Hilly States is at least 25,000. For all other States, envisaged population is 1,00,000.

Further, considering the small urban population in NE/Hilly States, Rs. 500 crore for acity has been allocated.

IMPLEMENTATION OF TRIBAL WELFARE SCHEMES

4110. SHRI AMARSING TISSO:

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

(a) the detailed report on the status of implementation of the key tribal welfare schemes, such as the Pradhan Mantri Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (PMVKY), Tribal Sub- Plan and the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) across the country, State-wise;

(b) the percentage of the funds allocated for tribal schemes during the last five years and its utilization and measures in place to ensure efficient and timely fund utilization especially in Karbi

Anglong and Dima Hasao Districts of Assam;

(c) the key challenges faced in the implementation of these schemes, especially in geographically difficult or remote tribal areas of Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao districts of Assam;

(d) whether the Ministry has implemented any schemes for providing financial support and self employment to the tribal communities especially in Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao Districts of Assam; and

(e) if so, the details thereof including breakup of beneficiaries under each such scheme?

THE THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI DURGA DAS UIKEY)

(a) to (c):Pre- Matric Scholarship for STs, Post- Matric Scholarship for STs, Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN), Support to Tribal Research Institute, Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojna (PMAAGY) revamped as Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan are welfare schemes under the umbrella of Pradhan Mantri Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (PMVKY). Details of schemes are given at **Statement I**.

The Scheme 'Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) & Development of Value Chain for MFP', was implemented from 2013-14 to 2020-21 with an objective of providing fair price to MFP gatherers, enhance their income level and ensure sustainable harvesting of MFPs. The scheme was later revamped and merged under Pradhan Mantri Jan Jatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM) and is being implemented

by TRIFED. The implementation of the Scheme is operational in 18 States. An amount of Rs. 319.65 Crores has been released under the scheme as revolving funds to 18 State Implementing Agencies designated by concerned State Governments for procurement of Minor Forest Produce on declared Minimum Support Price. Against this, the States have undertaken procurement of around Rs. 665 Crores of MFPs.

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 for various tribal development projects relating to education, health, agriculture, irrigation, roads, housing, electrification, employment generation, skill development, etc.

The details of DAPST fund allocated and expenditure since 2019-20 are as under:

Year	DAPST Allocation (BE)	DAPST Allocation (RE)	Expenditure
2019-20	51283.53	47748.83	45856.40
2020-21	52024.23	51780.82	48084.10
2021-22	78256.31	85930.47	82530.58
2022-23	87584.66	92781.15	90972.76
2023-24	117943.73	107455.64	104777.80*

*Provisional

Data Source: BE & Exp. - Expenditure Profile: Statement 10B of Union Budget for FY 2019-20 to 2022-23. STC-MIS portal for the year 2023-24

Various measures are put in place to ensure efficient and timely fund utilization under the schemes being implemented across the country including KarbiAnglong and Dima Hasao Districts of Assam. All fund releases and utilization tracking are done through PFMS (Public Financial Management System), ensuring real-time expenditure monitoring and a transparent flow of funds. Utilization Certificates are insisted upon as a pre-requisite for further release of funds as per the norms of General Financial Rules (GFR). Further, State Governments are also required to designate a Single Nodal Agency in terms of revised procedure by Ministry of Finance for release of funds and monitoring for each Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Ministry of Tribal Affairs has developed STC MIS Portal with web address: <https://stcmis.gov.in> for monitoring of DAPST funds of the obligated Ministries/Departments. Scheme/programme-wise progress and utilization of funds are also monitored through dedicated online portals and performance dashboard.

The implementation of schemes in hilly tribal areas faces challenges like difficult terrain, high logistical costs, and delays in service delivery to remote locations. Limited accessibility and digital connectivity further hinder outreach, especially during adverse weather conditions.

(d) and (e): The Ministry of Tribal Affairs through its two agencies namely Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) & National Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporation (NSTFDC) have contributed significantly in promoting economic activities including entrepreneurship among the tribal communities.

Ministry is implementing the scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM)' through TRIFED which emphasizes the enterprise route for generating additional income to the village level primary SHG units known as Van Dhan Self Help Groups (VDSHG). As on November 2024, 3958 VDVks have been sanctioned associating 11.83 lakh beneficiaries, wherein a total of Rs. 58,736.50 lakhs have been sanctioned. The state-wise details are provided in **Statement-II**. The VDVks sanctioned in the district of Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao Districts is as under:

Sl. No.	Districts	No. of VDVks sanctioned	No. of Members	Sanctioned funds (Rs. Lakhs)
i)	Karbi Anglong	23	7141	345
ii)	Dima Hasao	15	4510	225

National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), a Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, provides credit linkage by extending concessional loans to the eligible Scheduled Tribe persons for undertaking income generation activities/ self-employment thereby instilling the spirit of entrepreneurship. The prominent schemes of NSTFDC are Term Loan Scheme, Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana (AMSY), Micro Credit Scheme for Self Help Groups (MCF) and Adivasi Shiksha Rin Yojana (ASRY). These schemes of NSTFDC are implemented through various implementing agencies across the country including the state of Assam. Detail of state-wise funds disbursed and beneficiaries assisted during

last 3 years is attached as **Statement-III**.

STATEMENT-I

Details of tribal welfare schemes under the Pradhan Mantri Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana

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

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

(iii) 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.

(iv) 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.

(v) Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs): Ministry extends support to the State Governments through the Scheme to set up new TRIs where it didn't exist and to strengthen functioning of existing TRIs to carry out its core

responsibility towards Research & Documentations, Training and capacity building, promotion of rich tribal heritage etc. To preserve tribal art and culture, financial assistance is provided to TRI's to carry out various activities to preserve and promote tribal culture and heritage across the country through research and documentation, maintenance and preservation of art & artefacts, setting up of tribal museum, exchange visits for the tribals to other parts of the State, organizing tribal festivals etc.

STATEMENT II

State-wise details of VDVKS

<u>Sl. No.</u>	State	Total No. of VDVKS Sanctioned	Total No. of VDVKS Beneficiaries	Amount Sanctioned (In Rs/ Lakh)
1	Andhra Pradesh	415	123578	6,162.90
2	Arunachal Pradesh	106	32897	1590
3	Assam	471	143309	7065
4	Chhattisgarh	139	41700	2085
5	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	1	302	15
6	Goa	10	3000	150
7	Gujarat	200	57968	2895.65
8	Himachal Pradesh	4	1110	55.5

9	Jammu & Kashmir	100	29791	1457
10	Ladakh	10	3000	150
11	Jharkhand	146	43701	2174.7
12	Karnataka	140	41748	2087.4
13	Kerala	44	12038	597.25
14	Madhya Pradesh	126	37860	1890
15	Maharashtra	264	79350	3960
16	Manipur	200	60403	2996.8
17	Meghalaya	169	50835	2534.1
18	Mizoram	259	76168	3806.55
19	Nagaland	284	85198	4259.9
20	Odisha	170	50094	2479.25
21	Rajasthan	479	144803	7135.6
22	Sikkim	80	23381	1169.05
23	Tamil Nadu	8	2400	120
24	Telangana	17	5100	255
25	Tripura	57	16116	776
26	Uttar Pradesh	25	7238	359.55
27	Uttarakhand	12	3605	179.95
28	West Bengal	22	6719	329.35
TOTAL		3958	1183412	58,736.50

STATEMENT III**State-wise details of loans disbursed by NSTFDC****(Rs. In lakhs)**

S. No	State	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
		Disburse- ment	Number of benefici- aries	Disburse- ment	Numbe r of benefic iaries	Disburse- ment	Number of beneficia ries
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	1127.19	2006	4119.80	13669	5551.49	27221
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	814.01	8143	699.90	1835	25.77	13
3	ASSAM	.	.	.	.	40.02	43
4	BIHAR	11.48	955	.	.	3.06	3
5	CHHATTISG ARH	1398.99	1107	295.69	1216	227.29	503
6	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	.	.	.	.	4.55	6
7	Goa	.	.	.	.	0.22	1
8	GUJARAT	2022.50	11053	1019.61	5224	2810.12	11848
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	14.00	2	56.90	120	2.19	2
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1362.87	410	1272.54	535	295.19	106
11	JHARKHAND	1422.00	15523	3.00	756	684.25	1703

12	KARNATAKA	1369.31	962	1582.42	1927	853.41	1003
13	KERALA	637.30	436	720.73	666	446.74	258
14	MADHYA PRADESH	2755.00	2373	5392.05	10857	1759.58	828
15	MAHARASH TRA	209.06	7408	658.19	1204	2523.52	1528
16	MANIPUR	.	.	25.00	57	235.49	174
17	MEGHALAY A	694.81	1883	470.60	1227	475.91	1193
18	MIZORAM	5450.68	16278	5295.74	3584	6856.69	4573
19	NAGALAND	693.36	48257	20.39	1	1199.77	771
20	ODISHA	2457.92	30026	63.19	4337	362.35	17025
21	RAJASTHAN	508.60	588	789.35	1856	712.22	885
22	SIKKIM	62.56	16	.	.	34.23	27
23	TAMIL NADU	15.00	1609	1087.13	3403	3265.67	7327
24	TELANGANA	3111.55	9355	4583.99	11861	3218.52	11369
25	TRIPURA	580.26	2196	48.02	20	2014.62	2234
26	UTTAR PRADESH	.	.	.	.	3.37	4
27	UTTARAKHA ND	.	.	81.42	244	32.59	8
28	WEST BENGAL	573.92	4515	1643.34	8393	1526.59	4486
	TOTAL	27292.37	1,65,101	29929.00	72,992	35165.42	95,142

CONSTRUCTION OF BYPASS ON NH-709E IN LOHARU TOWN**4111. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:**

Will the Minister of **ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS**

be pleased to state:

- (a) whether approval has been granted for constructing a bypass on NH-709E in Loharu Town, specifically connecting the Loharu-Pilani Road and Loharu-Surajgarh Road, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government is aware that major towns like Lohani, Jui, and Dhinga, which frequently face traffic congestion and daily road accidents, have not been included in the bypass plan, if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether the Government will consider approving bypasses for these towns on priority to ensure smoother traffic flow and improve road safety in the region, if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) to (c) The Government has taken up preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for construction of bypasses on NH-709 (Extension) for towns of Loharu, Lohani, Jui, Dhigawa etc. through award of consultancy services.

विनिर्माण उद्योग**4112. श्री देवेश चन्द्र ठाकुर:**

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विनिर्माण उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए कोई जागरूकता अभियान शुरू किया है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो उन क्षेत्रों का ब्यौरा क्या है जहां अब तक ऐसे उद्योग स्थापित किए गए हैं और इनमें कितने लोगों को रोजगार मिला है; और
- (ग) विगत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष के दौरान बिहार में सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई) की स्थापना के लिए उद्यमियों को प्रदान की गई सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): एमएसएमई मंत्रालय खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग आयोग (केवीआईसी) के माध्यम से गैर-कृषि क्षेत्र में नए सूक्ष्म उद्यम स्थापित करने में उद्यमियों की सहायता हेतु प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम (पीएमईजीपी) का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। पीएमईजीपी के अंतर्गत, सामान्य श्रेणी के लाभार्थी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में परियोजना लागत का 25% और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 15% मार्जिन मनी (एमएम) सब्सिडी का लाभ प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। अनुसूचित जातियां, अनुसूचित जनजातियां, अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों, अल्पसंख्यकों, महिलाओं, भूतपूर्व सैनिक, दिव्यांग, ट्रांसजेंडरों, आकांक्षी जिलों, पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र, पहाड़ी और सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों आदि जैसे विशेष श्रेणियों के लाभार्थियों के लिए, मार्जिन मनी सब्सिडी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 35% और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 25% है। विनिर्माण क्षेत्र में परियोजना की अधिकतम लागत 50 लाख रु. और सेवा क्षेत्र में 20 लाख रु. है।

वर्ष 2018-19 से, मौजूदा पीएमईजीपी/मुद्रा उद्यमों को उन्नयन और विस्तार के लिए द्वितीय ऋण के साथ विगत अच्छे कार्य-निष्पादन के आधार पर सहायता भी प्रदान की जा रही है। द्वितीय ऋण के अंतर्गत, विनिर्माण क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत मार्जिन मनी (एमएम) सब्सिडी के लिए स्वीकार्य अधिकतम परियोजना लागत 1.00 करोड़ रु. है और सेवा क्षेत्र के लिए 25 लाख रु. है। सभी श्रेणियों के लिए द्वितीय ऋण पर पात्र सब्सिडी परियोजना लागत का 15% (पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र और पहाड़ी राज्यों के लिए 20%) है।

सरकार द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों सहित देश भर में भावी लाभार्थियों के बीच पीएमईजीपी के अंतर्गत विनिर्माण इकाइयों सहित नए सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की स्थापना हेतु जागरूकता सृजित करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- i. पिछड़े और कम कार्य-निष्पादन करने वाले क्षेत्रों, आकांक्षी जिलों, पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र आदि सहित सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में जागरूकता कार्यक्रम।
- ii. प्रिंट और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया के माध्यम से पीएमईजीपी स्कीम का प्रचार-प्रसार।
- iii. युवा और भावी उद्यमियों के बीच जागरूकता सृजित करने के लिए प्रत्येक रविवार को सूक्ष्म उद्यमों की स्थापना के लिए विभिन्न गतिविधियों पर वेबिनार आयोजित किए जाते हैं।
- iv. स्कीम के बारे में जागरूकता सृजित करने के लिए क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में रेडियो जिंगल बनाए गए हैं।
- v. जनवरी 2024 से 11 क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में भावी लाभार्थियों से पीएमईजीपी आवेदन।

(ख): पीएमईजीपी के अंतर्गत शुरुआत से अर्थात्, वर्ष 2008-09 से सहायता-प्राप्त इकाइयों की संख्या और अनुमानित सृजित रोजगार का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ग): विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान पीएमईजीपी के अंतर्गत बिहार राज्य में उद्यमियों को प्रदान की गई सहायता का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

वर्ष	सहायता-प्राप्त इकाइयों की संख्या	मार्जिन मनी सब्सिडी (करोड़ रु. में)
वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22	2,477	81.70
वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23	4,459	121.23
वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24	6,837	191.76

विवरण

वर्ष 2008-09 से 2024-25 के दौरान पीएमईजीपी स्कीम के अंतर्गत ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्र-
वार कार्य-निष्पादन:

वर्ष	सहायता-प्राप्त इकाइयों की संख्या			अनुमानित सृजित रोजगार		
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	कुल	ग्रामीण	शहरी	कुल
2008-09	15333	3833	19166	163798	40949	204747
2009-10	32734	8184	40918	339986	84996	424982
2010-11	39251	9813	49064	384490	96123	480613
2011-12	39437	15698	55135	361255	134269	495523
2012-13	42356	15477	57884	314982	113264	428246
2013-14	40786	9707	50493	314948	68773	378907
2014-15	40478	7690	48168	304132	53370	357502
2015-16	35658	8682	44340	261103	62259	323362
2016-17	42834	10078	52912	334408	73432	407840
2017-18	39543	8759	48398	316344	70072	387184
2018-19	60323	13104	73427	482584	104832	587416
2019-20	53714	12939	66653	429712	103512	533224
2020-21	60761	13654	74415	486091	109229	595320
2021-22	84696	18523	103219	677568	148184	825752
2022-23	68470	16697	85167	547760	133576	681336
2023-24	68939	20179	89118	551512	161432	712944
2024-25*	23155	5341	28496	185240	42728	227968
कुल	7,88,468	1,98,358	9,86,973	64,55,913	16,01,000	80,52,866

*(दिनांक 12.12.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार)

पीएमएवाई-यू के अंतर्गत आवासों का निर्माण

4113. श्री राजेश रंजन:

क्या आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू) के अंतर्गत स्वीकृति प्रदान किए जाने के पश्चात् आवासों के निर्माण कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) पीएमएवाई-यू के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2020 से अब तक बिहार के पूर्णिया जिले में ब्लॉक-वार कितने स्वीकृत आवासों का निर्माण कार्य पूरा नहीं हुआ है;

(ग) क्या उक्त जिले में आवासों को अभी तक स्वीकृति नहीं दी गई है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा इस स्थिति से निपटने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं?

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू) :

(क) से (घ): देश भर में पात्र शहरी लाभार्थियों को बुनियादी नागरिक सुविधाओं के साथ पक्के आवास उपलब्ध कराने के उद्देश्य से आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय 25.06.2015 से प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना-शहरी (पीएमएवाई-यू) कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। पीएमएवाई-यू एक मांग आधारित योजना है और भारत सरकार ने आवासों के निर्माण के लिए कोई लक्ष्य तय नहीं किया है। शहरी क्षेत्रों में आवास की मांग के आधार पर, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र परियोजना प्रस्ताव तैयार करते हैं और राज्य स्तरीय स्वीकृति एवं निगरानी समिति (एसएलएसएमसी) के अनुमोदन के बाद, इन्हें केंद्रीय स्वीकृति एवं निगरानी समिति (सीएसएमसी) द्वारा स्वीकार्य केंद्रीय सहायता की स्वीकृति के लिए इस मंत्रालय को प्रस्तुत किया जाता है। परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने की समय-सीमा विभिन्न राज्यों में अलग-अलग होती है और इस योजना के विभिन्न घटकों और संबंधित परियोजनाओं की विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्टें (डीपीआर) के अनुसार आम तौर पर इसमें 12-36 महीने लगते हैं।

बिहार राज्य द्वारा प्रस्तुत परियोजना प्रस्तावों के आधार पर, पीएमएवाई-यू के तहत 3,14,477 आवास स्वीकृत किए जा चुके हैं, जिनमें से 3,08,391 आवासों का निर्माण कार्य शुरू किया जा चुका है और 1,61,011 आवास पूरे हो चुके हैं/लाभार्थियों को सौंपे जा चुके हैं। इस मंत्रालय के पास स्वीकृति के लिए कोई और परियोजना प्रस्ताव लंबित नहीं है। बिहार के पूर्णिया जिले में पीएमएवाई-यू के तहत स्वीकृत, निर्माणाधीन और पूर्ण/लाभार्थियों को सौंपे गए आवासों का शहर-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

पीएमएवाई-यू के अनुभवों से सीख लेते हुए, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय ने 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, जिसका उद्देश्य चार घटकों अर्थात लाभार्थी आधारित निर्माण (बीएलसी), साझेदारी में किफायती आवास (एएचपी), ब्याज सब्सिडी योजना (आईएसएस) और किफायती किराया आवास (एआरएच) के माध्यम से एक करोड़ पात्र लाभार्थियों को किफायती दरों पर आवास बनाने, खरीदने और किराये पर लेने में सहायता प्रदान करना है। अभी तक, बिहार सहित 29 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने योजना दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार पीएमएवाई-यू 2.0 को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए सहमति ज्ञापन (एमओए) पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं। ये योजना दिशानिर्देश <https://pmay-urban.gov.in/uploads/guidelines/Operational-Guidelines-of-PMAY-U-2.pdf> पर उपलब्ध हैं।

विवरण

पीएमएवाई-यू के तहत बिहार के पूर्णिया जिले में आवासों की वास्तविक और वित्तीय प्रगति का शहर-वार ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	शहर/कस्बे	भौतिक प्रगति			वित्तीय प्रगति	
		अनुमोदित आवास (संख्या)	निर्माणाधीन आवास (संख्या)	पूर्ण किए गए आवास (संख्या)	अनुमोदित केंद्रीय सहायता (करोड़ रु. में)	जारी की गई केंद्रीय सहायता (करोड़ रु. में)
1	बनमनखी बाज़ार	4,057	4,057	1,763	60.96	44.61
2	कस्बा	2,827	2,827	798	42.47	19.04
3	पूर्णिया	10,362	7,990	4,915	184.89	121.09
कुल		17,246	14,874	7,476	288.32	184.74

ECONOMIC GROWTH THROUGH HIGHWAYS**4114. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:**

Will the Minister of **ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS**

be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of highway projects sanctioned including their total length during last five years, State-wise;

(b) the impact which these projects will leave on the connectivity driving economic growth; and

(c) the progress of ongoing highway projects in each north-eastern state, State-wise?

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

(a) The State/UT wise details of length (km) of various road infrastructure projects, including National Highways (NHs) projects, sanctioned / awarded during the last five years, is at **Statement-I**.

(b) The completion of these projects will improve connectivity, mobility, safety and aid socio-economic development by reducing travel distance, reducing vehicle operating cost, increasing corridor speed, eliminating congestion points etc. The projects close to border areas will also boost connectivity to strategic locations.

(c) The State-wise details, including completion phasing of various road infrastructure projects, including NHs projects that are under construction (appointed/commenced) in the North-Eastern states without attaining any of the various stages of project completion and excluding projects under consideration for termination / foreclosure, are at **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

The State/UT wise length (km) of various road infrastructure projects of MoRT&H, including NHs projects, sanctioned / awarded during the last five years:

S.No	State/ UT's	Length (km) Sanctioned/ Awarded during 2019-20 to 2023-24
1	Andhra Pradesh	3475
2	Arunachal Pradesh	679
3	Assam	1628
4	Bihar	2621
5	Chhattisgarh	1212
6	Goa	176
7	Gujarat	2085
8	Haryana	1106
9	Himachal Pradesh	942
10	Jharkhand	1763
11	Karnataka	2802
12	Kerala	1133
13	Madhya Pradesh	3861
14	Maharashtra	6402
15	Manipur	1108
16	Meghalaya	525
17	Mizoram	681
18	Nagaland	982
19	Odisha	1636
20	Punjab	2031
21	Rajasthan	3345
22	Sikkim	250

23	Tamil Nadu	2206
24	Telangana	1930
25	Tripura	603
26	Uttar Pradesh	4687
27	Uttarakhand	1440
28	West Bengal	875
29	UT's	1417

STATEMENT-II

The State-wise details, including completion phasing of various road infrastructure projects, including NHs projects that are under construction (appointed/commenced) in the North-Eastern states without attaining any of the various stages of project completion and excluding projects under consideration for termination / foreclosure:

(All Lengths in km)

Sl. No.	State	FY'25		FY'26		FY'27		Beyond FY'27		Total	
		No	Length	No	Length	No	Length	No	Length	No	Length
1	Assam	19	253	20	439	12	263	1	19	52	975
2	Manipur	13	254	19	425	-	-	-	-	32	679
3	Nagaland	10	233	15	312	3	45	-	-	28	589
4	Arunachal Pradesh	9	165	11	258	-	-	-	-	20	423
5	Meghalaya	10	216	1	12	6	91	-	-	17	318
6	Tripura	4	50	5	71	5	144	-	-	14	265
7	Mizoram	10	267	4	142	-	-	-	-	14	410
8	Sikkim	3	50	10	147	-	-	-	-	13	197

असम में बोंगाईगांव तेल शोधनशाला की क्षमता में वृद्धि

4115. श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया:

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

- (क) अपतटीय तेल भंडारों की खोज के संबंध में नए कानून पारित करने के लिए सरकार की प्रस्तावित योजना के उद्देश्यों और लक्ष्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) नए कानूनों का उन क्षेत्रों पर किस प्रकार प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है जिन्हें तेल की खोज के लिए पहले “नो गो” जोन के रूप में नामित किया गया था;
- (ग) क्या सरकार का असम स्थित बोंगाईगांव तेल शोधनशाला की क्षमता को बढ़ाकर 5 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन प्रति वर्ष (एमएमटीपीए) करने का विचार है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त तेल शोधनशाला की क्षमता कब तक बढ़ाए जाने की संभावना है?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री सुरेश गोपी) :

(क) और (ख): सरकार ने तेल और गैस के घरेलू उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने और देश की आयात निर्भरता को कम करने के उद्देश्य से तेल क्षेत्र (विनियमन और विकास) संशोधन विधेयक, .2024 पेश किया है। विधेयक का उद्देश्य और लक्ष्यों में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ शामिल हैं- आवश्यक पूंजी और प्रौद्योगिकी को शामिल करने के लिए अन्वेषण और उत्पादन क्षेत्र में निवेश को आकर्षित करना, निवेशकों के अनुरूप वातावरण सृजन करना, कारोबार में आसानी को बढ़ावा देना, स्थिरता सुनिश्चित करना, ऊर्जा बदलाव संबंधी मुद्दों का निवारण करना, अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के अनुपालन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए मजबूत प्रवर्तन कार्यतंत्र प्रदान करना, पूर्व में नामोदिष्ट “नो-गो” क्षेत्रों में प्रदान किए गए ब्लॉको सहित सभी प्रकार के हाईड्रोकार्बनों के विकास और उत्पादन में सहायता करना आदि। सितंबर 2022 तक,

1,366,708 वर्ग कि. मी. (कुल अपतट क्षेत्र का 57%) 'नो-गो' क्षेत्र के ओवरलेप के साथ, अपतट क्षेत्र अन्वेषण और उत्पादन प्रचालन के लिए प्रतिबंधित था। सरकार ने "नो-गो" को घटाकर 24,832 वर्ग कि. मी. कर दिया है जिससे अन्वेषण संबंधी कार्यकलापों के लिए तत्कालीन नो-गो क्षेत्र को ~99% तक खोल दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ): इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (आईओसीएल) ने बोंगाईगांव रिफाइनरी की मौजूदा 2.7 एमएमटीपीए क्षमता को 5.0 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन प्रतिवर्ष (एमएमटीपीए) क्षमता तक बढ़ाने के लिए प्रारंभिक व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन कर लिया है। इस संबंध में निवेश संबंधी कोई निर्णय अभी तक नहीं लिया गया है।

DEVELOPMENT OF NH-744

4116. SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposed to complete the development of NH 744 in Kollam Lok Sabha Constituency in a time bound manner and if so, the details of action taken thereon;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to expedite the process of land acquisition;
- (c) if so, the details regarding the extend village and survey number of land in which acquisition process is completed;
- (d) the details regarding the extend and survey number of land in which 3a, 3A and 3D notification has been issued;

- (e) whether the State Government proposes to fix the compensation of buildings on the basis of its oldness and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (f) whether the Union Government consider the request for fixing the compensation as per the norms applied for fixing compensation of NH 66 and if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the details regarding the action taken to overcome the delay in finalizing land acquisition compensation?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) :

(a) to (d) The Detailed Project Report (DPR) involving alignment study, feasibility study, pre-construction activities (including assessment of Land Acquisition) for development of NH-744 Highway in the State of Kerala has been awarded. The award of civil construction work will be taken up after the completion of DPR, statutory clearances and pre-construction activities depending upon projected traffic, techno-economic viability and inter-se-priority.

(e) to (g) Land acquisition is undertaken in accordance with National Highways Act, 1956 and provisions of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013 as applicable.

एससीएम के अंतर्गत पूरी की गई परियोजनाएं

4117. श्री शंकर लालवानी:

क्या आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन (एससीएम) के अंतर्गत अब तक कितने शहरों में परियोजनाएं पूरी कर ली गई हैं;

(ख) उन शहरों की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है जहां परियोजनाएं पूरी नहीं हुई हैं;

(ग) अवसंरचना और सुविधाओं में सुधार लाने के लिए मौजूदा शहरी क्षेत्रों के नवीकरण हेतु सरकार की क्या योजना है; और

(घ) क्या मिशन की अवधि को 31 मार्च, 2025 तक बढ़ाने से 100 चुनिंदा शहरों में चल रही परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने पर कोई प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तोखन साहू) :

(क) और (ख) 15.11.2024 तक, स्मार्ट सिटीज मिशन (एससीएम) के तहत, तेरह (13) शहरों ने एससीएम के अंतर्गत शुरू की गई अपनी सभी परियोजनाएं पूरी कर ली हैं, इसके अलावा, अड़तालीस (48) शहरों ने 90% से अधिक परियोजनाएं और अन्य तेईस (23) शहरों ने 75% से अधिक परियोजनाएं पूरी कर ली हैं। 17,303 करोड़ रुपए की लागत वाली शेष 714 परियोजनाएं कार्यान्वयन चरण में हैं। एससीएम की वर्तमान राज्य /संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार स्थिति **विवरण** में दी गई है।

(ग) भारतीय शहरी विकास के संबंध में भारत सरकार की नीति और कार्यनीति भारत के संविधान में निर्धारित प्रावधानों का पालन करती है। यहाँ यह उल्लेख करना उचित है कि 'भूमि' और 'कालोनीकरण' राज्य के विषय हैं। इसके अलावा, भारतीय संविधान की 12 वीं अनुसूची (अनुच्छेद 243डब्ल्यू) के अनुसार, नगर नियोजन सहित शहरी नियोजन भी शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी)/शहरी विकास प्राधिकरणों की जिम्मेदारी है। हालाँकि, भारत सरकार उच्च शहरीकरण को तीव्र आर्थिक विकास की आकांक्षा की दिशा में एक अवसर के रूप में देखती है। भारत सरकार योजनाबद्ध कार्यक्रमों/परामर्शिकाओं के माध्यम से राज्यों के प्रयासों में सहायता करती है।

देश में योजनाबद्ध और व्यापक शहरी विकास सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय के पास एक बहुआयामी दृष्टिकोण है। सभी 4,915 वैधानिक कस्बों और शहरों में, सफाई और स्वच्छता के लिए “स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (एससीएम)”, सभी के लिए आवास के लिए “प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना (पीएमएवाई)”, शहरी गरीबी उपशमन के लिए “प्रधान मंत्री स्वनिधि योजना” और “दीन दयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनयूएलएम)” और पेयजल और स्वच्छता सेवाओं की आपूर्ति के लिए “अटल नवीकरण और शहरी परिवर्तन मिशन (अमृत)” जैसे राष्ट्रीय शहरी मिशनों के माध्यम से स्वच्छता, सभी के लिए आवास, शहरी गरीबी और स्वच्छ पेयजल के मुद्दों का समाधान किया जा रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त, बेहतर और तीव्र शहरी प्रबंधन में प्रौद्योगिकी को शामिल करने के लिए क्षेत्र आधारित विकास और पैन सिटी समाधान दृष्टिकोणों के माध्यम से एससीएम के तहत 100 शहरों का चयन किया गया है। इसके अलावा, शहरी गतिशीलता की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए विभिन्न शहरों में मेट्रो रेल ट्रांजिट सिस्टम (एमआरटीएस) भी चल रहा है।

(घ) एससीएम के तहत, 30.06.2024 तक, 1,44,237 करोड़ रुपए की लागत वाली 7,188 परियोजनाएं पूरी की जा चुकी थीं। 01.07.2024 से 15.11.2024 तक की विस्तारित अवधि में चल रही 3,129 करोड़ रुपए की लागत वाली कुल 164 परियोजनाएं पूरी की जा चुकी हैं। सभी शहर चल रही परियोजनाओं को 31 मार्च, 2025 तक पूरा करने की दिशा में काम कर रहे हैं।

विवरण

एससीएम के अंतर्गत परियोजनाओं का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा

(करोड़ रुपए में)

राज्य/शहर	कुल		पूर्ण हो चुकी		चल रही	
	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	धनराशि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	धनराशि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	धनराशि
अंडमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह	18	511.33	7	39.65	11	471.68
पोर्ट ब्लेयर	18	511.33	7	39.65	11	471.68
आंध्र प्रदेश	281	6616.07	234	5653.20	47	962.87
अमरावती	20	930.00	14	746.00	6	184.00
काकीनाडा	92	1908.09	79	1722.97	13	185.12
तिरुपति	104	2082.75	79	1610.65	25	472.10
विशाखापत्तनम	65	1695.23	62	1573.58	3	121.65
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	75	1032.11	52	560.57	23	471.54
ईटानगर	32	520.61	20	346.12	12	174.49
पासीघाट	43	511.50	32	214.45	11	297.05
असम	21	754.65	19	722.42	2	32.23
गुवाहाटी	21	754.65	19	722.42	2	32.23
बिहार	153	5401.74	123	4142.84	30	1258.90
भागलपुर	27	1504.14	25	1394.96	2	109.18
बिहारशरीफ	61	1449.15	50	1095.64	11	353.51
मुजफ्फरपुर	30	965.89	22	626.16	8	339.73
पटना	35	1482.56	26	1026.08	9	456.48
चंडीगढ़	97	2694.25	95	2631.66	2	62.59
चंडीगढ़	97	2694.25	95	2631.66	2	62.59
छत्तीसगढ़	520	4443.43	479	3655.98	41	787.45
अटल नगर	52	944.03	36	573.55	16	370.48
बिलासपुर	126	1765.46	111	1474.10	15	291.36
रायपुर	342	1733.94	332	1608.33	10	125.61
दादरा और नगर हवेली	29	853.06	9	382.72	20	470.34
सिल्वासा	29	853.06	9	382.72	20	470.34
दमन और दीव	54	1037.43	43	705.67	11	331.76

राज्य/शहर	कुल		पूर्ण हो चुकी		चल रही	
	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	धनराशि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	धनराशि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	धनराशि
दीव	54	1037.43	43	705.67	11	331.76
दिल्ली	133	1034.15	118	827.67	15	206.48
एनडीएमसी	133	1034.15	118	827.67	15	206.48
गोवा	49	1053.14	36	585.55	13	467.59
पणजी	49	1053.14	36	585.55	13	467.59
गुजरात	354	11451.36	339	10824.14	15	627.22
अहमदाबाद	70	2655.39	69	2626.40	1	28.99
दाहोद	36	984.46	27	710.42	9	274.04
गांधीनगर	43	1045.99	41	777.99	2	268.00
राजकोट	71	2183.73	69	2156.62	2	27.11
सूरत	82	2638.38	82	2638.38	0	0.00
वडोदरा	52	1943.41	51	1914.33	1	29.08
हरियाणा	166	2082.83	140	1634.58	26	448.25
फरीदाबाद	44	928.96	32	687.23	12	241.73
करनाल	122	1153.87	108	947.35	14	206.52
हिमाचल प्रदेश	291	1551.66	259	1165.05	32	386.61
धर्मशाला	80	655.74	54	353.74	26	302.00
शिमला	211	895.92	205	811.31	6	84.61
जम्मू और कश्मीर	291	6603.39	261	6085.10	30	518.29
जम्मू	127	2969.07	117	2773.31	10	195.76
श्रीनगर	164	3634.32	144	3311.79	20	322.53
झारखंड	26	1847.23	26	1847.23	0	0.00

राज्य/शहर	कुल		पूर्ण हो चुकी		चल रही	
	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	धनराशि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	धनराशि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	धनराशि
रांची	26	1847.23	26	1847.23	0	0.00
कर्नाटक	908	13791.75	882	13380.57	26	411.18
बेलगावी	217	2779.52	211	2716.46	6	63.06
बेंगलुरु	48	1033.53	47	1014.77	1	18.76
दावनगेरे	128	1976.27	125	1932.81	3	43.46
हुबली-धारवाड़	81	1949.61	78	1816.62	3	132.99
मंगलुरु	105	2573.14	93	2428.81	12	144.33
शिवमोगा	112	1381.00	111	1372.42	1	8.58
तुमकुरु	217	2098.68	217	2098.68	0	0.00
केरल	177	3003.20	150	2398.11	27	605.09
कोच्चि	98	1760.73	85	1555.47	13	205.26
तिरुवनंतपुरम	79	1242.47	65	842.64	14	399.83
लक्षद्वीप	8	11.21	8	11.21	0	0.00
कवारत्ती	8	11.21	8	11.21	0	0.00
मध्य प्रदेश	788	15078.54	748	14192.23	40	886.31
भोपाल	82	2790.60	82	2790.60	0	0.00
ग्वालियर	83	1572.00	76	1367.23	7	204.77
इंदौर	232	3767.04	230	3725.38	2	41.66
जबलपुर	130	2196.50	130	2196.50	0	0.00
सागर	80	1782.22	75	1574.96	5	207.26
सतना	86	1357.33	68	1065.34	18	291.99

राज्य/शहर	कुल		पूर्ण हो चुकी		चल रही	
	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	धनराशि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	धनराशि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	धनराशि
उज्जैन	95	1612.85	87	1472.22	8	140.63
महाराष्ट्र	347	17042.17	318	14851.31	29	2190.86
औरंगाबाद	47	2835.40	44	2622.66	3	212.74
कल्याण-डोम्बीवली	19	1244.58	15	715.86	4	528.72
नागपुर	47	1767.71	37	1498.37	10	269.34
नासिक	53	3197.19	48	2903.91	5	293.28
पिंपरी-चिंचवाड	25	1303.61	22	1134.84	3	168.77
पुणे	55	3333.07	55	3333.07	0	0.00
सोलापुर	49	1650.56	48	1256.56	1	394.00
ठाणे	52	1710.05	49	1386.04	3	324.01
मणिपुर	27	513.02	19	247.28	8	265.74
इम्फाल	27	513.02	19	247.28	8	265.74
मेघालय	13	517.41	10	453.41	3	64.00
शिलांग	13	517.41	10	453.41	3	64.00
मिजोरम	47	513.30	32	277.64	15	235.66
आइजोल	47	513.30	32	277.64	15	235.66
नागालैंड	40	689.30	36	516.94	4	172.36
कोहिमा	40	689.30	36	516.94	4	172.36
ओडिशा	107	3589.05	104	3426.64	3	162.41
भुवनेश्वर	32	2071.59	31	2056.59	1	15.00
राउरकेला	75	1517.46	73	1370.05	2	147.41

राज्य/शहर	कुल		पूर्ण हो चुकी		चल रही	
	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	धनराशि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	धनराशि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	धनराशि
पुदुचेरी	82	629.98	46	85.05	36	544.93
पुदुचेरी	82	629.98	46	85.05	36	544.93
पंजाब	204	4449.54	176	3949.32	28	500.22
अमृतसर	44	1911.06	39	1759.21	5	151.85
जालंधर	80	1196.50	71	974.88	9	221.62
लुधियाना	80	1341.98	66	1215.23	14	126.75
राजस्थान	579	8639.95	561	8315.22	18	324.73
अजमेर	179	2223.58	171	2135.76	8	87.82
जयपुर	170	2545.38	165	2368.83	5	176.55
कोटा	87	2153.81	82	2093.45	5	60.36
उदयपुर	143	1717.18	143	1717.18	0	0.00
सिक्किम	55	1660.99	45	1415.22	10	245.77
गंगटोक	29	743.75	23	652.14	6	91.61
नामची	26	917.24	22	763.08	4	154.16
तमिलनाडु	733	17983.63	708	17470.09	25	513.54
चेन्नई	49	1104.19	47	1037.46	2	66.73
कोयंबटूर	72	1454.82	72	1454.82	0	0.00
इरोड	55	1304.12	54	1302.34	1	1.78
मदुरै	16	1899.66	16	1899.66	0	0.00
सलेम	114	1860.64	114	1860.64	0	0.00
तंजावुर	104	1001.33	101	973.91	3	27.42

राज्य/शहर	कुल		पूर्ण हो चुकी		चल रही	
	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	धनराशि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	धनराशि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	धनराशि
थूथूकुडी	75	1038.48	72	993.74	3	44.74
तिरुचिरापल्ली	83	1547.68	79	1314.89	4	232.79
तिरुनेलवेली	84	1844.17	76	1755.85	8	88.32
तिरुपूर	28	2832.71	26	2795.55	2	37.16
वेल्लोर	53	2095.83	51	2081.23	2	14.60
तेलंगाना	169	2917.65	97	2122.91	72	794.74
ग्रेटर वारंगल	119	1800.38	68	1288.28	51	512.10
करीमनगर	50	1117.27	29	834.63	21	282.64
त्रिपुरा	76	807.54	71	642.32	5	165.22
अगरतला	76	807.54	71	642.32	5	165.22
उत्तर प्रदेश	889	21115.53	850	20251.13	39	864.40
आगरा	62	2368.80	62	2368.80	0	0.00
अलीगढ़	52	1839.98	48	1580.45	4	259.53
बरेली	88	1475.70	88	1475.70	0	0.00
झांसी	78	1867.74	77	1851.74	1	16.00
कानपुर	91	3061.78	88	2999.66	3	62.12
लखनऊ	103	2126.41	102	2115.41	1	11.00
मुरादाबाद	41	1460.67	39	1425.21	2	35.46
प्रयागराज	140	2294.83	135	2221.11	5	73.72
सहारनपुर	117	1277.75	96	880.45	21	397.30
वाराणसी	117	3341.87	115	3332.60	2	9.27

राज्य/शहर	कुल		पूर्ण हो चुकी		चल रही	
	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	धनराशि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	धनराशि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	धनराशि
उत्तराखंड	33	1143.60	31	908.84	2	234.76
देहरादून	33	1143.60	31	908.84	2	234.76
पश्चिम बंगाल	226	1604.22	220	986.71	6	617.51
न्यू टाउन कोलकाता	226	1604.22	220	986.71	6	617.51
कुल	8,066	164,669	7,352	147,366	714	17,303

15 नवंबर, 2024 तक राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों/स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई जानकारी के अनुसार

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR PVTGs

4118. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI:

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

- the details of funds allocated for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), children's school education during the last five years till date, year-wise;
- the details of students dropout from PVTGs without finishing school education during the last five years, year-wise;
- whether the Government is implementing 5% reservation for PVTGs in Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- whether the Government has conducted any study to find out the reasons for

the dropout of students and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken so far to overcome that?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI DURGA DAS UIKEY) :

(a) to (d): For the development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) funds released under erstwhile Conservation-cum- Development (CCD) Scheme during 2019-20 to 2023-24 is as under.

Year	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Funds released (Rs. in lakh)	24999.00	14000.00	16000.00	13717.93	0.00

The funds allocated specifically for educational activities under CCD Scheme for development of PVTGs, during 2019-20 to 2023-24 is as under.

Year	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Funds Approved (Rs. in lakh)	5985.03	5938.52	7581.90	1235.00	0.00

2. From November 2023, Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha AbhiyaN (PM JANMAN) was launched for socio-economic development of 75 PVTG communities residing in 18 states and one UT. The scheme 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 implemented by 9-line Ministries. To improve access to education 194 hostels for PVTG amounting to Rs. 476.16 Cr have been approved under PMJANMAN by Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education, Govt of India.

3. The National Education Society for Tribal Students (NESTS) has been established as an autonomous body under Ministry of Tribal Affairs for managing and implementing scheme of Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS). 5% seats are reserved for PVTGs in Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) in accordance with the admission guidelines issued by NESTS. The funds released by NESTS include funds for construction of EMRSs and recurring cost for running of the schools including PVTG. However, no separate accounting for PVTG students is maintained. Further details of the PVTGs dropouts for last 3 years is as under:

S. No.	Year	Number of PVTG students dropped out
1.	2021-22	10
2.	2022-23	14
3.	2023-24	18

4. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs gives grant to State Governments for conducting studies including studies on quality of education in Ashram and other residential schools and hostels, issue of student dropouts, teacher, infrastructure and other

facilities under scheme of TRIs. Some of these studies have been given in **Statement**. For the reports, the portal developed by the Ministry (repository.tribal.gov.in) can be visited. Ministry has also recently given a study to NABET/Quality Council of India (QCI) for evaluation of around 300 such schools and hostels to find out infrastructural gaps and fund requirements. Infrastructure gaps, teacher's shortage, pressure to work for earning, quality of education, are some of the reasons for drop out. Based on the findings of these studies, under PMJANMAN, there is provision of setting up 500 Hostel exclusively for PVTGs and 1000 hostels under Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan. Under Dharti Aaba, Ministry has earmarked about RS 7500 cr for upgradation of Ashram schools, hostels and other residential schools for Tribal students and PVTGs. The other steps being undertaken are as under.

- I. Construction of EMRS and residential schools in the vicinity of tribal habitation as far as possible subject to availability of land.
- II. There are 5 scholarship schemes for tribal including and separate eats are reserved for PVTGs in National fellowship and National Overseas Scholarship.
- III. Mobilizing the tribal population to enroll in EMRSs (Eklavya Model Residential Schools) by raising awareness about the schools through participation in camps and outreach prograSUSHRI
- IV. Introducing vocational courses to enable students to acquire skills that will support their sustainability in the job market.
- V. Providing necessary facilities for career counselling to make students aware of prevailing opportunities, which enables students to gain

insights into different career paths, understand industry requirements, and acquire the necessary skills for success in their chosen fields.

- VI. The Ministry is also focusing on skill enhancement of students to support them post-formal education. This includes making them aware of the scholarship schemes offered by the Ministry to facilitate their pursuit of higher studies.
- VII. Focusing on building new infrastructure and recruiting high- quality human resources in a timely manner to enhance educational outcomes and reduce drop-out rates. As a result, the dropout rate among tribal students in EMRSs remains minimal.

STATEMENT

Details of studies on quality of education in Ashram and other residential schools and hostels, issue of student dropouts, teacher, infrastructure and other facilities under scheme of TRIs

Year	Subject of Study
1991	Taluka wise backlog of current post basic (Secondary) Ashram schools in Maharashtra
Jul-1986	Systematic Planning of Ashram School in Maharashtra
Mar-2020	Survey of Ashram school Enrolments
Apr-1994	Suggestions for the Drawbacks in Admissions Results & Drop-out of students in Govt. Ashram Schools

Mar-1989	Study of working of aided Ashram Schools run by the Voluntary Organization in Maharashtra State
Oct-2002	Politicians Controlling Aided Ashram Schools
May-1990	Planning of Ashram Schools in Maharashtra and its Backlog
Mar-1989	Northern Primary Ashram Schools of STs of Gujarat - An Evaluation Study
Jul-2022	Monitoring & Evaluation of Tribal Ashram Schools Scheme (with Special Reference to Gujarat)
Jul-2019	Evaluation Of Ashram Schools In Odisha
Oct-2017	Educational Schemes for Tribal Students of Tripura - Ashram School
Mar-2009	Ashram Schools Evaluation 2008-09
Nov-2021	An evaluation report on Vocational Training centers attached to Post Basic Ashram schools in Maharashtra
Jun-2008	An Evaluation Report on Agricultural experiment centers established in Govt. Ashram Schools in Maharashtra
Mar-1995	An Evaluation Report of the Visits of Educational-Medical & other Vigilance Officers to Govt. Ashram School
Dec-1994	An Evaluation Report of Govt. Ashram Schools for Tribals

Sep-2012	An Evaluation of the Water Supply Scheme to Tribal Ashram Schools
May-1995	An Evaluation of the Amenities and Facilities in Govt Ashram Schools
Sep-1995	A Comparative Study on Tribal Ashram Schools Among the Chenchus & Sugalis (Lambadis) of Andhra Pradesh
Aug-1996	A Comparative Study of Educational Status of Z.P. Schools & Govt. Ashram Schools

उत्तराखंड में पाइपकृत प्राकृतिक गैस नेटवर्क

4119. श्री त्रिवेन्द्र सिंह रावत :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार का पूरे उत्तराखंड राज्य में पाइपकृत प्राकृतिक गैस (पीएनजी) नेटवर्क बिछाने का विचार है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त योजना के कार्यान्वयन हेतु क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है; और
- (ग) उत्तराखंड के किन-किन शहरों में वर्तमान में पीएनजी सेवा उपलब्ध है और यह सेवा किस तारीख को शुरू की गई?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश गोपी) :

(क) से (ग): पाइपड नेचुरल गैस (पीएनजी) कनेक्शन प्रदान करना सिटी गैस डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन (सीजीडी) नेटवर्क के विकास का हिस्सा है और इसे पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस नियामक बोर्ड (पीएनजीआरबी) द्वारा उनके न्यूनतम कार्य कार्यक्रम (एमडब्ल्यूपी) के अनुसार अधिकृत सीजीडी संस्थाओं द्वारा किया जाता है। पीएनजीआरबी ने उत्तराखंड राज्य में सीजीडी बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास के लिए 6 जीए (उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तराखंड में फैले 1 जीए सहित) को अधिकृत किया है, जिसका न्यूनतम कार्य कार्यक्रम (एमडब्ल्यूपी) लक्ष्य 2032 तक 13,88,335 घरेलू पीएनजी कनेक्शन प्रदान करना है। 31.10.2024 तक संस्थाओं ने उत्तराखंड राज्य में 91,406 घरेलू पीएनजी कनेक्शन प्रदान किए हैं। 31.10.2024 तक उत्तराखंड राज्य में घरेलू पीएनजी कनेक्शनों का जीए-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में है।

विवरण

उत्तराखंड राज्य में घरेलू पीएनजी कनेक्शनों का जीए-वार विवरण - 31.10.2024 तक

क्र.सं.	भौगोलिक क्षेत्र/ सीजीडी नेटवर्क	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	प्राधिकरण की तिथि	लक्ष्य पूरा होने की तिथि	पाइपड नेचुरल गैस (पीएनजी) कनेक्शन		
					एमडब्ल्यूपी लक्ष्य	आनुपातिक लक्ष्य	पीएनजी (घरेलू)
1.	उधम सिंह नगर जिला	उत्तराखंड	28-जुलाई- 15	30- सितम्बर- 22	15429	15429	17795
2.	हरिद्वार जिला	उत्तराखंड	27-जुलाई- 15	30- सितम्बर- 22	16905	16905	25254
3.	देहरादून जिला	उत्तराखंड	12-09- 2018 (नई आरंभ तिथि)	31-मार्च- 30	300001	47500	32107

			01.04.2022)				
4.	बिजनौर और नैनीताल जिले	उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तराखंड	29-मार्च-19	31-मार्च- 31	300000	77500	16249
5.	पौड़ीगढ़वाल, उत्तरकाशी, रुद्रप्रयाग और टिहरीगढ़वाल जिले	उत्तराखंड	27-मई-22	30-जून- 32	351000	38025	1
6.	पिथौरागढ़, चंपावत, अल्मोडा, चमोली और बागेश्वर जिले	उत्तराखंड	11-मई-22	30-जून- 32	405000	43875	0
कुल					1388335	239234	91406

स्रोत: पीएनजीआरबी

LAND POOLING POLICY AND DELHI MASTER PLAN, 2041

4120. SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

SHRI RAMVIR SINGH BIDHURI:

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

- whether the Government is planning to implement the Master Plan, 2041 and land pooling policy in NCT of Delhi and if so, the details thereof;
- the timeline for notification along with implementation of the Master Plan, 2041 and land pooling policy in Delhi;
- the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure effective implementation of the Master Plan 2041 and land pooling policy in NCT of

Delhi;

- (d) whether the Government has conducted any studies or assessments to identify the potential benefits and challenges of implementing the Master Plan 2041 and land pooling policy in Delhi and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to address the concerns and grievances of stakeholders, such as citizens, developers and other interested parties, regarding the implementation of the Master Plan, 2041 and land pooling policy in NCT of Delhi?

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

(a) and (b) The draft Master Plan for Delhi (MPD)-2041 documents along with Statements has been forwarded to the Ministry by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) on 13.04.2023 for approval and issuance of final notification by the Ministry in accordance with the provisions of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. The draft MPD -2041 is a policy framework document to guide future planned development of Delhi, built upon the lessons learnt from the implementation of the previous plans. There are a range of complex issues contained in the document which requires a detailed analysis and stakeholder consultation which are currently ongoing. Finalization of Draft MPD-2041 document is a time-consuming process. Since, the matter is of utmost importance, highest priority is being accorded for its finalization.

As far the Land pooling policy in NCT of Delhi is concerned, the Government had notified land policy 2021 vide S.O.2687 dated 05.09.2013,

further modified policy was notified vide S.O. 5220(E) on 11.10.2018 and the regulations for operationalization of the Land policy were notified by DDA vide S.O.5384 on 24.10.2018 under section 57 of DD Act, 1957.

The successful implementation of this policy is based on voluntary participation of land owners along with the removal of the bottlenecks like formation of consortium, contiguity etc. In order to promote consortium formation, the Ministry has accorded approval for issuing provisional notices for formation of consortium to sectors which have achieved 70% pooling but may not have achieved contiguity of land.

- (c) The implementation of MPD-2041 shall be undertaken once the draft MPD-2041 is finalized and notified. For effective implementation of land pooling policy and in order to create awareness among the land owners, 26 field camps were organised by DDA across the 105 land pooling villages till date. For the issues like difficulty in formation of a consortium, contiguity, multiple stamp duty etc. the Ministry has had discussions with stakeholders including DDA.
- (d) No separate study or assessment has been undertaken to identify the potential benefits and challenges of implementing the MPD- 2041 and land pooling policy in Delhi.
- (e) The implementation of MPD-2041 shall be undertaken after its final notification through various service providing agencies/ local bodies.

During the preparation of the draft Master Plan for Delhi (MPD)-2041, consultations were held with all the urban local bodies, various central and state government departments, and in addition public consultations were held with

general public, professional bodies, RWAS /Federations, NGOs, public representatives etc.

Also, the initial draft of MPD-2041 was placed in public domain for inviting objections/ suggestions from public for 75 days. In response of public notices, approximately 34000 objections/suggestions were received and were placed before the Board of Enquiry & Hearing (BOEH) for its consideration.

In regard to land pooling policy, the bottlenecks like formation of consortium, contiguity are being taken care of.

ESTABLISHMENT OF HOSUR AIRPORT

4121. SHRI K. GOPINATH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has sanctioned the establishment of an International Airport at Hosur;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details and status of the survey conducted by Airports Authority of India (AAI) for setting up of the said Airport?

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): Government of India (GoI) has formulated a Greenfield Airports (GFA) Policy, 2008 for development of new Greenfield airports in the country. As per

the policy, if any Airport developer including the State Government desires to develop an airport, they are required to identify a suitable site and get the Pre-feasibility Study conducted for construction of airport and submit a proposal to the Central Government for 'Site Clearance' followed by 'In-Principle' approval.

Gol has not received any proposal seeking its approval under Greenfield Airports Policy, 2008 for construction of a Greenfield Airport at Hosur, Tamil Nadu either from the State Government of Tamil Nadu or any Airport Developer.;

However, on request of the State Government of Tamil Nadu, a multi-disciplinary team of AAI and Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited (TIDCO) officials visited Hosur in Krishnagiri District in September, 2024, to carry out a Pre-Feasibility study of four proposed sites. Interim report thereof has been sent to State Government.

नए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का निर्माण

4122. श्री भोजराज नाग:

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

(क) क्या देश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर बढ़ते परिवहन के कारण दुर्घटनाओं में वृद्धि हुई है और क्या सरकार की इसे रोकने के लिए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों को चौड़ा करने और नए राजमार्ग बनाने की कोई योजना है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार की कांग्रेस संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में केवटी-पंखजपुर पीवी 18 के रास्ते पेंडरी,

महाराष्ट्र तक नए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग का निर्माण करने की कोई योजना है?

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

(क) और (ख) सरकार का सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त आंकड़ों के आधार पर “भारत में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं” पर वार्षिक रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित करता है। वर्ष 2022 की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, वर्ष 2018 से 2022 तक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) पर राष्ट्रीय एक्सप्रेसवे सहित कुल सड़क दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या नीचे तालिका में दी गई है:-

वर्ष	सड़क दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या
2018	1,44,221
2019	1,41,057
2020*	1,19,615
2021*	1,28,825
2022	1,51,997

* - कोविड प्रभावित वर्ष

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का विकास और रखरखाव एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर कार्य, जिसमें उनकी क्षमता को चार/छह/आठ लेन के राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग मानकों के अनुरूप बढ़ाना शामिल है, यातायात घनत्व, सड़कों की स्थिति, परस्पर प्राथमिकता और निधियों की उपलब्धता के आधार पर किया जाता है।

(ग) केन्द्र सरकार के सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय के पास ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES ACHIEVED UNDER JJM IN KARNATAKA**4123. DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has achieved the aims and objectives set under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in Karnataka;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of individual households, anganwadi and educational institutes provided with tap water connections under 'Har Ghar Jal' yojana in Karnataka, particularly in Davangere district;
- (c) the current status of implementation of the project for which the foundation stone was laid recently to supply the drinking water to multiple villages in Harihara and Harapanahalli talukas of Davanagere district;
- (d) the details of the funds sanctioned and released for this purpose; and
- (e) the time by which these villages are likely to be provided with tap water connections under the said scheme of JJM?

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) Government of India is committed to make provision for safe & potable tap water supply in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality and on a regular & 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 including Karnataka, in August

2019. Drinking water is a State subject. The power to plan, design, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes/projects lies with State Government. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical and financial assistance.

Significant progress has been made in Karnataka since the launch of Jal Jeevan Mission, towards enhancing access to tap water to rural households. At the start of Jal Jeevan Mission in August 2019, only 24.51 lakh (24.19%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, as reported by State as on 16.12.2024, around 58.57 lakh additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections under JJM. Thus, as on 16.12.2024, out of 101.31 lakh rural households in the Karnataka, approximately 83.08 lakh (82.01%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

The details of number of individual households, anganwadi and educational institutes provided with tap water connections under JJM in Karnataka and in Davangere district is as under:

State/ District	No. of HH tap connection	No. of Anganwadi with tap connection	No. of Schools with tap connection
Karnataka	83.08 lakh (82.01%)	53,147 (98.97%)	41,912 (99.62%)
Davangre district	2.33 lakh (89.66%)	1,362 (98.84%)	1,059 (100%)

(c) As reported by State government of Karnataka, in Harappanahalli taluk of Vijayanagara district, the scheme called “Drinking water supply facilities to Chigateri, Nicchavanahalli and other 105 habitations of Harapanahalli taluk of Vijayanagara District through DBOT basis” for which foundation stone was laid on 01.09.2023. The project has a physical progress of 60% and financial progress of 41.43%. Similarly, in Harihar taluk of Davanagere district, the scheme called “Multi village water supply to Santhemuddapura and other 164 habitations in jagalururu taluk, Bathi, hebbal and other 18 habitations in Harihara taluk Davanagere District” for which the foundation stone laid on 16.08.2024. The project has a physical progress of 10% and financial progress of 19.45%.

(d) As water is the State subject, the details of individual projects/ schemes for rural water supply, including financial sanction and release, are not maintained at the Government of India level.

(e) As per recent review meeting with the States, the timeline for saturation of all households in Karnataka is March,2026.

INCREASE IN AIR TICKET PRICE

4124. **SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN :**

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the high airplane ticket prices of busy and most frequented commercial routes in the country are among the costliest

globally and even 'Low Cost Carriers' are unaffordable for the public;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the efforts made by the Government to ensure affordability of airfare for the public; and

(c) the manner in which the rapid spike in prices of airlines tickets, especially the Delhi - Kerala routes, has impacted the troubled aviation sector?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION**

(SHRI MURLIDHAR MOHOL) :

(a) to (c) The airfare in India is lower than those in most countries. The TMU established in DGCA has carried out a comparative analysis of airfares offered on various routes in the country & foreign respectively. The analysis reveals that airfare per kilometer offered by Indian carrier is low in India when compared globally.

The airfares have moderated in 2024, relative to 2023. The airlines have also been sensitized to ensure reasonability while fixing the airfares and to keep passengers' interest in mind. Notably, during festival seasons, a decrease in airfares was observed in various sectors.;

Airfare established by the airline is dynamic in nature. The trends in airfare prices in India, which also includes Delhi- Kerala sector, exhibit considerable seasonality. The months of May and June experience heightened traffic, with a notable peak in international travel commencing in mid-July, which concurrently influences domestic demand. From July to September, there is typically a decline in travel activity due to the monsoon season. Nevertheless, the arrival

of the festive season in October, particularly during the celebration of Diwali, triggers a notable resurgence in travel demand. By mid- January, travel demand begins to wane, continuing its decline until the final week of April. Following this period, a renewed interest in travel coincides with the summer holidays, contributing to an increase in demand once again. This elevated demand leads to increase in fares on these routes.;

However, the lower fare is available for advance booking much earlier. As time lapses and date of journey approaches closer, the fare on higher side is made available as per the respective airline policy.;

Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has setup a Tariff Monitoring Unit (TMU) that monitors airfares on select domestic sectors on random basis by using airlines' websites on monthly basis to ensure that the airlines do not charge airfares outside the range declared by them.;

Thus, while the government generally refrains from regulating airfares to maintain market competitiveness, it remains vigilant.

Given the complex dynamics of the Indian aviation industry, Government is playing the role of a facilitator by way of creating enabling environment to support the growth of the sector.

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का निर्माण

4125. श्रीमती संजना जाटव:

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

(क) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों से गुजरने वाले राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निर्माण के लिए राज्य-वार कुल कितनी धनराशि आवंटित और व्यय की गई;

(ख) वर्ष 2024-25, 2025-26 और 2026-27 के दौरान राज्य-वार कुल कितने किलोमीटर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का निर्माण किए जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) उक्त प्रयोजनार्थ राज्य-वार कुल कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है अथवा किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है?

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

(क) से (ग) विगत पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान देश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों (एनएच) के विकास और रखरखाव के लिए आवंटित धनराशि और उस पर किए गए व्यय का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र(यूटी)-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-I** में संलग्न है।

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निर्माण के लक्ष्य उस वित्त वर्ष के प्रारंभ में वित्त वर्ष-वार निर्धारित किए जाते हैं। वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निर्माण का लक्ष्य लगभग 10,420 किलोमीटर है।

अभी वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के बाद के लिए लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किए गए हैं।

चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान अक्टूबर, 2024 तक लगभग 3,914 किलोमीटर की राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग लंबाई का निर्माण किया गया है, जिसका राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण-II** में संलग्न है।

वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के लिए सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय का बजटीय पूंजीगत परिव्यय 2,72,241 लाख करोड़ रुपये है। अभी वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के बाद के लिए बजटीय पूंजीगत परिव्यय को अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

विवरण-I

विगत पांच वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान देश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकास और रखरखाव के लिए आवंटित धनराशि और किए गए व्यय का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा: -

धनराशि करोड़ रु. में													
क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25 (31.10.2024 तक)	
		आवंटन	व्यय	आवंटन	व्यय	आवंटन	व्यय	आवंटन	व्यय	आवंटन	व्यय	आवंटन	व्यय
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	6,618	6,618	4,281	4,281	5,890	5,890	6,957	6,957	11,440	11,440	6,721	5,797
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1,710	1,710	2,512	2,512	2,718	2,718	3,140	3,140	2,649	2,649	2,287	628
3	असम	2,436	2,436	3,753	3,753	3,150	3,150	4,557	4,557	9,137	9,137	3,346	3,144
4	बिहार	4,392	4,392	6,716	6,716	9,174	9,174	9,347	9,347	10,749	10,749	5,213	4,517
5	छत्तीसगढ़	1,653	1,653	2,224	2,224	1,936	1,936	2,468	2,468	4,255	4,255	548	404
6	गोवा	977	977	734	734	615	615	673	673	620	620	567	307
7	गुजरात	5,102	5,102	7,533	7,533	10,710	10,710	9,831	9,831	10,900	10,900	4,649	4,455
8	हरियाणा	6,721	6,721	10,651	10,651	7,203	7,203	3,924	3,924	6,062	6,062	2,105	2,068
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,238	1,238	2,033	2,033	3,164	3,164	4,534	4,534	5,175	5,175	2,384	2,107
10	झारखंड	2,312	2,312	2,627	2,627	2,853	2,853	3,127	3,127	4,599	4,599	2,809	2,630
11	कर्नाटक	7,860	7,860	5,838	5,838	7,681	7,681	6,763	6,763	12,695	12,695	6,173	5,243

धनराशि करोड़ रु. में													
क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25 (31.10.2024 तक)	
		आवंटन	व्यय	आवंटन	व्यय	आवंटन	व्यय	आवंटन	व्यय	आवंटन	व्यय	आवंटन	व्यय
12	केरल	1,265	1,265	12,831	12,831	10,136	10,136	3,994	3,994	10,419	10,419	1,992	1,956
13	मध्य प्रदेश	6,429	6,429	8,250	8,250	9,006	9,006	6,210	6,210	7,447	7,447	4,100	3,662
14	महाराष्ट्र	24,166	24,166	20,844	20,844	18,655	18,655	18,355	18,355	19,867	19,867	11,887	10,504
15	मणिपुर	1,180	1,180	978	978	2,142	2,142	2,737	2,737	2,598	2,598	1,097	1,079
16	मेघालय	901	901	861	861	819	819	684	684	1,803	1,803	512	489
17	मिजोरम	1,252	1,252	1,238	1,238	2,054	2,054	3,218	3,218	2,189	2,189	789	752
18	नागालैंड	1,003	1,003	2,382	2,382	1,943	1,943	1,666	1,666	1,414	1,414	734	647
19	ओडिशा	3,355	3,355	5,336	5,336	4,510	4,510	4,643	4,643	5,948	5,948	3,107	2,835
20	पंजाब	2,777	2,777	3,301	3,301	7,179	7,179	10,093	10,093	12,419	12,419	3,969	3,923
21	राजस्थान	6,515	6,515	7,340	7,340	11,353	11,353	9,719	9,719	8,874	8,874	4,101	3,716
22	सिक्किम	286	286	1,053	1,053	811	811	1,008	1,008	684	684	238	205
23	तमिलनाडु	5,757	5,757	4,868	4,868	4,305	4,305	8,230	8,230	9,925	9,925	5,249	4,945
24	तेलंगाना	3,048	3,048	2,907	2,907	3,458	3,458	3,622	3,622	6,117	6,117	4,494	4,262
25	त्रिपुरा	175	175	1,026	1,026	1,085	1,085	1,156	1,156	1,546	1,546	406	391

धनराशि करोड़ रु. में													
क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25 (31.10.2024 तक)	
		आवंटन	व्यय	आवंटन	व्यय	आवंटन	व्यय	आवंटन	व्यय	आवंटन	व्यय	आवंटन	व्यय
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	13,375	13,375	18,768	18,768	13,944	13,944	21,453	21,453	28,114	28,114	11,794	10,082
27	उत्तराखंड	2,940	2,940	2,800	2,800	2,112	2,112	3,219	3,219	4,545	4,545	2,583	2,036
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	2,665	2,665	2,658	2,658	3,642	3,642	3,053	3,053	3,543	3,543	1,157	1,021
29	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	267	267	349	349	246	246	143	143	96	96	91	91
30	चंडीगढ़	0	0	2	2	6	6	1	1	0	0	0	0
31	दादरा एवं नगर हवेली	0	0	43	43	30	30	26	26	2	2	50	2
32	दमन और दीव	0	0										
33	दिल्ली/मुख्यालय	-743	-743	-1,482	-1,482	3,961	3,961	7,164	7,164	3,223	3,223	1,648	1,627
34	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	2,256	2,256	2,932	2,932	6,817	6,817	7,370	7,370	10,528	10,528	5,475	4,909
35	लद्दाख	0	0	24	24	352	352	574	574	658	658	534	473
36	पुदुचेरी	1	1	21	21	1	1	61	61	35	35	28	14

वर्ष के दौरान राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के सामने उल्लिखित ऋणात्मक आंकड़े उस राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र से अन्य राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को व्यय/परियोजनाओं के अंतरण को दर्शाते हैं।

विवरण-II

वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान निर्मित राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग की लंबाई का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा: -

क्र. सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	निर्मित राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग की लंबाई (किमी में)
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	372
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	20
3	असम	87
4	बिहार	156
5	छत्तीसगढ़	130
6	दिल्ली	3
7	गोवा	13
8	गुजरात	213
9	हरियाणा	65
10	हिमाचल प्रदेश	78
11	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	108
12	झारखंड	63
13	कर्नाटक	219
14	केरल	36
15	लद्दाख	40
16	मध्य प्रदेश	222
17	महाराष्ट्र	418
18	मणिपुर	18
19	मेघालय	18
20	मिजोरम	12
21	नागालैंड	46
22	ओडिशा	59
23	पंजाब	57
24	राजस्थान	613
25	सिक्किम	6
26	तमिलनाडु	221

27	तेलंगाना	144
28	त्रिपुरा	4
29	उत्तर प्रदेश	370
30	उत्तराखंड	57
31	पश्चिम बंगाल	47
32	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1

कुशीनगर विमानपत्तन से उड़ानों का संचालन

4126. श्री रमाशंकर राजभर:

क्या **नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का कुशीनगर विमानपत्तन को आरंभ करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का उक्त विमानपत्तन का नाम भगवान बुद्ध के नाम पर रखने 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 मोहोले) :

(क) और (ख): कुशीनगर हवाईअड्डा, भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण (एएआई) का हवाईअड्डा है और यह पहले से ही प्रचालनरत है। तथापि, वर्तमान में कुशीनगर हवाईअड्डे से किसी भी अनुसूचित उड़ान का परिचालन नहीं किया जा रहा है। नागर विमानन मंत्रालय को उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार से कुशीनगर हवाईअड्डे का नाम बदलकर "भगवान बुद्ध हवाईअड्डा" करने का कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

श्रावस्ती विमानपत्तन से उड़ानें

4127. श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा:

क्या **नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का देश के छोटे से छोटे शहरों में विमानपत्तन नेटवर्क और हवाई यात्रा सुविधाओं के विस्तार का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विश्व प्रसिद्ध बौद्ध तीर्थ स्थल श्रावस्ती विमानपत्तन से न्यूनतम किराया तय करते हुए उड़ानों की आवृत्ति बढ़ाने का भी विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री मुरलीधर मोहोले) :

(क) और (ख): नागर विमानन मंत्रालय (एमओसीए) ने देश में असेवित तथा अल्पसेवित हवाईअड्डों से क्षेत्रीय हवाई संपर्क को बढ़ावा देने तथा जनसाधारण के लिए हवाई यात्रा किफायती बनाने हेतु दिनांक 21.10.2016 को क्षेत्रीय संपर्क योजना - उड़ें देश का आम नागरिक (आरसीएस-उड़ान) शुरू की है। आरसीएस-उड़ान योजना ने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, टियर-2 और टियर-3 शहरों में हवाईअड्डों/हेलीपोर्टों/वॉटर एयरोड्रोमों के विकास के माध्यम से देश में विमानन क्षेत्र को प्रोत्साहन प्रदान किया है।

इस योजना के प्रारंभ होने के उपरांत पिछले आठ वर्षों के दौरान, 87 असेवित और अल्पसेवित हवाईअड्डों (13 हेलीपोर्टों और 2 वॉटर एयरोड्रोमों सहित) को जोड़ने वाले 615 आरसीएस मार्गों का प्रचालन अब तक शुरू किया गया है।

(ग): उड़ान योजना के तहत बोली प्रक्रिया के दूसरे दौर के दौरान आरसीएस उड़ानों के विकास और परिचालन के लिए श्रावस्ती हवाईअड्डे का चयन किया गया था और हवाईअड्डे का प्रचालन शुरू होने के पश्चात, फ्लाईबिग ने दिनांक 12 मार्च, 2024 को श्रावस्ती और लखनऊ के बीच

आरसीएस उड़ानों का परिचालन शुरू किया था।

मार्च 1994 में वायु निगम अधिनियम के निरसन के पश्चात, भारतीय घरेलू विमानन को अविनियमित कर दिया गया है। एयरलाइनें, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गए मार्ग संवितरण दिशानिर्देशों (आरडीजी) और नागर विमानन महानिदेशालय (डीजीसीए) द्वारा अनुमोदित उड़ान अनुसूचियों का अनुपालन करने के अध्यक्षीन, किसी भी तरह के विमान के साथ क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए तथा सेवाएँ प्रदान करने के लिए किसी भी बाजार एवं नेटवर्क का चयन करके परिचालन शुरू करने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं। अतः, अपनी परिचालन एवं वाणिज्यिक व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर देश में किसी भी हवाईअड्डे तक/से हवाई सेवाएँ शुरू करना, एयरलाइन प्रचालकों का सरोकार है। साथ ही, सरकार द्वारा हवाई किराए न तो निर्धारित किए जाते हैं और न ही विनियमित किए जाते हैं। वायुयान नियमावली, 1937 के नियम 135 के उपनियम (1) के प्रावधानों के तहत, अनुसूचित हवाई सेवाओं प्रदान करने वाले प्रत्येक वायु परिवहन उपक्रम से परिचालन की लागत, सेवाओं की विशेषता, सामान्यतः प्रचलित टैरिफ, आदि सहित सभी प्रासंगिक कारकों को ध्यान में रखते हुए टैरिफ निर्धारित करने की अपेक्षा है। एयरलाइनें बाजार की मांग, मौसमीयता और अन्य बाजार शक्तियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मूल्य तय करती हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश में बाढ़ के पानी का उपयोग

4128. श्री अशोक कुमार रावत:

क्या जल शक्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) सरकार द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश की नदियों में बाढ़ की समस्या के समाधान के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं/किए जाने का विचार है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार का बाढ़ के पानी को संग्रहीत करके नदि में उसका उपयोग करने के लिए किसी उपाय/परियोजना का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

- (ग) उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों में प्रत्येक वर्ष बाढ़ के कारण बर्बाद होने वाले पानी का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रत्येक वर्ष बाढ़ के कारण बर्बाद होने वाले बाढ़ के पानी की घनलीटर मात्रा संग्रहीत किए जाने संबंधी कोई आकलन किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): बाढ़ प्रबंधन और कटावरोधी योजनाएं संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उनकी प्राथमिकता के अनुसार तैयार और कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं। केन्द्र सरकार गंभीर क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ प्रबंधन संबंधी तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन और संवर्धनात्मक वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करते हुए राज्यों के प्रयासों में मदद करती है।

भारत सरकार ने XIवीं और XII योजना के दौरान नदी प्रबंधन, बाढ़ नियंत्रण, कटाव रोधन, जल निकासी विकास, समुद्र कटाव रोकने आदि से संबंधित कार्यों को करने के लिए राज्यों को केंद्रीय सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु बाढ़ प्रबंधन कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित किया था, जिसे वर्ष 2017-18 से 2020-21 की अवधि में "बाढ़ प्रबंधन और सीमा क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम" (एफएमबीएपी) के एक घटक के रूप में जारी रखा गया था जिसे आगे भी वर्ष 2021-22 से वर्ष 2025-26 तक 5 वर्षों की अवधि तक बढ़ा दिया गया। एफएमबीएपी के तहत, उत्तर प्रदेश को इस योजना की शुरुआत से कुल 692.75 करोड़ रुपए की केंद्रीय सहायता जारी की गई है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग (सीडब्ल्यूसी) उत्तर प्रदेश में 44 बाढ़ पूर्वानुमान केन्द्रों (39 स्तर एवं 5 अंतर्वाह) के लिए बाढ़ पूर्वानुमान जारी करता है।

(ख) से (घ): भारत सरकार ने वर्ष 1980 में एक राष्ट्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना (एनपीपी) तैयार की थी और राष्ट्रीय जल विकास अभिकरण (एनडब्ल्यूडीए) को राष्ट्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना के अंतर्गत नदियों को परस्पर जोड़ने (इंटरलिंकिंग ऑफ रिवर्स) का कार्य सौंपा गया है। राष्ट्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना (एनपीपी) के अंतर्गत नदियों को परस्पर जोड़ने (इंटरलिंकिंग ऑफ रिवर्स) की योजना जल की कमी

वाले क्षेत्रों में अधिशेष जल भंडारण और अंतरण के लिए तैयार की गई है जिससे सूखे के दौरान होने वाली परेशानियों को कम किया जा सके और वार्षिक रूप से आने वाली बाढ़ से होने वाले विध्वंस को भी कम किया जा सके। बाढ़ संभावित/जल अधिशेष नदी बेसिनों से बाढ़ के पानी को पानी की कमी वाले क्षेत्रों की ओर मोड़ा जाएगा और कमान क्षेत्रों में भूजल तालिका(टेबल), टैंकों और नहरों का भी पुनर्भरण किया जाएगा।

राष्ट्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना के अंतर्गत 30 लिंक परियोजनाओं की पहचान की गई है, प्रायद्वीपीय घटक के तहत 16 लिंक परियोजनाओं और हिमालयी घटक के तहत 14 लिंक परियोजनाओं की पहचान की गई है।

राष्ट्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश को लाभान्वित करने वाली लिंक परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

विवरण

राष्ट्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश को लाभान्वित करने वाली लिंक परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा

क्र. सं.	नाम	वार्षिक सिंचाई (लाख हैक्टेयर)	घरेलू और औद्योगिक (मिलीयन क्यूबिक मीटर)	जल विद्युत (मेगावाट)	स्थिति
1.	केन-बेतवा लिंक	10.62	194	103 मेगावाट (जल) और 27 मेगावाट (सौर)	डीपीआर पूरा कर लिया गया है और परियोजना का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है
2.	कोसी-घाघरा लिंक	8.35	0	-	एफआर पूर्ण
3.	गंडक गंगा लिंक	34.58	700	4375 (बांध	एफआर पूरा करके परिचालित

				पीएच) और 180 (नहर पीएच)	किया गया
4.	घाघरा यमुना लिंक	27.84	1391	10884	मसौदाएफआर पूर्ण
5.	सारदा यमुना लिंक	2.95	3054	6620	एफआर पूर्ण
6.	चुनर-सोन बैराज लिंक	0.67	-	-	मसौदाएफआर पूर्ण

लघु गुड़ उद्योग का आधुनिकीकरण

4129. श्री हरेन्द्र सिंह मलिक:

क्या **खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार का पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रमुख गन्ना एवं गुड़ उत्पादक क्षेत्र में लघु गुड़ उद्योग के आधुनिकीकरण हेतु कोई योजना बनाने का विचार है क्योंकि वहां अभी भी परम्परागत पद्धति से गुड़ का उत्पादन होता है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप किसान न तो गन्ने का पूर्ण उपयोग कर रहा है और न ही गुड़ की गुणवत्ता में कोई सुधार हो रहा है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और
- (घ) सरकार ने गुड़ के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों के अनुरूप भंडारण सुविधा स्थापित करने और उसे बाजार तक पहुंचाने के लिए क्या नई व्यवस्था की है?

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री रवनीत सिंह):

(क) से (घ): उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के साथ-साथ देश भर में गुड़ प्रसंस्करण उद्योग सहित खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमओएफपीआई) अपनी केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं नामतः प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना (पीएमकेएसवाई) योजना, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के लिए उत्पादन लिंकड प्रोत्साहन योजना (पीएलआईएसएफपीआई) और केंद्रीय प्रायोजित-प्रधानमंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम उन्नयन (पीएमएफएमई) योजना के माध्यम से देश भर में संबंधित अवसंरचना की स्थापना/विस्तार को प्रोत्साहित कर रहा है। ये योजनाएँ क्षेत्र या राज्य विशेष नहीं हैं, बल्कि माँग आधारित हैं। इन योजनाओं का उद्देश्य खेत से लेकर खुदरा दुकान तक कुशल आपूर्ति श्रृंखला प्रबंधन के साथ आधुनिक अवसंरचना का सृजन करना है, जिसमें भंडारण, परिवहन आदि शामिल हैं, जिससे किसानों को बेहतर लाभ प्रदान करने और विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के बड़े अवसर पैदा करने, कृषि उपज के अपव्यय को कम करने, प्रसंस्करण स्तर को बढ़ाने और प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य पदार्थों के निर्यात को बढ़ाने में सहायता मिलेगी। मंत्रालय संबंधित योजना दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, गुड़ प्रसंस्करण सहित विभिन्न प्रकार के खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए भावी उद्यमियों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में एलपीजी कनेक्शन

4130. डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में एलपीजी कनेक्शन प्रदान करने की नीति और कार्य-योजना का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) विगत तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान गैस एजेंसी विपणन योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल

किए जाने के बावजूद उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के किन-किन स्थानों पर गैस एजेंसियां स्थापित नहीं की गई हैं/खोली नहीं गई हैं;

(ग) उक्त गैस एजेंसियों को कब तक स्थापित किए जाने/खोले जाने की संभावना है;

(घ) किन-किन स्थानों पर गैस आपूर्ति की वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था की गई है; और

(ड.) उक्त क्षेत्रों में किस दर पर एलपीजी की आपूर्ति/वितरण किया जा रहा है?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री सुरेश गोपी) :

(क) से (ड.): पूरे देश में गरीब परिवारों की महिला सदस्यों को बगैर जमानत राशि के एलपीजी कनेक्शन उपलब्ध करवाने के उद्देश्य से मई 2016 में प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना (पीएमयूवाई) शुरू की गई थी। पीएमयूवाई के तहत 8 करोड़ कनेक्शन जारी करने का लक्ष्य सितंबर, 2019 में हासिल कर लिया गया था। शेष गरीब परिवारों को शामिल करने के लिए 1 करोड़ अतिरिक्त पीएमयूवाई कनेक्शन जारी करने के लक्ष्य के साथ अगस्त, 2021 में (उज्ज्वला 2.0) की शुरुआत की गई थी, जिसे जनवरी, 2022 में हासिल कर लिया गया था। इसके साथ ही सरकार ने उज्ज्वला 2.0 के तहत और 60 लाख एलपीजी कनेक्शन जारी करने का निश्चय किया तथा दिसंबर 2022 के दौरान उज्ज्वला 2.0 के 1.60 करोड़ उज्ज्वला 2.0 कनेक्शन के लक्ष्य को पहले ही हासिल किया जा चुका है। इसके अतिरिक्त, सरकार ने पीएमयूवाई योजना के तहत वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 से 2025-26 तक की अवधि के लिए अतिरिक्त 75 लाख कनेक्शन जारी करने को अनुमोदित कर दिया था जिसे पहले ही जुलाई, 2024 में हासिल किया जा चुका है। दिनांक 01.12.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार पूरे देश में 10.33 करोड़ प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना (पीएमयूवाई) लाभार्थी हैं। इन प्रयासों के परिणामस्वरूप देश में अप्रैल 2016 में एलपीजी कवरेज 62% से अब संतुष्टि के निकट है।

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की तेल विपणन कंपनियों (ओएमसीज) द्वारा एलपीजी डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप्स की शुरुआत करना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और एलपीजी डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप्स के लिए एकीकृत चयन

दिशानिर्देश 2016 के तहत स्थापना करने, के लिए स्थलों की पहचान की जाती है और विज्ञापित की जाती हैं। दिनांक 01.12.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में तेल विपणन कंपनियों (ओएमसीज) के पास ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के 3138 डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरों सहित 4145 एलपीजी डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर हैं।

एकीकृत चयन दिशानिर्देश 2016 के तहत विज्ञापित स्थलों के एक हिस्से के रूप में उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में कुल 16 स्थलों को विपणन योजना में शामिल किया गया था तथा अप्रैल 21 से विज्ञापित किया जा रहा है। दिनांक 01.12.2024 की स्थिति के अनुसार इनमें से 11 को पहले ही कमीशन किया जा चुका है तथा 5 कमीशनिंग के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं। एलपीजी आपूर्ति तथा एलपीजी मूल्यों के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों के लिए इन स्थलों के नाम, वर्तमान स्थिति, वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था **विवरण** में दी गयी है।

सरकार घरेलू एलपीजी के मूल्यों को घटाती-बढ़ाती रहती है तथा देश में घरेलू एलपीजी को किफायती बनाना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कदम उठा रही है। इस दिशा में सरकार ने सभी उपभोक्ताओं के लिए दिनांक 30 अगस्त, 2023 से घरेलू एलपीजी के खुदरा बिक्री मूल्य में प्रति 14.2 कि.ग्रा. एलपीजी सिलेंडर पर 200 रुपए की कमी की है। इसके अलावा, सरकार ने दिनांक 9 मार्च, 2024 से घरेलू एलपीजी के आरएसपी में 100 रुपए प्रति 14.2 कि. ग्रा.सिलेंडर की और कमी की है। दिल्ली में घरेलू एलपीजी का वर्तमान आरएसपी 803/-रुपए प्रति 14.2 कि.ग्रा. सिलेंडर है।

दिनांक 21 मई, 2022 से सरकार प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना (पीएमयूवाई) के लाभार्थियों के लिए एक वर्ष में अधिकतम 12 रिफिलों तक 200 रुपये प्रति 14.2 किलोग्राम एलपीजी सिलिंडर की निर्धारित राजसहायता प्रदान कर रही है। इसके अलावा, सरकार ने दिनांक 5 अक्टूबर, 2023 से प्रधान मंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना (पीएमयूवाई) के सभी लाभार्थियों के लिए निर्धारित राजसहायता बढ़ाकर 300 रुपये प्रति 14.2 किलोग्राम एलपीजी सिलिंडर कर दी है। 300 रुपए प्रति सिलेंडर (और 5 किलोग्राम सिलिंडर के लिए समानुपातिक रूप से आनुपातिक) की

निर्धारित राजसहायता के साथ वर्तमान में पीएमयूवाई उपभोक्ताओं के लिए प्रभावी लागत 503 रुपए प्रति 14.2 किलोग्राम सिलिंडर (दिल्ली में) है।

विवरण

एलपीजी आपूर्ति तथा एलपीजी मूल्यों के लिए स्थलों के नाम, वर्तमान स्थिति, वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था

क्र. सं.	स्थल	जिला	स्थिति	गैस आपूर्ति की वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था
1	मिर्जापुर	मिर्जापुर	फिर से ड्रा होना बाकी है	हां
2	पैतेपुर	सीतापुर	फिर से ड्रा होना बाकी है	हां
3	लखनऊ नगर सीमा के भीतर वार्ड सं. 2 (राजा बिजली पासी द्वितीय), वार्ड सं. 03 (राजा बिजली पासी प्रथम)	लखनऊ	फिर से ड्रा होना बाकी है	हां
4	अहिरौली बघेल	देवरिया	एलओआई जारी कर दिया गया है	हां
5	थिरिया निजावत खान	बरेली	एलओआई जारी कर दिया गया है	हां

स्रोत: उद्योग के आधार पर इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड

ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE IN AMRITSAR**4131. SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA:**

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

(a) Whether the Government have any plan for establishment of Entrepreneurship Development Institute in Amritsar, focusing on tourism, allied services and food processing and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the establishment of said institute would play a significant role in supporting local entrepreneurship, skill development and job creation and benefit the students by offering them new opportunities in tourism and FPIs; and

(c) whether the Government has any plan for setting up an institute in Amritsar to foster regional economic growth and skill development as well as enhance job opportunities for the youth for their career and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH) :

(a). No such proposal for establishment of Entrepreneurship Development Institute in Amritsar is under consideration at present.

(b). In view of (a) above, does not arise.

(c). No such proposal is under consideration at present.

**DEVELOPMENT OF WATER RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE IN
ODISHA**

4132. SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI:

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

- (a) the details of ongoing projects under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) including the number of rural households provided with Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) in Odisha till date;
- (b) the funds allocated, disbursed and utilized for the implementation of JJM and other water related development schemes in Odisha during the last five years and the current year;
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address water scarcity issues in drought-prone areas and manage excess water issues in flood-prone regions of Odisha;
- (d) whether the Government is implementing any specific programmes for the revival of traditional water bodies and conservation of groundwater in Odisha and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to improve irrigation infrastructure in Odisha including the modernization of canals, construction of dams and promotion of micro irrigation techniques, specifically in Kandhamal Parliamentary Constituency?

**THE 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, Government of India in partnership with States is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal to make provision of potable water to every rural household of the country, *including those in flood-affected and drought-prone areas in the State of Odisha*, through functional tap water connection.

At the start of Jal Jeevan Mission in August 2019, only 3.11 lakh (3.5%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections in Odisha. So far, as reported by the State as on 16.12.2024, under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal around 64.27 lakh additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 16.12.2024, out of 88.70 lakh rural households in the State, around 67.38 lakh (75.96%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.

Numerous projects *inter alia* including projects aimed at strengthening water storage, distribution systems, or purification facilities are implemented concurrently at various levels across the States for achieving the envisaged objectives. Water being a State subject, project-wise details of individual projects/ schemes for rural water supply projects are not maintained at the Government of India level.

(b) The year-wise details of total fund allocation made and the quantum of fund utilized under JJM, as reported by State of Odisha, are as under:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Year	Central share					Expenditure under State share
	Opening Balance	Fund allocated	Fund drawn	Available fund	Reported utilization	
2019-20	0.78	364.74	364.74	365.52	260.46	241.12
2020-21	105.07	812.15	609.11	714.18	686.41	671.98
2021-22	27.77	3,323.42	2,492.56	2,520.33	1,305.79	1,288.36
2022-23	1,214.54	3,608.62	1,768.73	2,983.27	2,166.00	2,143.19
2023-24	817.27	2,108.54	2,108.54	2,925.81	2,441.58	2,428.16
2024-25*	484.23	2,455.94	368.39	852.62	513.73	511.19

*(As on 16.12.2024)

Source: JJM-IMIS

(c) and (d) While implementing the Mission, emphasis is laid on management of drinking water supply during extreme situations such as floods, heatwaves, etc. States/ UTs have also been advised to carefully select the locations of rural water supply infrastructure to have protection from floods, cyclone, landslides, land slips, impact of earthquake; deploy resilient infrastructure; comply with codal provisions issued for earthquake/ flood or cyclone/ landslide prone areas.

Moreover, for disaster prone areas, like coastal areas, flood prone tracts, Himalayan States etc. States have been advised for raising of platforms for handpumps/ tap connections, ensure their functionality from time to time to work as interim solution in the event of natural disasters. Further, plan for stationing permanent mobile water purification plants at the nearest possible safe locations and develop an inventory of these plants; enable access to

prepositioned emergency water supply kits camps and other mass displacement situations, supply of adequate purification kits; setting up of mobile water purification plants in affected area; water quality surveillance with reference to disease surveillance using field test kits; have also been envisaged for emergency preparedness.

Further, provision of flexi funds has been made in the operational guidelines of JJM to take up works for restoration of water supply schemes in case of natural disasters.

As informed by Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (DoWR, RD & GR), various steps have been taken to address water scarcity issues in drought-prone areas and manage excess water issues in flood-prone regions in the country including Odisha are as follows: -

- Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has completed the National Aquifer Mapping (NAQUIM) Project in the entire mappable area of about 25 Lakh sq. km including Odisha (1.19 Lakh Sq. km area). The Aquifer maps and management plans have been prepared and shared with the respective State agencies for implementation. The management plans include various water conservation measures through demand side and supply side interventions.
- CGWB has prepared a Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 in consultation with States/UTs which is a macro

level plan indicating various structures for the different terrain conditions of the country including estimated cost. The Master Plan envisages construction of about 1.42 crore Rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the country to harness 185 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) of monsoon rainfall including construction of about 22 thousand Rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in Odisha. DPR has to be prepared by the concerned line department of the respective State Government at an implementable level like any other water supply project or city development project. The Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 has been circulated to all the States/UTs and is being implemented in one district in each state through convergence with state schemes.

- National Water Policy (2012) has been formulated by Department of Water Resources, RD & GR, which *inter-alia* advocates rainwater harvesting and conservation of water and highlights the need for augmenting the availability of water through direct use of rainfall. It also *inter-alia*, advocates conservation of river, river bodies and infrastructure should be undertaken in a scientifically planned manner through community participation. Further, encroachment and diversion of water bodies and drainage channels must not be allowed and wherever, it has taken place, it should be restored to the extent feasible and maintained properly.

- Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has been constituted under section 3(3) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for the purpose of regulation and control of ground water development and management in the country. Abstraction cum use of Groundwater in the country is regulated by CGWA in the country by way of issuing NOCs as per the provisions of its Guidelines dated 24.09.2020 and amendments dated 29.03.2023. The guidelines also advise States/UTs to review to work further towards crop rotation/ diversification/ other initiatives to reduce overdependence on groundwater.
- Besides, Ministry has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for regulation of its development, which also includes provision of rain water harvesting. So far, 21 States/UTs have adopted and implemented the ground water legislation.

Apart from this, important steps taken by the Central Government for sustainable ground water management in the country including Odisha can be seen at

<https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s3a70dc40477bc2adceef4d2c90f47eb82/uploads/2024/07/20240716706354487.pdf>.

Also, as per information received from Directorate of Ground Water Development, Government of Odisha, two nos. of schemes namely CHHATA (Community Harnessing & Harvesting Rain Water Artificially from Terrace to

Aquifer) & ARUA (Artificial Recharge to Underground Aquifer) has being introduced by the Government to conserve and efficient use of water and to increase the ground water level

(e) “Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)” is being implemented 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. Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP) is one of the components of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY). The scheme of Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) and Repair, Renovation & Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies is a part of PMKSY-HKKP. DoWR, RD & GR provides Central Assistance (CA) to States for creation and restoration of Irrigation Potential (I.P.) under the SMI and RRR of Water Bodies schemes. Central Assistance/grant under SMI scheme has been provided for projects, *inter-alia*, for benefitting special areas i.e. undivided Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi (KBK) districts of Odisha.

STARTUPS AND SMALL ENTERPRISES IN THE FIELD OF BIOFUEL PRODUCTION

4133. SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:

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

- (a) the mechanism adopted by the Government to work with startups and small enterprises to drive innovation in biofuel production and to support India's energy; and

(b) the details and the current status of the country's renewable energy projects, State/UT-wise along with the percentage of national power currently sourced from renewable?

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 with intent to build a strong ecosystem of the country for nurturing innovation, startups and encouraging investments in the startup ecosystem of the country launched the Startup India initiative on 16th January, 2016. Under this Initiative, the Government is implementing Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS) and Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS) to support startups at various stages of their business cycle. In line with Startup India initiative, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies encourage innovation by supporting startups involved in varied fields including biofuels value chain by floating innovation challenges regularly on PAN India basis and funding the projects based on merit.

(b): As per Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, renewable energy accounts for 45.00% of total installed generation capacity in the country as on 30.11.2024 and has contributed 20.69% of total power generation in the year 2023-24. The details and the current status of the country's renewable energy projects, State/UT-wise is at **Statement**.

STATEMENT**Details and the current status of the country's renewable energy projects, State/UT-wise**

S. No.	STATES / UTs	Small Hydro Power	Wind Power	Bio-Power					Solar Power				Solar Power Total	Large Hydro	Total Capacity
				Biomass Power/ Bagasse Cogeneration	Biomass Cogeneration (Non-Bagasse)	Waste to Energy	Waste to Energy (Off-grid)	Bio Power Total	Ground Mounted Solar	PM-Surya Ghar Yojna (Solar Rooftop)	Hybrid Solar Comp.	Off-grid Solar/ KUSUM			
		(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)
1	Andhra Pradesh	163.31	4096.65	378.10	113.57	53.16	29.56	574.39	4337.67	227.59	0.00	88.34	4653.60	1610.00	11097.95
2	Arunachal Pradesh	140.61	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	1.27	6.68	0.00	6.77	14.72	1115.00	1270.33
3	Assam	34.11	-	-	2.00	-	-	2.00	126.00	47.25	0.00	9.44	182.69	350.00	568.80
4	Bihar	70.70	-	112.50	26.40	-	1.32	140.22	146.06	99.66	0.00	21.28	267.00	-	477.92
5	Chhattisgarh	76.00	-	272.09	2.50	-	0.41	275.00	776.60	103.19	0.00	390.73	1270.52	120.00	1741.52
6	Goa	0.05	-	-	-	1.94	-	1.94	0.95	47.88	0.00	1.41	50.24	-	52.23
7	Gujarat	91.64	12368.48	65.30	12.00	7.50	31.80	116.60	10416.57	4646.91	783.54	89.09	15936.11	1990.00	30502.83
8	Haryana	73.50	-	151.40	111.26	11.20	18.76	292.62	266.80	766.06	0.00	923.49	1956.35	-	2322.47
9	Himachal Pradesh	1000.71	-	-	9.20	-	1.00	10.20	80.68	24.63	0.00	34.58	139.89	10281.02	11431.82
10	Jammu & Kashmir	189.93	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	2.49	42.16	0.00	29.50	74.15	3360.00	3624.08
11	Jharkhand	4.05	-	-	19.10	-	-	19.10	21.00	93.04	0.00	73.05	187.09	210.00	420.24
12	Karnataka	1284.73	6724.37	1868.91	20.20	1.00	19.84	1909.95	8288.78	648.50	0.00	38.37	8975.65	3689.20	22583.90
13	Kerala	276.52	63.50	-	2.27	-	0.23	2.50	323.21	965.52	0.00	24.93	1313.66	1904.15	3560.33
14	Ladakh	44.49	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	6.00	1.80	0.00	0.00	7.80	89.00	141.29
15	Madhya Pradesh	123.71	2844.29	92.50	14.85	15.40	12.19	134.94	4358.10	449.94	0.00	102.04	4910.08	2235.00	10248.02
16	Maharashtra	384.28	5216.38	2907.30	16.40	12.59	47.76	2984.05	4802.12	2733.86	0.00	827.57	8363.55	3047.00	19995.26

19.12.2024

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17	Manipur	5.45	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.60	7.11	0.00	6.08	13.79	105.00	124.24
18	Meghalaya	55.03	-	-	13.80	-	-	13.80	0.00	0.21	0.00	4.07	4.28	322.00	395.11
19	Mizoram	45.47	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	22.00	1.96	0.00	6.39	30.35	60.00	135.82
20	Nagaland	32.67	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	2.17	3.17	75.00	110.84
21	Odisha	115.63	-	50.40	8.82	-	-	59.22	507.80	59.94	0.00	42.21	609.95	2154.55	2939.35
22	Punjab	176.10	-	299.50	231.79	10.75	25.21	567.25	886.27	419.42	0.00	81.36	1387.05	1096.30	3226.70
23	Rajasthan	23.85	5195.82	119.25	2.00	-	4.81	126.06	20609.07	1382.17	1980.00	805.45	24776.69	411.00	30533.42
24	Sikkim	55.11	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.52	5.12	0.00	1.92	7.56	2282.00	2344.67
25	Tamil Nadu	123.05	11317.24	969.10	43.55	6.40	26.40	1045.45	8507.91	849.60	0.00	69.55	9427.06	2178.20	24091.00
26	Telangana	90.87	128.10	158.10	3.30	45.80	14.47	221.67	4360.49	472.90	0.00	8.71	4842.10	2405.60	7688.34
27	Tripura	16.01	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	5.07	4.78	0.00	11.19	21.04	-	37.05
28	Uttar Pradesh	49.10	-	1985.50	165.26	-	115.13	2265.89	2700.02	273.81	0.00	315.03	3288.86	501.60	6105.45
29	Uttarakhand	233.82	-	72.72	60.00	-	9.52	142.24	298.40	273.71	0.00	20.96	593.07	4035.35	5004.48
30	West Bengal	98.50	-	300.00	43.52	-	4.84	348.36	230.20	67.13	0.00	13.14	310.47	1341.20	2098.53
31	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5.25	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	25.05	4.59	0.00	0.27	29.91	-	35.16
32	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	6.34	69.11	0.00	0.81	76.26	-	76.26
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	-	-	3.75	-	-	-	3.75	14.30	33.82	0.00	0.00	48.12	-	51.87
34	Delhi	-	-	-	-	84.00	-	84.00	9.84	281.08	0.00	1.46	292.38	-	376.38
35	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	2.45	0.00	0.00	2.52	4.97	-	4.97
36	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.88	51.58	0.00	0.18	52.64	-	52.64
37	Others	-	4.30	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.01	45.01	-	49.31
.	Total (MW)	5084.25	47959.13	9806.42	921.79	249.74	363.25	11341.20	72141.51	15163.71	2763.54	4099.07	94167.83	46968.17	205520.58
MW = Megawatt															

MECHANISM TO ASSESS SUCCESS AND FAILURE OF PMUY**4134. SHRI SUDHAKAR SINGH:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that even the beneficiaries of the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) are unable to use the cooking gas due to high cost of refilled gas cylinder;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the action plan of the Government to address the issue;
- (c) whether the Government has any monitoring mechanism to assess the impact of implementation of the scheme and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the current number of households still deprived of LPG connections and using traditional sources like firewood, coal and dungcakes for cooking; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure the availability and accessibility of LPG at the doorsteps of rural households, particularly in remote areas?

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

(a) to (e): Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) was launched on 01.05.2016 to provide deposit free LPG connection in the name of adult woman member of poor households across the country. As on 01.12.2024, the total number of

active domestic LPG consumers in India stands at 32.83 crore, which includes 10.33 crore beneficiaries of the Pradhan Mantri UjjwalaYojana (PMUY). This is in addition to about 1.38 crore Domestic Piped Natural Gas connections in the country.

LPG consumption of PMUY beneficiaries is monitored on regular basis. Consumption of domestic LPG by households depends on several factors like food habits, household size, cooking habits, tradition, flavor, taste, preferences, price and availability of alternate fuels, etc.

India imports about 60% of the domestic LPG consumed. Price of LPG in the country is linked to its price in the international market. Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for domestic LPG. Average Saudi CP (international benchmark for LPG pricing) rose by 64% (from US\$ 385/MT in July 2023 to US\$ 632 /MT in November 2024) while the effective price for Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana (PMUY) consumers for domestic LPG reduced in India by 44% (from Rs. 903 in August 2023 to Rs. 503 in November 2024).

Government reduced the retail selling price of domestic LPG for all consumers by Rs. 200 per 14.2 Kg LPG cylinder with effect from 30th August, 2023. Government further reduced the RSP of domestic LPG by Rs. 100 per 14.2 Kg cylinder w.e.f. 9th March, 2024. The current RSP of domestic LPG at Delhi is Rs. 803 per 14.2 Kg cylinder.

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

Rs.200/- per 14.2 kg cylinder for up to 12 refills per Annum (and proportionately pro-rated for 5 Kg connections) to the PMUY consumers in May 2022. In October 2023, Government increased the targeted subsidy Rs.300 per 14.2 kg cylinder for up to 12 refills per annum (and proportionately pro-rated for 5 Kg connections). 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.503 per cylinder (in Delhi). This is available to more than 10.33 crore Ujjwala beneficiaries, across the country.

In order to improve access to LPG across the country, 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, Education and Communication (IEC) Vans etc., 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, simplification of process of getting LPG connection, online application for PMUY connection at www.pmuy.gov.in, nearest LPG distributors, Common Service Centres (CSC) etc., option of 5 Kg Double Bottle Connection (DBC), swap option from 14.2 Kg to 5 Kg, provision for Migrant Families to avail new connection on Self-Declaration instead of Proof of Address and Ration Card. Further, OMCs are continuously commissioning new LPG Distributorships, especially in rural

areas. Since the launch of PMUY scheme, OMCs have commissioned 7944 Distributorships (commissioned during 01.04.2016 to 31.10.2024) across the country, out of which 7361 (i.e. 93 %) are catering to rural areas. The steadily rising consumption of domestic LPG by PMUY consumers indicative of growing acceptance of LPG by rural households, who comprise over 80% of PMUY consumers. Per Capita Consumption of PMUY households has increased from 3.01 refills (in terms of 14.2 Kg domestic LPG cylinders) in 2019-20 to 3.95 in 2023-24 to 4.34(on annualised basis) in 2024-25, upto November 2024.

OMCs launched a “Basic Safety campaign” in March 2024 under the theme “Khushiyan Ab Teen Guna” with the objective of reaching domestic LPG customers. The campaign is 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 has achieved significant progress with over 8.0 crore free basic safety checks conducted without any cost to consumer and more than 3.33 crore LPG hoses replaced at discounted rates till 30th October 2024. Additionally, audio-visual (AV) materials are being 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 are also being shared across social media platforms to maximize reach and impact.

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, OMCs web-portals etc. These various options provide enhanced user accessibility for seamless and hassle-free booking of LPG refills.

All distributors, except Durgam Kshetriya Vitraks, are under instructions to make home delivery of LPG cylinders in their area of operation without any additional charges.

FOUR LANE ROAD ON NATIONAL HIGHWAY (NH) – 15

4135. SHRI RANJIT DUTTA:

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

(a) the details, of steps taken for the completion of four lane road stretch of NH-15 from Jamugurihat to end of BiswanathChariali by-pass in Assam for smooth vehicular movement;

(b) whether any steps have been taken for the construction of flyover/ Vehicular Under Pass (VUP) in three points on Biswanath by-pass NH-15 particularly at Pabhoi road crossing point and at the start and end point of BiswanathCharilal by-pass and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the details of steps taken to regulate the vehicular safe movement at these crossing points?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) :

(a) Due to the poor progress of the work by EPC Contractor, bids for the balance work were invited at the risk & cost of EPC Contractor and a new EPC contractor has been appointed for the same. The work by new contractor commenced on 06.12.2024.

(b) and (c) Four Leg at grade junction has been proposed to be constructed at Pavoi Junction. Also, junction at start & end point of Biswanath by-pass NH-15 are proposed to be developed as at grade Junction. The construction work of the same will soon be commenced by the newly appointed contractor M/s Ganapati Bharat Pvt. Ltd.

बाढ़ के कारण जान-माल की हानि

4136. श्री राकेश राठौर:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार हर साल बाढ़ से होने वाली जान-मान की हानि का आकलन कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार का देश के कई क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ से होने वाली तबाहीसे निपटनेके लिए कोई योजना बनाने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश बाढ़ की विभीषिका का सामना कर रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;
- (घ) क्या सीतापुर जिले की बिसवान, लहरपुर, महमूदाबाद, सेउता तहसीलें वर्षों से बाढ़ की विभीषिका झेल रही हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) क्या सरकार बाढ़ की विभीषिका को रोकने के लिए किसी स्थायी समाधान पर विचार कर

रही है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क): केंद्रीय जल आयोग (सीडब्ल्यूसी) ने 2024 में 'बाढ़ क्षति सांख्यिकी संबंधी रिपोर्ट (1953-2022)' प्रकाशित की है। बाढ़ क्षति के वर्ष-वार और राज्य-वार आंकड़ों को दर्शाने वाली रिपोर्ट <https://cwc.gov.in/sites/default/files/report-flood-damage-statistics.pdf> पर देखी जा सकती है।

(ख): बाढ़ प्रबंधन और कटाव रोधी योजनाएँ संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उनकी प्राथमिकता के अनुसार बनाई और कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं। केंद्र सरकार तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करके और बाढ़ संभावित क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ के प्रबंधन के लिए प्रोत्साहनात्मक वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके राज्यों के प्रयासों को पूर्ण करती है। भारत सरकार ने नदी प्रबंधन, बाढ़ नियंत्रण, कटाव निरोधक, जल निकासी विकास, समुद्री कटाव निरोधक आदि से संबंधित कार्यों के लिए राज्यों को केंद्रीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए XIवीं और XIIवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान बाढ़ प्रबंधन कार्यक्रम (एफएमपी) लागू किया था, जो बाद में 2017-18 से 2020-21 तक की अवधि के लिए "बाढ़ प्रबंधन और सीमा क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम" (एफएमबीएपी) के एक घटक के रूप में जारी रहा और इसे 2021-22 से 2025-26 तक 5 साल की अवधि के लिए आगे बढ़ाया गया।

इसके अलावा, सीडब्ल्यूसी बाढ़ प्रबंधन के एक गैर-संरचनात्मक उपाय के रूप में राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के परामर्श से चुने गए स्थानों पर संबंधित राज्य सरकारों को बाढ़ पूर्वानुमान जारी करता है।

(ग) से (ड): उत्तर प्रदेश सहित देश प्रतिवर्ष अलग-अलग स्तर पर बाढ़ का सामना करता है। सीतापुर जिले में बाढ़ की स्थिति मुख्य रूप से शारदा और घाघरा नदियों से उत्पन्न होती है। नेपाल, उत्तराखंड और उत्तर प्रदेश में ऊपरी जलग्रहण क्षेत्र में वर्षा के कारण इन नदियों का जलस्तर बढ़ जाता है, जिससे तटवर्ती गांवों में बाढ़ आ जाती है। वर्ष 2024 के मानसून में, घाघरा नदी में दिनांक 13.09.2024 को सर्वाधिक 4,19,272 क्यूसेक डिस्चार्ज उत्तराखंड के बनबसा बैराज से गुजरा,

जिससे सीतापुर जिले के लहरपुर, बिसवां और महमूदाबाद तहसीलों में नदी के किनारे बसे गांवों में बाढ़ आ गई।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि बाढ़ से बचाव के लिए विभिन्न नदियों पर कुल 523 तटबंध बनाए गए हैं, जिनकी कुल लंबाई 3869 किमी है। सीतापुर जिले में, घाघरा नदी के दाहिने तट पर चहलारी घाट से गणेशपुर तक एक तटबंध बनाया गया है, जिसकी लंबाई 54.6.00 किमी है।

ROAD DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN HINGOLI

4137. SHRI NAGESH BAPURAO AASHTIKAR PATIL:

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

- (a) the details of the current status of road development projects proposed/under construction in the Hingoli constituency, including the progress of National Highways, State Highways and rural roads in the region;
- (b) whether any funds have been allocated for the improvement or expansion of roads in Hingoli during the current financial year and if so, the amount allocated and the timeline for completion;
- (c) whether there are any specific plans to improve road connectivity between Hingoli and major cities such as Aurangabad, Nanded and Nagpur and to enhance transportation access to rural areas within Hingoli district, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps being taken to address road safety concerns in Hingoli, including measures to reduce accidents on key highways passing through the constituency and the construction of safety features like traffic signals, road dividers, and pedestrian crossings; and

(e) the plans, if any, for the construction of new roads, flyovers or bridges in Hingoli to improve connectivity with major cities and other districts?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI) :

(a) to (c) Government in Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is primarily concerned with the development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) in the country. The development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process and works for development and maintenance of NHs are sanctioned based on traffic requirements, inter-se priority and overall availability of funds. As on date, 3 No. of NH projects covering a length of 106 km and costing Rs. 606 crore are under implementation in Hingoli Parliamentary Constituency.

An amount of Rs. 11,887 crore has been allocated in the current year for development of NHs in the State of Maharashtra including Hingoli Parliamentary Constituency. All ongoing NH projects in Hingoli Parliamentary Constituency are under implementation with revised scheduled date for completion in June, 2025.

Construction of these NH projects will ensure smooth flow of traffic with better connectivity between Hingoli and major cities such as Aurangabad, Nanded and Nagpur as well as enhance transportation access to rural areas

within Hingoli district. This will also ensure reduction in the travel time and vehicle operating cost with increased safety of the road users.

(d) Immediate short-term measures like provision of road markings, signages, crash barriers, raised pavement markers, delineators, closure of median openings, traffic calming measures, footpaths and pedestrian crossings in built-up areas, etc. are provided at identified accident spots on all NHs for reducing the road accidents including NHs in Hingoli Parliamentary Constituency. In addition to this, long term rectification measures involving improvement of road geometrics, junction improvements, spot widening of carriageway, foot over bridges, construction of underpasses/overpasses, etc. are also provided on NHs for safety of the road users.

(e) The requirement of widening of NHs including bypasses, flyovers and reconstruction of bridges are assessed on case to case basis as per traffic requirements, available Right of Way (RoW), congestion in urban/built-up sections, functional requirement of cross-drainage works including bridges, present serviceability condition of the existing bridges, road safety considerations, etc. at the time preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) and provisioned in the approved DPRs of NH works including the works in the Hingoli Parliamentary Constituency.

RAINWATER HARVESTING PROJECTS

4138. SHRI KULDEEP INDORA :

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken any initiatives for rainwater harvesting projects to be implemented in water deficient States like Rajasthan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to make it compulsory for all its establishments to set up rain harvesting system to collect roof water for groundwater recharge;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to persuade industries and private entities to take part in the initiative of rainwater harvesting?

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

(a) and (b) Water is a state subject and the efforts to manage and conserve rainwater including its harvesting comes under the domain of States/UTs. Central Government supplements the efforts of the States/UTs on water conservation and recharge, including rainwater harvesting, through technical and financial support. Some of the major initiatives taken by the Government for rainwater harvesting across the country including Rajasthan are as follows:

- i. Government of India has been implementing a scheme namely Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) which inter-alia includes water conservation and water harvesting structures.

ii. Financial assistance is given to various States under 15th Finance Commission tied grants which can be inter-alia utilized for rainwater harvesting.

iii. The Ministry of Jal Shakti has been implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) since 2019 on an annual basis. In the current year, Ministry of Jal Shakti is implementing Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) 2024, 5th in the series of JSAs, in all the districts (rural as well as urban) of the country. JSA: CTR is a convergence of various Central Government schemes and funds like 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, State Government schemes, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds etc. One of the major interventions of the campaign is water conservation and rainwater harvesting which inter-alia includes construction and repair of rainwater harvesting structures including rooftop and recharge structures. The details of works completed in the above intervention under JSA: CTR in Rajasthan is as follows:

Years of Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR)	State	Water Conservation and Rain Water Harvesting works completed
2021	RAJASTHAN	128202
2022	RAJASTHAN	38283
2023	RAJASTHAN	63407
2024	RAJASTHAN	83733
Total		313625

Source: JSA: CTR portal (jsactr.mowr.gov.in)

- iv. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 2.0 has provisions for harvesting the rainwater through storm water drains into water body (which is not receiving sewage/effluent). Through preparation of 'Aquifer Management Plan' cities targets to strategize groundwater recharge augmentation by developing a roadmap for improving rain water harvesting within city limits. Through IEC campaign, awareness is created about practices for water conservation like rainwater harvesting.
- v. Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs has formulated guidelines for the States to adopt measures suitable to local conditions, such as Unified Building Bye Laws (UBBL) of Delhi, 2016, Model Building Bye Laws (MBBL), 2016 and Urban and Regional Development Plan Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, 2014 with adequate focus on requirement of rainwater harvesting and water conservation measures.
- vi. Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has prepared a Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 in consultation with States/UTs which is a macro level plan indicating various structures for the different terrain conditions of the country including estimated cost. The Master Plan has provisions for construction of about 1.42 crore Rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the country to harness 185 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) of monsoon rainfall.
- vii. National Water Policy (2012) has been formulated by Department of Water Resources, RD & GR, which inter-alia advocates rainwater harvesting and conservation of water and also highlights the need for augmenting the availability of water through direct use of rainfall.

viii. Department of Land Resources (DoLR) implements Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) for the development of rainfed and degraded lands in the country. The activities undertaken, inter-alia, include rainwater harvesting, nursery raising, pasture development, livelihoods for asset-less persons etc. The continuation of the scheme as WDC-PMKSY 2.0 has been approved by Government on 15th December, 2021.

(c) to (e) The Government has taken significant steps to promote rainwater harvesting across all its establishments and to involve industries and private entities in this critical initiative. As per the Model Building Bye-Laws (MBBL) formulated by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), it is mandatory to install rainwater harvesting systems in Government buildings. Additionally, under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), the construction of rooftop rainwater harvesting structures in Government and Panchayat buildings is permissible. To advance this goal, the Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari (JSJB) initiative has been launched under the Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) campaign, which emphasizes the construction of rainwater harvesting structures in saturation mode. Ministries/Departments/Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) have been requested to utilize existing schemes to saturate the construction of recharge structures in their office and residential premises, both at headquarters and field levels.

The JSJB initiative actively engages with industrial associations to support water recharge initiatives through their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds and also to saturate their office and residential premises with water recharge and storage structures. People with resources are encouraged to build recharge structures in their states and villages

of origin. State and District authorities are requested to encourage and spread awareness about the importance of CSR and private initiative in water.

मध्य प्रदेश में राजमार्गों का कार्य पूरा होना

4139. श्री भारत सिंह कुशवाह:

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्वप्रसिद्ध पर्यटन स्थल रणथंभौर राष्ट्रीय उद्यान (राजस्थान), कूनो राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, माधव राष्ट्रीय उद्यान (मध्य प्रदेश), झांसी किला (उत्तर प्रदेश), रामराजा नगरी ओरछा, खजुराहो और पन्ना राष्ट्रीय उद्यान (मध्य प्रदेश) 460 किलोमीटर की दूरी के एक ही सर्किट के अंतर्गत आता है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सत्य है कि पन्ना राष्ट्रीय उद्यान (खजुराहो) से झांसी तक 175 किलोमीटर और झांसी से शिवपुरी तक 96 किलोमीटर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग चार लेन का बन चुका है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का उक्त पर्यटन सर्किट पर पर्यटकों की सुविधा के लिए शिवपुरी, श्योपुर से रणथंभौर तक शेष 169 किलोमीटर को चार लेन वाले राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग का कार्य पूरा करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसकी कब तक स्वीकृति प्रदान किए जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क) उल्लिखित पर्यटन स्थल राजस्थान के सवाई माधोपुर से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच) एनएच-552 से होते हुए मध्य प्रदेश के श्योपुर-गोरस, राज्यीय राजमार्ग (एसएच-51ए) से होते हुए गोरस-शिवपुरी, एनएच-27 से होते हुए शिवपुरी-झांसी और एनएच-39 से होते हुए झांसी-खजुराहो के बीच के मार्ग पर पड़ते हैं और इस मार्ग की अनुमानित दूरी लगभग 460 किमी है।

(ख) बमीठा से झांसी तक एनएच-39 और झांसी से शिवपुरी तक एनएच-27 का विकास चार लेन

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एनएच) के मानकों के अनुरूप पूरा हो चुका है। पूरी की गई परियोजनाओं का विवरण इस प्रकार है: -

परियोजना का नाम	लंबाई (किमी)	स्थिति
झांसी-खजुराहो पैकेज-I एनएच-39 (किमी 0.00 से 76.603) को चार लेन का बनाना	76.603	2021-22 में पूर्ण
झांसी-खजुराहो पैकेज-II एनएच-39 (किमी 76.603 से 162.132) को चार लेन का बनाना	85.529	
एनएच-27 के झांसी से शिवपुरी खंड को चार लेन का बनाना	75.387	2009 में पूर्ण

(ग) और (घ) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का विकास और रखरखाव एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों को यातायात योग्य स्थिति में रखने के लिए यातायात सघनता, पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता और निधियों की उपलब्धता के आधार पर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर विभिन्न कार्य किए जाते हैं।

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-552 विस्तार के मध्य प्रदेश/राजस्थान सीमा से सवाई माधोपुर (रणथंभौर) खंड का विकास पेव्ड शोल्डर सहित दो लेन राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग मानकों के अनुसार 31.05.2022 को पूरा किया गया।

एनएच-552 विस्तार के मध्य प्रदेश/राजस्थान सीमा – श्योपुर – गोरस खंड का पेव्ड शोल्डर के साथ दो लेन वाले एनएच मानकों में उन्नयन करने के लिए 22.07.2024 को नियत तिथि घोषित की गई है, जिसकी समाप्ति की निर्धारित तिथि 22.01.2026 है।

गोरस – शिवपुरी रोड (एसएच-51ए) को जोड़ने वाला राज्यीय राजमार्ग (एसएच) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है, जो इसके विकास और रखरखाव के लिए उत्तरदायी है।

OVERWORKED PILOTS AND FLIGHT CREWS**4140. SHRI BENNY BEHANAN :**

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

(a) whether it is true that the Government is focusing only on developing new airports while 106 air routes are still non-operational and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the manner in which the Government addresses the issues of pilot fatigue and overworked flight crews in the domestic aviation industry?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION**

(SHRI MURLIDHAR MOHOL) :

(a): Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) has launched RCS-UDAN on 21.10.2016 to enhance regional air connectivity from unserved and underserved airports in the country and make air travel affordable to the masses. Bidding rounds are conducted from time to time for covering more destinations and routes under the scheme. Based on their assessment of demand on particular routes, interested airlines submit their proposals at the time of bidding under UDAN. An airport which is included in the awarded routes of UDAN and requires upgradation/development for commencement of UDAN operations, is developed under the 'Revival of unserved and underserved airports' scheme. On development and readiness of airport, Selected Airline Operators (SAOs) commence operations on the awarded UDAN routes connecting these airports.

As on date, 615 routes have been operationalised under the UDAN scheme.

For development of new Greenfield airports in the country, Government of India (GoI) has formulated a Greenfield Airports (GFA) Policy, 2008. Under the Greenfield Airports (GFA) Policy 2008, 'In-principle' approval for setting up of 21 Greenfield Airports across the country has so far been accorded, out of which 12 airports have been operationalised.

(b): Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has published CIVIL AVIATION REQUIREMENT SECTION 7 SERIES J PART III (CAR 7/J/III) to address the issues of pilot fatigue and overworked flight crews in the domestic aviation industry. However, the CAR 7/J/III is sub-judice before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सभा की कार्यवाही आज दो बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

11.04 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.

(Shri Dilip Saikia in the Chair)

... (Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

14.01 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on
Friday, December 20, 2024/ Agrahayana 29, 1946 (Saka).*

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